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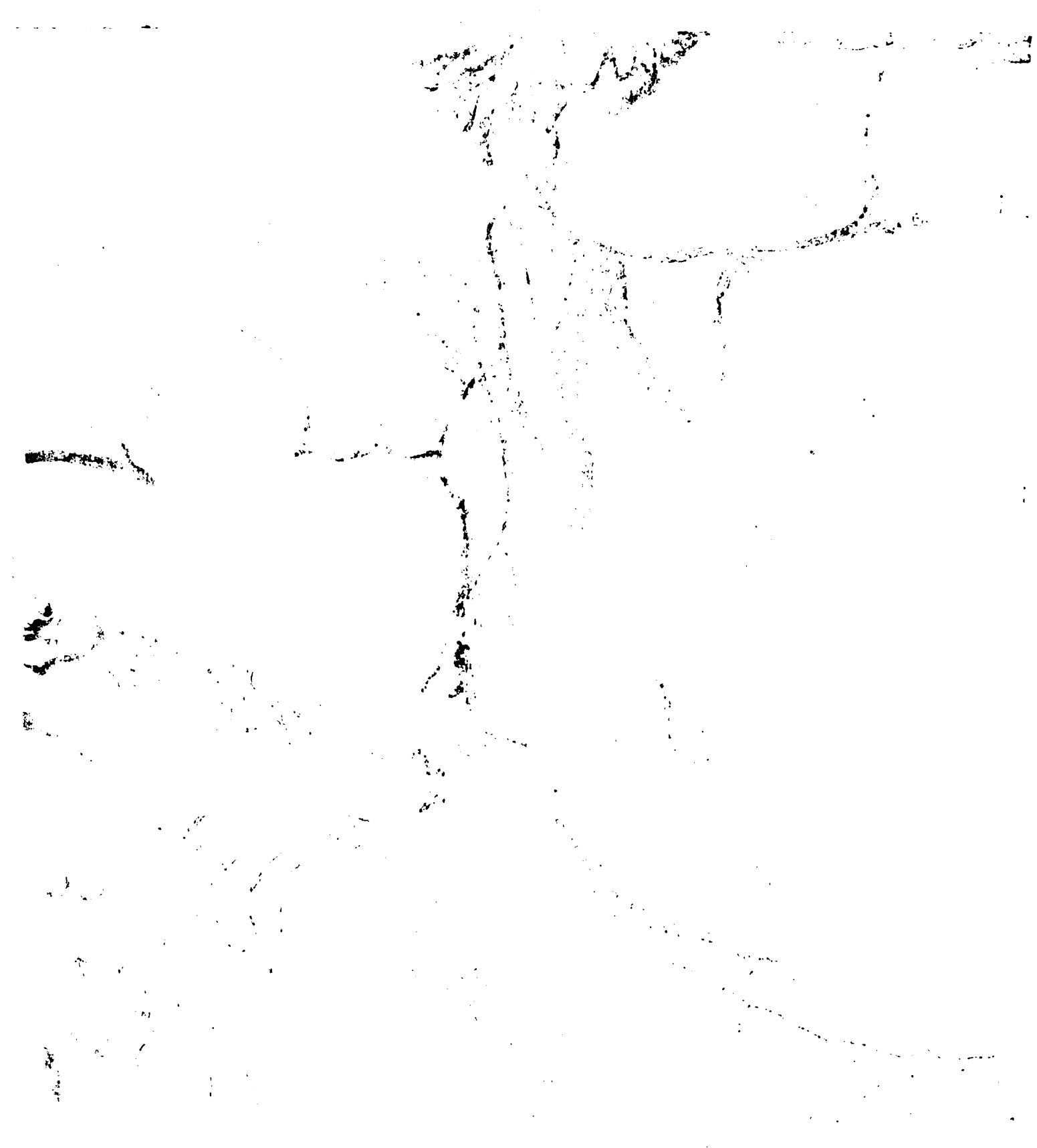
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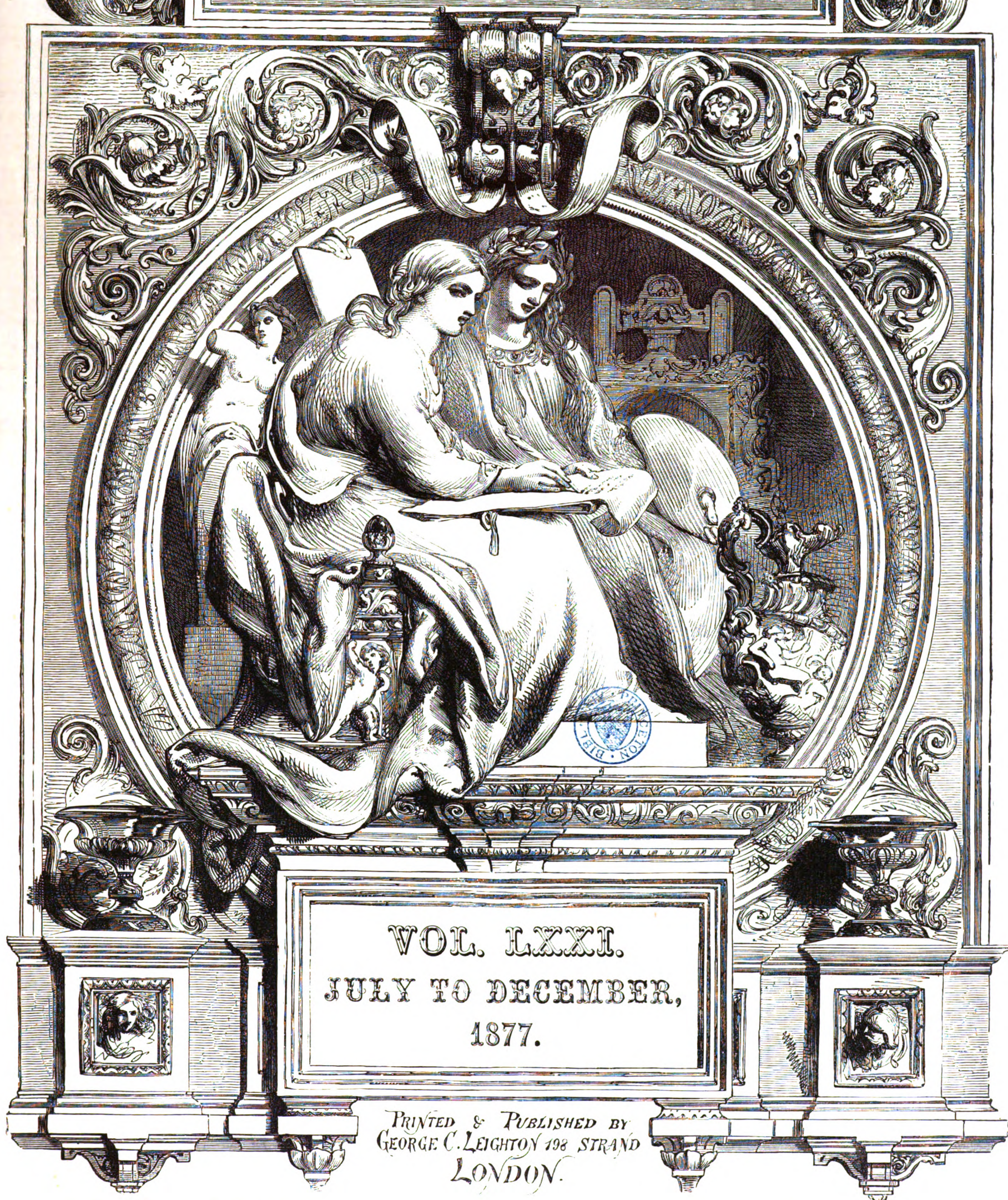






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TO THE BINDER.

The Extra Supplements in this Volume are to be placed as insets in their respective Numbers.

The Two-page Engravings should be folded in the ordinary manner and mounted on guards or pasted in at a little distance from the fold of the middle, so that they may be neither stitched through nor gathered in at the back when the volume is bound.

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REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1982.—VOL. LXXI.

SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1877.

WITH } SIXPENCE.
TWO SUPPLEMENTS } By Post, 6^d.



THE WAR: RECONNAISSANCE OF COSSACKS ON THE MATCHIN ROAD.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

BIRTHS.

On the 23rd ult., at 8, Harewood-street, Harewood-square, London, N.W., Mrs. James S. Fyfe Ylloio, of a son.
On the 2nd inst., at Beconsfield, Kelvinside, Glasgow, the wife of James Brown Fleming, of Kelvinside, of a daughter.
On the 25th ult., at Castle Forbes, the Countess of Granard, of twins—a son and daughter.
On the 2nd inst., at The Leases, Bedale, the Hon. Mrs. H. Coore, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 27th ult., at St. Paul's Church, Rochester, by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Argyll and the Isles, assisted by the Very Rev. the Dean of Argyll and the Isles, William, Lieutenant R.N., eldest son of Thomas Rice Henn, of Paradise-hill in the county of Clare, Esq., D.L., to Susan Matilda Cunningham Graham, daughter of the late Robert Bartholomew, of Broomhill, Esq.
On the 3rd inst., at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Captain R. M. Blomfield, R.N., to Rosamund Selina, second daughter of the Right Rev. C. Graves, D.D., Bishop of Limerick.
On the 5th inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Rev. A. F. Russell, M.A., Captain George C. Strahan, R.A., C.M.G., Governor-in-Chief of the Windward Islands, to Catherine Livingston, elder daughter of Robert Reade, Esq., of New York.

DEATHS.

On May 15, at George Town, Demerara, Isabella Emma, the wife of C. E. Macnamara, daughter of the late Colonel Montgomery, and grandchild of the Hon. and Rev. Charles and Lady Isabella Douglas, aged 24 years.
On the 1st inst., at Camden House, Merchiston, Edinburgh, aged 88, Isabella, widow of the late Francis Gordon, of Craig and Kinkardine, and daughter of the late Lieutenant-General Gordon Cuming Skene, of Pi lug Parkhill and Dyce, Aberdeenshire. Friends will kindly accept this (the only) intimation.
On the 28th ult., at 16, Lower Berkeley-street, the Dowager Lady Wither, widow of the late Rev. Sir T. C. Miller, Bart., of Froyle, Haats, in the 77th year of her age.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 14.

SUNDAY, JULY 8.

Sixth Sunday after Trinity.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Prebendary Kempe; 8.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Gregory; 7 p.m., the Bishop of St. Albans.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Rev. Phillips Brooks, Rector of Trinity Church, Boston, United States; 8 p.m., Rev. W. Boyd Carpenter; 7 p.m., the Bishop of Peterborough.
Savoy Choristers' annual concert and entertainment, Museum of Geology, Jermyn-street, 8 p.m.
United Service Institution, 8 p.m. (Capt. Horace W. Hummel on the Discipline of the Volunteer Force).
Athletic Sports: Market Harborough.
Channel Yacht-Match from Cowes to Havre.

MONDAY, JULY 9.

National Volunteer Association: Shooting begins, 9 a.m. The Alfred, Alexandra (500 yards), &c.
Royal Agricultural Society, annual meeting, Newsham Park, Liverpool (implement-yard opened, 9 a.m.).
Duf and Dumb Asylum, Old Kent-road, elections, noon.
Philharmonic Society, St. James's Hall, 8.30 p.m.

TUESDAY, JULY 10.

New moon, 10.6 p.m.
National Rifle Association, 9 a.m., Queen's (200 yards), Daily Telegraph, &c.
Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, annual meeting, St. James's Hall, presentation of prizes by Princess Christian, noon.
Humane Society, general court, 2.
British Orphan Asylum, Blough, general court, City Terminus Hotel; elections, noon.
Albert Hall Corporation, annual meeting, noon.
Newvenders' Benevolent Institution, festival, 6.30 p.m., Wells's Rooms (Mr. Serjeant Cox in the chair).
West London Scientific Association, 8 p.m. (Mr. John Fullerton on the Causes of the Glacial Period).
Races: Liverpool, Winchester. Stockton-on-Tees Horse and Dog Show.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 11.

Marriage of the Duke and Duchess of Kent, the Queen's parents, 1818.
National Rifle Association, 9 a.m., Queen's (500 yards), Alexandra (600 yards), &c.
Literary Fund, 9 p.m.
Royal Agricultural Society, annual meeting, Liverpool; entire show-yard opened, 9 a.m. (five days).
National Association for Social Science, anniversary, 4 p.m.
Earlswood Asylum, Belhill, first stone of infirmary to be laid by Prince Leopold.
Botanic Society, promenade, 3.30 p.m.
The Queen's second State Ball, Buckingham Palace.
Society for Encouragement of the Fine Arts, conversations, Suffolk-street Gallery, 8 p.m.
Regattas (Rowing): Agerscroft, Sunderland.

THURSDAY, JULY 12.

National Rifle Association, 9 a.m., Lords and Commons, Queen's (800 yards), Alexandra (400 yards), &c.
Zoological Gardens, 5 p.m. (Mr. R. B. Sharpe on Birds of Prey).
Royal Agricultural Society, Liverpool, show, 8 a.m. to 7 p.m.; general meeting of members, 8.30.
Historical Society, 8 p.m. (Dr. Haiman on the History of Baron Stein, the Prussian Statesman; Rev. C. Rogers, Historical Notices of the Priory of Crail).
Regattas: Havre (and the 15th and 16th). Rowing: Warwick-on-Tweed and Evesham.

FRIDAY, JULY 13.

National Rifle Association, 9 a.m., Prince of Wales's, St. George's, &c.
Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.
Rowing-Match: Wingfield Sculls, Putney to Mortlake.

SATURDAY, JULY 14.

National Rifle Association, 9 a.m., Dr. Legal and China Cups, &c.
Statue of King Alfred, by Count Gleichen, at Wantage, to be unveiled by the Prince of Wales, about 4 p.m.
Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m.
Brighton New Sailing Club.
West London Scientific Association, Excursion to Charlton, Cannon-street Station, 2.35 p.m.
Athletic Sports: Peckham Club, Stamford-bridge, Lillie-bridge, Brith, Bingley, Redale, Horbury, Birmingham, Dewsbury, Blackburn, Hordale.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 31 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Miles.	In.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 a.m.	Minimum, read at 10 p.m.	Direction.			
July 6	27.30	60.5	46.9	63	6	68.0	55.8	SW. NW. N.	161	0.003	0.003
7	28.30	61.6	45.4	58	6	75.8	49.6	N. NW. SW.	132	"001	"001
8	29.30	65.5	45.5	51	2	79.8	55.4	SW.	215	"030	"030
9	30.30	65.4	57.1	76	0	75.8	54.8	SW. W. N. E.	128	"072	"072
10	29.95	58.9	54.1	83	—	61.8	57.6	E. NW.	98	"270	"270
11	29.65	61.3	49.4	67	7	69.8	53.7	SW. NW.	122	"009	"009
12	29.64	59.3	49.1	70	7	67.9	50.0	WNW. SW.	219	"330	"330

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.64	29.23	29.10	29.17	29.02	29.07	29.03
Temperature of Air	61.3	61.0	61.5	61.0	61.5	61.5	61.5
Temperature of Evaporation	51.7	45.5	57.3	61.7	57.7	59.9	57.7
Direction of Wind	SW.	WNW.	WNW.	WNW.	WNW.	WNW.	WNW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 14.

Day.	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
h	11	11	11	11	11	11
m	15	15	15	15	15	15
s	15	15	15	15	15	15

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

THE MOORE and BURGESS NEW ENTERTAINMENT.
THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON will be repeated EVERY NIGHT at EIGHT. MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, at THREE and SEVEN. Tuesday, 8.30. Saturday, 8.30. No. 1. No. 2. No. 3. No. 4. No. 5. No. 6. No. 7. No. 8. No. 9. No. 10. No. 11. No. 12. No. 13. No. 14. No. 15. No. 16. No. 17. No. 18. No. 19. No. 20. No. 21. No. 22. No. 23. No. 24. No. 25. No. 26. No. 27. No. 28. No. 29. No. 30. No. 31. No. 32. No. 33. No. 34. No. 35. No. 36. No. 37. No. 38. No. 39. No. 40. No. 41. No. 42. No. 43. No. 44. No. 45. No. 46. No. 47. No. 48. No. 49. No. 50. No. 51. No. 52. No. 53. No. 54. No. 55. No. 56. No. 57. No. 58. No. 59. No. 60. No. 61. No. 62. No. 63. No. 64. No. 65. No. 66. No. 67. No. 68. No. 69. No. 70. No. 71. No. 72. No. 73. No. 74. No. 75. No. 76. No. 77. No. 78. No. 79. No. 80. No. 81. No. 82. No. 83. No. 84. No. 85. No. 86. No. 87. No. 88. No. 89. No. 90. No. 91. No. 92. No. 93. No. 94. No. 95. No. 96. No. 97. No. 98. No. 99. No. 100. No. 101. No. 102. No. 103. No. 104. No. 105. No. 106. No. 107. No. 108. No. 109. No. 110. No. 111. No. 112. No. 113. No. 114. No. 115. No. 116. No. 117. No. 118. No. 119. No. 120. No. 121. No. 122. No. 123. No. 124. No. 125. No. 126. No. 127. No. 128. No. 129. No. 130. No. 131. No. 132. No. 133. No. 134. No. 135. No. 136. No. 137. No. 138. No. 139. No. 140. No. 141. No. 142. No. 143. No. 144. No. 145. No. 146. No. 147. No. 148. No. 149. No. 150. No. 151. No. 152. No. 153. No. 154. No. 155. No. 156. No. 157. No. 158. No. 159. No. 160. No. 161. No. 162. No. 163. No. 164. No. 165. No. 166. No. 167. No. 168. No. 169. No. 170. No. 171. No. 172. No. 173. No. 174. No. 175. No. 176. No. 177. No. 178. No. 179. No. 180. No. 181. No. 182. No. 183. No. 184. No. 185. No. 186. No. 187. No. 188. No. 189. No. 190. No. 191. No. 192. No. 193. No. 194. No. 195. No. 196. No. 197. No. 198. No. 199. No. 200. No. 201. No. 202. No. 203. No. 204. No. 205. No. 206. No. 207. No. 208. No. 209. No. 210. No. 211. No. 212. No. 213. No. 214. No. 215. No. 216. 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DORE'S GREAT WORKS, "THE BRAZEN SERPENT," "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM," and "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE," each 35 ft. by 22 ft., with "Dream of St. Peter," and "St. Martin," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street, W. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—The EIGHTY-EIGHTH EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, 5, Pall-Mall East,

THE COURT.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, came to London on Saturday last and visited the Duchess of Cambridge at St. James's Palace and the Emperor and Empress of Brazil at Claridge's Hotel. Her Majesty travelled from and to Windsor by special train on the Great Western Railway, returning to Windsor Castle at eight o'clock. Prince and Princess Christian and the Dean of Windsor dined with the Queen.

Her Majesty, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service on Sunday in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev. W. Boyd Carpenter, Vicar of St. James's, Holloway, officiated. The Duke of Richmond and Gordon arrived at the castle. Miss Violet Lindsay also arrived, and, with Colonel the Hon. Charles Lindsay and Major-General H. Ponsonby, dined with the Queen.

The Belgian Minister and Baroness Solvyns, the Portuguese Minister and Madame D'Antas, the Marquis and Marchioness of Bute, and the Earl and Countess of Listowel dined with her Majesty on Monday. The band of the Grenadier Guards, conducted by Mr. Dan Godfrey, played in the quadrangle during dinner.

The Marquis of Salisbury had an audience of the Queen on Tuesday. Sayyad Yakub Khan Turah, Envoy of the Amir of Kashgar, attended by Mr. Fitzgerald, Political Aide-de-Camp to the Secretary of State for India, and Captain Molloy, arrived at the castle, and was received by her Majesty. His Excellency was presented to the Queen by the Marquis of Salisbury. Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold were present.

The Count and Countess de Paris visited her Majesty on Wednesday, and remained to luncheon.

The Queen, with the members of the Royal family, has walked and driven out daily. Princess Louise of Lorne paid a two days' visit to her Majesty last week. Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold were present at the Handel Festival at the Crystal Palace yesterday week.

Earl and Countess Cadogan and the Hon. Lady Biddulph have dined with the Queen.

Lord de Ros and Vice-Admiral Lord Frederic Kerr have succeeded Lord Elphinstone and Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. C. Lindsay as Lord and Groom in Waiting; and Major-General Lord Charles FitzRoy, C.B., and Colonel the Hon. H. Byng have succeeded Colonel Du Plat and Colonel L. Gardiner as Equerries in Waiting to her Majesty.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales dined with his Excellency the Brazilian Minister at his house in Grosvenor-gardens yesterday week. Princess Christian visited their Royal Highnesses the previous day at Marlborough House. The Prince and Princess, with their children, left town on Saturday last for Sandringham. On Sunday their Royal Highnesses and Princes Albert Victor and George attended Divine service at St. Mary Magdalene's Church, Sandringham Park. The Rev. J. N. Dalton officiated. The Prince has left for Rutland Lodge, Newmarket. The Princess is entertaining at Sandringham her youngest brother, Prince Waldemar, and on Wednesday the Royal party laid the foundation-stone of a new water tower to be erected on the Sandringham estate. Stones were laid by the Princess, Princes Albert Victor and George, and Prince Waldemar. The Prince, accompanied by the Princess, will visit Wantage on Saturday, the 14th inst., for the purpose of unveiling the statue of King Alfred in the market-place of that town, which is celebrated as his birthplace. The statue is presented to Wantage by Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, V.C., M.P., and has been executed by Count Gleichen, the Queen's cousin. Their Royal Highnesses will be the guests of Colonel Loyd-Lindsay and the Hon. Mrs. Lindsay at Lockinge House until the following Monday.

THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF BRAZIL.

The Emperor of Brazil went to Woolwich Arsenal on Thursday week and inspected the several departments and also the Repository, returning to town at half-past ten in the morning, when he visited the Haverstock-hill Board Schools, the Mansfield-place Schools, the Normal Schools in Gray's-inn-road, the London University, and the Egyptian Museum, after which he returned to Claridge's Hotel to luncheon. The Emperor and Empress passed the afternoon at Argyll Lodge, with the Duke and Duchess of Argyll, returning to the hotel to dine. Subsequently their Majesties visited the Count and Countess de Paris, and afterwards were present at the concert given by the French Ambassador and the Marquise d'Harcourt at the French Embassy, Albert-gate.

Yesterday week the Emperor took an early drive, and at ten o'clock inspected the Rembrandt etchings at the Fine-Arts Club, Savile-row, and the Burlington Gallery, Piccadilly; and after luncheon accompanied the Empress to the Handel Festival at the Crystal Palace, where they met Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, and the Count and Countess de Paris. Their Majesties dined with the Brazilian Minister and Baroness de Penedo at their residence in Grosvenor-gardens.

On Saturday last the Emperor left Claridge's at six in the morning for Wormwood-scrubbs, to inspect the Government prison now in course of erection there. Thence he was driven to the Model Prison at Pentonville, and inspected that penal institution. Subsequently he visited Messrs. Trubners', the publishers, Ludgate-hill; and, after paying a private visit, returned to Claridge's for breakfast. In the afternoon the Emperor went to assist at the Carlton celebration at the Horticultural Gardens, and afterwards visited Sir J. Whitworth. The Empress paid visits to the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House, Princess Louise of Lorne, and the Duchess of Teck at Kensington Palace, the Brazilian Minister and Baroness de Penedo in Grosvenor-gardens, and the French Ambassador and Marchioness d'Harcourt at the French Embassy, Albert-gate, to take leave. Subsequently her Majesty visited the exhibition at 140, New Bond-street, the Burlington Gallery in Piccadilly, and Goupil's Fine-Art Exhibition in Bedford-street, Covent-garden. Their Majesties dined with Lady Holland at Holland House, Kensington.

The Emperor and Empress left town on Sunday morning at six o'clock, and travelled by special train on the London and North-Western Railway to Edinburgh, where they proceeded to the Royal Hotel. Subsequently they drove around the Queen's Drive to the Calton Hill.

His Majesty left Edinburgh at six o'clock on Monday morning for Dundee, where he inspected the Tay Bridge.

The Emperor and Empress and their suite arrived in Glasgow on Thursday forenoon from Dalmally by the Caledonian Railway. They were received at the station by the Lord Provost. After breakfast, at the Queen's Hotel, the party visited Glasgow University, under the guidance of Principal Caird; then they inspected the extensive docks of the Clyde Trust at Stobcross.

They were to leave for Belfast in the afternoon.

GENERAL AND MRS. GRANT.

General and Mrs. Grant lunched on Sunday with Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck, and afterwards paid a visit to the Earl and Countess Russell at Pembroke Lodge, Richmond Park. On Tuesday General Grant received, at the house of his Aide-de-Camp, General Badeau, Beaufort-gardens, Brompton-road,

a deputation composed of many leading representatives of the working men of London and the provinces, gathered under the auspices of the Labour Representation League, who presented an address of welcome. In the evening the members of the United Service Club gave a congratulatory banquet to the General at the club-house in Pall-mall. The Duke of Cambridge presided. On Wednesday, "Independence Day," his Excellency the Minister of the United States and Mrs. Pierpont received at their residence in Cavendish-square, from four to seven o'clock, the American ladies and gentlemen now in London, when General and Mrs. Grant were present. General and Mrs. Grant and Mr. Jesse Grant left England on Thursday for the Continent. They will return to London in the last week in August, on their way to Scotland. All communications for General Grant during his absence from England may be addressed to the care of General Badeau, 16, Beaufort-gardens.

Princess Louise of Lorne, accompanied by the Marquis of Lorne, laid the foundation-stone of the Tunbridge Wells Friendly Societies Hall in the Camden-road on Saturday last. Her Royal Highness, who drove from Dornden Hall, was escorted by a detachment of the West Kent (Queen's Own) Yeomanry. Complimentary addresses were presented. After the ceremonial the Princess visited the infirmary. Her Royal Highness and the Marquis of Lorne dined with the Speaker and the Hon. Mrs. Brand on Wednesday at the Speaker's House, Palace, Westminster.

The Duke of Connaught has returned to Dublin from a cruise with Lord Clannmorris in his yacht in the Clyde.

Prince Leopold dined with the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry on Wednesday.

The Duke of Cambridge had a dinner party on Saturday last at Gloucester House. The Duke has dined with the Marquis of Hertford and with the Earl and Countess of Sefton.

The Duke and Duchess of Teck have dined with the Lord Chamberlain and the Marchioness of Hertford, the Earl and Countess of Wiltton, Lord Carlingford and Frances Countess Waldegrave, and Sir George and Lady Julia Wombwell, and they were present at the fête on Wednesday evening in the Royal Botanic Society's Gardens, Regent's Park.

The Count and Countess de Paris arrived at Claridge's Hotel on Thursday week from Paris.

The Archbishop of Canterbury and Mrs. Tait had a garden party on Saturday, from four to seven o'clock, at Lambeth Palace. Nearly 1000 guests attended, including many members of Convocation.

His Excellency the German Ambassador has left London for the Continent, accompanied by the Countess Marie and Olga Münster. His Excellency is going to Gastein, as he is still suffering from the effects of a railway accident. The Counsellor of the Embassy, Baron von der Brincken, is acting as Chargé d'Affaires during the absence of his Excellency.

The Chinese Ambassadors visited Ipswich on Monday, to witness the trials of agricultural machinery at the works of Messrs. Ransome, Sims, and Head.

The Duke and Duchess of Argyll left Argyll Lodge, Campden-hill, on Monday, for Inverary Castle. Lord George Campbell and the Ladies Campbell remain at Argyll Lodge.

The Duke of Devonshire gave his first garden party at Chiswick on Wednesday. Princess Louise of Lorne and the Marquis of Lorne and the Count and Countess de Paris were among the numerous visitors.

Lady Skelmersdale gave her first concert this season on Monday at the family residence in Portland-place. Princess Louise of Lorne and the Marquis of Lorne, Prince Christian, and the Duke and Duchess of Teck were present.

Earl Sydney entertained a party at dinner on Wednesday at his residence in Cleveland-square.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage of the Earl of Annesley with Miss Markham, eldest daughter of Colonel Markham, late of the Coldstream Guards, took place on Wednesday morning at Marylebone Church. The Archbishop of York officiated.

Marriages are arranged between the Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P., brother of the Earl of Pembroke, and Lady Beatrix Lambton, eldest daughter of the Earl of Durham; between Mr. Cecil Foljambe, eldest son of Selina Viscountess Milton and the late Mr. G. Savile Foljambe, of Osberton, Notts, and Miss Susan Cavendish, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel and Lady Emily Cavendish; and between the Hon. William Gerard, eldest son of Lord Gerard, and Miss Mary Milner, eldest daughter of Mrs. Henry Milner.

MR. SIMS REEVES'S BENEFIT CONCERT.

This concert drew an enormous audience to the Royal Albert Hall on Wednesday evening, when the announcements held forth not only the attraction of Mr. Reeves's own fine singing but also the promise of performances by other eminent artists. Mr. Reeves gave, with the usual effect, Handel's recitative, "Deeper and deeper still" and air, "Waft her, angels," and Dibdin's nautical ballad "Tom Bowling"—the latter having been enthusiastically encored, and replaced by "My pretty Jane." The singer was also heard, in association with Madame Christine Nilsson and Mr. Santley, in Barnett's trio, "This magic-wove scarf;" and, with Mr. Santley, in Brahms's duet, "All's well." Madame Nilsson created a great effect by her admirable rendering of the scena "Casta diva," from Norma, and the American national song, "The star-spangled banner"—the encore of the latter having been replied to by singing "The old folks at home." Other effective vocal pieces were contributed by Mesdames Tregbelli and Antoinette Sterling; Misses Helen D'Alton and Anna Williams; Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Santley, and Signor Foli, besides some good part-singing by the members of the London Vocal Union. The vocal music was agreeably relieved by the fine violin playing of Herr Wilhelmj in a fantasia of his own and another by Vieuxtemps. Mr. Sidney Naylor was the conductor, and Dr. Stainer presided at the organ.

The operations by the Duke of Sutherland in salmon culture in Sutherland have this year been most successful. The total bred in that county and in Caithness this season is 600,000.

The election for the Mayoralty of Dublin for next year occupied the Town Council of that city on Monday, when a sharp struggle ensued between the Roman Catholic and the Protestant parties, the year 1878 being what is known as the Conservative year, but the Liberals determined to elect, out of the usual course, a Liberal, in the person of the present Lord Mayor, Mr. Alderman Tarpey. The other candidate, whom the Conservative party would have preferred, was Councillor Tickell.—Councillor Byrne described the breach of the compact under which alternate Lords Mayor were chosen from each party as an act of intolerance. Ultimately Mr. Tarpey was chosen for a second year, and will be Lord Mayor during the visit of the British Association to Dublin.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

Archdeacon Emery has turned the first turf on the site for the Hunstanton Convalescent Home, a building which is to be erected as a memorial of thankfulness for the convalescence of the Prince of Wales, now patron of the institution.

A fancy bazaar has been held this week in the annexe of the Royal Aquarium, under the patronage of Princess Christian, the Lord Mayor, and the Sheriffs of London, in aid of the Children's Home, Leytonstone, founded by Miss Cotton.

The Earl of Shaftesbury yesterday week presided at the thirty-third annual meeting of the Society for Improving the Condition of the Labouring Classes. The houses, it was reported, were generally well occupied, and the rate of mortality in them was less than 21 per 1000.

The first meeting of the Society for Training Teachers for the Deaf was held at Lambeth Palace on Thursday week. Resolutions were passed in favour of establishing a training college, the object being to introduce a German system of education for the deaf, by which they would be enabled to understand the movements of the lips of those with whom they wished to communicate.

The jubilee festival in connection with the Infant Orphan Asylum, situated at Wanstead, was celebrated on Thursday week, under the presidency of the Duke of Teck, the Duchess of Teck distributing the prizes to the successful competitors of the institution. Donations were announced, including annual subscriptions from the Queen, the Prince of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, and £100 respectively from Mr. Horace Marshall, the Governor and Directors of the Bank, the Goldsmiths', Clothworkers', Drapers' Companies, with £200 from the Grocers' Company. The list amounted to £6000, of which Princess Mary's list was £1102, including subscriptions from 268 ladies.

Mr. Samuel Brandram gave a recital on Monday afternoon at Grosvenor House, by permission of the Duke of Westminster, in aid of the funds of the Princess Mary Village Homes for Little Girls. This Home, which was founded in 1871, is for the reception of the female children of persons convicted of crime and for the class of children who are met with in the criminal haunts of London. It is conducted on the family (or group) system, the children being divided into groups of about ten girls each, of different ages. There are now 150 children in the village, but there is provision, as soon as funds will admit, for a total of 200. The charity is almost entirely dependent on voluntary contributions, and last year the source of income fell short of the expenditure by nearly £700. The audience, which was large, included Princess Beatrice and the Duchess of Cambridge, and the sum of £300 was the result of the gathering.

By the invitation of Mr. Walter, M.P., the chairman, and the committee of the hospital, a number of ladies and gentlemen have this week visited the new wing of the Hospital for Sick Children, in Great Ormond-street. The hospital has existed for twenty-five years; but the foundation-stone of the new building was laid five years ago by the Princess of Wales, and the largest section of the building was completed in 1875. The new wing contains wards for sixteen children, a bath-room on each floor, a ward kitchen, and a linen store on each floor, nurses' rooms, lifts, and shoots. There are two ventilating towers, and beneath the red tiles of the conical top of another tower a water cistern is concealed. The wing is a separate building, parted off entirely from the rest, and will be used for infectious cases. Above each of the cots is a little hook for a picture. The top of the building is asphalted for a garden, and half an acre of ground behind is being converted into a playground. The cost of the new wing was £2500.

Under the presidency of Mr. E. N. Buxton, about 1000 friends of the asylum and other charitable institutions supported by the licensed victuallers sat down to dinner on Tuesday in the spacious concert-room of the Alexandra Palace. This meeting was the jubilee festival of the admirable foundation in the Old Kent-road, where 170 separate dwellings are maintained for decayed members of the trade. Though, in pursuance of a recent policy, the principal supporters of the asylum have made their yearly gatherings more select than they used formerly to be, there was no lack of numbers on this occasion. Subscriptions amounting to £4000 were announced, including £500 from Messrs. Truman, Hanbury, and Buxton, and 100 guineas from the chairman.

The Royal Chest Hospital, City-road, which has been entirely renovated, re-furnished, and virtually remodelled, was reopened on Tuesday by a dedication service conducted by the honorary chaplain, the Rev. F. Ball, Vicar of St. Mary's, Hoxton, in whose parish the institution is situated. About £2700 have been expended in new buildings, and fourteen beds have been given by the munificence of one lady, while another £1000 has been expended in the improvement of the old buildings. The arrangements seem admirably adapted for the comfort of the inmates, and reflect great credit on the governors. After the religious service Lord Charles Bruce declared the buildings open; and, while thanking the public for past favours, said that clocks and other articles would be gratefully accepted by Mr. C. Lowther Kemp, the secretary.

The annual distribution of prizes to the boys who are being educated for a seafaring life in the Chichester and Arcturust training-ships took place last Wednesday on board the Arcturust, which is moored off Greenhithe, Kent, in close proximity to the Chichester. The proceedings were presided over by Lord Shaftesbury. From the opening statement of Mr. Williams, the indefatigable secretary of the society, it appears that there are about 400 boys on board the ships who are educated, fed, and clothed by the supporters and friends of the charity. The institution is sadly in need of funds, the treasury being £1000 less this year than it was the year before. The society has no grant from the School Board or any other institution, and in the "homes" connected with the charity there are at present 1060 children. Mrs. Pilcher's prize, consisting of a silver watch to "the best boy on board each ship, selected by themselves," was given to William Ervin, of the Arcturust, and James Robins, of the Chichester. At the conclusion of the distribution Lord Shaftesbury briefly addressed the meeting. Admiral Hall, Admiral Phillimore, Admiral Wellesley, Mr. Hubbard, and Captain Walter also addressed the meeting. The boys executed in a skilful manner a number of nautical manoeuvres during the day.

The council of the Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland has resolved that the show of 1878 shall be held in Dublin during the visit of the British Association.

The receipts on account of revenue from April 1, 1877, when there was a balance of £5,988,650, to June 30 were £18,866,868, against £18,347,412 in the corresponding period of the preceding financial year, which began with a balance of £5,119,587. The net expenditure was £19,533,058, against £19,094,541 to the same date in the previous year. The Treasury balance on June 30 amounted to £3,066,882; and at the same date in 1876 to £4,907,826.

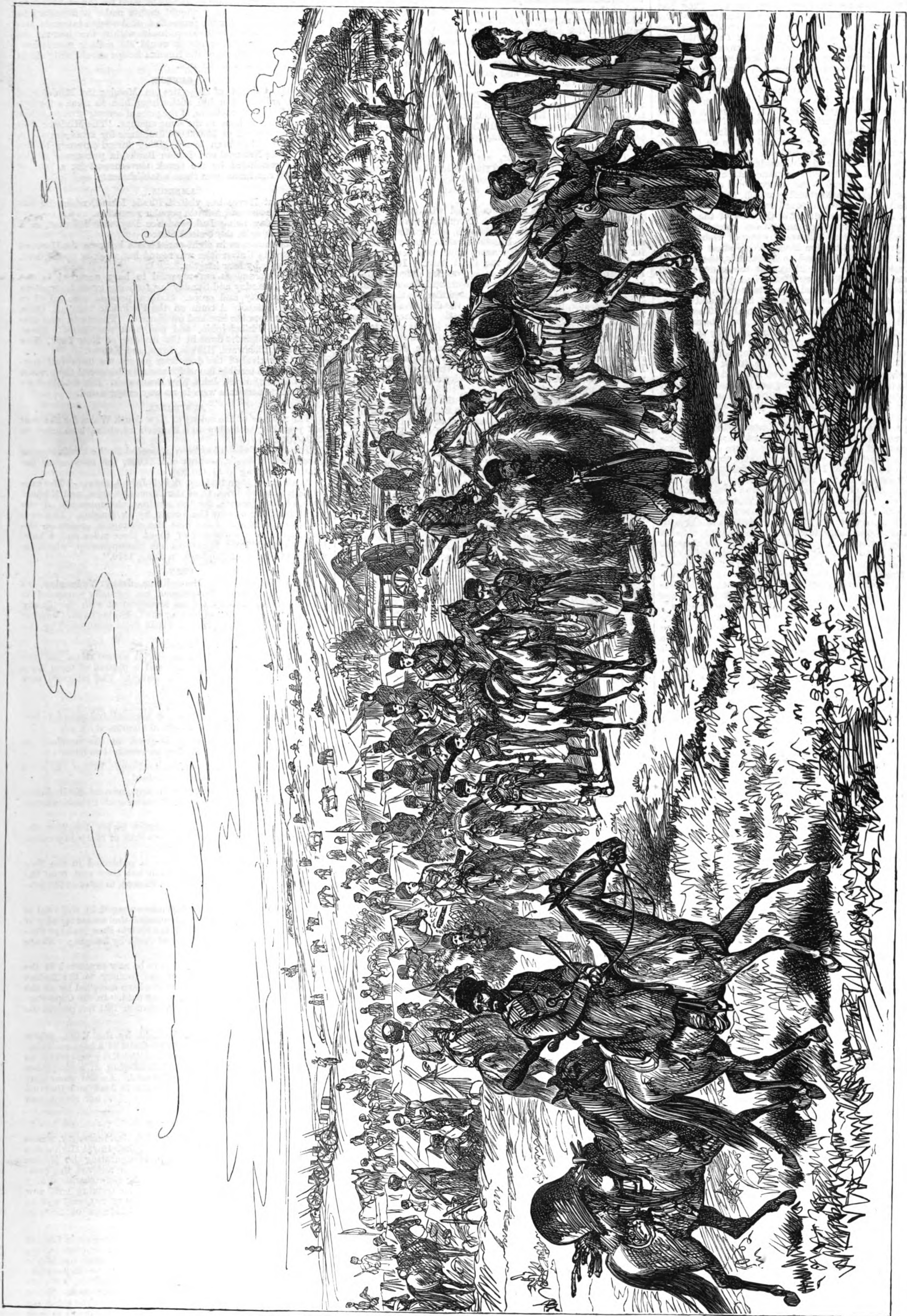
SKETCHES OF THE WAR, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



SHELLS FALLING IN A COSSACK CAMP, NEAR GIURGEVO.



SISTOVA, ON THE DANUBE, WHERE THE GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS CROSSED.



THE WAR: BREAKING UP THE CAMP OF MOHAMMEDAN COSSACKS AT FRATESTI.
FACSIMILE OF A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

THE WAR.

The passage of the Danube by the Russian army, first into the Dobrukscha, from Galatz and Braila, on the 22nd ult., and again on the 27th, under the immediate command of the Grand Duke Nicholas, at Simnitsa, nearly opposite the Bulgarian town of Sistova, was reported by us last week. They had taken possession of Matchin, and of the northern part of the Dobrukscha, as far up the river as Hirsova, to which point the Russian left wing is now advanced; while the Turks still hold the line from Tchernavoda to Kustendje, across the narrow neck of land between the great bend of the Danube and the Black Sea. This situation of affairs has remained without change, and no important action has yet taken place along that more easterly section of the line of Turkish defences. But in the centre of their line, some fifty miles westward of their great Danubian fortress of Rustchuk, the Russian advance to the south, through Bulgaria from Sistova and Nicopolis, has met with a stout resistance. The Turkish army in the field has made its chief stand at Biela, a town and bridge on the river Jan'ra, a few miles south-east of Sistova, and upon the high road connecting Rustchuk and the Danubian frontier with the interior of Bulgaria. It is said that some detachments of the Russian forces have suffered defeat in occasional conflicts with the Turks at Biela, notwithstanding which they have been enabled to make their way southward as far as Tirnova, the ancient capital of Bulgaria, almost at the foot of the Balkan mountain range, and sixty-four miles from Rustchuk. The road over the Balkan from Tirnova, by way of Gabrova and Kazanlik, is pronounced by Von Moltke the readiest and best route into the Maritza Valley and to Adrianople, the heart of European Turkey. It is most likely that the main Russian army will take this route, leaving a sufficient portion behind to shut up the roads of flank and rear attack upon its body, from the almost impregnable fortresses of Shumla and Varna, and from Rustchuk and Silistria on the Danube. These four places, which constitute what has been aptly termed the Turkish Quadrilateral, may withstand a very long siege and blockade, if they can ever be taken by force; but they will only serve to protect the eastern corner of the Turkish province of Bulgaria, within a certain distance of the Black Sea; while the broad middle country, for nearly two hundred miles, seems to lie open to the invader's approach from Roumania; and it could also be entered from Serbia, by the route of Nissa and Sophia, if the Prince of Serbia were to join in active alliance with Russia.

The maps of the seat of war in Europe, which we have already presented to our readers, will assist them to comprehend these points of the strategic position. Two smaller maps in this week's Supplement show the minutest topography of the banks and islets of the Danube, and its tributary streams, lakes, and marshes, in the neighbourhood of Sistova and Nicopolis, with the place where the Grand Duke Nicholas crossed the river on Wednesday week. A view of Sistova and one of Nicopolis, from sketches by one of our Special Artists who was lately there with the Turks, are given in the present Number. The first-mentioned town has now become the Russian military head-quarters, and has been visited by the Emperor Alexander II. As for Nicopolis, it is almost destroyed by the Russian bombardment, and has been considered not worth occupying by the Russian troops. Our principal subjects for the illustrations of this week are the situation of Rustchuk, which has been tremendously knocked about, in the last few days, by the fierce bombardment from the opposite shore at Giurgevo; and, secondly, the position of the Russian force crossing the bridge of rafts and piles just below Braila, at the mouth of the Matchin channel, and occupying the town of Matchin, in the Dobrukscha, on the 27th and 28th ult. We have received exact details of the construction of their temporary bridge in that locality, with some additional sketches, taken by our Special Artists both on the right bank and left bank of the river, showing every feature of its situation and fabrication. Part of this information must be reserved to accompany the sketches for our next week's engravings; but we will give some description of the bridge, which appears in an unfinished state, wanting its central portion, in the view presented this week. One of our Artists writes about it as follows:—

"A little way below Braila, the Danube makes a great bend, and the banks are overflowed far and wide. The water now comes up to the vineyards where the battery is placed that blew up the Latfi Djell in the Matchin canal opposite. The bridge here constructed by the Russians is 1300 yards long, and consists of three several parts. The first section of the bridge lies through the shallow water; wooden piles are driven into the ground, which support the beams laid upon the top of them. But on the actual stream of the Danube, in the central part of this bridge, sixty-two rafts are placed, and are firmly anchored. Upon these rests the proper structure of the bridge, formed of beams and planks laid crosswise; each raft is about 90 ft. long, and a space of 15 ft. is left between the rafts, for the water to flow through, but with planks laid over it, making a continuous bridge. There is width for six men to walk abreast of each other. The third section, on the Turkish side, rests on piles and trestles in the shallow water. The whole bridge curves upwards against the stream, from its commencement at the left bank of the Danube, close to the line of railway now partly under water, to the opposite shore, which it meets a hundred paces below the hamlet of Ghetchet, at the mouth of the Matchin channel. Both ends of the bridge are watched by a double guard, and nobody may pass without special leave. The view from the point where the line of a formerly existing railroad branches off, at the commencement of the bridge on the Roumanian side, is very interesting. In the foreground are seen, yet above the surface of the flood-water, a few ruined houses, and floating timbers collected for the rafts. A wide prospect of the plain beyond finishes with the outlying spurs of the Balkan, at the foot of which lies Matchin, now occupied by the Russians. On the hills behind Matchin are the Turkish batteries, which were stormed by the Russians at the cost of some lives." We shall again refer to this description in giving next week a view of the opposite end of the bridge, and an illustration of the actual crossing of the Russian troops at Braila on the 22nd. Sketches by other Artists have come to hand, showing likewise the crossing of the central division of the army, under the Grand Duke Nicholas, in rafts and boats, from Simnitsa, at the Isle of Vardin, a little below the town of Sistova on the 27th, as above mentioned.

The artillery conflict, with shells continually falling and exploding in the streets and houses, between Rustchuk and Giurgevo, has been going on daily since Sunday week. The house of the British Consul at Rustchuk has suffered most damage, but the Austrian and French Consulates have not been spared. The bombardment, instead of abating, has become more destructive. The Russian fire appears to have been directed upon the centre of the town. The breadth of the river here is not more than 800 yards at its ordinary summer level. Between Rustchuk and Giurgevo there is an island, possession of which would have enabled either belligerent to command the river, but neither has fortified it. Rustchuk stands on a kind of terrace, 60 ft. above the level of the Danube, and is surmounted by an earthen rampart with bastioned

front, and by a moat and counterscarp. The length of the bastioned front is about two miles. On the hills behind or near the town heavily-armed works have been erected at an average distance of 1000 yards from each other, the total length of this fortified enceinte being nearly six miles. The view in our Artist's sketch has a precise indication of these breastworks and of the tents of several Turkish encampments near them. The Rustchuk railway station has ceased to be useful to travellers, but it is still conspicuous on the bank of the river. The Russian intrenchments lie between Giurgevo and the village of Slobosia, and are within a mile of the river front of Rustchuk, and not more than 2000 yards from the powder magazine. The British and other foreign Consulates have been removed to Varna.

The Emperor Alexander has issued a lengthy proclamation to the Bulgarian people, inviting them to rally under the protection of mighty Russia, which has already won for the Greeks, the Roumanians, and the Serbians a condition of political independence, having delivered them from the Turkish yoke.

The Serbian Parliament, styled the Skuptschina, has reassembled at Belgrade, and Prince Milan has made them an ambiguous speech, but it is expected that they will resolve on a proclamation similar to that adopted by the Roumanian Legislature.

The war in Asia has been conducted with greater activity, on the Turkish side, than in the Danubian provinces. After failing in repeated attacks on Batoum, which the Turks have successfully defended, the Russian assailants have withdrawn, for a time, and the Russian army which was besieging Kars finds itself unsupported on the right flank. Its left flank has also experienced more than one severe defeat. Battles have taken place at Zewin, between Kars and Erzeroum, in the Sophanli Pass, at Delibaba, and at Karakilissa, so that a retreat of the Russians, to the south-east, in the direction of Bayazid, has been considered needful. The battle at Karakilissa was fought on Sunday week, and the Russian loss is said to have been very great. It is more than doubtful, however, whether Mukhtar Pasha will follow up this advantage with effectual movements in the future course of the campaign. Ismail Pasha, the Governor of Erzeroum, has the credit of the most recent victories. A street view in the city of Erzeroum appears in one of our Engravings.

The embarkation and departure of the Egyptian troops at Alexandria, to join the Sultan's army in Bulgaria, is the subject of an illustration. The troops consisted of 6000 infantry, 300 cavalry, and 800 artillery, with two batteries of Krupp guns, under command of Prince Hassan, son of the Khedive. They were embarked in fifteen vessels of different classes, escorted by four Turkish ironclads. Among the other War Sketches, not yet particularly noticed, in this week's Publication, is that of a Russian regiment of Cossacks, or irregular cavalry, levied from the Mohammedan tribes in the Caucasus. This regiment was at first led, with other Russian troops, into Roumania, but has since been rejected from service in the present campaign, as its fidelity seemed to be doubtful. The breaking up of its camp at Fratesti, and the men starting to march to the nearest railway station, when they went back to Russia, may thus be understood by the reader. The conflict between Russian batteries and a Turkish gun-boat at Maratin, below Rustchuk, is another incident of the war; but we may now expect to hear of more important events.

The British Mediterranean Squadron has been sent to Besika Bay, at the entrance to the Dardanelles, where it arrived last Tuesday.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The great annual review was held on Sunday afternoon, and, the weather being fine, it was witnessed by an immense crowd. Marshal MacMahon was attended by a numerous staff of French and foreign officers, and he was cordially greeted on making his appearance in front of the tribune, where the Duchess of Magenta, all the Ministers, a great number of Senators, and almost the whole diplomatic body were seated. The march past is said to have shown remarkable improvement on former years. An order of the day has been addressed by Marshal MacMahon to the troops who took part in the review. After congratulating them upon their bearing, he says that they understand their duties, and that he relies upon them to defend the dearest interests of the country. He is sure, he adds, that they will aid him to maintain respect for Government and law in fulfilment of his mission, which he will discharge to the end.

M. de Fourton, the Minister of the Interior, has issued a circular to the Prefects in which he explains that the action of Marshal MacMahon on June 16 was taken in order to prevent political and social disorganisation and to check the country in the fatal downward course upon which it had entered. The Marshal wishes the Conservatives of all parties to support him at the approaching elections, and the Prefects are to enlighten public opinion, so that the electors may know what candidates support and what candidates oppose the Government. They will thus assist Marshal MacMahon in the duty he has assumed of "saving France, despite the faults of parties."

Another batch of prefectural changes was gazetted on Wednesday. Seven Prefects, four General Secretaries, ten Sub-Prefects, and sixteen Prefectural Councillors leave their posts, eight of these thirty-seven resigning, four doing so involuntarily, and fifteen being dismissed. Their successors, for the most part, served under the Empire or the former De Broglie Cabinet.

Measures of repression continue to be reported.

The police have arrested Señor Zorrilla, an ex-Prime Minister of Spain, on a charge of conspiracy against the Spanish Government.

BELGIUM.

The Senate has passed, by a majority of fifty votes, a bill for the prevention of frauds at elections.

GERMANY.

It is announced that the German Emperor, on his way to Gastein, where he proposes to spend a few weeks, will meet the Emperor of Austria at Salzburg.

Prince Bismarck left Kissingen at noon on Saturday for Berlin. He was loudly cheered by a large crowd gathered at the railway station to witness his departure. The Russian Chancellor arrived at Berlin on Sunday morning. He had an interview, lasting several hours, with the Crown Prince, and afterwards conferred with the Russian and Italian Ambassadors. He left on Monday for Schoenhausen, his ancestral seat, whence he returned to Berlin, and then he started for Friedrichsruhe, his Laubenburg estate. Prince Bismarck's health is greatly improved.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

In the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet the debate on the Government policy on the Eastern Question was brought to a close on Saturday last. A petition presented by the county of Somozy in favour of maintaining the integrity of Turkey was referred to the Government.

The interests of Austria have received another authoritative exposition. In the Austrian Parliament last week the Minister-President, Prince Auersperg, made them the theme of a speech which may be regarded as the Austrian countersign of M. Tiazza's clear statement. The policy of the Government, the Prince says, is that of neutrality. It sees no need for the mobilisation of the defensive forces. Should events make it necessary to take special steps for the protection of Austrian interests, the Government would still keep itself within the bounds of neutrality. In other words, it would aid neither combatant, even if the movements of the Russian troops should oblige it to occupy Bosnia in self-defence.

GREECE.

In the Cabinet of Deputies on Monday the Minister of Finance submitted a bill authorising him to issue a foreign loan of 20,000,000 drachmas, at the price of seventy-five, together with an internal loan to the same amount. The Minister also demanded a credit of 35,000,000 drachmas for armaments. A Royal decree has been issued giving forced currency to the notes of the National and Ionian Banks, in pursuance of the contract concluded by the Greek Government for a loan of 20,000,000 drachmas from those establishments.

AMERICA.

President Hayes has visited Rhode Island, where he has met with a most enthusiastic popular reception.

Wednesday being Independence Day was observed as a general holiday in the United States.

A four-mile race in eight-oared boats between the Harvard and Columbia Universities was rowed last week at Springfield. Harvard won by four lengths.

Several tornadoes are reported to have occurred in the States on Saturday and Sunday last, causing great destruction of life, property, and crops. Sixteen persons were killed in Ohio and Indiana. A train on the Panhandle Railroad, Ohio, was blown from the line and overturned. The storm was also severe near Philadelphia, and one man was killed. Great damage was likewise done in the interior of New York, New Hampshire, Delaware, Illinois, Iowa, and Kansas.

By the arrival of the American papers we have full particulars of the terrible fire which recently destroyed the greater part of the city of St. John, New Brunswick. The details show that the first accounts were in no way exaggerated.

AUSTRALIA.

The revenue of the colony of New South Wales for the past half year has, according to a Reuter's telegram, amounted to £2,944,066.

The Budget which has been presented to the Parliament of Queensland shows a surplus of £70,000, the revenue of the colony amounting to £1,436,000.

A telegram from Sydney, dated July 3, says:—"The race between Edward Trickett, of the Parramatta river, and Michael Rush, of the Clarence, for the sculling championship of the world, has been won by the former by six lengths. The race was rowed in 26 min. 4 sec. over the champion course on the Parramatta river, a distance of about three miles and a half. By this victory Trickett retains the championship, which he won from Sacler, of England, in June, 1876."

CHINA.

By a telegram from Hong-Kong, dated Wednesday, we learn that the Chinese Government has formally consented to open fresh negotiations for an arrangement with the Treaty Powers of the question of levying the Lekin tax at the Consular Ports on more liberal principles than those established by the Chefoo Convention.

JAPAN.

A telegram received from an official source states that the insurgents have been dispersed, and a portion of them have been driven into the province of Bungo. The telegram says that tranquillity is nearly restored.

An international exhibition of horticultural products has been opened at the Crystal Palace at Oporto.

Serious inundations have occurred in the province of Murcia, in Spain, causing the loss of twenty-two lives.

A Reuter's telegram from Constantinople brings the news that the Grand Sheriff of Mecca is dead.

Tuesday's Gazette announces the appointment of Sir James Robert Longden, K.C.M.G., late Governor of British Guiana, to be Governor of Ceylon.

The King of Hanover, accompanied by his daughter, the Princess Frederica, and attended by a suite of fourteen persons, has left Paris this week for Biarritz.

Intelligence from San Francisco is published in the New York papers stating that a petition has been sent from the Samoan Islands to the British Government to assume the protectorate of the group.

Eleven out of the twelve jurymen engaged in the trial of Henri de Toulouse at Botzen have found the accused guilty of the wilful murder of his wife in the Stelvio Pass, and the President passed upon him sentence of death by hanging. Notice of appeal was given.

Universal satisfaction is stated to be now expressed in the Transvaal at the annexation of the country to the British dominions. The new Government has been accepted by all the chiefs, and the taxes are rapidly being paid. In the Cape Parliament the Griqualand West Annexation Bill has passed the second reading.

According to the advices brought by the Volta, which arrived in the Mersey from the West Coast of Africa on Tuesday, it was reported in Dahomey that the King was about to sacrifice 500 human beings as a fetish offering, in consequence of the indemnity demanded by England. At the same time we learn that the King of the Gaboon is dead, and that his successor has liberated his harem, set free his slaves, and abolished human sacrifices.

Mr. Sadler, R.N., the secretary of the Marine Society, writes as follows:—"The extreme kindness of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales in inaugurating the Marine Society's new training-ship, Warspite, has relieved the committee from all anxiety with regard to the maintenance of fifty additional boys. The numbers kept under training will now be 250, instead of the former complement of 200, and will be increased to 300 when, through the kindness of friends, sufficient subscriptions flow in."

The first public trial of a steam tramway engine in Ireland took place in Belfast last Saturday, and was a complete success. Attached to the engine was a tram-car, containing the Mayor (Mr. John Preston, J.P.), some members of the Corporation, Sir Thomas McClure, Bart., Sir James Hamilton, J.P., Sir John Savage, J.P., and a number of other gentlemen.—Steam tram-cars are about to be tried in Dublin, one of the suburban towns commissions (that of Clontarf) having agreed to their use for a line of about four miles long into the city.

THE CHURCH.

PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Barnes, William, to be Incumbent of Temple Normanton, Derbyshire, held with Hasland, by dispensation from the Archbishop of Canterbury.
 Furness, S., Vicar of Haswich; Vicar of St. John's, Colchester.
 Gardner, G. E.; Curate (Sole Charge) of St. James's, Hatcham.
 Govett, D. B.; Consular Chaplain at Marseilles.
 Halcombe, J. J.; Rural Dean of the First Division of the Deanery of Camps.
 Parker, the Hon. Algernon Robert; Rector of Bix, Oxon.
 Trendell, W. H.; Vicar of Worlabye, Lincoln; Vicar of Eatham.
 Upcher, A. B.; Vicar of St. Mary's, Sheffield.—*Guardian*.

On Wednesday the new parish church of Shoreham was reopened by the Bishop of Chichester.

Mr. Spencer Stanhope has laid the foundation-stone of a new church at Horsforth, which is to be built from the designs of Mr. J. L. Pearson.

The Dowager Lady Wolverton has laid the first stone of a church, which will be erected at Beverley, in memory of her son, the late Mr. Richard Glyn. The edifice will cost £8000.

A part of the vast crypt under St. Paul's Cathedral has been formed into a chapel for early morning service, and for any occasions when the choir and the nave may be required for great public celebrations.

A bazaar and fête in aid of the building fund of St. Saviour's Church, Brixton-rise, have been held this week in the grounds of Mr. G. Hopkins, Brixton-rise, under the patronage of the county members for Surrey and other distinguished persons.

The Right Rev. James B. Kelly, Bishop of Newfoundland, who left that place for Liverpool on the 24th ult., has, by his resignation of the see, added another to the already long list of colonial bishops who are now serving English benefices as parochial clergymen.

The Judges of the Queen's Bench have decided that the proceedings taken against the Rev. T. P. Dale, Rector of St. Vedast, in the Court of Arches, are null and void, because the Bishop of London, who sent the representation of the aggrieved parishioners to the Archbishop, is the next patron of the living.

The Bishop of Lichfield has inaugurated a new tower and spire which have been added to the old parish church of Moxley, and which, together with a clock in the tower and a stained-glass window, are the gift of the Wells family as a memorial to the late Mr. Thomas Wells, ironmaster.

The parish church of Llanwnen, Cardiganshire, was reopened by the Bishop of St. David's on the 26th ult., after a careful restoration by Mr. Withers. This is the second church restored by the energy of the Vicar, the Rev. Thomas Jones, within the last five years.

The preparations for the restoration of the west front of Lichfield Cathedral have been begun. The work already contracted for includes the south half of the front, from the base to the battlements; the estimated cost of this section (without figure) is over £11,000.

The third anniversary of the consecration of St. John the Evangelist, Brownwood Park, Hornsey, was celebrated on Wednesday week, when Mr. Twells, M.P., laid the foundation-stone of the western end of the church, which, when completed, will enable the structure to accommodate a thousand persons.

The annual meeting of the Friend of the Clergy Corporation was held last week at the offices, 4, St. Martin's-place, Charing-cross—Bishop Piers Cloughton presiding. The report states that since the last annual meeting five lady pensioners have been elected, raising the total number of pensions to ninety-seven, which represents a sum in disbursements equal to £3160. The total income from all sources—including a special donation of £500 and legacies amounting to £1501—was £4725, and the expenditure £4072, carrying forward a balance of £653.

Both Houses of the Canterbury Convocation met on Tuesday. "The Priest in Absolution" was discussed at great length by the Bishops assembled in the Upper House. After a statement by the Archbishop as to the steps he had taken with reference to the Society of the Holy Cross, the Bishop of London moved a resolution requesting his Grace to call the attention of the Lower House to the declaration made by the Bishops four years ago on the subject of the teaching of the Church of England in reference to confession. The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol seconded the motion, which was adopted unanimously. In the Lower House a gravamen on the same subject was presented by the Rev. M. Gibbs. On Wednesday the Ridsdale judgment was discussed in the Upper House; and the subject of confession occupied the Lower House the whole day, a resolution expressing concurrence with the declaration of the Upper House upon that subject being carried by 62 to 6.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

The examiners in the final Classical School have issued the following award of honours:—

Class I. Arkle, University; Bonar, Balliol; Bousfield, Lincoln; Bower, New; Brabant, Corpus; Grales, New; De Beaumais, Corpus; Field, Corpus; Glasbrook, Balliol; Gosset, New; Lancaster, Lincoln; Manningham, Balliol; Ritchie, Oriel; Steel, University; Vaughan, Balliol; Whitehead, Trinity.

Class II. Bain, New; Bates, University; Bramwell, Christ Church; Brinton, Christ Church; Brown, New; Chambers, Corpus; Clark, New; Fernandez, Trinity; Hart-Smith, Exeter; Harvey, Magdalen; Harrington, Keble; Just, Corpus; King, Balliol; Leupold, Brasenose; Lyon, Lincoln; Perry, Keble; Robinson, Exeter; Tatum, Balliol; Thistle, Corpus; Todd, University; Townsend, Keble; Tracey, Lincoln; Wedderburn, Balliol; Wilkinson, Merton.

Class III. Abbott, unattached; Archer, Oriel; Birkett, Trinity; Cade, Christ Church; Copleston, St. John's; Cowles, St. John's; Craven, Worcester; Crouch, Queen's; Deazley, Merton; Douglas, Keble; Graves, St. John's; Ivens, Christ Church; J. R. Keble, Keble; Kennedy, Trinity; Layman, Keble; Leonard, Lincoln; Lowe, Lincoln; Myers, Balliol; Nash, New; Newall, New; Pigot, Oriel; Poole, Christ Church; Puckle, Exeter; Siebel, Balliol; Stedman, Wadham; Stuart, Lincoln; Taylor, Brasenose; Walker, Queen's; Warry, Exeter; Whyte, Oriel; Wills, Balliol.

Class IV. Alleyne, Merton; Barton, Corpus; Evans, Jesus; Hasluck, Queen's; Kirk, Queen's; Lang, unattached; Ross, St. John's; Sayer, Trinity; Thomas, Jesus.

Mr. Henry Whitehead, scholar of Trinity College, has been elected to the vacant Fellowship at that society.

The following elections took place at New College on Saturday to the Scholarship in Mathematics of the annual value of £100, tenable for five years:—Mr. Arthur Buckheim, from the City of London School; to the vacant exhibition, Mr. David Edward Brown, from Harrow School.

Mr. Edward B. Vincent, of Magdalen College School, has been elected to a Mathematical Scholarship at University.

The vacant Demyships at Magdalen have been awarded as follows:—Classical—George Edward Underhill, private tuition; Herbert Walter Cardew, Magdalen College School; Owen George Downward, Shrewsbury School. Mathematical—Alfred Skenington Geden, Wadham. Natural Science—John Frederick Heyes, Liverpool College; Raynsford Valentine Jackson, Clifton College; George Alfred Buckmaster, Christ's Hospital. Proxime accessit, Arthur Molineux Jackson, Magdalen College School, student unattached.

The Hertford College case has been decided by the Queen's Bench Division adversely to the view of the college. The Judges gave their judgments on somewhat different grounds;

Mr. Justice Mellor being of opinion, apparently, that it is not allowable now to found a Church of England endowment; and Mr. Justice Lush basing his judgment rather on the particular terms of the Hertford College Act. But they both arrived at a result adverse to the restriction sought to be set up.

CAMBRIDGE.

At Trinity Hall, H. Bond, B.A., first in the Law Tripos; Chancellor's Legal Medallist, and Members' English Essay Prizeman, 1876, has been elected to a Law Studentship. A. W. W. Dale, second year, L. Crosskey, and F. Rumsey, first year, to Foundation Scholarships of £70 per annum.

The result of the examination for the Tomline Scholarship at Eton College was made known on Tuesday:—Turton, Tomline scholar; Miers, Russell prizeman; Kingdon, K.S., French, K.S., Lowry, K.S., Goodhart, K.S., De Havilland, K.S., select. Junior boys: H. B. Smith, K.S., prizeman; Childers, K.S., Brooke, ml., K.S., Gorst, Broke, Farrer, ml., select.

Speech day at Harrow was celebrated on Thursday in the usual manner, and the event was marked by the opening of a large speech-room built in commemoration of the tercentenary of the school. The building is situated just below the parish church, is in theatre form, with Gothic details, and will seat about 750. The cost has been about £17,000. The prizes were distributed in the new theatre.

Our last week's announcement of the prize-list among first-year's students at University College, London, should have been as follows:—For general proficiency and good conduct: First prize (£30 and £15), W. S. Meyer; second prizes (£20 each), L. H. Edmunds, D. S. M'Coll, W. D. Ridley.

The biennial Old Pauline dinner was held on Monday evening at Willis's Rooms—Mr. Eddis, Q.C., in the chair.

Lord Hatherley paid a visit to King's College on Wednesday, and presented the prizes in the department of general literature and science. It was stated that there are about 550 pupils at the school, and 1000 students on the college roll.

"Old Boys' Day" at Blundell's School, Tiverton, was celebrated on Thursday week. In the afternoon a goodly company sat down to dinner at the Palmerston Hotel. Sir John Walrond, Bart., presided. Several speeches were delivered, and hopes were expressed that, under the new scheme which has just been passed for the government of the school, "Old Blundell's" might take the position of the leading educational institution for the county of Devon. In the evening a ball took place at the Athenaeum. Friday was the "speech day," when the Earl of Devon presided.

The Masters of the Bench of the Middle Temple have awarded four Scholarships of 100 guineas each, as follows:—International Law and Constitutional Law: Charles Francis Cagney, of the University of London, B.A. Common and Criminal Law: Thomas Francis Byrne, of Trinity College, Dublin, B.A. Equity: Arthur Charles Joseph Powell, of the University of London. Real and Personal Property: Thomas Baynes.

The following is a list, in the order of merit, of the successful candidates at the examination for Naval Cadetships:—

Angel H. Freeman, Lord F. G. Osborne, C. H. Askwith, W. J. W. Steward, F. J. Patterson, J. H. Robertson, L. E. Power, B. A. Cator, A. R. C. Warren, C. R. A. Foot, E. S. Fitzherbert, E. E. Benson, D. F. Robinson, C. L. Curt, R. J. S. Home, C. J. T. Dornier, S. G. Maxwell, R. E. Wemyss, G. W. Billiard, Mark E. F. Kerr, C. F. Lambert, A. P. James, W. L. Grant, F. J. Board, A. T. Taylor, R. J. Protheroe, the Hon. G. A. Harding, R. B. B. England, H. Thompson, Ralph Hadlestone, A. C. Lowe, F. J. H. Booth, Morgan Singer, T. S. Good, J. R. Hargreaves, S. C. Weigall, H. S. Grant, W. G. C. Walter, E. N. Hale, B. G. L. Tottenham, W. C. Beston, R. K. Arbuthnot, J. W. C. Stracey, P. M. Stewart, A. H. Ozzard, E. A. Maude.

The following have been elected to Scholarships at Clifton College. For Classics: C. Cookson, Harrison, Newbolt, H. C. Cookson, Nash, A. Baker, Horne and Belfield, from Mr. Austin's, Cheltenham. For Classics and Mathematics: Heath, Jose, and Rogers, from Honiton School. For Classics, Mathematics, and Natural Science: Shaen. For Mathematics: Wilson, from Mr. Horman's, Leeds; Newham, from Mr. Bower's, Cantor; and Cooper, from Mr. Summer's, Ramsgate. For Natural Science: Baker, from Millington's Hospital, Shrewsbury.

On June 21 the annual recitation of speeches and distribution of prizes at Repton took place. The school is now in its 320th year, but may be said to have renewed the vigour of its youth, having been reconstituted a first grade school under the Endowed Schools Act.

The North London Collegiate and Camden Endowed Schools for Girls held their annual meeting for the distribution of prizes, at St. James's Hall, on Thursday week. Augustus F. Perkins, Esq., Master of the Brewers' Company, was in the chair. The report stated that there were 854 girls in attendance in the two schools. It was hoped that on the next occasion of meeting for the distribution of prizes they would occupy their own hall in the new buildings about to be erected in the Camden-road. At the examinations external to the school the following honours had been gained:—Nine candidates had passed the "Examination for Women" in the University of London, four in honours, and five in the first class. Sixty-seven had passed the Cambridge local examinations in December last—viz., twenty-four seniors and forty-three juniors. Miss Burstall, being the highest on the list, was entitled to the Gilchrist Scholarship of £50 for three years, tenable at Girton College, Cambridge; and Miss Pailthorpe also obtained a scholarship of £100 per annum at Girton. These schools, which were founded in 1850 by the present head mistress, Miss Buss, were endowed a few years ago by the Brewers' Company, under a scheme sanctioned by the Charity Commission. The Clothworkers' Company have made a grant of £2000 towards the erection of a hall, and other benefactions have been granted by various companies and individuals for the founding of scholarships and other purposes.

Mr. R. P. Brereton, M.A., has been appointed to the second mastership of Oundle School.

At a meeting of the committee of the Royal Naval Female School held on Wednesday to elect eight candidates to fill vacancies the following were the successful ones:—Miss Krabbé, Miss Bigley, Miss Bennett, Miss Drury, Miss Houghton, Miss Bouchier, Miss Galsworthy, and Miss Allen.

The Earl of Aberdeen presided on Tuesday evening at the presentation of prizes to the successful candidates in connection with the Islington Youths' Institute. The society is open for seven months in the year, when classes in various subjects are held and special prizes offered in each division.

The first meeting of the general committee of the Federation of Liberal Associations was held at Birmingham on Monday. Mr. William Harris was elected chairman of the committee, and Mr. F. Schnadhorst, secretary of the Federation. Sub-committees were appointed for organization, finance, and publishing. A subscription list was read, and resolutions were passed providing for the special action of the Federation under certain contingencies.

FLOWER SHOWS.

The gardens of the Royal Botanic Society, in Regent's Park, never assumed a more charming aspect than during the annual fête on Wednesday night. Illuminations were tastefully arranged along the promenades, upon the water, and clustered here and there among the foliage. The principal point of attraction was, of course, the long and wide promenade leading up to the glass structure containing the most delicate botanical gems. Along each side of this were rows of gas globes, which threw a brilliant light upon the company grouped upon the banks and promenading to and fro. In one large tent some floral dinner-table decorations of exquisite and varied design also formed an object of attraction. The bands of the 2nd Life Guards, the Coldstreams, and the Royal Artillery played during the evening. Shortly after eleven Princess Mary Adelaide (Duchess of Teck) and the Duke of Teck, with a numerous suite, arrived, and were conducted by the council to a dais in front of the glass building. At this moment large blue lights appeared at every point among the trees and upon every prominent part of the ground, producing a very striking effect. The Royal party stayed till nearly midnight, when the company rapidly dispersed. The Chinese Ambassadors were conspicuous among the company.

A meeting of the fruit and flower committee of the Royal Horticultural Society was held on Tuesday in the society's gardens at South Kensington. In connection with the meeting, there was also an exhibition of fruit and flowers, which were placed in the centre conservatory.

The rose show at the Alexandra Palace last Saturday was a brilliant success. There were 278 entries, and the competitors represented many counties and several important towns. Norfolk and Hereford, Oxford and Cambridge, Southern and Midland Counties, and secluded parsonages and quiet country residences made excellent contributions, and amateurs vied successfully with leading professional exhibitors.

The National Rose Society, numbering in its muster-roll nearly all the distinguished amateur and professional growers in the country, held its first show on Wednesday in St. James's Great Hall, when a most excellent collection of cut roses was arranged for exhibition under the skilful management of Mr. W. Newman. The Rev. Canon Hole (president of the society) took part in the task of judging. Among the exhibitors Messrs. Paul and Son were chiefly successful, taking six first prizes. In addition to the prizes, amounting to £200, given by the society, Messrs. Cranston and Co. offered a fifty-guinea challenge-cup for amateurs for forty-eight distinct roses, single trusses, and this was gained by Mr. Jowitt, of Hereford.

The annual distribution of prizes to the successful competitors in the late exhibition of the Notting-hill Workmen's Flower Show and Home Encouragement Society took place on Tuesday in Lansdowne-gardens, Ladbroke-grove, Notting-hill. The prizes were distributed by Lady Edith Ashley, who was accompanied by the Earl of Shaftesbury, one of the vice-presidents. The money prizes varied from 1s. 6d. to £1, and the miscellaneous prizes included pictures, watering-pots, and flower-stands. The recipients were of all ages, not the least observable being an old soldier.

The annual flower show in connection with the Society for Promoting Window Gardening amongst the Working Classes in the united parishes of St. Margaret and St. John, Westminster, took place on the same day, by permission of Dean Stanley, in the College Green, Great College-street, and in the evening the prizes to the successful exhibitors were distributed by the Earl of Shaftesbury. After the distribution the noble Earl said he was confident that among the subordinate features of education there was not one which tended more to refinement, to elevate the taste, and to reduce the coarseness and brutality of many of the poorer classes than the culture of flowers. The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress visited the exhibition.

The Kentish suburban parishes, Greenwich, Deptford, Blackheath, and Charlton, have had their flower shows during the last two weeks, or have commenced preparations for them. Blackheath enjoyed a splendid floral entertainment on June 20 and 21, in the grounds of Mr. Penn, at Lee Park. The Charlton show, a very pretty one, took place at East Combe Park, by permission of Mr. Millington, one day last week. On Tuesday and Wednesday there was a good "working-people's flower show" in the school-rooms of Christ Church, East Greenwich. The principal Greenwich flower show, however, that of the parishes of St. Alphege and St. Mary, is fixed for the week after next. The Deptford window flower show took place on Tuesday.

Lord Gifford, one of the Judges of the Court of Session in Scotland, has consented to preside over the Jurisprudence Department, and the Lord Advocate over the Repression of Crime Section, at the ensuing Social Congress at Aberdeen.

The Manchester City Council has sanctioned a proposal of the waterworks committee for the purchase of Thirlmere, one of the Cumberland lakes, and the conveyance of water from it to Manchester by an aqueduct one hundred miles long. The works will occupy seven years in execution. The first instalment will cost £1,700,000, for which sum 50,000,000 gallons of water per day will be impounded. In the discussion of the subject it was stated that the picturesque scenery of the Thirlmere district would be no more interfered with than was that of Loch Katrine by the waterworks of Glasgow.

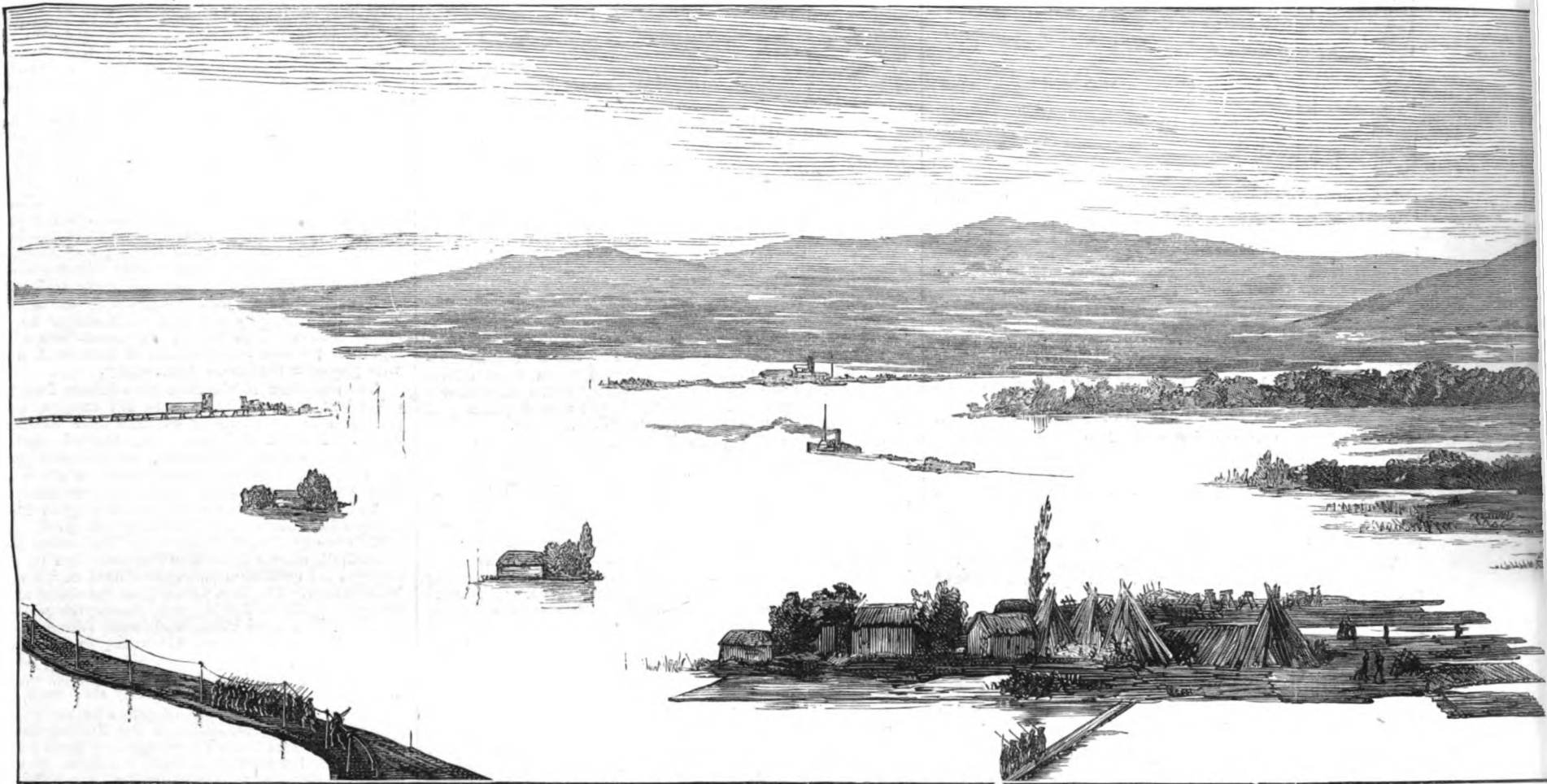
From Alexandria the correspondent of the *Daily News* reports that the work of removing Cleopatra's Needle is proceeding rapidly. Mr. Carter, who will take charge of it on the voyage, has arrived there. Two inscriptions—one in Greek, the other in Latin—have been discovered on the crabs supporting Cleopatra's Needle. They fix the date when the obelisk was erected at Alexandria—the eighth year of Augustus Caesar, by Barbarus, Prefect of Egypt, Pontius engineer. Respecting the removal of this obelisk, the *Globe* remarks as follows:—"A dead weight of two or three hundred tons is no trifle to transport either over land or sea, and it would be very unlucky if all our interest in the huge monolith were suddenly to be quenched by the object of it plunging down to the bottom of the sea. There ought, however, in these days to be no very great risk in an undertaking such as Caligula carried successfully through with a considerably greater weight, though the distance was shorter. Pliny's account of the conveyance of the monument which now stands beneath the shadow of St. Peter's is interesting. A vessel was built especially for the purpose, and nothing, says the historian, ever appeared on the seas more astonishing than this craft. A fir-tree of prodigious size was used in its construction, the thickness of this tree being such that it was as much as four men could do to encircle it with their arms. The vessel conveyed not only the monolith itself, which Fontana estimated to weigh some 440 tons, but the blocks also, which were to serve as a base for it. The ship was ballasted by 120,000 bushels of lentils. The obelisk having been safely conveyed to Rome, no further use afloat seems to have been conceived for the vessel; and, according to Suetonius, when the Emperor Claudius was constructing the harbour of Ostia he sunk this Roman Great Eastern in order to make a foundation for one of his piers."

SKETCHES OF THE WAR, B

Russian Bridge.

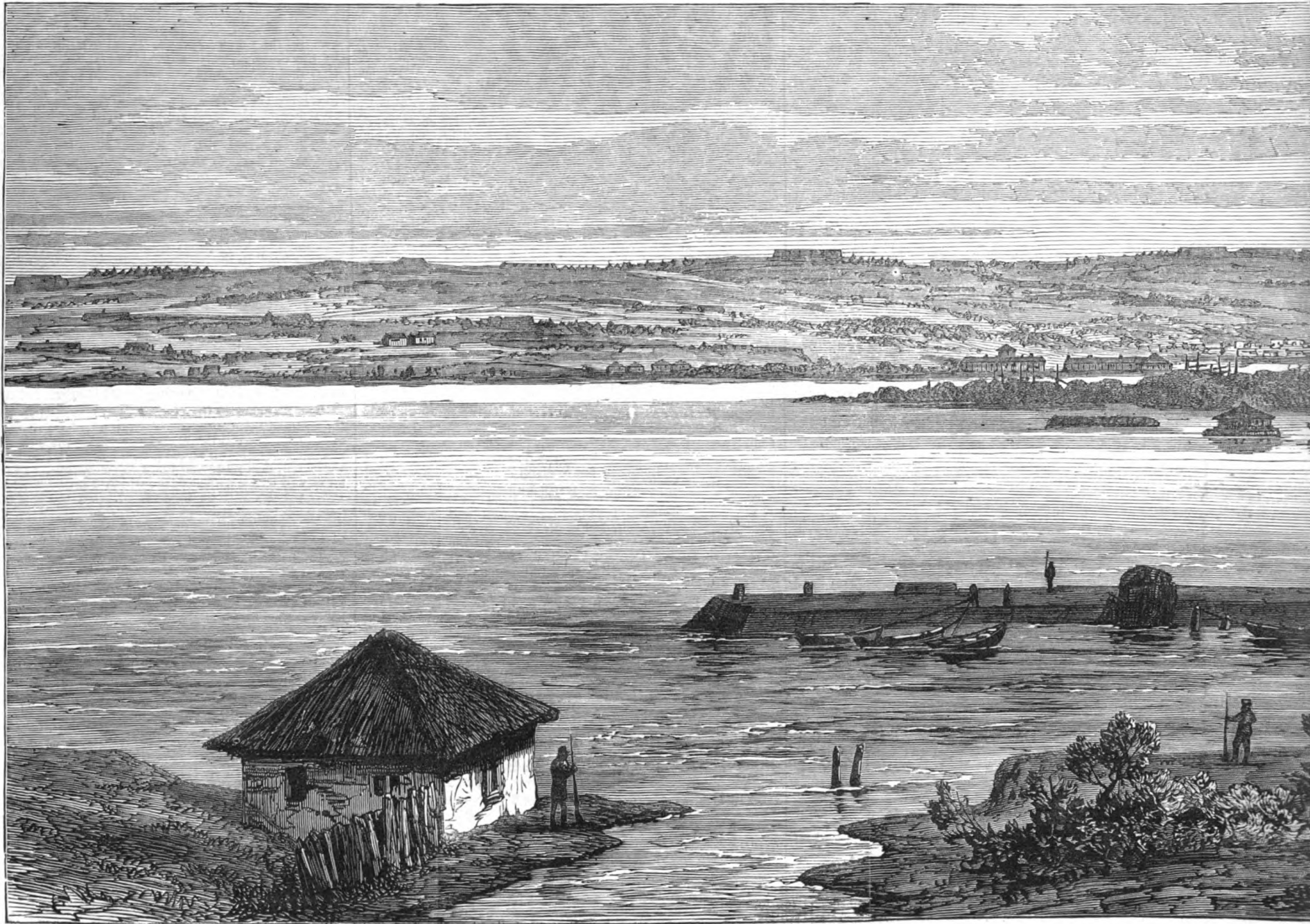
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Matchin Canal.



VIEW FROM BRAILA OF THE DANUBE, WITH THE RUSSIAN MILITARY BRIDGE PA

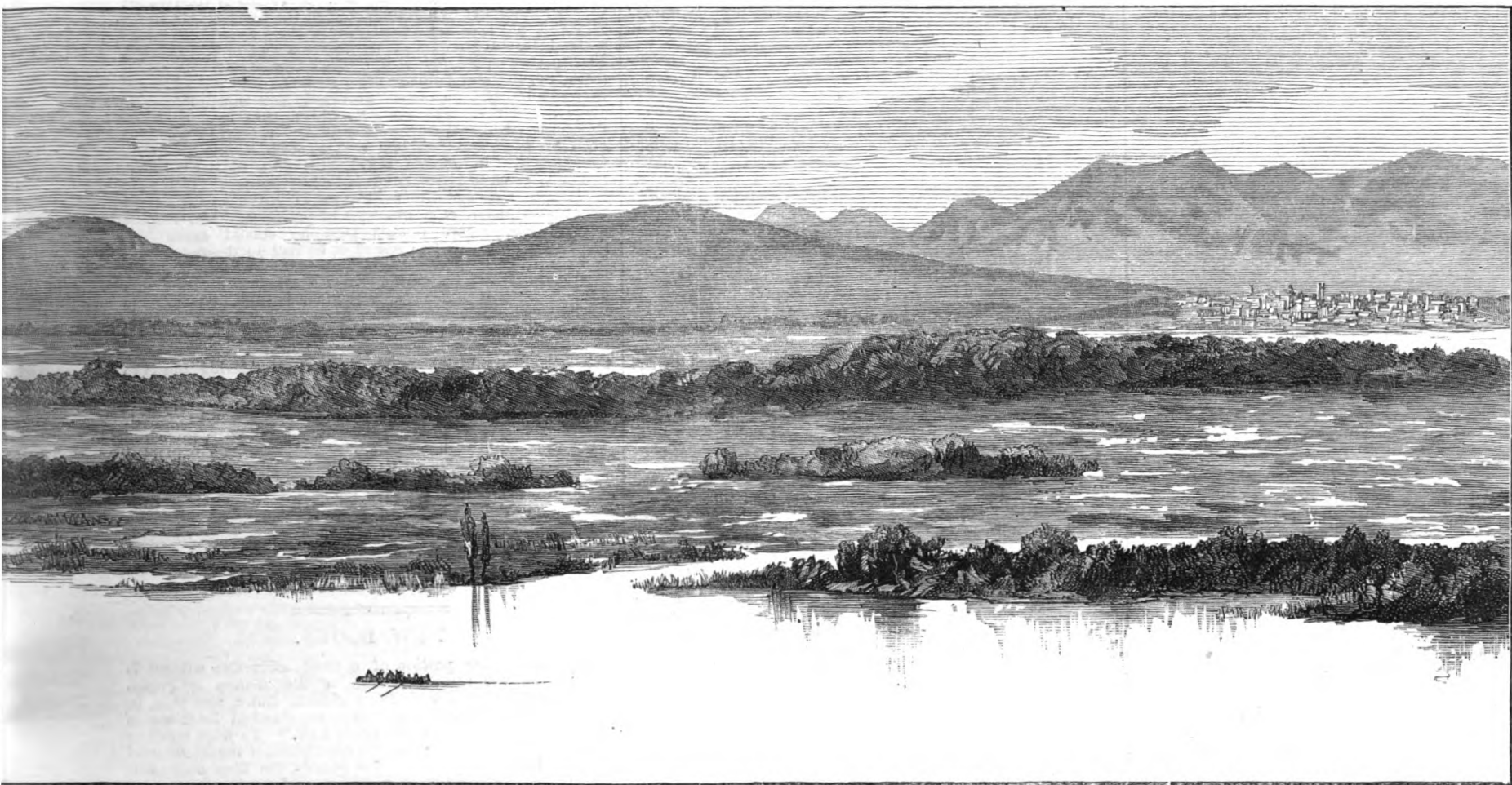
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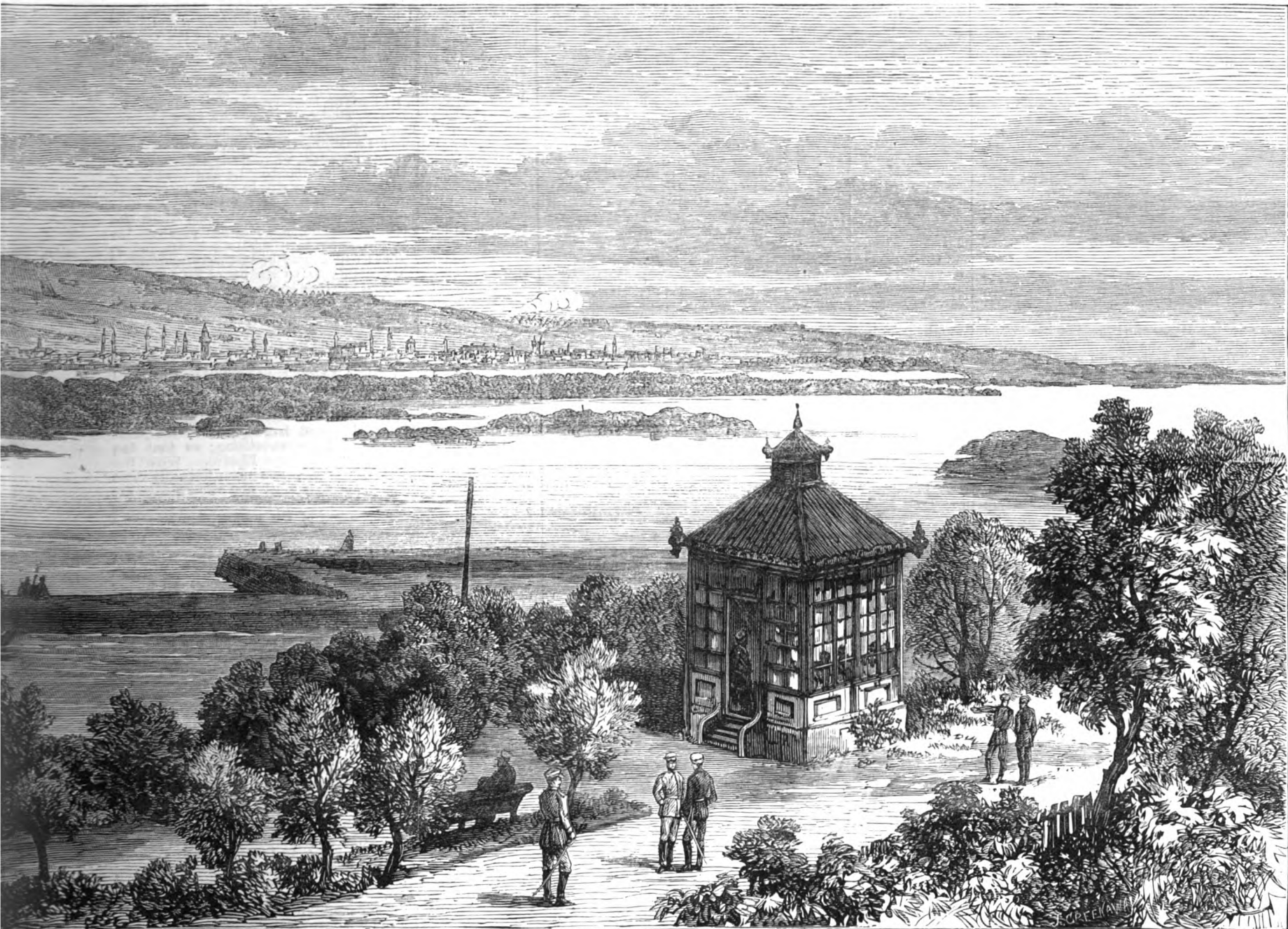
Town of Matchin.



LY CONSTRUCTED TO GHETCHET, THE MATCHIN CANAL, AND TOWN OF MATCHIN.

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Emplacements.

C. Railway Station, at the Water's Edge.

I GIURGEVO.

PARLIAMENT.

LORDS.

Lord Derby satisfied Lord Stanley of Alderley yesterday week that Colonel Welleley, with the Russian army of the Danube, and Sir Arnold Kemball, with the army of Mukhtar Pasha in Armenia, would probably in the ordinary course of things report home any cases of violence committed on either side. The rest of the brief sitting was occupied in reading the third time and passing the Scottish Game Laws Amendment Bill, in passing through Committee a bill for improving a densely populated quarter of London (Great Wild-street), and in advancing various other measures a stage.

Their Lordships were on Monday engaged in purely formal business. Earl Beauchamp obtained leave to bring in a bill for the inclosure of land in Barrowden, South Luffenham, and North Luffenham, Rutlandshire, and at Riccall, in the county of York, the Chairman of Committees urging, however, that the local inquiries should be promptly completed. This bill was read the first time; the Trade Marks Bill passed through Committee; and the Public Works Loans, Norfolk and Suffolk Fisheries, and the Local Government Boards Provisional Orders Confirmation (Belper Union, &c.) Bill, were read the third time and passed.

Earl Granville elicited from Lord Derby on Tuesday that the statement which had appeared in the papers was correct that orders had been given to the British fleet to leave the Piræus, at which it had been stationed, and to return to the station it occupied last year at Besika Bay. The Oxford and Cambridge Universities Bill was then brought up for second reading by the Marquis of Salisbury, who expressed a hope that the question would be settled this year by the passing of the measure. Lord Colchester moved that legislation on the subject would be premature unless preceded by an inquiry into the working of the system at present in vogue at the Universities. This amendment was opposed by Lord Carlingford, who was in favour of the bill, with certain amendments. The Duke of Devonshire, Lord Camperdown, and Viscount Midleton having also supported the principle of the measure, and the Marquis of Salisbury having replied, the amendment was negatived, and the bill read the second time. The Earl of Harrowby wishing to know whether the boundary line between Turkey and Persia had been definitively settled, Lord Derby explained, with his habitual precision, that from 1847 to 1875 the representatives of Persia and Turkey had been engaged in considering the question, and that English and Russian arbitrators had been appointed with the consent of each Power, but that both the Porte and Persia had acted upon the Oriental principle of doing nothing to-day which might be put off for a month or a year, and consequently no agreement had yet been come to on the subject, though the negotiations might be resumed at any time. The Foreign Secretary further assured their Lordships that her Majesty's Government were fully aware of the extreme importance of preventing the outbreak of a war between Persia and Turkey, and would lose no favourable opportunity of endeavouring to prevent so great a misfortune.

No business of very great importance occupied their Lordships at their sitting on Thursday. Lord O'Hagan withdrew his bill regarding imbecile, lunatic, and other afflicted classes in Ireland, on an intimation being given by the Duke of Richmond and Gordon that the Government were about to propose a Committee of Inquiry on the whole subject. The New Forest Bill was under consideration up to the time of their rising.

COMMONS.

Long sittings have been the order of the day and night. Indeed, linked dulness was so long drawn out on one occasion that hon. members went home with the milk in the morning. The amount of work transacted, however, has been in an inverse proportion to the duration of the sittings. On Thursday week, for example, when the subjects enumerated in our last Number had been exhausted, there ensued a deluge of words on two Indian questions ere the Chancellor of the Exchequer could secure a much-needed vote on account. The first Indian topic had reference to the action of the Viceroy and the Secretary of State for India with respect to Mr. Leeds, the magistrate who is said to have treated as a common assault a fatal assault made by Mr. Fuller on his native servant. Mr. Lowe brought the matter before the House in the shape of a motion:—

That the power of the Crown to remove Judges of the High Courts of India who hold their office during her Majesty's pleasure, ought to be exercised on the same principles as if they held their office during good behaviour, and not otherwise.

Sir George Campbell gave the House the benefit of his Indian experience on the subject; and the Solicitor-General, Sir William Harcourt, and Mr. Forsyth, spoke in defence of the Marquis of Salisbury's despatch; to the tenour of which Sir Henry James was opposed; whilst Mr. Herschell, in the course of a brief speech characteristically clear, just, and discriminating, suggested that if the Government believed that the treatment of these assault cases was becoming a matter for serious consideration they could have interfered much more effectually and less dangerously by calling the attention of the magistracy to the subject generally without reference to any particular case. Mr. Lowe did not persevere with his motion. Mr. Lyon Playfair next objected to the new regulations reducing the maximum age of candidates for the Indian Civil Service from twenty-one to nineteen. His chief argument against the new regulations was that they practically excluded candidates prepared at the Scotch Universities, the Queen's Colleges, Ireland, and similar institutions in London. But Lord George Hamilton denied that this would be the effect of the fresh regulations, which had only been sanctioned by the Marquis of Salisbury after mature deliberation. A few other hon. members having relieved their minds on the subject, this matter likewise dropped. A fruitless discussion, originated by Mr. Rylands and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, followed on the expediency of taking votes on account for the Civil Service at so late a period of the Session. Eventually (despite a motion by Mr. Butt to reduce the sum by £316,750, simply to elicit further explanation of the vote) £1,327,930 was granted for the Civil Service.

Mr. Trevelyan yesterday week strengthened his case for the extension of the borough franchise to counties by presenting several petitions in favour of his motion. One was from about 30,000 persons in Kent and Sussex. Another was from 22,678 members and friends of the National Reform Union. Yet another was from 10,111 members of the National Agricultural Labourers' Union in the Oxford district. The resolutions subsequently moved by the hon. member, and supported by an able speech enforcing the anomalies of the existing electoral arrangements, were as follow:—

1. That, in the opinion of this House, it would be desirable to adopt a uniform Parliamentary franchise for borough and county constituencies.
2. That it would be desirable to so redistribute political power as to obtain a more complete representation of the opinion of the electoral body.

The most noteworthy features of the debate that followed may be briefly summed up. Sir Charles Dilke dealt in a masterly way with the figures which he marshalled to attack the inconsistencies of the present distribution of political

power in town and in country. Mr. Smollett, in opposing the resolutions, endeavoured to introduce a Peregrine Pickleish tone into the discussion. Of the members of the late Government who spoke on the subject, Mr. Stansfeld, Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen, and the Marquis of Hartington cordially favoured the proposed equalisation of the franchise; but Mr. Goschen resisted it, inasmuch as rural cottagers, who too often had to end their days as paupers, were not yet prepared to use the trust wisely. On the other hand, one Conservative member, Mr. Serjeant Spinks, believed that the extension of household suffrage to the counties, instead of endangering the stability of our institutions, would be the best means of supporting them. Speaking for the Ministry, Mr. E. Stanhope and the Chancellor of the Exchequer stoutly opposed the Resolutions, the latter repudiating the doctrine that every citizen had a right to vote, and urging that the time was not opportune for taking into consideration the question of redistribution of seats. On a division, Mr. Trevelyan's Resolutions were rejected by 276 against 220 votes. Mr. Lowe, as well as Mr. Goschen, voted with the majority; but, to counterbalance their defection, it may be mentioned that both Mr. Gladstone and the Marquis of Hartington (the latter for the first time) recorded their votes in favour of the Resolutions.

The sitting which began before four o'clock on Monday afternoon and did not end till a quarter past seven on Tuesday morning was memorable not only for its extraordinary length, but also for the determined opposition offered by a small knot of members (mostly Milseian) to the progress of Government business. Much valuable time was taken up, as usual, in the consideration of a variety of questions, from Colonel Welleley's reconciliation with the Grand Duke Nicholas to the necessity of encouraging mounted riflemen and of paying the medical officers of the Army and Militia better. Ultimately the House went into Committee of Supply on the Army Estimates. On the vote of £27,500 for the administration of military law, Sir C. O'Loughlin held the existing law to be a disgrace to the principles of justice; but the vote was agreed to after Mr. Gathorne Hardy had promised that next Session a Committee should be appointed to consider the question. Thereafter the following votes were granted without inordinate discussion:—£243,300 for the medical establishment, £534,000 for militia pay, £74,000 for yeomanry cavalry, and £468,700 for the volunteers. Then came the tug of war. On the Chairman submitting the vote of £132,000 for the Army reserve force, Mr. O'Connor Power intervened with the first of a long series of motions for reporting progress. There were 8 for and 128 against the motion. In face of the overwhelming majority against this little band of obstructives, they kept on dividing, either that progress might be reported, or that the Chairman should leave the chair. Mr. Whalley, one of the minority, objected to the vote being taken at so late an hour. The objections of the Hibernian obstructives it would not be so easy to state. One after the other Ministers retired; and the prolonged contest was not brought to a close till after the seventeenth division, when, on the motion of Sir Charles Dilke, a count-out took place at a quarter-past seven on Tuesday morning.

On Tuesday afternoon the House resumed, and Mr. Blake, with the memory of the morning struggle still fresh, announced his intention of calling attention to a reported speech in which Mr. Parnell was said to have publicly alluded to the success of the obstructive policy he had adopted this Session. Replying to Mr. Fortescue Harrison, who asked whether it would not be advisable to rescind the rule which prevents opposed business being taken after half-past twelve, the Chancellor of the Exchequer was cheered when he stated his opinion that it would be well, "after recent events," to reconsider the whole subject. In answer to an interpellation from Mr. W. E. Forster as to whether it was true the British Fleet had been ordered to Besika Bay, Sir Stafford Northcote said, "Yes, Sir; it is quite true." Mr. Whalley having given notice of a motion bearing upon the question of the late sitting, the debate on the Irish Sunday Closing Bill was resumed by Mr. R. Smyth, but the bill was talked out by the Irish members objecting to the measure. Earl Percy's motion, and Mr. Pease's amendment, both advocating inquiry into the operation of the Vaccination Act, were negatived by 106 to 56 votes; and the House was counted out whilst Mr. Whalley was animadverting on "The Priest in Absolution."

On Wednesday Mr. Whalley made a fruitless attempt to reopen "The Priest in Absolution" question; Mr. O'Sullivan's Irish Union Justices Bill was rejected by a majority of 142; Mr. W. Egerton's Divine Worship Facilities Bill was read the second time, by 94 against 78; and a few new bills were introduced, and others advanced a stage.

The House on Thursday presented a remarkably animated and excited appearance, in consequence of a general impression that what was called "an Irish row" was impending. The members thronged in in considerable groups and in quick succession some time before the regular hour of meeting, and when the Speaker's Chaplain proceeded to offer up the prescribed prayer there was a most edifying body of pious worshippers present to assist in the devotional exercise. After the disposal of a great number of questions on the paper, none of which presented any features of general interest or importance Mr. Puleston rose to make an inquiry of the Chancellor of the Exchequer of which he gave him private notice. Proceeding to preface his question by alluding to the obstructive conduct of certain members on the occasion of the recent extraordinary late sitting, he was interrupted by Mr. Callan, who appealed to the Speaker as to whether such observations were in order. The Speaker having ruled that no question involving a matter of argument was then admissible, Mr. Puleston simply asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer to afford him an opportunity of submitting a motion having for its object to limit the rights of members to propose the adjournment of the House, or that the Chairman in Committees should report progress. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, replying, said that the Government had for some time been earnestly considering what steps it would be desirable to take in the direction of revising the rules of the House, so as to meet the altered circumstances under which their discussions were carried on. It would, he observed, be affectation in him to ignore the recent scenes which had taken place, and the obstructions offered to the progress of business. He would, however, deprecate any changes being discussed under a feeling of annoyance or irritation, or with reference to the conduct of individual members. Nevertheless, the Government felt that some change was necessary in their rules, but he advised that they should go on as at present this Session; and the Government would consult with the Speaker and the officials of the House as to what alterations of the rules and orders might be desirable. Mr. Whalley wished to offer a personal explanation, and was proceeding to comment on the speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer when he was called to order by the Speaker. Mr. Whalley made two more attempts to resume his observations, the Speaker as often interposing. The right hon. gentleman at length intimated to the member for Peterborough that unless he submitted to the ruling of the Chair it would be necessary to submit his conduct to the judgment of

the House. The Chancellor of the Exchequer supported the ruling of the Speaker. Mr. Whalley once more rose and moved the adjournment of the House; whereupon the Speaker said, as the hon. gentleman altogether disregarded the injunctions of the Chair, he should, unless the House thought otherwise, call upon the next hon. gentleman who had a question to put to rise in his place. Mr. Jenkins then asked whether the notice of motion placed on the paper by Mr. Blake relative to the speeches made by Mr. Parnell ought not to be taken before the orders of the day as a matter of privilege. The Speaker pointed out that, as the speeches referred to were made, one in April and the other on June 20, they could not in point of time be treated as urgent nor as a question of privilege. Sir W. Lawson gave notice that to-morrow he would ask whether the Chancellor of the Exchequer had any objection to inform the House with what object her Majesty's Government had ordered the British fleet to Besika Bay. Mr. Blake wished to know whether it was competent to him to ask that his motion as to Mr. Parnell should be at once taken as a question of privilege. Mr. Parnell said if the House desired that he should make explanations as to his two speeches, he had no desire to stand in its way. The Speaker said that it would be irregular to discuss the motion unless the House decided to give the hon. gentleman the opportunity. Mr. Blake then moved that his motion be at once considered as a question of privilege. Mr. Newdegate inquired whether the hon. gentleman was serious in making his motion. The matter, however, was suddenly put a stop to by the fact of Lord Mandeville (on the invitation of the Speaker), the newly-elected member for Huntingdon, presenting himself at the table to take the oath. The subject introduced by Mr. Blake was not renewed. The House then went into Committee of Supply, when the remaining Army Estimates were agreed to with unexpected celerity. On the resumption of the House the Indian Loan Bill, upon the motion for its second reading, occupied the remainder of the sitting. Mr. Fawcett, in a speech of considerable length, argued against the expediency of raising a loan in this country on the security of the revenues of India for so large a sum as was provided for by this bill; but at no time was there more than about a score of members to appreciate the hon. gentleman's oratory.

NEW BOOKS.

A very fascinating portion of a most attractive subject is handled in the second volume of the *History of French Literature*, by Henri Van Laun (Smith, Elder, and Co.), in which the work is carried on "from the classical Renaissance until the end of the reign of Louis XIV." To what appetite it will be sufficient to give a brief description of the intellectual feast set before the reader. The Jesuits, the discouragement they offered to the study of the Bible, and the encouragement they afforded to classical learning, are the matters which first have to be digested; Boucher and the other ferocious "preachers of the League," "the advocates of the League," and the "adversaries of the League," are duly served up; and then, after a few preliminary remarks, we are in the thick of sheer literature. Ronsard and his followers are passed in review; Malherbe, the reformer or titular reformer of his native tongue, with his opponents and followers, or some of them, is duly noticed; there are a few observations upon "the theatre of the Renaissance," and, after reading a page or two about "Jodelle and his friends," and about the failure which attended the revival of the classical drama, we reach the epoch of Corneille and "The Cid." Then the old, familiar, but never vulgar or repellent, names come fast and thick—D'Aubigné, Brantôme, Pascal, De Sévigné, Scudéry, Richelieu, the founder of the French Academy, Molière, La Fontaine, La Rochefoucauld, De Retz, Boileau, Racine, Bossuet, Fénelon, Massillon, Saurin, La Bruyère, La Mothe-Guyon, Saint-Simon, and other stars. And we go over again, without any sense of weariness, the story of the Hôtel de Rambouillet and the literary coteries. Though meagreness may still be said to be the characteristic of this volume, as it was of the former, yet it is almost certain that there is no other work from which the English student of French literature could pick up so much information so pleasantly, in so small a compass, and at so slight a cost of time; and it may be that considerations of space constrained the author to be sparing of his treasures. The author is so able and has been so recently at his work that one would not like to pit one's own fading reminiscences against his fresh researches, but memory certainly suggests that Corneille began his literary career as Richelieu's hack, and that the author of "The Cid," so far from having suffered in his last days from "a painful consciousness of the decline of his genius," considered that he was the victim of fashion, and actually appealed, in verse, to the King to re-set the fashion in a Corneillian direction. However, unless some passage has been unconsciously overlooked, Mr. Van Laun has said nothing of Corneille's apprenticeship, and has represented the great poet as being conscious of his deterioration; so that the reminiscences alluded to are perhaps illusive. With the eloquent eulogium Mr. Van Laun passes upon Corneille most readers must sympathise, and they must also acknowledge the great interest of the whole work and its use as an incentive towards a more profound study of the subject, and also as a book of ready reference.

The fifth volume of the "Cabinet Edition," the small form in which Mr. Kinglake's "Invasion of the Crimea" (William Blackwood and Son) is published, makes almost an unfair demand upon the time of him who has simply to notify its publication; for, though he may have read the whole of its contents in days gone by, he finds that when he has once taken it up and dipped into its pages he has more difficulty in laying it down again than the few gallant "heavies" had in charging into the middle and cutting their way out of the multitudinous Russian cavalry on the memorable day of Balaclava. For it is chiefly with that battle that the volume is occupied, with the charges of the "heavy brigade" and the "light brigade" successively; and, what with the absorbing interest of the scene itself and what with the style in which Mr. Kinglake describes it, there is no tearing oneself away from the pages. It is computed "that, from the moment when General Scarlett began his charge to the one when the Russian mass broke, the time was about eight minutes;" but for more than eight times eight minutes will he remain buried in the volume whoever commences a perusal of the narrative. And yet the best advice that can be given to him who has read it is to read it again, and to him who has not read it to read it without delay. Of the deplorable misunderstandings, heartburnings, bickerings, and even legal processes connected with the brilliant exploit of the "light brigade" it is enough to remark that, whatever view may be taken of the right and the wrong, Mr. Kinglake seems to have done all that was in his power to let his readers form their own opinion, though he may appear to have more personal regard for the character of Lord Lucan than for that of Lord Cardigan. And not only is a historian human, but every historian is bound to make his estimate of the personages of his history.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Sport at Stockbridge last week was as good as ever, and the successes of the veteran John Day on his own ground were very popular; indeed, from the number of horses at present under his care, there may soon be a revival of old times at Danebury, when the "hoops" swept all before them. Seven two-year-olds ran for the Mottisfont Stakes, of whom Strathflect was made favourite. It will be remembered that she cut up badly in the New Stakes at Ascot, for which she was backed very heavily on the strength of a high trial. That was her first appearance in public; and, as so often happens, she did not run within a stone of her best form, which was proved by her clever victory in the Mottisfont. Springfield, Petrarch, and Placida all declined the Stockbridge Cup, which was considered a match between Trappist and Ecossais. The six furlongs proved too far for the latter, and Lollypop was the only one that could make the semblance of a struggle with Trappist. The Tacy Stakes was chosen for the debut of Industry, a filly by Hammit—Kalpyge, who cost 1950 gs. as a yearling; and, from the style in which she won, she will probably repay the large outlay. Her stable-companion, Crucifix, a half-sister to Pero Gomez, who made her first appearance in the Hurstbourne Stakes, was not so fortunate, as she could not get a place to Redwing, a filly by Blair Athol—Wheatear, and therefore half-sister to Skylark. Attalus, though giving 8lb. to the winner, was only beaten a neck for second place, and quite maintained his reputation.

The presence of the Prince of Wales gave additional éclat to the Newmarket July Meeting; but the heavy rain on the opening day was most unwelcome. And we cannot say much for the racing, the main feature of the first two days being the singular fact that in four of the "single combats" unfortunate backers laid 9 to 4 on the loser. A capital field of nine contested the July Stakes; and among them were Pacifico, an own brother to Atlantic, The Spark, and Insulaire—three highly-tried "darkies." Strathflect and Industry were the best of the public performers, and the former won so easily that the disgrace of her Ascot defeat is quite wiped out. The eleven races on Wednesday were, on the whole, singularly uninteresting. Redwing, who, we regret to hear, is not quite sound in her wind, made a fearful example of the trio opposed to her in the Exeter Stakes; and the combined efforts of Lollypop, Ecossais, and Trappist could never even extend Springfield in the July Cup. Well might Mr. Houldsworth decline an offer of £15,000 for his nonpareil; and a match between this second Prince Charlie and Petrarch over the Rowley Mile would create the most intense excitement. The Beaufort Stakes fell to Mr. Sanford's Start, the success of the plucky American being wonderfully popular.

The sales of blood stock during the July week are gradually increasing in importance, and during the present week Mr. Tattersall has been busily occupied both morning and evening. Proceedings on Tuesday were very quiet, but on the following day Mr. Gell's yearlings created great competition. We do not give the average obtained, as several were supposed to be virtually bought in, a proceeding which occasioned some dissatisfaction. An own sister to Levant, by Adventurer—Regule (1350 gs.), a filly by Winslow—Formosa (1550 gs.), a colt by Cecrops—Light (1850 gs.), and a filly by Scottish Chief—Virtue (1600 gs.), and therefore an own sister to Grace, made the best prices. In the evening Mr. Waring's yearlings proved the great attraction, and the nine sold produced the grand average of 576 gs. This was mainly due to a magnificent son of Adventurer and Atonement. The produce of the latter were invariably win races, and, after a spirited contest, Lord Hardwicke had to give 2450 gs. for the colt.

All the cricket interest of the last few days has been centred on the two matches between the Gentlemen and Players, and, as is almost invariably the case, the former have obtained the advantage. The first contest, which took place at the Oval, was drawn. Everything was in favour of the bat; and the scores in the first innings of each side were so remarkable that we give them in full:—

PLAYERS.	GENTLEMEN.
Lockwood, c Walker, b Gilbert ... 97	W. G. Grace, c Morley, by Mycroft ... 22
Shrewsbury, c Lyttelton, b ... 78	A. P. Lucas, run out ... 41
Ulyett, c Lyttelton, b Patterson ... 15	J. M. Cotterill, run out ... 69
Ulyett, c Lyttelton, b Patterson ... 70	A. J. Webb, b Ulyett ... 0
Jupp, c and b W. G. Grace ... 29	A. N. Hornby, c Jupp, b Mycroft ... 141
Daft, c Lyttelton, b Lucas ... 51	Hon. A. Lyttelton, hit wkt, b ... 63
Wilde, c Lyttelton, b Lucas ... 27	Lockwood ... 63
James, not out ... 0	W. B. Patterson, c Selby, b Barratt ... 23
Parr-it, c Lyttelton, b Patterson ... 0	W. R. Gilbert, c Mycroft, b Barratt ... 18
Morley, run out ... 0	G. F. Grace, c Jupp, b Barratt ... 18
Myer, not out ... 4	I. D. Walker, not out ... 18
B. G. L. 7, w. 2 ... 10	G. Strachan, c and b Barratt ... 10
Total ... 405	B. 14, 1-b 3, w. 2 ... 19
	Total ... 437

The heavy rain which has fallen recently produced an entire change of affairs at Lord's at the beginning of the week, and the Gentlemen won a very exciting match by one wicket, thanks mainly to the bowling of Mr. Patterson, who took seven wickets, and the batting of Mr. J. M. Cotterill (92). On the other side, Daft (64 and 18), Jupp (23 and 41), and Emmett (not out, 47), did best. We must not omit to mention that Mr. A. J. Webb caught no less than six of the Players in their second innings.

The Midland Counties Archery Meeting, at Leamington, concluded on Thursday week, and the prizes, amounting to upwards of 100 gs., were presented to the winners at the Regent's Hotel. The ladies who won the greatest gross score prizes were—first, Mrs. Piers Legh; second, Miss Legh; third, Mrs. Acklom; fourth, Mrs. Kinnahan; fifth, Mrs. Butt. Miss Hollins took the prize for the greatest number of golds, 20. The winners of the greatest gross score prizes for gentlemen were—first, Major Fisher; second, Mr. Elliott; third, Mr. Palliarrett. In the handicap shooting yesterday week Mrs. L. V. Rooke won the first prize, Mrs. Fisher the second, and Miss G. Roch the third. The gentlemen winners were—Mr. Nesham first, Mr. Foote second.

At the Metropolitan Amateur Regatta last week the members of the London R.C. continued their winning career, and secured six out of the eight events set for decision. Eyre and Hastie, undoubtedly the champion pair of the season, again proved too good for Smith and Playford; and, in the absence of Edwardes-Moss, who is reserving himself for the Wingfield, A. H. Grove had an easy task in the Senior Sculls.

These old opponents, Jones and Johnson, once more met for the swimming championship of England on Monday evening last, the course being from Putney Aqueduct to Hammersmith Bridge. The pair swam twice over this course last year, and on each occasion Jones won very easily, so, on Monday, odds of 3 to 1 were freely offered on him, and though, as usual, he started badly, he led by three yards at the Star and Garter, and finally reached the winning post fully eighty yards in advance of Johnson.

The Prince of Wales has graciously intimated his intention of becoming patron of the forthcoming Thames International Regatta, to be held on the 26th, 27th, and 28th of this month, under the auspices of the Duke of Teck, Lord Londesborough, the Lord Mayors of London and Dublin, and an influential committee, comprising the most popular amateur oarsmen on

the Thames:—Mr. F. S. Gulston (Captain of the London Rowing Club), Mr. J. Hastie (Captain of the Thames Rowing Club), and Mr. Brooks (Captain of the West London Rowing Club). Sir Thomas White has presented a valuable piece of plate as first prize for the amateur eights; and the Lord Mayor has courteously acceded to the request of Captain Pelly, the chairman of the committee, to present the prizes at the Mansion House on the Monday following the regatta. The leading scullers of England, both amateur and professional, are expected to compete; and, should an American four (tempted by the £300 prize) cross the Atlantic, there is little doubt that the Thames International Regatta will bring the rowing season to a brilliant close. It should be added that entries must be made to Mr. James Leith, honorary secretary, 85, Gracechurch-street, on or before July 16.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Lord Mayor will entertain her Majesty's Ministers at dinner at the Mansion House on Wednesday, Aug. 1.

The Bank directors decided on Thursday to reduce the rate of discount from 3 to 2½ per cent.

A highly-finished engraving, entitled "The Goddess Flora," by T. L. Atkinson, after the picture by the late Valentine Bromley, has been issued by Mr. McLean.

The annual soirée given to the exhibitors by the President and Council of the Royal Academy was held on Wednesday at Burlington House.

The annual general meeting of the National Training-School for Cookery was held on Monday at the Exhibition-road, South Kensington—the Duke of Westminster presiding.

The Library Committee of the Corporation gave their annual banquet on Monday evening, at the Albion, under the presidency of Mr. Deputy Shephard, chairman of the committee. About sixty gentlemen were present. The chairman said that 220,000 persons visited the Library last year, and this year the number had already reached 120,000.

The Kennel Club's ninth annual exhibition of sporting and other dogs has been held this week at the Agricultural Hall. The entries numbered over 1100, and the show was a marked improvement on those of previous years. The fox-terriers were the most remarkable class. About 200 of these valuable assistants to masters of foxhounds were exhibited.

The annual general meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute was held yesterday week—the Duke of Manchester, president, in the chair. Sir Henry Barkly, lately Governor of the Cape, was among those present. The report stated that 121 Fellows were elected during the past year, which brings the total number in England and the colonies to about 700.

A meeting was held on Wednesday evening at Exeter Hall in favour of the Permissive Bill—the Rev. Canon Wilberforce presiding. Resolutions urging unremitting exertion in support of the United Kingdom Alliance, and recommending the presentation of a petition to Parliament, were carried. The chief speakers were Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Mr. Sullivan, M.P., and Mr. E. Jenkins, M.P.

At a recent meeting of the Court of Common Council, the report of the Special Bridge or Subway Committee, recommending the erection of a low-level bridge east of London Bridge, was after some discussion adopted. It was explained that such a bridge as that recommended, with openings for the passage of ships, would cost only £750,000, against £2,000,000 for a high-level bridge, and £1,500,000 for a subway.

Last Saturday the annual meeting of the Metropolitan Drinking Fountains Association was held at Grosvenor House, the Duke of Westminster in the chair. The report stated that thirty-three drinking-fountains for human beings and fifty-eight troughs for animals had been erected during the last twelve months, making a total number in London at the present time of 324 drinking-fountains and 342 troughs.

The second Volunteer Fire Brigade competition took place on Monday at the Alexandra Palace, and attracted a large number of spectators. The challenge cup of the palace was obtained by the Princes Risborough (Bucks) Volunteer Brigade, which also won the first prize of £10.—The fiftieth anniversary festival of the Licensed Victuallers' Asylum took place at the palace on Tuesday, as noted in another column.

Mr. John Hosack, of the Northern Circuit, was on Monday sworn in before the Lord Chancellor and appointed as magistrate at Clerkenwell Police Court. His appointment is consequent on the death of Mr. T. J. Arnold, for many years magistrate at the Westminster Police Court. Mr. L. O. Tennyson D'Eyncourt has removed from Marylebone to Westminster, and Mr. William Major Cooke from Clerkenwell to Marylebone.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers at the end of last week (the fourth week of June) was 78,203, of whom 35,903 were in workhouses and 42,300 received out-door relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in 1876, 1875, and 1874, these figures show a decrease of 266, 6378, and 15,483 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 600, of whom 372 were men, 179 women, and 49 children.

The annual banquet to the Archbishops and Bishops took place at the Mansion House on Wednesday evening. The guests were nearly three hundred in number. In proposing the principal toast, the Lord Mayor said that Church and State formed the bulwark of the Constitution and the freedom of Englishmen. The Archbishop of Canterbury responded to the toast and took a cheerful view of both Church and State. He had no reason, he said, to doubt that the Church was very strong. The Archbishop of Armagh and the Bishop of Winchester also spoke. Several Nonconformist ministers were present, and a separate toast was given in their honour, to which the Rev. Dr. McAuslane replied.

The committee invited by the Lord Mayor to assist him in the distribution of the fund lately raised at the Mansion House to reward the imprisoned Welsh miners and their rescuers, and to relieve the widows and orphans, met yesterday week, in the Venetian parlour, for the dispatch of business. The committee investigated the various claims, over 200 in number, including those of the rescued men and boy, the widows and orphans, the rescuing colliers, banksmen, engineers, agents, divers, and others, and fixed temporarily and provisionally certain sums to be presented, either in money or in other forms. At their rising, the task being still incomplete, they adjourned till July 11. The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress afterwards entertained the committee at luncheon at the Mansion House.

At a meeting of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution, held on Thursday at its house, John-street, Adelphi, various rewards were granted to the crews of life-boats for recent services. Rewards were also granted to the crews of shore-boats for saving life from shipwrecks on our coasts. Payments amounting to £2100 were ordered to be made on some of the 266 life-boat establishments of the institution. The receipt of

various contributions was announced, including £480 from the Civil Service Life-Boat Fund, for their third life-boat; £50 from Captain J. Grey; and £5 collected on board the emigrant-ship Waipa, per Captain T. F. Milman. Reports were read from the inspectors of life-boats to the institution on their recent visits to the coast.

There were 2291 births and 1300 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 33 and the deaths 43 below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The fatal cases of smallpox, which in the seven preceding weeks had declined from 78 to 44, were again 44 last week, of which 17 were certified as unvaccinated and 9 as vaccinated. There were 46 deaths from measles, 24 from scarlet fever, 6 from diphtheria, 28 from whooping-cough, 26 from different forms of fever, and 50 from diarrhoea; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 223 deaths were referred, against 218 and 210 in the two preceding weeks. The deaths were 50 below the corrected average number from the same diseases in the corresponding week of the last ten years. In Greater London 2189 births and 1533 deaths were registered. The mean temperature was 61.6 deg., and 0.4 deg. above the average. The lowest night temperature was 44.2 deg. on Monday, and the highest day temperature in the shade 85.5 deg. on Friday; the extreme range in the week was, therefore, 41.3 deg. The duration of registered sunshine in the week was 58.4 hours out of the 115.7 hours that the sun was above the horizon.

Thunderstorms occurred in London on Tuesday night, more particularly in the northern districts. Mr. G. J. Symonds communicates to the *Times* an account of a remarkable hailstorm which passed over his house in Camden-square:—"Rain had fallen at intervals during the day, and up to eight p.m. a little more than a tenth of an inch had been recorded. At 8.2 it began to rain; at 8.3 a little hail fell, and a confused rushing or rattling sound was plainly audible. In about ten or fifteen seconds the storm was full upon us, and by 8.7, or in three minutes and a half or thereabouts, the mingled hail and snow amounted to more than half an inch deep. In point of quantity and time combined I do not know that such a fall has ever been measured in this country. It was at the rate of nearly eight inches an hour. The effect of the hail upon the garden has been very severe. I inclose a riddled leaf as a specimen, and I may also mention that it has broken two thermometers, one of which has been exposed to all weathers since 1860. Happening to be chairman of the exhibition committee, I was naturally very anxious as to the fate of the conservatory and gardens of the Royal Botanic Society; but not a single hailstone fell there, and very little rain."—Heavy storms are reported from Scotland. At Aberdeen on Tuesday evening a boy was struck by the lightning and killed.

"HAPPY HOURS OF CHILDHOOD."

This picture, by Mr. F. W. W. Topham, has been noticed by many visitors to the Exhibition of the Royal Academy. The mischievous joy of the rude little urchin, who has perched himself on the basin of a public fountain, to practise the ingenious trick of spouting its water against the damsel with her pitcher coming for a household supply, is delineated with remarkable truth to nature; but it is very ill nature, and deserves the prompt application of a birch rod, or a similar instrument of wholesome moral correction. We have no sympathy with the indulgence that would tolerate such "happy hours," at any period of infancy or juvenility, at the expense of the future character of a boy or girl allowed to find pleasure in teasing other people. The artist's design is surely ironical with reference to the title he has given to this picture, which has its merits as a composition, already pointed out.

The next congress of the British Medical Association will be held in Manchester, at Owens College, in August.

By invitation, the Sanitary Institute of Great Britain will hold their annual session at Scarborough this month.

Mr. J. Dunnington Fletcher, who has often sat as Deputy-Assistant Judge at the Middlesex Sessions, has been nominated Judge of the Second Court at the Liverpool Sessions.

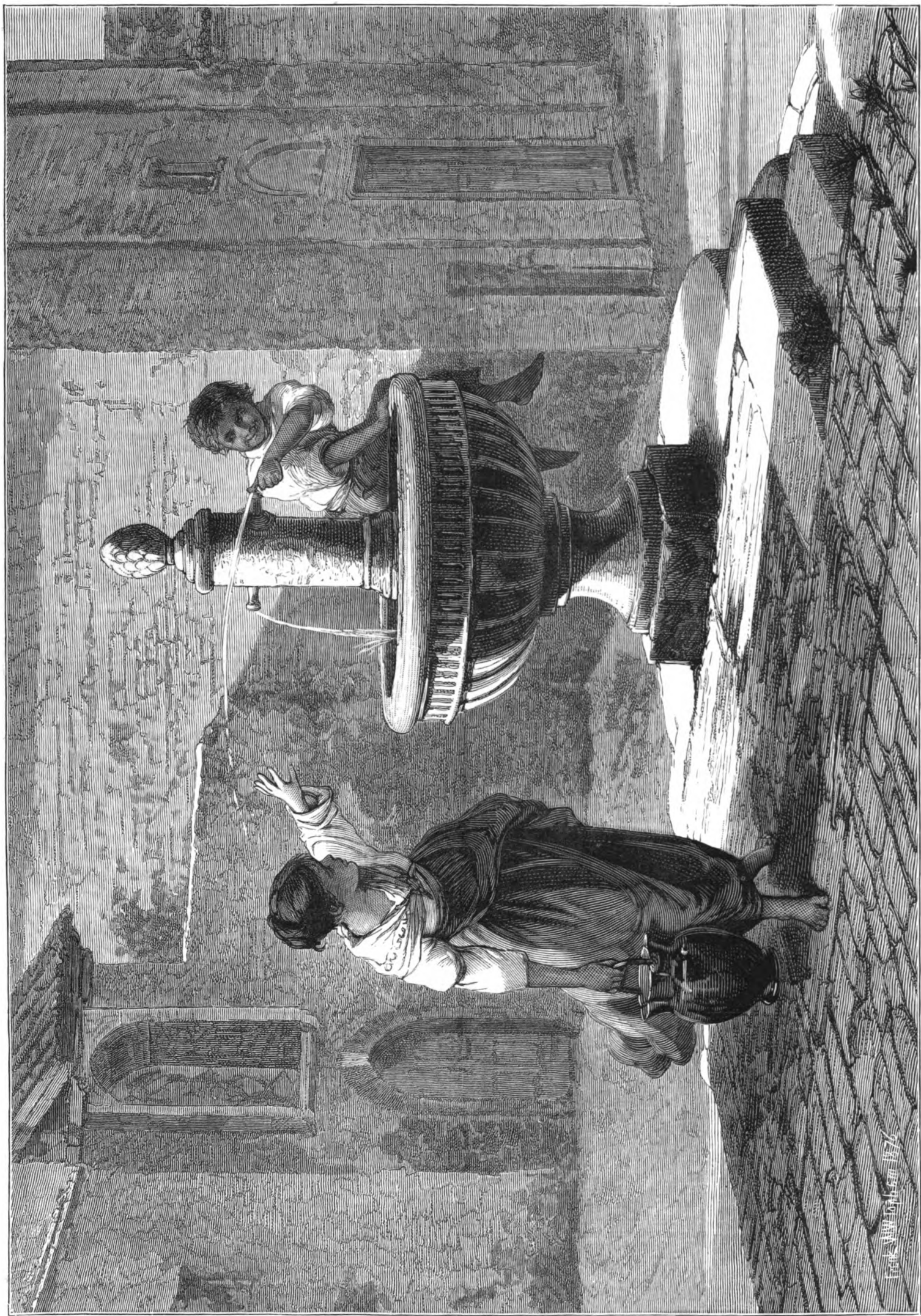
Lord Warwick has been elected president of the Birmingham Agricultural Exhibition Society for the ensuing year. The show of fat cattle will be held from Dec. 1 to Dec. 6.

The Manchester City Council have resolved to relieve Sir Joseph Heron from the duties devolving upon him as Town Clerk; and to appoint him, at the salary which he now receives, consulting Town Clerk.

The *Garnet*, another addition to the British Navy, one of the new class of vessels laid down about two years ago, several of which have been already completed, was last Saturday launched at Chatham Dockyard.

Sir J. Hawkshaw, C.E., has prepared a very elaborate report with a view to the improvement of the drainage of Lincolnshire. The works proposed by Sir John will, if carried out, involve an estimated outlay of £567,280, irrespective of Parliamentary and engineering expenses. The most important works proposed are the following:—Widening and deepening the Witham from Horsley Deep to the Grand Sluice, £197,000; new sluice and bridges at Boston, £80,000; and low-level drain to Chapel-hill, including a pumping-engine of 300-horse power, £72,000. By the adoption of his plans, Sir John Hawkshaw considers, first, that the parts of the city and suburbs of Lincoln which are now subject to floods would be greatly increased in value, and that the low-lying lands about the city would become much more valuable as building land; secondly, that the Great Northern Railway Company would be relieved from much anxiety with reference to embankments for which they are responsible; and, thirdly, that the town and haven of Boston would be benefited by the improvements in the river through and below the town by the enlargement of the Grand Sluice and by the increased scour.

This week's Number of *The Colonies and India*, a weekly journal full of original information concerning the different provinces of the British Empire beyond seas, has a very pleasant accompaniment. It is a lithographed sheet of clear manuscript writing, interspersed with about twenty beautiful little sketches of scenery and groups of figures, apparently pen-and-ink drawings. The great Australian River Murray, which flows inland between New South Wales and Victoria, from its birth-place in the Australian Alps to its discharge into Lake Alexandrina, in the province of South Australia, is here briefly described and prettily illustrated. We see, in four pages, its picturesque banks, with their trees and foliage, its black swans and variety of fishes, its naked savages paddling their canoes or spearing the finny prey, its settlers' boats, waggons, and huts, and the flourishing new town of Echuca, its steam-boats, ferry-punts, road and railway bridges, its frontier customs' officers, and, finally, its desolate termination, stopping short of the open sea. The editor promises to continue the series of "Original Pen-and-ink Sketches of Life and Scenery in the Colonies." We expect they will attract considerable attention.



"HAPPY HOURS OF CHILDHOOD," BY F. W. W. TOPHAM.
IN THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.



THE DISPUTE WITH DAHOMEY: CROSSING A LAGOON ON THE WAY TO WHYDAH.



PEACE PALAVER AT WHYDAH.

THE PEACE PALAVER AT WHYDAH.

An important event occurred at Whydah on May 12, being the conclusion of a treaty of peace between Queen Victoria and Gelele, King of Dahomey. Our readers know that Mr. Turnbull, a British subject living at Whydah, was ill treated by the authorities of that town, and Sir W. Hewitt, V.C., then Commodore on the West Coast of Africa, imposed a fine of five hundred puncheons of palm oil on the King of Dahomey. That Royal personage declared that the fine should be paid in powder and shot, and then, seizing some French merchants at Whydah, vowed that their lives should be forfeited on the first hostile movement made by the British. These events occurred nearly a year ago, and since then a strict blockade of the Dahomey seaboard has been maintained by the British squadron in those waters. But King Gelele has lately shown a desire to compromise the matter. He gave effect to this wish by paying two hundred puncheons of oil, which were embarked by the mail-steamer for conveyance to England. On the morning of the same day Captain Sullivan, of the *Sirius*, landed from H.M.S. *Cygnat*, in company with Commander A. P. Alington, of H.M.S. *Boxer*, Commander Heron, of H.M.S. *Seagull*, and Mr. Gill, Assistant Paymaster.

The landing was safely effected through a very dangerous surf in a native surf-boat, manned by sixteen stalwart negroes, but two officers only landed at once, in order to lessen the risk of a capsizing. After waiting for an hour in a hut on the beach, the sounds of wild music announced the approach of the Dahomey caboceers deputed to welcome the Queen's officers, and to conduct them to Whydah, where the palaver was to be held. The caboceers soon reached the beach, surrounded by hundreds of soldiers and a crowd of natives. The chief caboceer advanced and shook hands repeatedly with each of the Englishmen; the other chiefs followed his example. The hammocks were brought for their conveyance, each borne on a long pole, the ends of which rested on the heads of two slaves. Then, with a fresh burst of music, a procession was formed, headed by the chiefs and their escort, and a start was made for Whydah, which lies about three miles north of the beach.

The track was through bush and swamp, till a wide lagoon obliged the party of English officers to transfer themselves into very long but narrow canoes, poled along by a man at each end. The native dignitaries crossed on foot some hundred yards to the eastward. Here the scene was most striking, as shown in our Illustration. The dense jungle from which they had just emerged lay behind them. In front was the stagnant water, on which the canoes rested. On their right was a straggling procession, like a pantomime in the Crystal Palace—caboceers with large umbrellas, soldiers, and officials of all sorts, and all round was the guard specially charged to protect the visitors. Beyond the lagoon was a jungle undergrowth, with stately wild cotton-trees and graceful palms. The heat was very great, the time being near noon. On the north side of the lagoon the procession was again formed, and after a short delay under a magnificent cotton-tree, the party reached Whydah. Here they were received by a great number of soldiers and with a renewed outburst of native music.

Here the Avogan, or Governor of the district, advanced, with a numerous suite, to welcome them. He was a very large but muscular man, clothed in a toga of coloured cotton, with

several necklaces, with silver armlets below and above his elbow, and fetish ornaments hung about his person. His suite were variously attired, but most of them were armed. Nothing could exceed the politeness of the Avogan and his leading men, who conducted his visitors to the palaver hut and motioned them to chairs placed round a table. At the end of this table the Avogan seated

himself on his huge stool, and the conference began by Captain Sullivan reading the treaty, clause by clause, to a native interpreter, who had received an English education at one of the British mission stations on the coast. Meanwhile a body of soldiers kept the ground. Behind them a confused multitude of natives made all the noise they could by their voices, aided by tom-toms, horns, fifes, and rattles.

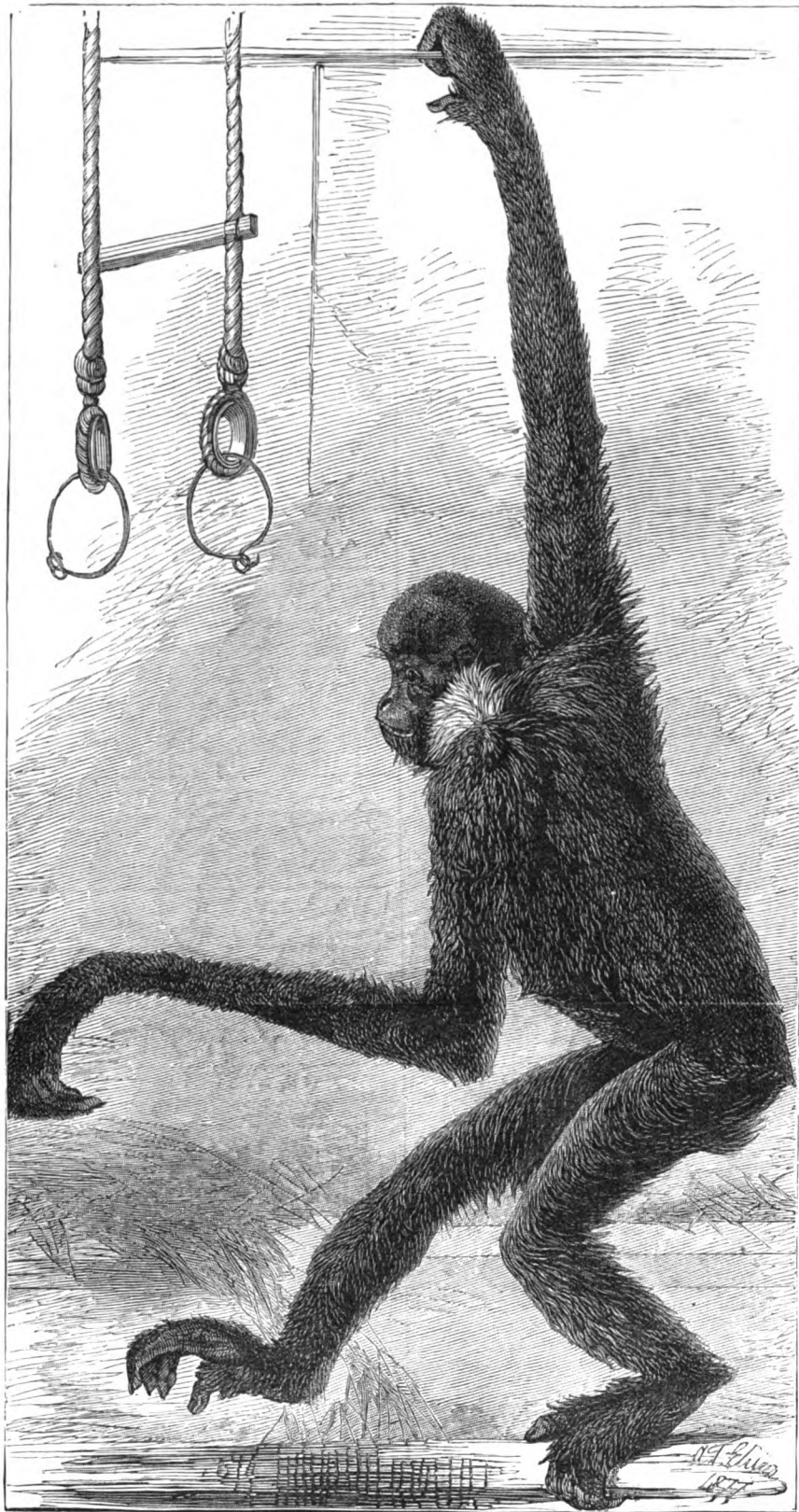
The treaty having been agreed to by the Avogan, more hand-shaking ensued. Then water was offered, to "cool their hearts;" after which champagne, beer, and other liquors of a contrary effect were given to the visitors, with a present of bullocks, fowls, and yams. The crowd were then informed that peace and friendship now existed between Queen Victoria and King Gelele. A ring was formed, and wilder music than ever began. The old Avogan danced a kind of shuffle and led each officer out to follow his example. The dancing efforts of the Englishmen caused a scream of delight from the dense mass of people around them. This concluded the festive ceremony; after which the Avogan and his chiefs civilly led the Englishmen half a mile towards the beach and there took leave, shaking hands again and again with each of them. On Captain Sullivan's return to the squadron, the preconcerted signal of a blank gun from H.M.S. *Sirius*, with the hoisting of a white ensign at the fore of each ship in the squadron, proclaimed to all concerned that the blockade of the seacoast of Dahomey was raised, upon the conclusion of a treaty of peace.

We have to thank Captain Alington, of H.M.S. *Boxer*, for the sketches we have engraved, and for this account of the visit to Whydah.

THE WHITE-CHEEKED GIBBON.

Among the numerous additions which have been made to the Zoological Society's well-known collection in the Regent's Park during the past few weeks is a specimen of one of the Gibbons, or long-armed apes, of Southern Asia, which is of interest on several accounts. In the first place, it is an unusually fine example of one of the most peculiar and curiously modified groups of higher monkeys; and, in the second place, it belongs to a species concerning which very little has been hitherto recorded. Indeed, the only hitherto known individual of the white-cheeked Gibbon, or *Hylobates Leucogenys*, upon which the species was founded by Mr. Ogilby in 1840, was likewise living in the Zoological Society's collection many years ago. The present specimen, whose portrait we now give, was obtained from the forests in the vicinity of Bangkok, in Siam, by Mr. W. H. Newman, the British Vice-Consul in that city, and forwarded to this country, under the kind care of Mr. A. R. Haughton, in the steamer *Agamemnon*. It is a young male animal, in excellent health and condition, and appears likely to do well, though Gibbons do not usually thrive in captivity in this country.

Amid much public rejoicing, the disused burial-grounds of Old St. Pancras and of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, which join each other, were opened on Thursday week as public recreation gardens, in the presence of Lady Burdett-Coutts and other visitors. The grounds, which have some historic interest, are in the Old St. Pancras-road, and the church in the centre of one is stated to be the last in England in which the ceremonies of the Romish Church were performed before the Reformation.



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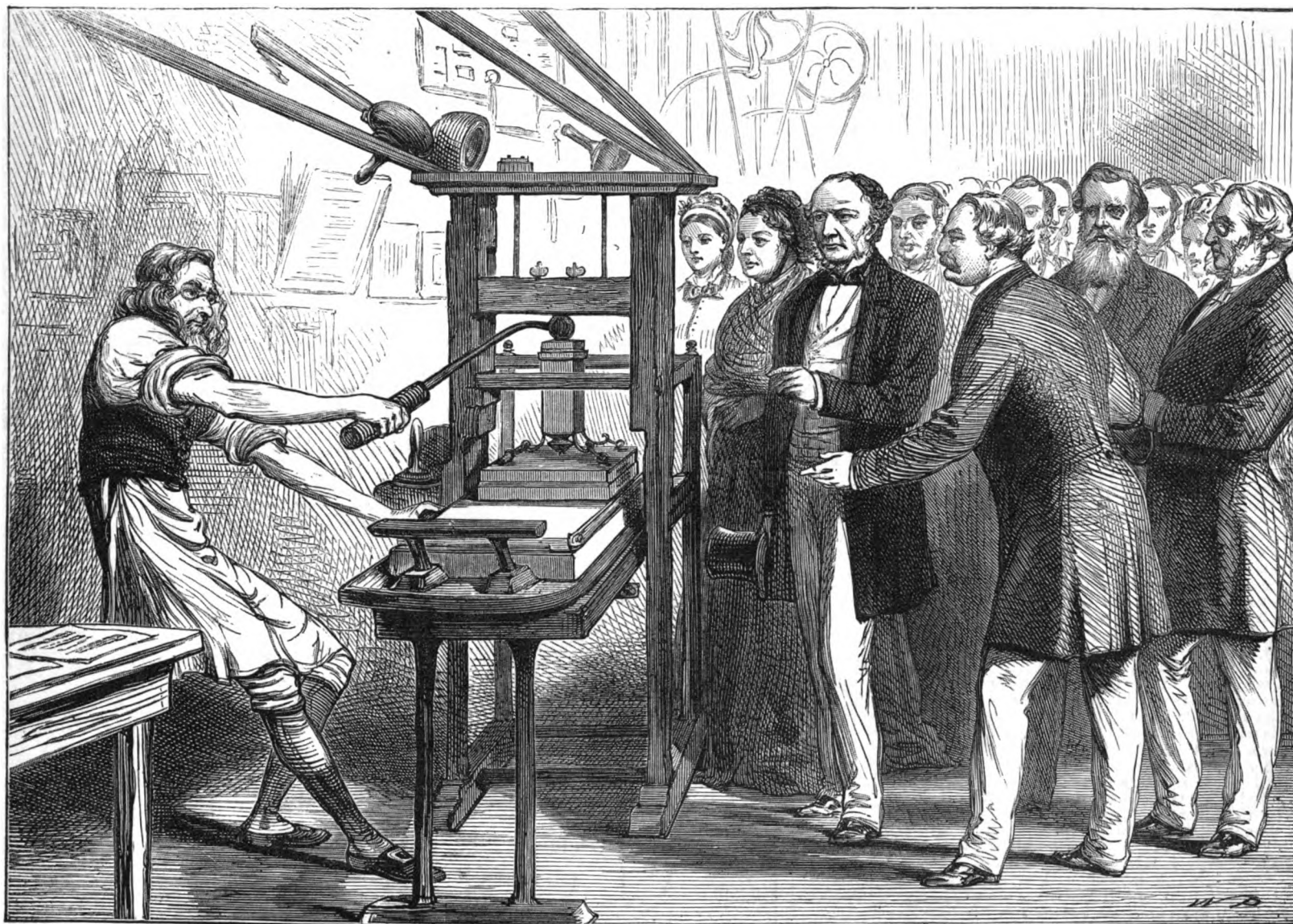
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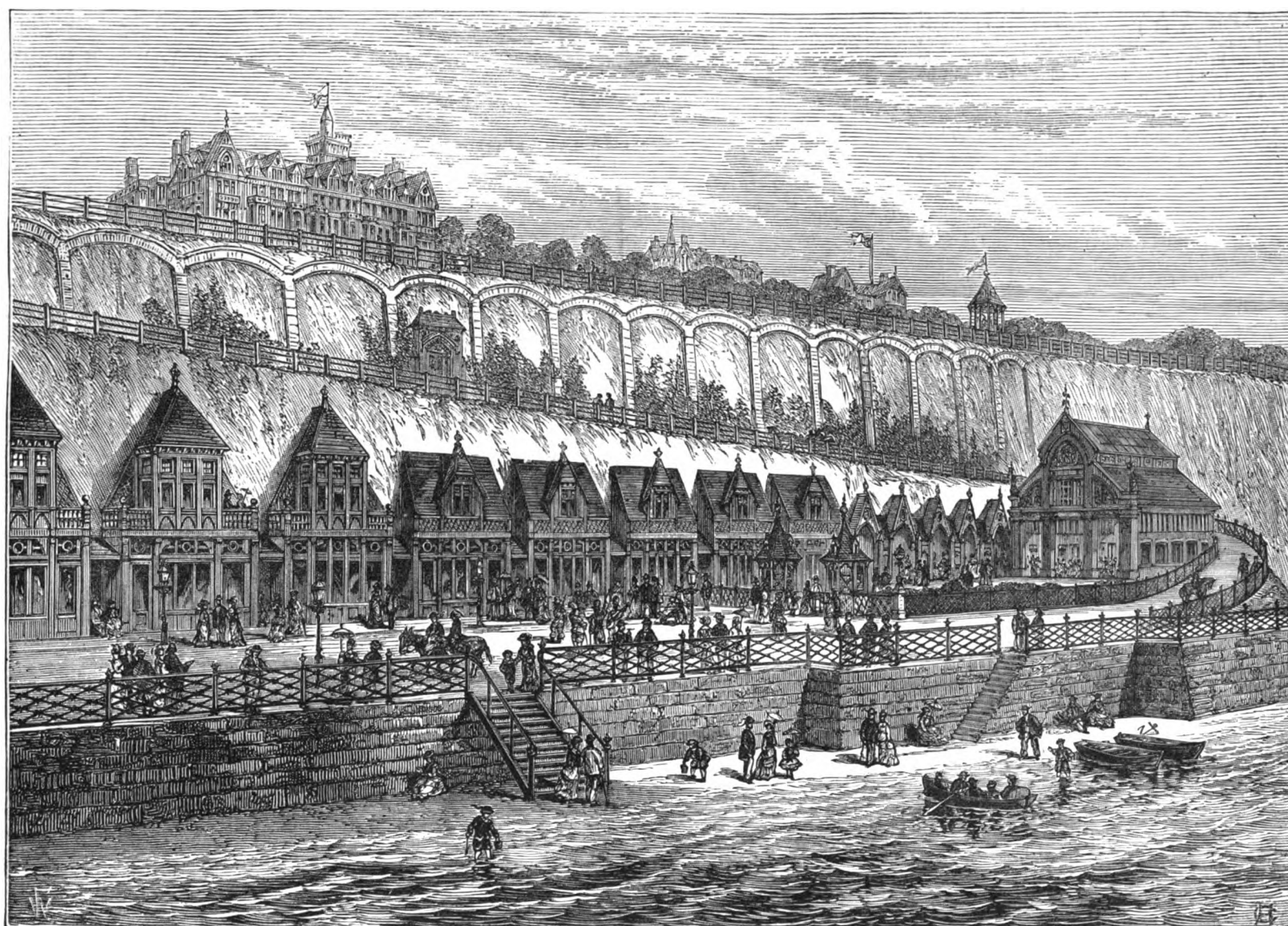
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MR. GLADSTONE AT THE CAXTON MEMORIAL EXHIBITION, SOUTH KENSINGTON, ON SATURDAY LAST.



THE GRANVILLE NEW MARINA, ST. LAWRENCE-ON-SEA, RAMSGATE.

THE CAXTON MEMORIAL EXHIBITION.

The exhibition at South Kensington of various loan collections of things connected with the history and modern practice of the art of printing and of several other arts which go hand-in-hand with it was opened on Saturday last. We spoke last week of the four-hundredth anniversary of William Caxton's publication of the first book ever printed in England, and we gave some account of his life and of his work as editor or translator, printer, and trade publisher of many English books. Some illustrations of this very interesting subject were also given in our last Number. The quatercentenary celebration has been most properly turned to the pecuniary benefit of the Printers' Pension, Almshouse, and Orphan Asylum Corporation, which has its jubilee or fiftieth anniversary in the present year. The Caxton Memorial Celebration was managed by a Committee, of which Sir Charles Reed is chairman, and of which Messrs. Spottiswoode, Clowes, Ooe, Rivington, and others are active members. The exhibition now lies open in the western International Exhibition Galleries, on the Queen's-road side of the Horticultural Society's Gardens at South Kensington. It comprises rare old books from the libraries of her Majesty the Queen, the Duke of Devonshire, Earl Spencer, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Earl of Jersey, Mr. Tyssen Amhurst, the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and those of some of the Colleges, the University of Ghent, and that of Göttingen. There are also portraits, engravings, and personal relics of eminent men, printing presses and machines of different ages, models of machinery, and specimens of paper and type. Copies of nearly all Caxton's works are exhibited, including the "Recuyell of the Historyes of Troye," printed at Bruges, a copy which belonged to Queen Elizabeth, wife of Edward IV.; "The Game and Playe of the Chesse;" and the first book he printed in England—namely, "The Dictes and Sayings of Philosophers," translated from the French by Lord Rivers. The German inventors of printing, however, more than twenty years before Caxton's use of the art, is represented by a worthy example, the Guttenberg or Mazarin Bible printed on vellum, which was lent by Earl Spencer; the Mentz Psalter, printed by Fust and Schoeffer, was lent by the Queen. There is a large collection of block-printed books and other typographical curiosities more or less deserving of inspection.

The opening ceremony was brief and simple. The leading part was borne by the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone. He was met by Sir Charles Reed, chairman of the committee; Mr. W. Blades, the biographer of Caxton; and the other gentlemen we have named, with the Archbishop of York. A large assembly of ladies and gentlemen filled the rooms assigned for this ceremony, as well as the adjacent galleries. After a special dedicatory prayer offered by the Archbishop, Sir Charles Reed read a short statement of the occasion and the objects of the Exhibition. Mr. Hodson, secretary to the Printers' Pension Corporation, handed to Mr. Gladstone a copy of the Exhibition Catalogue. The right hon. gentleman then declared the Exhibition to be opened. This formal declaration was immediately hailed by a flourish of trumpets from the band of the Royal Horse Guards Blue. Mr. Gladstone was conducted through the exhibition, which he examined with attentive interest. Our illustration shows him looking at the working of an old press. There was a luncheon provided in the Conservatory of the Horticultural Society's Gardens. The chair was occupied by Mr. Gladstone, at whose right hand sat his Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, but the Emperor left the table before the toasts were proposed. His Majesty's health was, of course, duly honoured next to that of our Queen and Royal family. In his principal speech, giving the memory of William Caxton for the chief toast, Mr. Gladstone commented upon the invention of printing, with his usual copiousness of thought and knowledge, and expressed his admiration of the results now attained. The other speakers were the Bishop of Bath and Wells; Dr. Joseph Parker; Mr. Hall, of the Oxford University Press; M. Chaix, of Paris; Herr Fröbel, of Stuttgart; Sir C. Reed, and Mr. G. Spottiswoode. Subscriptions and donations to the Printers' Pension Corporation fund were announced, amounting to £2000, besides which there will be the receipts from the Exhibition.

THE GRANVILLE MARINA, RAMSGATE.

St. Lawrence-on-Sea, the new and beautiful suburb of Ramsgate, has obtained a great improvement and accommodation. Hitherto there has been no convenient thoroughfare directly connecting the East Cliff with the beach and sands, while the only approach from the town itself to the shore has been by the steep, narrow, and tortuous streets from the West Cliff to the harbour, and to the station of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway. The town was thus cut in two, and the difficulties of access to and from the East Cliff naturally prevented any great extension of St. Lawrence-on-Sea in that direction. When, however, the magnificent piles of buildings erected on the Coutts estate had been completed, the necessity for a wide thoroughfare leading by an easy incline from the cliff to the shore, became more apparent. A scheme for this useful improvement was devised, and elaborate plans were prepared. The works, once begun, were carried on with great energy; and now the Granville Marina has been constructed, which will prove, it is hoped, a valuable boon to the residents and visitors.

This handsome and commodious promenade, which was opened to the public on Thursday last, has its starting-point adjacent to the station of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway. Extending first eastward by an easy slope, it turns a broad curve, and then winds upward and westward until it terminates on the brink of the East Cliff, in front of the new Victoria Gardens. From the railway station, for a distance of more than 600 yards, there has been carried eastward a massive sea wall, constructed of huge blocks of concrete laid at angles sloping to the sea. The interstices between the blocks are filled in and the whole sea wall is faced with the strongest Portland cement. This runs along the entire length of the Marina, and between the sea wall and the overhanging cliff lies the Marina itself. The upper portion of the Marina extends by an easy gradient from the railway station eastward, and then, passing by the structure known as the "Etablissement," ascends by a steeper slope to the summit of the cliff. The lower portion, or Marina proper, is lined with shops and dwellings, excavated in the chalk of the cliff to a depth of from 25 ft. to 30 ft. The Granville Marina fronts, in the "old English" style of architecture, are constructed of massive beams of timber, filled in with brick; the roofs are faced with red slanting tiles with ornamental edgings, the gables alternately surmounted by terra-cotta finials, and models of sun-flowers, brightly gilt. The shop-fronts have a picturesque chalet-like appearance, and handsome fittings of stained and varnished woodwork and glass embellish the interior. At the back of each shop a staircase leads to the upper storey, which is arranged as a miniature residence, containing sitting-room, bed-room, and pantry; the sitting-room opens into a balcony, which may be adorned with ferns, shrubs, and flowering plants. In these shops will be installed all the elegant industries which may be expected to flourish in a fashionable seaside resort for

health and recreation. At the end of the Marina nearest the station the increased height of the cliff part has enabled the architect to add to each building an upper storey in the form of an arch, like a verandah or alcove, commanding a fine view of the sea. The "Etablissement" stands at the turning-point of the curve of the Marina, the carriage-road and footpath sweeping behind it and up to the top of the cliff. It is a capacious, lofty, and handsome edifice of red brick with white stone carvings. The entrance, facing eastward, has a noble façade of plate glass; the doorways are flanked by massive angle piers of red brick, each surmounted by a heraldic lion carved in stone and supporting a gilt vane. Above the entrance are three lofty windows filled with an allegorical glass picture of Music and the sister Arts; above, in the arch formed by the skylight and upper roof, are emblazoned the Granville arms. The hall is 50 ft. wide and more than 100 ft. long. Brick piers, terminating in stone corbels, support the flying iron girders which carry the roof; between these are recesses fitted as an aquarium and as a miniature winter garden, filled with rare ferns and exotics. Above is a range of side windows filled with tinted glass, in which are heraldic devices of glowing colours. The floor is laid in stained wood; the roof is supported by five semicircular iron girders, each of 50 ft. span; but at the eastern extremity, which is octagonally shaped, the flying girders converge in the arched dome surmounting the octagon. Upon this is laid an arched roof of polished pine, in which, throughout the length of the hall, is an ornamental skylight of tinted glass. The girders are painted in a cool neutral tint, decorated with Gothic ornaments; the woodwork is stencilled with mediæval patterns.

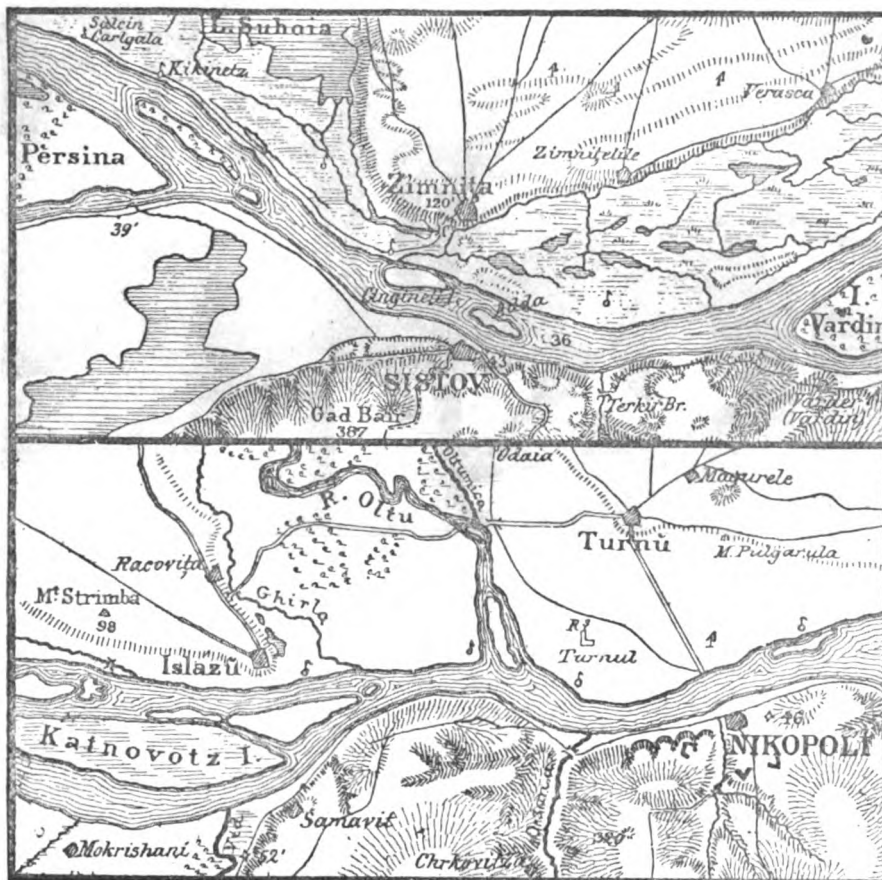
From the "Etablissement" an easily sloping road runs

down to the beach. The surface of the chalk is supported by solid concrete blocks let into the cliff's face; the summit is protected by a strong wooden balustrade, most effectively decorated. Thus by a series of gradual ascents the visitor comes up from the beach and the sands of Ramsgate, to the edge of the lofty cliff; he there finds himself in the beautiful Victoria Gardens, directly in front of the Granville Hotel. But there are tunnelled subways leading from the Marina to the beach. The opening of one subway is between the Photographic Studio and the commencement of the range of shops, whence a stone staircase ascends to the private gardens of the hotel. Midway in this staircase a branch tunnel opens on the upper portion of the Marina.

We have only to add that this important property belongs to Mr. Edmund F. Davis, of St. Peter's, Thanet, and that the plans were prepared and the work was carried out under the personal direction of the appointed architect Mr. John Thomas Wimperis, of Sackville-street, London; the contractors being Messrs. Paramor and Son, of Margate, who have executed their great undertaking in the short period of three months.

SISTOVA AND NICOPOLIS.

Our small maps, or plans, of the situation of two of the Turkish towns on the right bank of the Danube, Nicopolis and Sistova, which have just fallen into the hands of the Russians, will be found useful to explain the detailed accounts, not yet received, of the crossing of the Danube at those points by the main army of the Grand Duke Nicholas, at the centre and right-hand positions of its line, extended along that river. Sistova, with Simnitza on the opposite Roumanian bank, is a town of Bulgaria, forty or fifty miles above the



MAPS OF THE ENVIRONS OF SISTOVA AND NICOPOLIS.

great Turkish fortress of Rustchuk. It stands upon the road leading direct to Tirnova, the ancient capital of Bulgaria, where a provisional Government is now established, under Russian protection. The crossing of the river on Wednesday week is said to have been effected by rafts and boats, in both arms of the river flowing around the little islet of Vardin, below Sistova. Nicopolis, which is twenty or thirty miles higher up the Danube, stands a little below the Roumanian village of Turnu-Magurele, on the opposite shore, near the confluence of the Olta with the great river. We have engraved some of our Special Artist's Sketches from Nicopolis.

THE COLORADO BEETLE.

This notorious pest of North American agriculture has lately appeared in Rhenish Prussia. It is to be vigilantly guarded against in the British Islands. Our illustration of the noxious insect may thus prove serviceable. The following remarks occur in a memorandum by the Canadian Minister of Agriculture, upon a despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, on the subject of the Colorado Beetle.

"The occasion of considering measures for the prevention

of the introduction of the Colorado potato-beetle into other countries from Canada has not yet presented itself. The information from the German authorities, conveyed to her Majesty's Minister at Berlin, on the capture of the insect on board ships and at Bremen, as well as other information relative to its introduction into Sweden, shows that the beetles have come from the United States, having been shipped at ports the neighbourhood of which was invaded by them. But the document furnished to her Majesty's Minister at Berlin contains the following remark:—"It may be considered an almost insoluble problem, in regard to Transatlantic ships' traffic, to prevent by more extensive supervision the introduction of these beetles into Europe." The difficulty thus foreseen by the German authorities cannot but be self-evident when the habits and modes of progression of the insect are examined. For not only does it move by flying, and by navigating, so to speak, smooth water, but it also travels on common vehicles, railway carriages and platforms, and on decks of vessels, especially during the months of August and September. In localities fully invaded the beetles may be seen creeping on side walks, bridges, and wharves, crawling up buildings, occupying fences, lodging themselves in every crevice, penetrating houses and dwellings, ascending and occupying vehicles of all sorts, finding their way into boats and vessels, placing themselves on any and every article, and being found alive after a long sojourn in situations where there would seem to exist no chance for them to find any subsistence.

"Such a short but correct exposure of the habits of the beetle, as connected with the possibility of its penetrating almost anywhere, and by almost any means of transport, renders indeed insoluble the problem of absolutely preventing its inroad into new fields of devastation, no matter how remote, or by what obstacles they may be separated from the regions already invaded. It may be remarked in this respect that potatoes and their covering are neither more nor less apt to harbour the insect than anything else.

"But if the absolute repelling of the invader is unfortunately beyond reach, the extent of the disaster is fortunately in a very great measure under control, involving, of course, care and expense. The remedies which necessity has taught on this side of the Atlantic are such as to require for their application the joint efforts of the community at large, kept alive to its interests and duties by the authorities, and by men of devotedness to the common welfare. These remedies are—1st, Searching for and crushing every potato-beetle wherever found; 2nd, frequent visits to the potato-fields, and searching for the eggs deposited on the under side of the leaves of the potato vine; and, 3rd, watching for the presence of the larvæ on the buds and on the leaves of



LIFE SIZE.



MAGNIFIED.

THE COLORADO BEETLE.

the plant, in order to destroy them by means of Paris green, the only substance yet discovered to be effectually operative on a large scale for the destruction of the insect in its larva state. By these means, and by these means only, the invaded American States and the western part of Canada have been able to secure potato crops in a measure commensurate with the care and energy bestowed, and by similar means only can the invasion be retarded and lessened in its effects."

The *Cologne Gazette* states that from careful observations and inquiries made since the burning of a potato-field in the neighbourhood of Cologne it is evident that the object of that destructive process has been completely attained. There is no further trace visible either of Colorado beetles or of larvæ, either above the soil or in the same. There is reason to believe that not one beetle has escaped. The Government have given strict directions to all who may find beetles, larvæ, or parts of the same, to give them up without delay to the authorities. The Swedish Government has, in consequence of its appearance, prohibited the importation of potatoes from Western Germany.

MUSIC.

THE TRIENNIAL HANDEL FESTIVAL.

The eighth of these celebrations at the Crystal Palace—the sixth held triennially—terminated yesterday (Friday) week. As the previous performances and the preliminary grand public rehearsal have already been noticed by us, there remains but to speak of the closing day, when "Israel in Egypt" was given, according to previous usage here. No choice of a climax could be better adapted for the special manifestation of the enormous choral force gathered at these festivals. No other oratorio of Handel's contains nearly so many choruses as "Israel in Egypt," and none offer instances of any that are more sublime than most of these. Unlike his other oratorios, the solo pieces in "Israel" are but few, the choruses, double and single, occurring frequently in continuous groups. This preponderance was not to the taste of the public of Handel's day, and the oratorio was a comparative failure. It was reserved for our own time to render justice to this magnificent work; and to the Sacred Harmonic Society belongs the honour of rescuing it from comparative oblivion and presenting it in its native grandeur, displaying Handel in his highest capabilities to an extent not approached, in quantity, in any one of his other works.

We have already eulogised the chorus-singing of this year's festival—the best that has been heard at any of these celebrations. Again, on the closing day, it was remarkable for grand volume of tone and general steadiness of execution. The fine choruses of the first part of the oratorio, expressing the lamentations of the Israelites and the plagues inflicted on the Egyptians, were finely given—the "Hailstone" chorus (encored), the wondrous choral recitative "He sent a thick darkness," and "He rebuked the Red Sea," with its two following movements, having produced a marked impression. In the second part, illustrating the exodus, the gigantic choir was heard to equal advantage.

The vocal solos in "Israel in Egypt" are not only few in number, but are dwarfed in effect by the preponderance of the sublime choral writing. Mesdames Lemmens-Sherrington and Edith Wynne gave the duet, "The Lord is my strength," the former lady having declaimed the solo "Sing ye to the Lord," which introduces the final chorus, "The horse and his rider," and the latter having sung the air, "Thou didst blow." Madame Patey sang, with her usual effect, in the air, "Their land brought forth," and was associated with Mr. E. Lloyd in the duet, "Thou, in Thy mercy"—this gentleman having been especially successful in his delivery of the difficult air, "The enemy said," which was encored. The very telling duet for basses, "The Lord is a man of war," was finely given by Mr. Santley and Herr Henschel.

Mr. Willing's co-operation at the great organ was again a serviceable aid to the performances. The oratorio was followed by the National Anthem, rendered by band and chorus, as at the public rehearsal and at Monday's opening performance.

As at the preceding festivals, the energy and experienced skill of Sir Michael Costa, the conductor, have been powerful influences on the efficiency of the performances, the preparations for which were made by the Sacred Harmonic Society with that admirable foresight and organisation that have been displayed at all these Crystal Palace celebrations.

The business details, too, including the important arrangements for the comfort and safety of the enormous crowds assembled, have been excellently carried out by the secretary and general manager of the Crystal Palace, Major S. Flood Page, and the deputy secretary, Mr. W. Gardiner.

The following table shows the numbers attending on each day:—

	Season Tickets.	Paid.	Total.
Rehearsal, June 22	11,799	4247	16,046
"Messiah," June 25	12,059	6231	18,290
Selection, June 27	13,378	6965	20,343
"Israel," June 29	12,457	6988	19,455
Total	49,703	24,431	74,134

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

"Santa Chiara" was brought out here on Saturday. The opera is the composition of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, brother of the late Prince Consort; both having made music their study from early youth. The composer of the work now referred to has produced some cantatas and several operas, one of which, "Casilda," was brought out at her Majesty's Theatre in 1852, with but little success.

The libretto of "Santa Chiara" is founded on a Russian story. Two French officers, Victor St. Auban and Alphonse de la Borde, in the service of the Czar, meet at Moscow, Victor having been promoted to a colonelcy and sent by the Czar to congratulate the Czarowitz on her onomastic day. St. Auban recognises in the Princess a lady who, having with her friend, Bertha, lost her way in the Hartz Mountains, in Germany, had been protected, and then secretly loved, by him without being aware of her station. The lady, a Princess of the house of Brunswick, afterwards united to the Czarowitz, endures great indignities from her unworthy husband. She refuses to admit at court a favourite of her husband, and he, in revenge, orders Aurelius, the Court Physician, to administer poison to her. Aurelius, however, who owes to the Princess's intercession the life of his son, substitutes a narcotic for the poison; she is thought to be dead, and funeral rites are performed. The hapless lady, restored to life and neglected by her father, repairs to Italy for safety, where, unknown, she is revered by the people, under the name of Santa Chiara. Meanwhile the Czarowitz, who, impatient to ascend the throne, had conspired against his father's life, is detected and sentenced to death. He escapes from Russia, and, by chance, goes to the same land where his intended victim is dwelling. St. Auban and Alphonse pursue him, with the Czar's orders to arrest the rebel son and bring him to justice. Overtaken and finding himself lost, the Czarowitz meets death by his own hand to escape the doom that awaits him. The story is neither very striking nor original; nor is the music. In the first act there is some tuneful writing,

vocal in character, although devoid of individual power or dramatic expression; the opening portion of the third act, including some lively dance music, also standing in somewhat agreeable contrast to the dreary heaviness of the whole of the second act, which is oppressive alike in its stage as in its musical surroundings. This division of the opera should be largely retrenched.

Mdlle. D'Angeri gave all possible effect to the part of Carlotta, especially good having been her delivery of the passages in the scene in which she drinks the potion, and the rhapsody which follows its effect before producing apparent death. The aria in the third act, too, in which Carlotta rejoices in her restoration to life, was extremely well sung, both as to the expression given to the opening "Moderato" movement, and in the florid execution of the final "Più Allegro." Mdlle. Smeroschi, as Berta, sang well in the duet with Carlotta in the first act, and particularly in Berta's cavatina in the second act, for which the singer gained much applause. The music of Victor was artistically rendered by M. Capoul, who was particularly successful in the martial duet with Alfonso (in which he was well seconded by Signor Capponi), in his rather pretty romance which follows for Victor, in his aria sung in the supposed chamber of death, his duet with the resuscitated Carlotta, and in the concluding declamatory passages for Victor.

The music for Alexis, which is chiefly incidental, was impressively given by Signor Cotogni, his only important prominent opportunity, the scena in the last act, having been very well declaimed. Other characters—Herbert, Aurelio, and l'Archimandrita—were efficiently filled respectively by Signori Raguer, Sabater, and Scolara.

There is some good ballet action, including "La Napolitaine," cleverly danced by Mdlles. Girod and H. Reuters. Messrs. Dayes and Caney have supplied some picturesque scenery, and everything has been done for the stage effect of the opera. "Santa Chiara" was repeated on Tuesday.

"La Traviata" was given for the first time this season on Thursday week, with Madame Adelina Patti as Violetta, the merits of which performance have been more than once commented on by us, and were splendidly evidenced on this occasion. Signor Nicolini sang with much effect as Alfredo, and Signor Graziani was the elder Germont, as often before.

"Last performances" are now being plentifully announced, the end of the season being fixed for July 21. Gounod's "Romeo e Giulietta" was given on Wednesday for the first and only time this season.

"Le Vispe Comare di Windsor" (an Italian adaptation of Nicolai's "Die Lustigen Weiber von Windsor") is to be brought out this day (Saturday) week.

The last Floral Hall concert of the season takes place to-day (Saturday), when Madame Adelina Patti and other eminent members of the Royal Italian Opera Company are to contribute to a varied programme.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

Mdlle. Gerster has fully confirmed by repetition the great success obtained by her performance as Amina in "La Sonnambula" on the occasion of her recent début here, as noticed last week. On Tuesday this excellent artist appeared as the heroine in "Lucia di Lammermoor," and completely sustained the high position she had already gained. The purity and extensive upper range of her voice, her refined style and brilliant execution, were again admirably displayed. The delivery of Lucia's opening cavatina, "Regnava nel silenzio," called forth enthusiastic applause; which was even exceeded by the demonstrations that followed the scena of delirium, a splendid display of vocal art. The reception of the singer was of the most favourable kind throughout the opera; several recalls having testified to the effect produced on the audience. Signor Fancelli, as Edgardo, sang very artistically; and the cast was efficiently completed by Signor Rota as Enrico, Signor Rinaldini as Arturo, Signor Brocolini as Raimondo, &c.

"Lohengrin" was to be given on Thursday—for the first time in this theatre—with Signor Fancelli's first performance of the title character, the cast including the Elsa of Madame Christine Nilsson, as in the representations of the opera during Mr. Mapleson's occupancy of Drury-lane Theatre.

A grand performance is to be given at the Crystal Palace on July 21 for the benefit of Mr. Mapleson—the programme comprising an afternoon concert and an opera in the evening—the artists of Her Majesty's Theatre being announced to appear on the occasion.

The eighth matinee of the Musical Union—the last of the season—took place on Tuesday afternoon, with a very strong programme, including Beethoven's septet for string and wind instruments, and Hummel's pianoforte septet, besides solo pieces for piano and for violin. Herr Leopold Auer was the leading and solo violinist, and M. Joseph Wieniawski the pianist.

Mr. Sims Reeves's benefit concert—which took place at the Royal Albert Hall on Wednesday evening—is noticed in another part of the Paper.

That accomplished pianist Madame Kate Roberts gave a recital at the Harley-street Rooms on Wednesday afternoon, her programme having consisted of a sterling selection of solo and concerted pieces.

Among the chief concerts held this week are Carlos Florentine's, at St. James's Hall, on Monday evening, with an excellent programme; Mr. Oberthur's, on Thursday morning, at Willis's Rooms; and a matinee musicale, to be given this (Saturday) afternoon at Willis's Rooms, by the skilful lady violinist Mdlle. Gabrielle Vaillant.

Operas in English are still being given at the Alexandra Palace, under the direction of Mr. George Perren. For Thursday "La Sonnambula" was announced, with Madame Rose Hersee as Amina and Mr. Perren as Elvino.

Professor Macfarren has awarded the first prize in the senior examination in musical composition at the Tonic Sol-Fa College to Mr. H. Coward, of Sheffield; and the first prize in the junior examination to Mr. G. C. Clark, of Mow Cop, Staffordshire.

An address was delivered last Saturday afternoon by Lady Jenkinson to the pupils and professors of the Royal Academy of Music. Her Ladyship gave a sketch of the life and genius of Thalberg, to whose memory she is desirous of founding a scholarship in the academy worth £20 a year, the interest of a sum of £1000, half of which Lady Jenkinson has already raised.

THEATRES.

Room has at length been found for a new drama on the London stage. The Globe, now under the direction of Mr. Righton, has accepted the verdict of the Liverpool public and press, and placed the latest production of Mr. Paul Meritt on its boards—a piece in three acts, entitled "Stolen Kisses." The work is carefully written and skilfully put together, though rather fantastical in story and very sentimental in spirit. The materials of the edifice are old enough. There are the same bricks and the same mortar as have gone to the erection of many a former building. They are of the ordinary

type, and no attempt is made to make them look like marble, or even stone; the outcome, indeed, is thoroughly domestic in character, and rather commonplace in the facts and their arrangement. This, too, on principle; for the final effect is dependent on the everyday quality of the composition and its elements. The hero is "an ex-pantomimist," one Tom Spirit (Mr. A. Garner), whose twin brother, having assumed the name of Walter Temple (Mr. Ryder), has become a wealthy broker, while he, with his daughter, has sunk into extreme poverty. The latter, however, Cherry Spirit (Miss Emma Ritta), has attracted the attention, under another name, of the Hon. Felix Freemantle (E. Leathe), son of Viscount Tringmar (Mr. H. H. Vincent), who in the course of the story finds weighty reasons to object to their marriage, and induces her father to accede to their validity. Ultimately the decision is understood to rest with Walter Temple, a stern, iron-cast man, who cherishes a resentment against his twin brother, who had formerly married the woman already affianced to himself. This bitter injury he will neither forgive nor forget. Until Tom can restore to him the love whereof he has deprived him Walter is resolved to remain implacable. Such a miracle seems incredible, but proves to be possible. The dying wife had left in poor Tom's charge a letter in which she confesses her fault, pleads for pardon, and assures the discarded Walter that, notwithstanding appearances to the contrary, she had never ceased to love her first admirer. Walter is satisfied, and the consent of both parents is given to Cherry's marriage with Freemantle. But there is a second lady in the case; Jenny Temple (Miss Lydia Foote), who is destined for a medical student, Fred. Gay (Mr. B. D'Arley), to whose union, under the altered circumstances, the rich broker, Temple, no longer offers any opposition. These incidents are well brought out, and the characters are artfully contrasted. Tom is distinguished from the rest by the poetical style of his conversation. He discourses in metaphor, and illustrates his meaning by fable, besides in all things affecting the heroic and magnanimous. Mr. A. Garner had, therefore, an easy task with the audience, evidently enjoying the frequent applause which he received. Miss Lydia Foote was charming as Temple's vivacious heiress, and Miss Emma Ritta pleasing as the ingenious acrobat's daughter. To Mr. Ryder belongs a still higher commendation. Walter Temple, the stern, irascible, and resentful man, ultimately converted to the humane and forgiving brother, had been well studied by Mr. Ryder, and was in both phases of the part very artistically interpreted. Altogether, Mr. Paul Meritt's new drama deserves a distinguished success.

Miss Pateman supported the character of Lady Audley on Monday at the Olympic, playing with great power and intelligence, but with some degree of awkwardness in the gestures and attitudes assumed. Practice will give Miss Pateman facility, and facility grace, to positions in which she now finds considerable difficulty.

Next Monday will be the 800th night of the production of Mr. H. J. Byron's comedy, "Our Boys."

Mr. and Mrs. German Reed bring a prosperous season to a close next Saturday, the 14th inst., and, after a short tour in the southern provinces, will reopen the St. George's Hall again on Oct. 1. The season has been marked by a judicious production of pieces by the most popular authors. An extra night will be given on Monday, July 16, for the benefit of Mr. John Williams, who has for many years been connected with the entertainment.

THE LATE MISS MARY CARPENTER.

The death of this benevolent lady, well known as the active conductor of reformatory schools at Bristol, and more lately as the zealous, but liberal and impartial, advocate of a sound and high education for women in India, has been mentioned in our Journal. She was the daughter of the Rev. Dr. Lant Carpenter, Unitarian minister and schoolmaster at Bristol, and her brother is Dr. W. B. Carpenter, C.B., the eminent physiologist, Registrar of the University of London. Miss Carpenter, during many years, was mistress of an excellent school for young ladies at Bristol. Upon her retirement from that occupation she devoted herself wholly to philanthropic labours. The moral reformation and industrial training of youthful criminals, or those children of a vagrant and disorderly class who were apt to grow up into criminals, first engaged her attention. She spent much of her private income, as well as her time and strength, in carrying on the institutions which she founded and constantly superintended for this truly Christian purpose. Several books and tracts upon the subject, and essays contributed to the discussions of the Social Science Association, have established her authority in this department of public affairs. Her particular concern in the social and moral welfare of the Hindoos was justified by the circumstances of her early life, when Rajah Rammohun Roy, a Bengalee Brahmin of enlightened religious views, came to England and dwelt in this country as her father's guest. Miss Carpenter never ceased, amidst her variety of other work, to cherish the hope of doing some good in India. She went there in the winter months of 1866, again towards the end of 1868, and a third time in the following winter season, visiting Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, and the principal inland cities or seats of Government, where she met with a respectful and even deferential reception, both from native and British authorities. Many of the best class of Hindoos and other people have been induced to allow their girls to be taught as well as their boys. In this and in other projects of usefulness Miss Carpenter achieved considerable success.

The portrait is from a photograph by Mr. Cyrus Voss Bark, of Clifton, Bristol.

THE LATE VISCOUNT CANTERBURY.

We lately announced the death of the Right Hon. John Henry Thomas Manners Sutton, third Viscount Canterbury. He was second son of the first Viscount Canterbury, and was born in 1814, and educated at Eton, and at Trinity College, Cambridge. He sat in the House of Commons for the borough of Cambridge till 1847. He was Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department during the greater part of this time. He was Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick from 1854 till 1861; Governor of Trinidad, 1864-6; and Governor of Victoria, 1866-72. He succeeded his brother in 1869. In 1838 he married Georgiana, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Charles Tompson, of Withingham Hall, Norfolk, and he leaves, with other issue, a son, Henry Charles, who succeeds him as fourth Viscount. The first Lord Canterbury, who was the eldest son of Charles Manners Sutton, Archbishop of Canterbury, served as Speaker of the House of Commons from 1817 till his elevation to the Peerage, in 1835.

The portrait is from a photograph by Messrs. Barraud and Jerrard, of Gloucester-place.

It is proposed to erect a monument in Edinburgh in memory of Mr. Russel, late editor of the *Scotsman*, and about £1000 has been already promised towards the object.



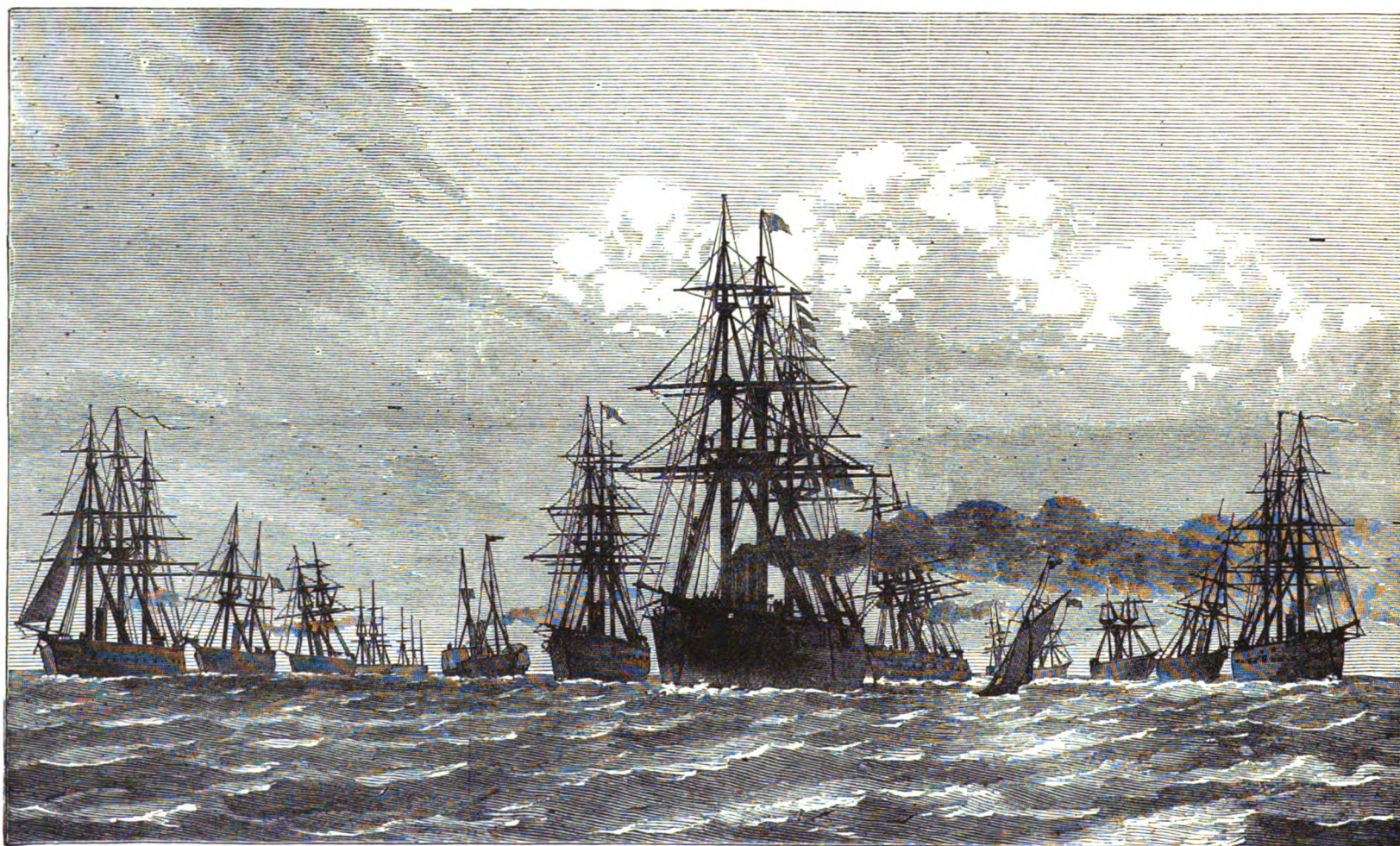
THE LATE MISS MARY CARPENTER.



THE LATE VISCOUNT CANTERBURY.

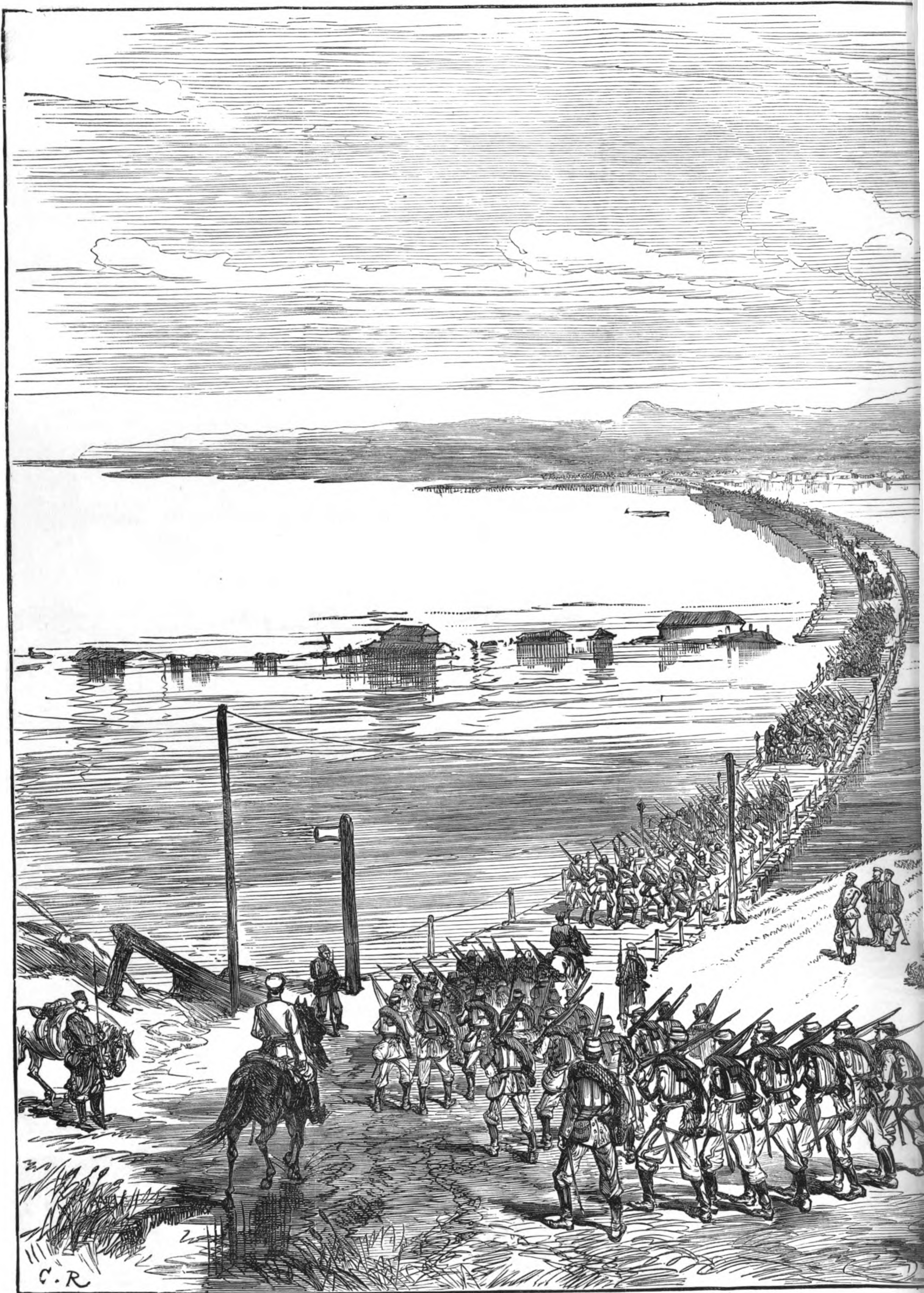


THE WAR: NICOPOLIS, ON THE DANUBE.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

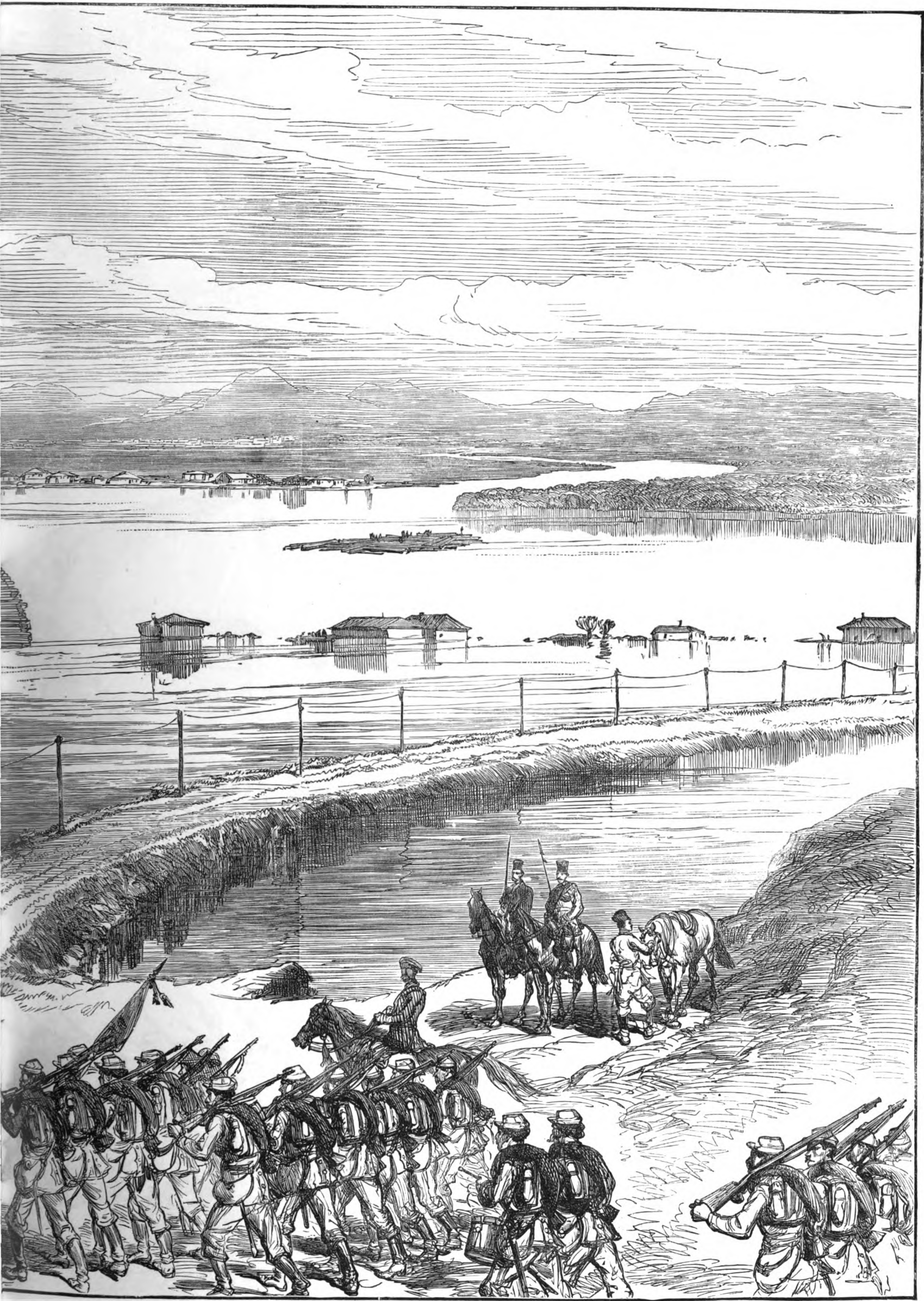


THE WAR: DEPARTURE OF THE EGYPTIAN TROOPS FROM ALEXANDRIA.

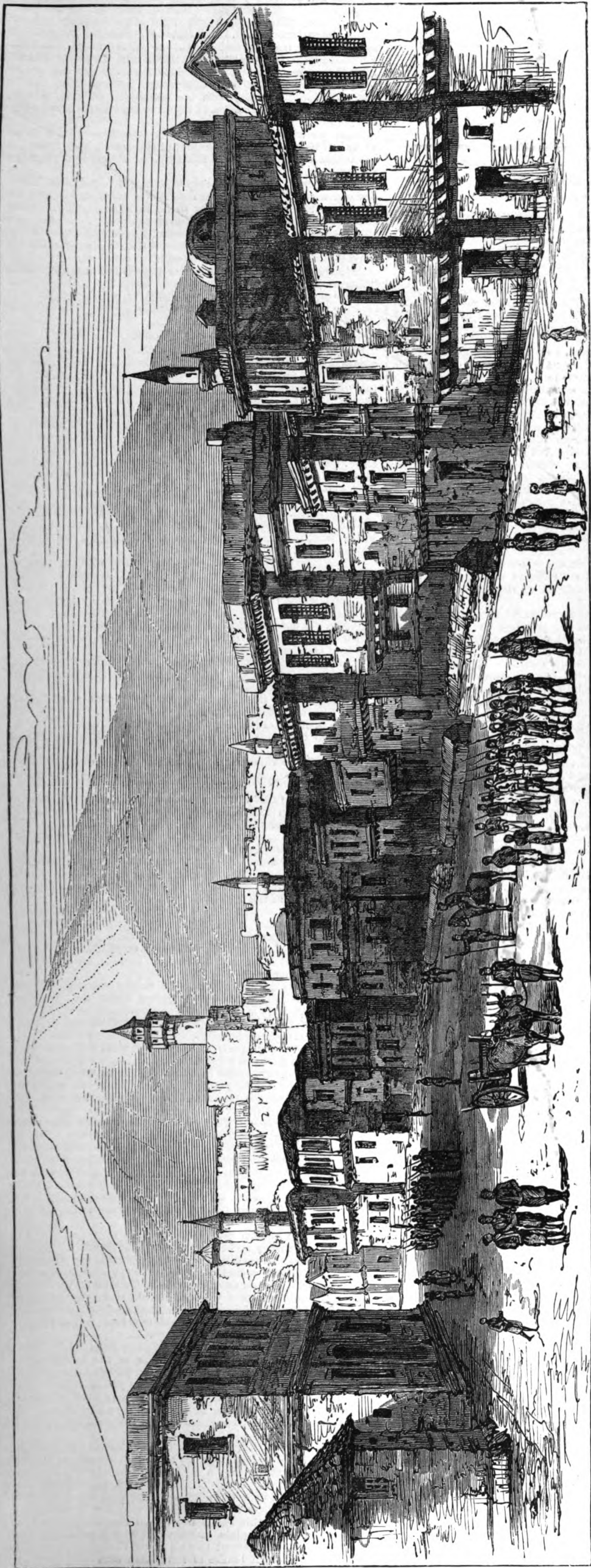




THE WAR: RUSSIAN PASSAGE
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR



OF THE DANUBE AT BRAILA.
SPECIAL ARTISTS WITH THE RUSSIANS.



THE WAR: A STREET IN ERZEROUH.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



THE WAR: RUSSIAN ATTEMPT TO CAPTURE A TURKISH GUN-BOAT OFF MARATIN.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

I have been out of town since I last had the honour, in the month of November, 1876, of addressing my highly-esteemed constituency in this column; and although I am not so venturesome as to think that they have missed me, I can assure my constituency that I have missed them, very much indeed. I have been to the seaside—a comprehensive term, embracing as it does the shores of the Baltic and the Gulf of Finland, the coast of the Black Sea and the banks of the Bosphorus and the Golden Horn, to say nothing of the Grecian Archipelago, the Mediterranean, the Gulf of Lyons, and the East Cliff at Ramsgate, to which last picturesque seaside resort I repaired a few days since for the purpose of inspecting the new Granville Marina, a public improvement which must prove, I apprehend, of most beneficial convenience both to the residents of and the visitors to Ramsgate, supplying as it does a direct and easy communication between the western portion of the town and St. Lawrence-on-Sea, which hitherto could only be reached by a series of narrow, tortuous, and precipitous streets. The new Granville Marina will have been "inaugurated" by Lord Sydney, as Lord Lieutenant of the county of Kent, by the time these lines go to press.

It is, to some extent, to be regretted that the Caxton "Celebration" and the unprecedentedly interesting exhibition of "Caxtoniana" at South Kensington should have taken place so very late in the season. The end of June may, from the fashionable point of view, be considered as the beginning of the end of everything; and the chief matter which metropolitan worldlings think about during the heats of July is whether they shall bend their steps so soon as August has set in. The Royal Academy of Arts, wise in their generation, have always chosen the first Monday in May as the opening day of their annual exhibition; and May is emphatically the month most appropriate for "celebrations" of every kind. Chaucer seems to be inculcating this truth when he sagely observes that

May wol have no slogardie a night.
The season priketh every gentil herte
And maketh him out of his slepe to sterne
And sayth, "Arise and do thin Observance."

Although it may have come at least six weeks too late to receive a proper meed of appreciation, no "slogardie" has been shown in doing "Observance" to the memory of the first English printer; and I sincerely hope that the funds of that excellent charity the Printers' Pension, Almshouses, and Orphan Asylum Corporation will be substantially benefited by the display of Caxtonian relics inaugurated by Mr. Gladstone at South Kensington on Saturday last. Meanwhile, one may expect a revival of the controversy among topographic antiquaries as to the precise site of Caxton's house in the Almonry—or, as the old printer spells it, the "Almonesrye"—Westminster. Where was the "reed pale," curiously corrupted, even in our own time, into "red pole," whither the clergy and laity were invited to come if they wanted any "Pyres of Commemorations of Salisburie use, good chepe"? Bagford says that Caxton's house, a brick one, was known by the sign of the "King's Head." It tumbled down in November, 1815, thus obligingly saving the builders' contractors who were clearing the site for the new Victoria-street the trouble of pulling it down. It is said that some wooden types were discovered in carting away the rubbish from the spot where now stands the imposing caryatided entrance to the Westminster Palace Hotel.

Paris is rejoicing over the construction of a new street, the "Rue des Tuileries," which has been cut right through the late private gardens of Napoleon III., in front of the charred ruins of the palace which the crazy Communists burnt down, thus once more verifying the weird legend enshrined in Béranger's "Petit Homme Rouge." The Rue des Tuileries was opened for traffic last Friday; and the new thoroughfare will, it is thought, prove of immense convenience to the pedestrian population of Paris, who, like the innumerable multitudes that traversed Vathek's "Hall of Eblis," are perpetually passing from the right to the left bank of the Seine, and vice versa. It is different with us Londoners. People grow old in Middlesex without knowing anything about what is going on on the Surrey side of the Thames; and how many thousands of West-Enders are there, I should like to know, who have never set foot in Wapping? I have trudged about the metropolis a good deal in my time; and the late Mr. Forster was good enough to say, in his "Life of Dickens," that I was, after a sort, an authority on the streets of London; yet I frankly confess that I do not know my way to Homerton, and that I have by no means a definite idea as to where Stepney is situated.

That famous comedienne Madame Doche is visiting England, unprofessionally, for a few days; and recently, in the *salon* of a celebrated lady-novelist, I listened with ravished ears to the recital by the renowned "Margarite Gauthier" of the "Dames aux Camélias" of an exquisitely pathetic poem by François Coppée—an imaginary episode of the Franco-German war. The story lies in a nutshell. Roger, a young French nobleman, when the invasion is at its height, joins the army as a private soldier; his lady love, Irene, gives him at parting a locket as a *gage d'amour*. Months pass; the tide of invasion rolls towards the house where Irene and her parents live. There is a skirmish close to their very garden; the Germans are repulsed; and a young Bavarian officer, badly wounded, is taken prisoner and is brought into the house. He is most tenderly nursed by Irene, the doctor telling her that on her watching over the patient throughout the night, and administering to him at intervals a certain potion, his life depends. But the patient is restless; he has something on his mind; and at length he unburies himself to Irene, telling her how in an ambush he had treacherously stabbed in the back a French sentinel. The dying man forgave his foe, and, handing him a locket, entreated him to take the bauble to —, but ere he could name the intended recipient he expired. The wounded Bavarian shows the locket to Irene. She recognises it in a moment. It is Roger's. The struggle in the girl's mind as to whether she shall slay the man who has slain her lover is described with subtle power by the poet, and was rendered with wonderful force and eloquence by Madame Doche. In the end Irene's better nature prevails. She gives the wounded Bavarian his health-restoring draught, and kneels down by the bed and prays. But in the morning, when the doctor pays his visit, *ses cheveux étaient blancs*. Her hair has turned white.

So many tears were elicited by Madame Doche's impassioned recital that the graceful actress was fain, as an alternative, to make her audience laugh. So she gave them the delightful little story of "Jeanne" and the "Pain sec" from Victor Hugo's "L'art d'être Grand Père." Yet that delicious morsel of child-lore has the disadvantage—if disadvantage it be—of

making its hearers feel quite as much inclined to weep as to laugh. The border-land dividing the humorous from the pathetic is, surely, no broader than a hair.

Another distinguished stranger have we, but only for a brief season, in our midst. Mr. Eugene Schuyler, United States Secretary of Legation, and Consul-General at Constantinople, the renowned author of "Turkestan" and of the "Report" on the Bulgarian atrocities, is here. Mr. Schuyler is probably, next to Prince Gortschakoff, the best-hated European in Turkey; and even in England there may be a good many anti-Russians to whom the writer of the "Report" will not be a *persona grata*. Still, the Truth is great, and will prevail. So I used to read, when I was young; although I must own that Truth does not seem to have been, in my experience, in any very great hurry to become prevalent.

G. A. S.

IRRIGATION AND WATER TRANSIT IN INDIA.

(To the Editor of the "Illustrated London News.")

LONDON, June 29, 1877.

Sir,—You were so good as to admit a letter from me once on that subject of vital—I should say mortal—importance in India, "Irrigation and Water Carriage."

The frightful famine in Madras recalls us all to it. When the Government is obliged to feed one million and a half of our fellow-subjects—when these have been perishing, in spite of us, at the rate of 930 per 1000 in the Relief Camps—when nearly half the population of villages have died in a month of "famine cholera"—when men were not put on the Relief Works till they were too far reduced by starvation to do any real work—when their bullocks were all dead, so that their very means for raising the next crop were gone—we are fain to ask, What has Irrigation done for the Madras Presidency?

This question a report just issued by the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company, dated May 8, 1877, received at the India Office June 19, answers for us, at least as to one district.

But first let us observe that there are at this time four districts which ought to have been, like the other twelve, overwhelmed by this terrible calamity, but three of which are not only entirely free from famine themselves, but are in the highest state of prosperity, having a large surplus to supply the famine districts; and the fourth, though not entirely relieved from famine, yet has a very considerable supply of grain.

What has made the difference between these three districts and those which are under the dreadful sufferings of famine? The Government irrigation works.

The three districts of Tanjore, Godavery, and Kistnah, instead of adding five millions more to starve, are pouring into the starving districts hundreds of thousands of tons of food.

Sir Arthur Cotton, the great master of the irrigation art, twenty-six years in charge of the public works in those very districts which are, in the heart of famine, supplying food, could tell us more about this.

It was the same in the Behar famine. The Sone works, while they were yet unfit to be opened, were made to water 160,000 acres, producing a crop worth £500,000 in the midst of dearth. The whole cost of the works was actually saved by a single crop, and thousands of people saved from death.

But to return to the fourth of the Madras districts referred to:—

This is Kurnool, N.W. of Madras, in the very depths of the peninsula. This is the district watered by the Madras Irrigation Company, from the Toombuddra river. The works have cost £1,600,000, and are capable of watering 400,000 acres for two crops, or at the rate of £2 per acre of crop. Then, also, the navigation would afford carriage at a nominal cost. The main canal alone, from Kurnool to Cuddapah, is 190 miles in length. The officers are to sell the water at the price of twelve shillings an acre, worth to the purchaser £2.

A missionary in the Godavery district told Sir Arthur Cotton that scores of times the people had gratefully said to him, "We never got the Godavery water on our lands till you Christians came here. Truly, the greatest Raj is the English."

In Kurnool last year, however, as indeed before, the water was refused by the people during the main cultivating season; but, when the pressure of the famine began to be felt, they forgot all their difficulties, and asked urgently for water. By this time the supply was already beginning to be deficient, so that the canal could not be kept full. Nevertheless, let us see what was done by these works. I quote from the report above mentioned:—

"The total area that has been supplied with water is 91,000 acres. In addition to the satisfactory revenue thus realised by the company, the food crops raised by the canal have contributed materially to mitigate, in the districts of Kurnool and Cuddapah, the effects of the terrible calamity of drought to which these and other districts of Southern India have been and still are exposed. The money value given in the following statement of the grain grown under the canal is £940,000, none of which could have existed except for the irrigation supplied."

The works having cost £1,600,000, two thirds of the cost have thus been saved by a single partial crop.

The report then goes on to complain of their being prevented from using the canal for navigation owing to the delays in the proceedings of Government, showing how "the value of the canal, if it had been used for boats, would have been considerable. The cartage of rice from the Gooty Railway station to Kurnool is 5d. per ton per mile, or £1 6s. per ton. But that from Cuddapah to Nundial is 7d. per ton per mile, or £2 3s. per ton for the whole distance. The rate by the canal, even at 1½d. a mile, would be 10s. (ten shillings). The want of any better outlet for canal produce has been a bar to the spread of irrigation under the canal."

Yet this canal produce might have been placed in direct communication with the market of Madras and with all the markets of the world at a nominal cost of internal carriage. The canal now extending to Cuddapah, 190 miles, ends there. The North Coast Canal from Madras extends to Nellore, 110 miles, and the interval between this and Cuddapah is 80 miles. This work has been estimated for, but still remains unexecuted. Had it been executed there would have been a perfect communication between the great irrigated deltas of the Godavery, &c., and the inland districts which are in this terrible condition.

The extension of the North Coast Canal to the Kistnah is an immense point gained. The Duke of Buckingham is cutting also the short line of canal through Madras to connect the South Coast Canal with the North Coast Canal.

Let us resume our extracts from this important Report.

"October, 1876. Throughout the month not a drop of water has been allowed to run to waste down the Pennair; that is, the whole of it has been used for irrigation. In another fortnight or so all the accessible dry land for which water is desired will have had a first flooding."

Again: "Applications for water have been very numerous,

and from all sorts of places, far beyond the reach of canal water. . . . We are also much hindered by the quarrelling among the ryots themselves as to who shall first have the water."

In November, it is reported: "The most bigoted of the old ryots are now quarrelling and fighting for the water. The old prejudice is entirely broken down, and, as a Curnam expressed it, 'They (the ryots) have come to their senses about the water.' . . . The sight of the country commanded by the canal is truly refreshing. In one village above Canalla I rode through tall cholam-fields for a mile or two. There more than three square miles of land were saved from utter drought, and about 300 acres of rice were just ripening. It is very sad to compare this with the rest of the district, where utter failure has occurred, and I regret to say cholera is rapidly increasing."

How we wish that the *Illustrated London News* would give us two of its admirable views—first of the desert, and then of the irrigated land, often seen side by side! Misery and plenty, starvation and comfort.

Again: "All the crops are reported in good condition, both dry and wet. The former, sown under the canal, are acknowledged by the ryots themselves to be in as fine and healthy condition as any crops they have ever sown. . . . Of the thirteen Government tanks commanded by the canal, five were filled before the end of the month, and the remainder will be filled before the middle of next month."

For December, the chief engineer reports in January, 1877, "The result of my calculation is:—

"In Cuddapah district, 19,050,000 lbs. food grain.
"In Kurnool " 65,240,000 lbs. "

"Total 84,290,000 lbs.

"Enough to feed the whole district of a million inhabitants for two months, and probably the straw will be enough to maintain all the cattle not yet perished in the villages under the canal. In this calculation vegetables are not reckoned as being any substitute for food grain, whereas they do, in fact, often save grain—e.g., sweet potatoes, crinjals, pumpkins, &c."

"This grain, at present prices, is worth £700,000; and, if the value of vegetables, indigo, cotton, and straw be added, the actual value of the crop created by the canal cannot be more nearly estimated than as one million sterling. But its value in helping the district to tide over the critical month of May, and in supplying village wells with good water, can only be poorly represented by such an estimate."

"The actual saving to Government by the provision in the least accessible parts of the district of such a food supply, which would otherwise have had to be bought, is about £500,000."

"The Government are now feeding at Imperial expense a third of the population of Kurnool district. This could scarcely have happened had the ryots not sacrificed the whole of the first crop, which the canal might have matured by irrigating their fields and filling their tanks. This infatuation, fortunately, did not extend to the second crop, about a quarter of which will have been reared under the already failing water supply of the Toombuddra."

Again: "It is probable that the ryots, under the canal, will save most of their cattle, and thus be able to resume their work on the first appearance of rain."

"Elsewhere in the district it is probable that much land will be idle, as nearly all the cattle will be dead. The sale of bullocks in Kurnool has been so great that the coolies find it cheaper to buy meat than grain, a bullock selling for three rupees."

Again: "The villagers under the canal may be considered to be in a very prosperous condition, the crops being very good indeed."

In January of this year "the overseer reports that the white cholam sown in Prattacotta is magnificent. I have never seen finer fields of this dry crop than those of Banakercherla and Vempeuta. The ears were so full and the plants so thickly grown that they were touching one another."

Again: "The average yield per acre of paddy is two putties, which is above that of the preceding season. This putty has been recently sold at forty-eight rupees. The straw is almost half as valuable as the grain."

Thus the whole value of the crop is about 140 rupees, while the charge for water is six rupees, and the total cost of the works is only £3 per acre.

In February it is reported, "The wet crops, more particularly in the Cuddapah and Prodatoor Talooks, are the finest that have been reaped."

In March it is "estimated that nearly seventy million pounds of food grain have been grown under the canal in three talooks. This is sufficient to preserve one quarter of the population of the Kurnool district for six months, and to feed more than 8000 pair of bullocks. There can be no doubt that, if the water were properly and timely taken, and with the same eagerness that was displayed this season, when it was too late, the grain grown under the canal in the Kurnool district would feed the whole population (amounting to nearly a million) for twelve months, even if no crops were raised except from canal irrigation."

Again, in March:—"There is little doubt that the canal water affects the health of the people considerably. When procurable, canal water is always preferred to well water; some villagers are in the habit of going a distance of two miles for it. While in camp I was unable to find a well in any village containing water fit to drink. In one place, though greatly in need of a draught of water, I was compelled to abstain from drinking any of the water of three wells, as the taste was filthy."

Thus far our quotations.

Have these things no bearing upon the famine?

As regards canal transit, grain can be carried by water at one twentieth of the cost of carriage by railway, which, besides, cannot produce one pound of food either for man or beast.

Had the millions that this famine will cost been spent in irrigation and navigation, the whole of these provinces would have been secured for ever from famine and from ten to twenty millions added to the income of the people.

Further, had the necessary preparations been made when the famine had become certain, the link of the canal might have been cut from Nellore to Cuddapah, and the districts of Bellary, Kurnool, and Cuddapah have been put in direct communication with Madras, and with Godavery and Kistnah. Thus the famine would have been turned into a blessing; and an annual benefit derived to the country far beyond the interest of ten millions.

The extension of the Coast Canal from Nellore to the Kistnah has at last been undertaken; by the latest accounts 50,000 people were employed upon it, and it was expected to be finished next month. If this is accomplished, putting Madras in communication with those great deltas and with the *out tracts* of Godavery, it is quite certain that far more will be gained even from this small work than the interest of ten millions. It will complete one line of transit of 550 miles from Madras to the second barrier of the Godavery, and will connect altogether 1200 miles of navigation with that city.

Viscount Mandeville, a Conservative, has been returned for Huntingdonshire by 1468 votes, a majority of fifty-eight over Mr. Henry Fitzwilliam, a Liberal.

W Nelson, N Rumbelow, E P Vulliamy, F O Eggers, Triton, T Edgar, S Adams,
R W Robson, E Semonde, W Cowell, M Rawlings, I Stauchard, G Foshrook,
J Hastings, J Farrell, G Hele, S E, L R Burnett, S Mackenzie,
G Wright, P Lyndford, J G. C. Phillips, J. A. Gray, P Hampton,
J. R. Schiffrin, M Rees, D. G. Watch, B Parkinson, M. L. Dunne, N Powell, F Wharton,
J. C. Connaught, H. Elmore, A. P. O. B. Granville, B Lewy, Joseph Sowden,
I. Human, Coppland, Cheltenham, Peiper, O. H. Beurnman, Highway Institute,
W. Lee, C. C. Chubb, C. C. Chubb, C. C. Chubb, C. C. Chubb,
Moneste, Hereward, R. H. Brooks, W. Leson, P. S. Shonice, Emile Fran, G. H. V.
Lee, Tallyho, B. Western, Tippett, E. H. V., and Dolly.

Black: K at Q 6th, Pawns at Q B 4th and Q 5th.
White to play, and mate in two moves.

"*Liebcs Lieder*" ("Love Songs") are two settings, by Herr Wilhelm, of lines by Heinrich Heine. The music proves that the composer can wield the pen as well as the violin bow; both the vocal portions of these songs and the pianoforte accompaniments being highly musician-like and effective. The publishers are Messrs. Hodge and Essex, whose names are now widely known as the managers of the recent Wagner Festival performances at the Royal Albert Hall.

The report of the educational officer of the Society of Arts gives, *inter alia*, the results of the recently held examination in domestic economy. The subject was introduced for examination for the first time last year. The examiners appointed for this year were Miss E. Shaw-Lefevre for "Housekeeping and Thrift," Miss Mary Willis for "Clothing and its Materials," Dr. Ogle for "Health," and the National Training-School for "Cookery." Though the number of candidates was small, it was larger than last year. The numbers last year and this year were as follow:—Clothing, 10-16; Cookery, 10-26; Health, 8-35; Housekeeping, 9-17. In Cookery all the candidates passed (15 first and 11 second class); in Health 26 failed, and only 3 passed in the first class. In Housekeeping 8 failed, and 6 passed in the first class. In Clothing 1 failed, and 9 passed in the first class. Among the successful candidates are several young men, five of them taking first class honours in Cookery. The first prize in Cookery, with the added Council prize of ten guineas (for females), was carried off by Mary S. Mugeam, of the Birkbeck Literary and Scientific Institution. The questions set were of a most practical character, having reference in most cases to knowledge required for every-day use.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

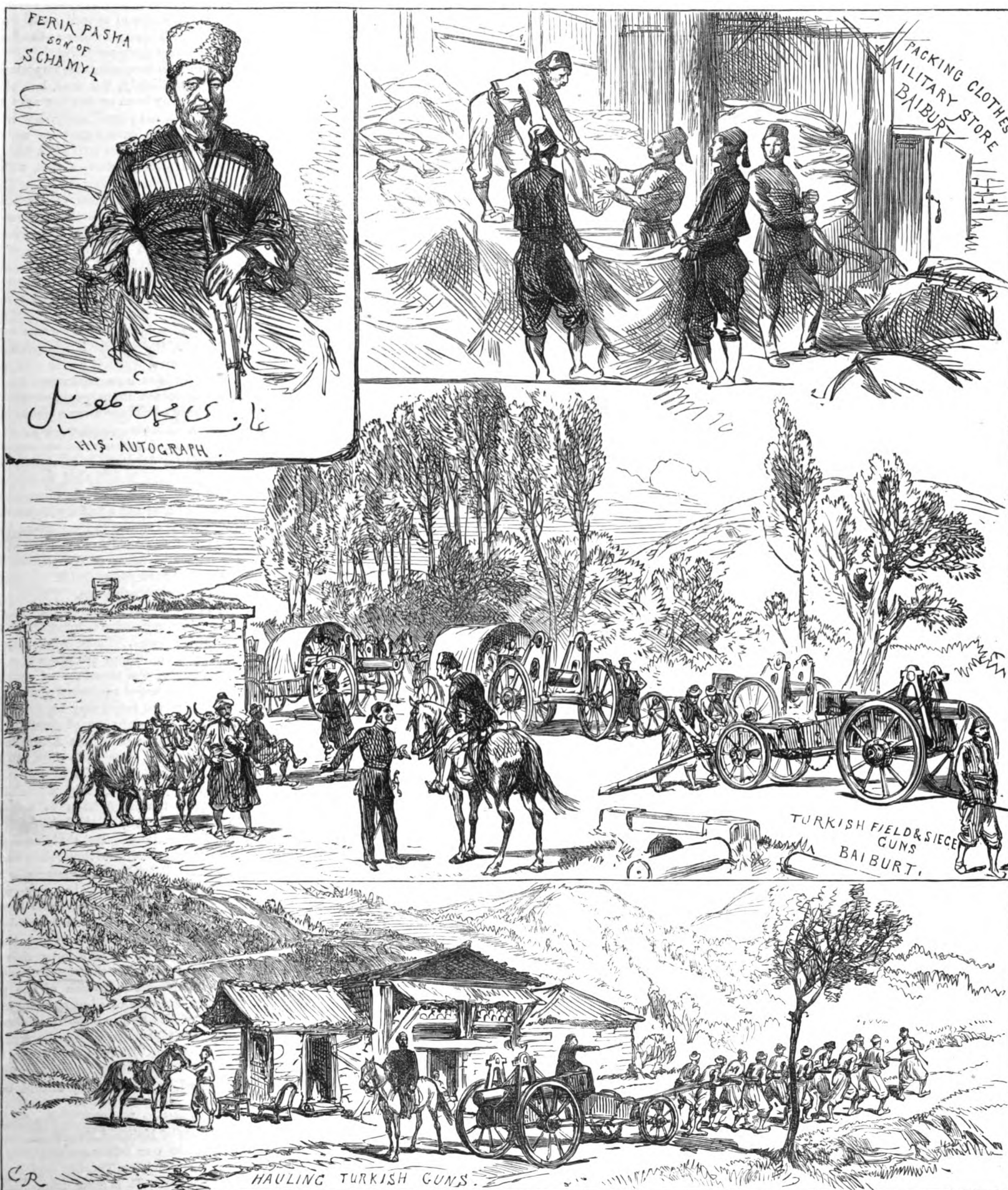


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THE WAR: SKETCHES FROM ERZEROU, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST WITH THE TURKISH ARMY IN ASIA.

BIRTHS.

On the 7th inst., at Trieste, Austria, Baroness Paul Ralli, of a daughter.

On the 7th inst., at Hereford House, Park-street, Lady Inchiquin, of a daughter.

On the 9th inst., at Upleatham, Marake-by-the-Sea, Yorkshire, the Countess of Zetland, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 18th ult., at St. Martin-in-the-Fields, Westminster, by the Rev. Richard Isherwood, M.A., Edgar John Varley, artist, of Chelsea and Guernsey, eldest son of Charles S. Varley, Esq., of Chelsea, and grandson of the late John Varley, Esq., to Fanny Fay Fraser, adopted daughter of Doctor Fay, Court dentist of Brussels.

On the 4th ult., at Sheldoe, New Brunswick, by the Rev. Stanley Boyd, Charles Moore, of Norwood, England, to Frances J. MacLennan, eldest daughter of the late John MacLennan, of Prince Edward Island. No cards.

On the 4th inst., at All Saints' Church, Harleywood, Todmorden, by the Rev. Wm. Fearnside, Vicar, assisted by the Rev. Thos. Sutcliffe, M.A. (cousin of the bride), John, eldest son of James Greenwood, Glen View, to Edith, elder daughter of William Eastwood, solicitor, Todmorden.

On the 4th inst., at the British Embassy, Paris, by the Rev. E. Forbes, D.D., John Edward Hasell, Esq., J.P. D.L., of Dalmaine, Cumberland, to Frances Maud, eldest daughter of the late Henry Flood, Esq., Viewmount, in the county of Kilkenny, and granddaughter of the late Henry Flood, Esq., of Paulstown Castle, in the same county.

On the 7th ult., at the British Legation, Lima, by the Hon. J. Reginald Graham, and afterwards at the Lima Episcopal Chapel, by the Rev. Campbell McKinnon, M.A., assisted by the Rev. R. J. Weatherhead, B.A., Mr. Charles Horsfall Watson, to Miss Mary C. Backus, niece of Henry Meiggs, Esq. No cards.

DEATHS.

On the 4th inst., at 35, Westbourne Park-villas, London, W., Jane Eliza Victoria, the dearly-loved wife of John Early Danks, aged 28.

On the 6th inst., at 19, Westbourne Park, Bayswater, Eliza, widow of William Richardson, Esq., of Cookham, Dean, Berks (whom she survived ten days), aged 68 years. Friends will please accept this intimation.

On the 9th inst., at Gorvan Bank, Moffat, Dumfriesshire, Lillias Hamilton, aged 76, the beloved wife (for 56 years) of Wm. McNaughtin, Esq., Stramore, Uddingstone, Lanarkshire.

On the 10th inst., at Brighton, of acute rheumatism, Mary Ann Birts, the only daughter of Thomas Pacey Birts, of Welling and Woolwich. Friends will kindly accept this intimation.

* * The Charge for the Insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 21.

SUNDAY, JULY 15.

Seventh Sunday after Trinity.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Prebendary Burrows; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Gregory; 7 p.m., Rev. Francis J. Holland, Incumbent of Quebec (Chapel).
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m., Rev. Canon Farrar; 7 p.m., Rev. W. Knox Little.
St. James's, noon, probably Rev. F. Pigou.
Whitehall, 11 a.m., Rev. Edgar Emith; 3 p.m., Rev. W. Hulton.

MONDAY, JULY 16.

Royal Dramatic College, meeting at the Mansion House, 3 p.m.
Royal Agricultural Society, Liverpool, last day of the annual show, 8 a.m. to 7 p.m.
Moon's first quarter, 1.12 p.m.
National Rifle Association, 9 p.m., Queen's and Albert (second stages), Army and Navy, &c.
Humane Society, committee, 4 a.m.
Society of Arts, Congress on Domestic Economy, Birmingham: evening conversation.
Foresters' Fête, Crystal Palace.
Races: Sandown Park.

TUESDAY, JULY 17.

Regattas: Erith Yacht Club, Reading (at Caversham), Irish Yacht Club, Kingstown (two days).
Redham Asylum for Fatherless Children, general meeting and elections, Cannon-street Hotel, 11 a.m.
Society of Engineers, Examination of the Works of Victoria Dock Extension, about 1 p.m.
National Rifle Association, 9 a.m., National Challenge Trophy, Ladies' Prizes, &c.
Horticultural Society, fruit and Floral Committee, 11 a.m.; scientific, 1; general meeting, 3.
Christ's Hospital, speech day, 2 p.m. (Lord Mayor in the chair).
Regatta: Burton-on-Trent.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 18.

Society of Arts: Congress on Domestic Economy, Birmingham (two days). Exhibition and papers read, 10.30 and 2.30.
Botanic Society, promenade, 3.30.
Huntingdon Agricultural Show, East of England Horse Show, Beccles.
Athletic Sports: Bingley.
Zoological Gardens, 5 p.m. (Professor Mivart on Frogs and Toads).
Bedford Agricultural Society Show.
Regattas: Southampton, Worcester.
Ryedale Agricultural Society Show, Pickering.
Leicester Agricultural Society Show, Melton Mowbray (two days).

THURSDAY, JULY 19.

Princess Augusta of Cambridge, Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, born, 1822.
Jewish Fast for the Destruction of the Temple.
National Rifle Association, 9 a.m., Elcho Shield, Chancellor's Plate, &c.)
Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, 2 p.m.
National Rifle Association, 9 a.m., Duke of Cambridge's Loyd-Lindsay, Dudley, Bass, Consolation, and Officers' Prizes.
Church Association, Anti-Confessional Meeting, Exeter Hall, 7.30 p.m.

FRIDAY, JULY 20.

Working Men's Club and Institute Union, annual meeting, 3 p.m., at Society of Arts, John-st., Adelphi.
Races: Alexandra Park Summer Meeting.
Manchester (Pomona Palace) Cat and Dog Show.
Matches: Royal Alfred Yacht Club; Yare Sailing Club.

SATURDAY, JULY 21.

National Rifle Association, presentation of Prizes.
Royal Academy of Music, annual presentation of medals, &c., by Madame Christine Nilsson, 2 p.m.
Cobden Club, dinner (the Marquis of Hartington in the chair).
Regatta, &c.: Staines Amateurs; Royal Alfred Yacht Club; Twickenham Club.
Oxford Military College, first stone of new buildings to be laid by Mr. Gathorne Hardy, and distribution of prizes.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 31 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.		Miles.	In.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Minimum, read at 10 A.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at morning.		
July 14	30.036	60.1	44.1	58	70.6	54.5	SW. W.	161	0.000	0.000
15	29.886	60.8	41.2	51	64.7	49.3	W. SW. W.	182	.575	
16	29.879	54.6	45.4	73	63.0	47.9	SW. W. N.	145	.110	
17	30.102	57.0	42.6	61	64.8	45.7	WNW. N.	173	.000	
18	30.206	58.0	48.6	58	60.8	44.8	WNW. NW. WNW.	114	.225	
19	30.255	62.0	48.8	50	68.0	48.6	WNW. W.W.	219	.000	
20	30.135	68.5	52.9	76	75.4	53.9	WSW. SW.	212	0.000	

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m. :-
Barometer (in inches) corrected .. 29.966 29.920 29.946 30.102 30.219 30.284 30.176
Temperature of Air .. 60.6 56.6 56.6 64.7 60.6 60.6 57.7
Temperature of Evaporation .. 55.4 52.5 51.5 51.0 50.9 50.9 50.8
Direction of Wind .. SW. WSW. W. W. NW. WSW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 21.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
9 0	8 25	8 45	9 10	9 35	10 00	10 25

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NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

On account of the great demand on our space just now for War Sketches we are obliged to publish the Titlepage and Index to Engravings apart from the ordinary issue. Subscribers to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS who have their Numbers bound in Volumes are requested, therefore, to send post-cards to this office, with merely a line, "Send Title and Index," when the Titlepage and Index to Engravings of the Seventieth Volume (from January to June, 1877), just completed, will be forwarded, post-free, to the Addresses given.

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS OFFICE,
198, Strand, W.C., London.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1877.

Close upon two millions sterling have been voted by the House of Commons this week, almost without debate, for the protection of what may be fairly described as "British interests." They do not lie, however, on the line of the Suez Canal, nor in the region of Egypt, nor along the Straits of Dardanelles or Bosphorus. They are close at home. They are purely social and moral. The foes that threaten them are ignorance, lawlessness, vice, and crime. The force to be employed against them is the Elementary Education of the entire population of England and Wales. That force may be figuratively said to have crossed the line of the Danube and to have committed itself to operations upon a large scale, which, in the long run, it is believed upon reasonable grounds, must lead to success. The conflict hitherto has been complicated by many collateral causes and controversies which, if they have not altogether ceased, have comparatively subsided into silence and inaction. We do not debate now, at least in the Legislature, sectarian hopes, or apprehensions, or theories. The question of National Education has so far advanced in its practical development as to mask them, and to proceed independently of them on its beneficent career. There are still, no doubt, skirmishes at many an outpost—much needless expenditure of means and strength. But, on the whole, the National advance in support of Education has been effective, and speculation is now rife upon questions purely connected with those administrative measures which may be best suited to secure the end in view. To what cause, or causes, this result is to be attributed there is no necessity for us to speak. It is sufficient ground of congratulation that the question has been removed to a higher plane, and that it may now be treated, not as one of Party, but as one which intimately concerns the higher interests of people of all parties.

The total amount asked by Lord Sandon, the Vice-President of the Council, on Tuesday last, as the Education vote for England and Wales for the current year, was £1,910,000, an increase of £203,774 on the estimate of last year, of which increase not less than £187,000 must be set down to annual grants. During the year just closed a thousand new public elementary schools were provided, with additional accommodation for 280,000 children. Unfortunately, these are not all in the right places, or the provision for accommodation would be equal to the demand. In some quarters there are more schools than are necessary. In others those which have been provided are "not so placed as to be most readily available for the

purposes of education." This result will have to be gradually corrected. The number of children now upon the register is 2,943,774, of whom 2,412,211 were in their places on the day of the inspectors' visits. The figures, it is true, are eleven months old, and give no information as to the working of last year's Act. It would appear, however, that at the time when this account was made up 64.24 per cent of all the children of school age who belong to the class usually found in Elementary Schools had their names on the books of such schools before the Act of last year came into force. So far the progress of the movement under review can hardly fail to afford satisfaction.

Everything, however, is not *coulour de rose*. True, the capital invested in this grand national experiment is stated by Lord Sandon to amount to something like £19,000,000. During the past year there has been an increase of 2100 certificated Teachers, 460 Assistant Teachers, 2600 Pupil Teachers, and 32 in Training Colleges. There has also been an increase of 200,000 children on the Books, and 150,000 in average attendance. All this will tell largely upon the future. But it is, nevertheless, also true that a comparatively small portion of the whole number of children in the Elementary Schools presented themselves for examination in the highest standard. The greater number of them, we fear, have not so completely mastered reading, writing, and arithmetic as to render future intellectual progress pleasant and easy to themselves. As time goes on it may be taken for granted that this deficiency will become less and less conspicuous, and that in England as well as in Scotland the range of education will become wider as the habits which it tends to form become more prevalent.

Two problems of no inconsiderable importance await a settlement—not immediately, it is true, but at some not very distant day. They loom on the horizon; and before the present generation has passed away they will have to be dealt with. To some extent they are connected one with the other, and the decision arrived at with regard to either of them will closely influence that which will be taken in reference to the remaining one. The first of these has already been started for discussion more than once by Sir John Lubbock. It relates to the kind of education which should be given in our National Elementary Schools. What is to be included in it? What is the curriculum to be prescribed? and who is to be responsible for selecting it? To what stage of knowledge is the country bound to carry forward the process of instruction, the main expense of which it really pays? Of course, the greater the variety of subjects in the elements of which it can ground its pupils, the greater is the probability that the social and moral ends which it has in view will be promoted. But how far is such an experiment to go? How far would it be fair to the numerous class of tax-payers who receive no direct advantage from a public educational system? It is a delicate question, but, as we have intimated, one that need not now be seriously discussed. Assuredly, the time for debating it is rapidly advancing. In some measure, perhaps, it will tend to solve itself, and as education advances, many of the classes which now receive the benefit of it at but a trifling expense to themselves, but at a serious expense to those above them in the social scale, may be found willing to provide at their own cost for those higher branches of Elementary Education which the system should comprehend. Difficulties frequently vanish as we approach them. This is one of those economical difficulties which will have to be solved.

Mr. Chamberlain would solve it by making all schools free, as in the United States. There is much to be said in favour of such a system. There are not a few objections, however, arising out of the structure of society in this country, which may be urged against it, of which, perhaps, the large expense it would entail may be set down as the least. The question is mainly one of feasibility. In the United States, in Canada, and in the Australian Colonies the distinctions between class and class, the different tastes which they inspire, the habits of life which they tend to form, and the general equality of condition which they foster, prepare the inhabitants to acquiesce in a common system of education, of the benefits of which all classes may avail themselves. But that is not the case in England and Wales. The children of the nobility and gentry—shall we say of the well-to-do classes generally?—are not likely, for some time at least, to seek intellectual guidance from the same sources as those used by the artisan, the petty tradesman, and even the proletaire. As things now are, it would be vain to expect them to frequent the same schools or to sit side by side upon the same benches. Free schools, therefore, would simply mean a release of a numerous portion of the population from the pecuniary expense of educating their children, at the cost mainly of those above them. Nobody, to be sure, can foresee what changes of feeling will be introduced in the lapse of time. But to us it appears more than probable that Free Schools in this country will not be generally established, or, even if they should be, will not generally succeed.

Leaving these questions, however, as unsolved problems relating to the future of National Education, we may take leave to congratulate our fellow-countrymen upon the gratifying progress which on Tuesday last Lord Sandon was able to announce. It is clear from his summary Report that in the Elementary Education of the people of England and Wales we are making up our lee way as fast

as circumstances will admit of. Some years, perhaps, will have to pass before we shall see the fruit of our labours and self-sacrifice in the temper and conduct of the population. Poorhouses and gaols are not likely to be closed just yet, nor, it may be surmised, will the number of their inmates be very sensibly diminished. But the good work has not only been commenced, it is rapidly moving on. We are all, indeed, learning from experience some lessons which needed to be taught us. Henceforth, we trust, the Educational question will take its place as one of those around which sectarian controversy has ceased to rage, and in relation to which the only spirit in which differences of opinion will be maintained will be that of good sense, mutual forbearance, and genuine patriotism.

THE COURT.

Prince William of Hesse arrived at Windsor Castle on Thursday week on a mission from his brother, the Grand Duke of Hesse, to the Queen to announce his accession, and to bring back the insignia of the Garter worn by the late Grand Duke. The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, Viscount and Viscountess Tarbat, Lieutenant-General Sir T. M. and the Hon. Lady Biddulph, and Baron von Rabenau (in attendance on Prince William of Hesse) dined with her Majesty. The Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy, who dined with the Queen the previous day, left the castle. Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold came to London the previous evening. The Princess went to the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-garden. The Prince visited the Earl of Beaconsfield in Whitehall-gardens, and afterwards dined with the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry at their residence, Londonderry House, Park-lane. Their Royal Highnesses returned to the castle at night.

The Earl of Derby had an audience of the Queen yesterday week. His Excellency Count Piper, Minister for Sweden and Norway, was introduced to her Majesty and presented his credentials. The Right Hon. Sir Edward Thornton, K.C.B., Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary for the United States of America, and Mr. R. Bunch, Minister Resident and Consul-General at Bogota, had audiences of the Queen. Prince Leopold left the castle for Kensington Palace, on a visit to Princess Louise of Lorne. Prince William of Hesse also left for London. Lady Elizabeth Adeane dined with her Majesty.

Prince Leopold returned from London on Saturday. The Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service on Sunday in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev. J. Llewellyn Davies, Rector of Christ Church, St. Marylebone, officiated. The Earl of Beaconsfield and Mr. Montagu Corry arrived at the castle. The Premier had an audience of her Majesty. The Royal dinner party included Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, the Duchess of Roxburghe, the Marchioness Dowager of Ely, the Earl of Beaconsfield, Lord de Ros, and Mr. Montagu Corry.

The Judge Advocate-General had an audience of the Queen on Monday. Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, drove to the artillery and cavalry camp on Ascot-heath, where she was received and conducted through the camp by Major-General Wardlaw, C.B., commanding the cavalry brigade. Princess Louise and Prince Leopold joined the Queen at Ascot and returned with her to Windsor Castle. The Duke of Cambridge and the Right Hon. Sir Edward and Lady Thornton arrived at the castle. Her Majesty's dinner party included Princess Louise of Lorne, Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, the Duke of Cambridge, the Marquis of Lorne, the Duchess of Roxburghe, the Marchioness Dowager of Ely, the Right Hon. Sir Edward Thornton and Lady Thornton, Lord de Ros, and Lieutenant-General Sir T. M. Biddulph. The band of the Grenadier Guards, conducted by Mr. Dan Godfrey, played in the quadrangle during dinner.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Christian and Princess Beatrice, was present at the review of the Aldershot Army Corps in Windsor Great Park, on Tuesday. Her Majesty, escorted by a detachment of the Royal Horse Guards, proceeded by the Long Walk to the Double Gates, where she was received by the Duke of Cambridge and his staff and Prince Christian, Ranger. A salute of twenty-one guns was fired by the Royal Artillery on her Majesty's arrival in the park. The Queen was received on the review ground by a Royal salute from the troops under Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Steele, K.C.B., commanding the Army Corps. Her Majesty then drove down the lines and inspected the troops, after which the troops marched past her Majesty. The infantry then marched past by divisions in line of columns, and the cavalry brigade trotted and cantered past the Queen, after which the troops took up their original position, and advanced in review order and saluted her Majesty. The troops then marched off the ground to their camps at Ascot-heath and Chobham-common, the Royal Artillery firing a salute as the Queen left the grounds. The Duke of Cambridge took leave of her Majesty and returned to London. The Queen drove after the review in the direction of the camps, and saw some of the regiments on the march. Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne and Prince Leopold left the castle for Kensington Palace. Prince Leopold dined with Sir Rainald and Lady Knightley at their residence in Grosvenor-crescent.

The Queen held a Council on Wednesday, at which were present the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, the Marquis of Hertford, and the Right Hon. R. A. Cross. Mr. Henry Cotton, Q.C., was introduced and sworn in a member of the Privy Council, and afterwards received the honour of knighthood. The Duke of Richmond and Gordon and the Marquis of Hertford had audiences of her Majesty.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice came to London on Thursday, and were present at the Prince and Princess of Wales's garden party at Marlborough House.

Her Majesty has sent a letter of kind condolence to Sir Charles and Lady Adderley on their late affliction.

The Queen has appointed Lord Henniker to be Lord in Waiting, in the room of the Earl of Jersey, resigned.

The Marchioness Dowager of Ely has left the castle. Lady Abercromby has succeeded the Duchess of Roxburghe as Lady in Waiting. The Duchess of Roxburghe remains at the castle. The Hon. Caroline Cavendish has succeeded the Hon. Evelyn Paget as Maid of Honour in Waiting.

STATE CONCERT.

By command of the Queen, a State concert was given yesterday week at Buckingham Palace. The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by Prince Waldemar of Denmark, arrived at the palace from Marlborough House, escorted by a detachment of the 2nd Life Guards. Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Louise of Lorne and the Marquis of Lorne, Prince Leopold, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, and the Count and Countess de Paris were present at the concert. The Prince of Leiningen, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and the Countess of Dornberg, the Maharajah Duleep Singh and the Maharanee, and the Count and Countess

Gleichen were invited to the concert. The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by the various Royal personages, entered the salon in the customary state at a quarter before eleven o'clock, when the concert commenced. The Princess wore a dress of the richest brocade, with velvet-embossed flowers, lined, and turned back over a jupe of blue ciel antique satin, covered in fine Brussels point lace festooned with wreaths of moss and yellow roses; corsage to correspond. Head-dress—a tiara of diamonds; ornaments—pearls, diamonds, and emeralds; orders—Victoria and Albert, Catherine of Russia, and the Danish family order. Upwards of a thousand invitations were issued. The artistes were Mdlle. Zaré Thalberg, Madame Trebelli, and Mdlle. Etelka Gerster; Signor Gayarre, Messrs. Edward Lloyd, Santley, Svendsen, and John Thomas. Conductor, Mr. W. G. Cusins. The band and chorus (consisting of upwards of 160 performers) were selected from the Italian Opera, the Philharmonic and Sacred Societies, with her Majesty's private band.

STATE BALL.

By command of the Queen, a state ball was given on Wednesday at Buckingham Palace. The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived at the palace from Marlborough House. Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Louise of Lorne and the Marquis of Lorne, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, and the Count and Countess de Paris were present at the ball. The Prince of Leiningen, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and the Countess of Dornberg, the Maharajah Duleep Singh and the Maharanee, and the Count and Countess Gleichen were invited to the ball. The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by the Royal personages, entered the salon in the usual state at a quarter before eleven o'clock, when dancing commenced.

The Princess of Wales wore a dress of drap de France argente, veiled in crape lisse and tulle, agraffed with bunches of poppies, cornflowers, and wheatears; corsage to correspond. Head-dress, flowers and diamonds; ornaments, diamonds, sapphires, and pearls; orders, Victoria and Albert, Catherine of Russia, and the Danish family order.

Princess Christian wore a dress of myrtle green poult de soie and tulle, trimmed with point de gaze and shaded roses. Head-dress, a tiara of diamonds; ornaments, emeralds, pearls, and diamonds; orders, Victoria and Albert, the Saxe-Coburg and Gotha order, the order of Catherine of Russia, and the Prussian Order for Care of the Wounded, 1870.

Mr. Liddell's band was in attendance, conducted by Mr. Liddell. The invitations to the ball were very numerous.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by Prince Waldemar of Denmark, went to Burlington House, on Saturday last, where her Royal Highness distributed the prizes to the children of the schools connected with the Chapel Royal, Savoy. Their Royal Highnesses afterwards visited the Royal College of Surgeons, and were shown over the museum by Prescott Hewett and Professor Flower. Prince William of Hesse visited the Prince and Princess and remained to luncheon. The Prince and Princess, accompanied by Princess Louise, Prince Waldemar of Denmark, and Prince William of Hesse, visited Sir Richard Wallace's collection of works of art at Hertford House, Manchester-square, on Monday. Prince Waldemar left Marlborough House for Southampton, on his return to Denmark. The Prince and Princess accompanied his Royal Highness to the Waterloo Bridge Station, and there took leave of him. Their Royal Highnesses dined with the Earl and Countess Cadogan at their residence, Chelsea House, Cadogan-place. The Prince was present at a garden party given by the Duke of Devonshire at Chiswick. On Tuesday his Royal Highness, with the Princess, dined with the Earl of Northbrook and Lady Emma Baring at their residence in Hamilton-place. Their Royal Highnesses visited the Duchess of Cambridge at St. James's Palace, and were present at the state ball at Buckingham Palace. The Prince and Princess gave a garden party on Thursday at Marlborough House. The Prince, accompanied by Lord Suffield, proceeded in the evening in the saloon boat Victoria from Westminster to Woolwich to dine with the officers of the Royal Artillery. The saloon boat was handsomely decorated, prominent among the ornaments being the prizes for the Thames International Regatta, of which the Prince is patron.

Lord Carington has presented to the town of High Wycombe a full-length portrait of the Prince attired in the robes and wearing the insignia of the Order of the Garter. It has been painted by Mr. Graves, at a cost of £1000. The painting is nine feet high, and is surmounted with the Prince of Wales's feathers.

THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF BRAZIL.

The Emperor and Empress of Brazil, who have been paying flying visits to places of interest in Ireland, arrived at Holyhead on Wednesday forenoon, and were received by Chevalier da Silva Saranhos, Consul-General for Brazil in Liverpool. The Empress proceeded to London. The Emperor went to Liverpool, where he was received by the Mayor and other gentlemen. His Majesty visited the Royal Agricultural Show, the Walker Art-Gallery, Princes and Sefton Parks, and other places of interest, and left for London in the evening. On Thursday the Emperor visited Oxford; and on Friday their Majesties were to embark for the Continent.

Princess Christian on Wednesday presented, at St. James's Hall, a number of prizes, given by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to pupil-teachers and scholars for essays on kindness to animals. About 600 schools were represented in the competition, and 402 pupil-teachers and 452 scholars competed. Her Royal Highness was accompanied by Prince Christian, Baroness Burdett-Coutts, the Earl of Harrowby, and the Bishop of Oxford.—Princess Christian has consented to lay the corner-stone of new workshops and stores at the Home for Little Boys near Farningham, Kent, at the fête on Saturday, July 28. Prince Christian will preside at the luncheon on the occasion.

Princess Louise of Lorne took part in an interesting ceremony at Argyll Lodge, Campden-hill, the residence of the Duke and Duchess of Argyll, on Wednesday. The occasion was the presentation of prizes, consisting chiefly of books and money, gained in a floral competition amongst poor children living in the Kensington district.

The Duke of Connaught visited the Queen's County Rose Show, which was held in Maryborough, on Saturday last. The Duke afterwards inspected the camp of the Queen's County Rifles, and in the evening dined with the officers, after which he drove to Stradbally Hall, the residence of Captain Crosby, where he remained until Sunday evening.

Prince Leopold on Saturday last unveiled a mural monument to the memory of Alberico Gentili in the Church of St. Helen, Bishopsgate-street.—His Royal Highness laid the foundation-stone of the new infirmary at the Asylum for Idiots at Earlswood on Wednesday, upon which occasion the usual summer fête took place, and a grand bazaar was held. After the ceremony the Prince presided at a luncheon, and afterwards inspected the various wards of the asylum and visited the three inmates who are specially maintained by the Queen.

Lovely weather favoured the Duke of Devonshire's second garden party on Tuesday at Chiswick, and, as on the previous occasion, several hundreds of guests responded to his Grace's invitation. The guests were received by their host on the lawn in front of the house, Lady Louisa Egerton and the Marquis of Hartington assisting the Duke in welcoming them. Princess Mary of Teck, attended by Lady Caroline Cast, arrived at half-past five o'clock. The Prince of Wales, accompanied by Prince George of Wales, and attended by Colonel Ellis, arrived at a quarter to six. Their Royal Highnesses stayed till seven o'clock, the military band playing the National Anthem both on their arrival and departure.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage of Captain William Henry Fellowes, to Rosamond Jane Frances Spencer Churchill, daughter of the Duke of Marlborough, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, took place on Thursday morning at St. James's, Piccadilly, in presence of a numerous and distinguished assemblage, which included the Premier and several Cabinet Ministers. There were eight bridesmaids, including two sisters of the bride, two daughters of Sir Ivor and Lady Guest, and a daughter of the Marchioness of Camden. The bride was dressed in white satin, trimmed with Brussels lace, flounced. The ceremony was performed by the Bishop of Ely, assisted by the Rector of the parish and an uncle of the bride. The wedding breakfast was subsequently given at the residence of Lord Londonderry, 19, Park-lane, and early in the afternoon the newly married couple left London for Blenheim, where they will spend the honeymoon.

The marriage of Mr. Duncan Macneill and Miss Agnew, fourth daughter of Sir Andrew Agnew, Bart., of Lochnaw, and Lady Louisa Agnew, took place on Tuesday at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, in the presence of a large number of relatives and friends.

A marriage is arranged between Lord Garvagh and Baroness Florence de Bretton.

The marriage between Lord Aberdour and the Hon. Helen Ponsonby is to take place on the 25th inst., and the marriage between Mr. Foljambe and Miss Susan Cavendish will take place on the 21st inst.

A marriage is arranged between Mr. Abel Smith, member for Hertfordshire, and Miss Dyke, eldest daughter of the late Sir Percyvall Dyke, Bart.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Burrows, Henry Malden, to be Vicar of Eagle, Lincolnshire.
Buxton, H. J. Wilnot, Rector of Ifield, Kent; Assistant Organising Missioner in the Additional Curates' Society.
Errington, John Richard; Honorary Canon of Worcester Cathedral.
Sloane-Evans, Wm. Sloane, Chaplain of the Union, Kingsbridge, Devon; Vicar of Egloskerry-with-Tremaine (near Launceston).
Foster, James; Rector of Authorpe, Lincolnshire.
Haviland, John; Rector of Hartlebury, in the county of Worcester.
Heavyside-Peat, T., Curate of Eaton, Norwich; to the sole charge of Hayford, Norwich.
Hewitt, J. J., late Chaplain in the Island of Madeira; Vicar of Pagham.
Hornibrook, S.; Vicar of Stalefield, Kent.
Hudson, Frank; Vicar of Hartsill, Warwick.
Johnstone, James Alexander Maxwell; Vicar of Padham.
Jones, Bertram; Curate of Gatcombe, Isle of Wight.
Laurie, J. W. B.; Curate of Witham, Essex.
Ledger, E.; Rector of Barham, near Ipswich.
Letts, Ernest F.; Chaplain of New College, Oxford.
Macdonald, Henry Francis; Curate of St. Mary, Leamington Priors.
Sherbrooke, Neville; Incumbent of Portman Chapel, Baker-street.
Steward, H.; Precentor of Chester Cathedral.
Storrs, C. E.; Vicar of Heworth, York; Vicar of Smith.
Wigg, Edward T.; Rector of Broxholme.
Wright, John; Vicar of Upton Snodsbury, Worcester.—*Guardian*.

The Queen has nominated the Rev. R. Hill, Prebendary of York and Vicar of Sheffield, to be Bishop of Sodor and Man.

Dr. Thorold was duly elected to the vacant see of Rochester by the Dean and Chapter of Rochester on Saturday last.

The Rev. Robert B. Poole, M.A., of Clifton College, has been elected Head Master of Bedford Modern School.

The churches of Holy Cross, Ashton Keynes, and St. Andrew's, Leighton, Gloucestershire, have been reopened after restoration.

The Archbishop of Canterbury gave his annual dinner on Wednesday, at Lambeth Palace, to the stewards of the festival of the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy.

The Bishop of Winchester has opened the new chapel of St. John's Foundation School at Leatherhead, and subsequently distributed the prizes.

The marble memorial erected in St. Paul's Cathedral to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the 57th West Middlesex Regiment who fell in action or died in the Crimean and New Zealand wars was unveiled on Thursday.

The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge has granted £2500 to the endowment of the see of Rangoon, £1000 towards the endowment of the new see of Transvaal, and £1000 towards the Bishop of Bombay's scheme for training natives as catechists.

A handsome new church at Laindon Hills, overlooking the Thames, on the Essex bank, has been consecrated by the Bishop of St. Albans. The church, which has been erected at the sole expense of the Rev. E. D. Cleaver, Rector, consists of a nave, chancel, north aisle, and organ-chamber. The building is to have a tower and spire 130 ft. high added.

The Bishop of Nottingham opened an iron church for the Mission of St. Thomas, East Kirkby, near Mansfield, on the 4th inst. It will accommodate about two hundred worshippers, and it is intended to provide for a colliery population of more than a thousand souls, which has grown up at a distance of fully a mile from the parish church.

On the motion of the Bishop of London the Upper House of Convocation has passed resolutions holding the Society of the Holy Cross responsible for the dissemination of "The Priest in Absolution," and declaring that the confraternity had neither repudiated nor effectually withdrawn that work from circulation. In the Lower House Lord Alwyne Compton's proposed new rubric has been adopted by 41 votes to 5, the word "vestment" having been struck out as the result of a previous division.

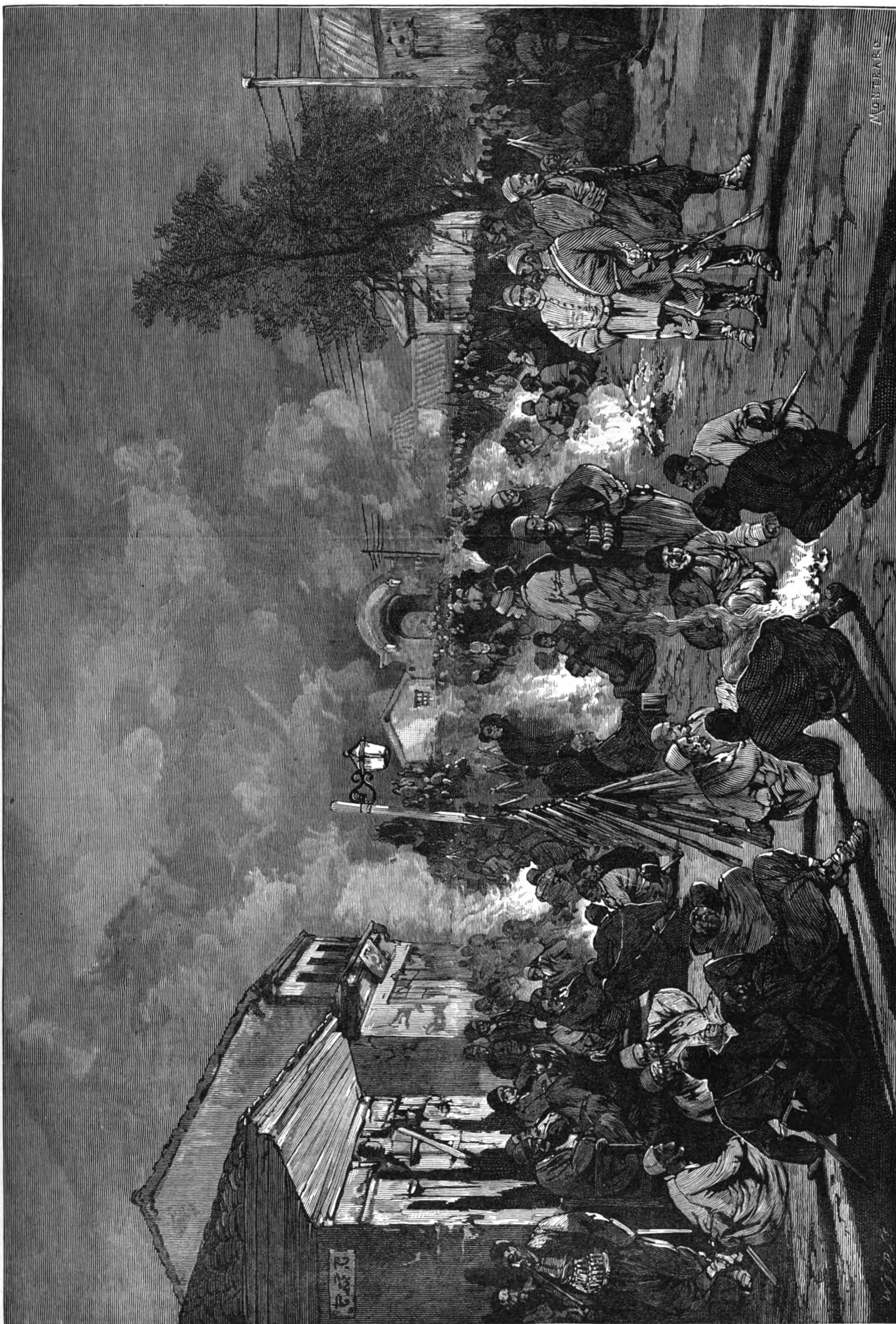
In the course of a sermon preached by the Bishop of Manchester at Blackburn on Sunday night, he referred to the prevailing indignation against the practices fostered by the Society of the Holy Cross. There are only three clergymen in his diocese who are members of that society, and his Lordship believes that none of them had ever seen or read the book which had excited so much just disgust. He hoped that they would perhaps see it to be their duty to sever themselves from the society. Appealing to all true and loyal Churchmen not to be cast down by reason of the conduct of a few, his Lordship reminded them that the mass of the English clergy were moderate, earnest, sober-minded people, who stood aloof from either the English Church Union, the Church Association, the Confraternity of the Blessed Sacrament, or the Society of the Holy Cross.



THE WAR: CIRCASSIANS AND KURDS TAKING AMMUNITION TO THE FRONT.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST WITH THE TURKISH ARMY.



THE WAR: SPIES TAKEN FROM THE RUSSIAN CAMP TO THE PRISON AT VACARESTI, NEAR BUCHAREST.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



THE WAR: NIGHT SCENE IN THE STREETS OF ROSTOV.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

THE WAR.

Since our last week's record of the progress of the Russian invasion of Turkey in Europe there has been no general action, but a series of combined strategic movements on both sides, the effective result of which is not yet developed. It was not till last Saturday that the Russians occupied Tirnova, the ancient capital of Bulgaria, with a considerable force, though precursors of their army, outriding parties of Cossacks, had already visited that place. Tirnova is forty miles south of the Danube at Sistova, and thirty miles north of the Balkans. The fighting that occurred at Biela, on the Jantra, some twenty miles south-east of Sistova, and thirty miles west of Rustchuk, was not of great importance. It served, however, to prevent the Russians at once moving eastward on the roads between Rustchuk and Shumla; and the Turks have thus gained time to change their front, which is now formed across that part of the country to the south-east of Rustchuk, having its central position at Rasgrad, and extending its left wing to Eski Juma. These places will be found in our Map of the ground at present occupied by the main armies opposed to each other in Middle Bulgaria. Towards the left-hand side of the Map, southward of Nicopolis, is the town of Plevna, which was recaptured by the Turks last Monday, but of which neither army can seek just now to make an important position. The decisive battle is likely to be fought somewhere between Tirnova or Biela and Rasgrad, unless the Turkish Commander prefers to avoid such a critical encounter, and shut himself up in the Quadrilateral formed by Shumla and Varna, on the Black Sea Coast, with the two Danubian fortresses, Rustchuk and Silistria. The Russian troops, with their immense train of artillery, and waggons, baggage, and stores, are continually passing over the Danube, from Roumania into Bulgaria, taking many days to complete this movement.

Some delay was occasioned by the storm and flood that swept away a number of their pontoons collected for the bridge at Simnitsa, drowning not a few men, horses, and oxen, and sinking twenty of their field guns. The actual first crossing of troops there, on the 27th ult., as shown in our Illustration of this week, from the sketch by our Special Artist, was chiefly effected by means of boats and rafts, from the small isle of Vardin to the Bulgarian shore, over the main channel of the river. The bridge of boats that appears in the foreground of this Illustration only crossed the narrow side channel between the isle of Vardin and the Roumanian bank, so that no complete bridging of the Danube was at that time attempted in the neighbourhood of Sistova. The subsequent leisurely construction of a bridge, for the use of the whole Russian army and its future reinforcements, is a very different affair. In like manner, at Braila and the shore near Matchin, where a bridge of boats was made and brought into use on the 21st ult., it must be remembered that the chief use of this bridge has been for the bulk of the forces, with their artillery and stores, to be taken over into the Dobrukscha, after the capture of Matchin by a small detachment of troops which crossed the river in boats from Galatz, taking the Turks by surprise. In both instances, the reader will observe, the ostentatious work of constructing a bridge served to deceive the enemy with respect to the point at which the sudden assault was to be made; and the opposite bank was gained by a *coup de main*, with the simplest means, before the Turks could take their eyes off the elaborate preparations they saw made for laying an artificial road over two or three miles of river and flooded marshy plain. Now that the Russians have secured their possession of both shores or banks of the Danube, and of the adjacent country, except in the vicinity of the principal Turkish fortresses, they will probably make several new bridges, and roads or even railways leading to them, for the accommodation of military traffic in a war that may be prolonged till next year.

The 12th and 13th corps of the Russian army have been constituted the army of Rustchuk, destined for the siege of that fortress, with the Cesarewitch as Commander-in-Chief. General Camcosky is chief of staff to the Cesarewitch; and the Grand Duke Vladimir, brother of the Cesarewitch, succeeds to the command of the 12th corps, now heading the advance on Rustchuk. Its cavalry division is already forward in the vicinity of the fortress, driving in the outlying Turks.

It is expected that the Russian army will now cross the Danube above Widdin and Kalafat, entering on Servian territory. The Russian head-quarters are to be transferred to Batak, fifteen miles south of Sistova. The civil administration of Bulgaria is confided to the Polish Prince Tcherkassky.

The bombardment of Rustchuk was recommenced on Tuesday afternoon and is still continuing. Under cover of the darkness and the heavy cannonade the Russians made an attempt to take the place by assault. They attacked the town with great determination twice in succession, but were repulsed after two hours' sharp fighting. The fire of the Turks was murderous, mitrailleuses being used in defence of the points where a breach was thought most likely to be made. The Commandant of Rustchuk has been summoned to surrender, but had refused unconditionally, declaring that the place is sufficiently victualled to resist for three months. On the other hand, the Russians, regarding the fortress as a standing menace to their flank, have fully determined to take it, and probably will not make a serious attempt on the Balkans before it has been reduced.

The object of the Turkish flotilla which has been dispatched to the Sulina mouth of the Danube is to sink the barges which the Russians have placed there. Nothing is yet known here of the result of the operation.

With a small map, or plan, of the country between Erzeroum and Kars, which is presented in our Supplement, the reader will find some details of the serious events of the last three weeks in Asia. The Russian army, meeting that of Mukhtar Pasha in the mountainous district of the Soghanli Daghi, has been signally defeated, and forced to retreat to the Georgian frontier; while Kars has been relieved by the Turkish advanced guard. It is even said that the Czar has ordered the withdrawal of the Russians from Turkish Armenia, and great despondency prevails among the troops in consequence. After his recent defeats General Melikoff tendered his resignation, and requested a court-martial in justification. A fortnight ago the Grand Duke Michael refused any longer to incur the responsibility of carrying out Melikoff's strategical operations. A flotilla is being formed at Baku and Derbent, on the Caspian Sea, to provide a new line of communications for the Russian army operating in Armenia, in case the Circassian insurgents, or the Turks, should obtain possession of that at present in existence. The towns of Ardahan and Bayazid, in Armenia, which were captured by the Russians at the beginning of the war, are now closely beleaguered by superior Turkish forces, and their surrender is expected; while Kars is relieved by the Turkish army; and Batoum, supported by the Turkish fleet, has repulsed every attack.

Sir Stafford Northcote has consented to become a candidate for the Lord Rectorship of Glasgow University. The Premier is the present holder of the office, and the election will take place in November.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Marshal MacMahon was present at the experiments of electric lighting which took place at the Palais d'Industrie on Sunday evening. They were very successful, and the Marshal, who was accompanied by the Duchess of Magenta and his daughter, was much cheered by the crowd on leaving the building.

A report on the Paris Exhibition of 1878 was read to a full meeting of the committee last Saturday. The works are described as in a more forward state than the most sanguine anticipation could have predicted, and the building will certainly, it is said, be ready at the appointed time.

A deputation of members of Chambers of Commerce in the northern departments waited last Monday upon the President and several of his Ministers, urging that the existing treaties of commerce should be prolonged for several years. They were told, in reply, that no final resolution could be adopted before the meeting of the new French Chambers.

The Ministers held a Council on Tuesday, chiefly, it is said, for the purpose of selecting candidates at the coming elections. M. de Fourtou is actively preparing for the forthcoming elections. According to the *Moniteur*, he has requested the Prefects to furnish the Government without delay with information respecting the candidates who intend coming forward in their respective districts. The Prefects are to send in particulars with regard to the position occupied by these candidates, their influence, their present and former political attitude, and so forth. They are also instructed to prevent, as far as lies in their power, the appearance of several Conservative candidates in one arrondissement. From those candidates who accept its support the Government only requires that they should stand upon the ground of the Constitution and social Conservatism, and should countersign Marshal MacMahon's manifesto.

The Mayors of Amboise and Tours have been dismissed from their posts; but it does not appear that the town councils have been dissolved, as was the case at Perpignan. The Radical newspaper *Le Peuple* was seized on Tuesday. It is believed that the seizure was due to the publication of an article accusing the Government of meditating a coup-d'état.

M. Gambetta has been presented with a gold watch by some Frenchmen who have left Alsace-Lorraine and settled in Switzerland. In his reply to their address M. Gambetta referred to the coming elections, and declared that he and his friends were in no way uneasy as to their results. "We have to vanquish peaceably," he said, "by the aid of the voting-urn, the last undertaking of the three or four parties who have already been condemned so often by France, but who will not resign themselves to that condemnation. Rest assured that we shall accomplish this task. There is no kind of uneasiness as to the issue of the struggle, no kind of trouble to be feared, no illegal impulses to be apprehended. We are so sure of victory, so confident in the future, that we shall give nobody an excuse to resort to violence. But when we shall have given these proofs of authority and power, and the verdict of the ballot-box is pronounced, everything will be restored to its legitimate and natural place."

The Ministry of War announces that a number of soldiers will this year be placed at the disposal of agriculturists for the purposes of the harvest. The persons employing them will have to pay a sum varying in different parts of the country from 1*fr.* 5*c.* to 2*fr.* 10*c.* per day.

ITALY.

The Pope received the officers and crew of the American frigate Gettysburg, now lying off Civita Vecchia, on the 6th inst. There were several Protestants among them. His Holiness having permitted those present to kiss his hand, addressed them in affectionate terms, his words being translated into English by Cardinal Howard.

The Chamber of Representatives adjourned on Saturday for an indefinite period.

At the Roman Civil Court a lawsuit as to the succession of the late Cardinal Antonelli's property is proceeding.

Philippe de Angelis, the senior of the Cardinal priests at the Vatican, died recently, in his eighty-sixth year, having belonged to the Sacred College nearly forty years.

BELGIUM.

The Chamber of Representatives on Saturday passed, by a majority of 73 to 22 votes, the bill on electoral frauds which was sent back to the Chamber from the Senate. Five members abstained from voting. The Chamber then adjourned sine die.

SPAIN.

The Budget has been agreed to in Congress by 121 votes against 25. In the course of the debate Senor Canovas del Castillo, the President of the Council, said the financial situation was improving. The Government had been able to abandon the system of raising loans to pay the coupons. The Literary and Artistic Copyright Bill has been adopted.

The Senate has approved the bill for the payment of the floating debt.

GERMANY.

The Emperor William arrived at Coblenz on Sunday from Ems.

Prince Bismarck left Berlin for Varzin last Saturday. Lord Odo Russell, the British Ambassador, had an interview with him the previous day.

An official decree was issued in Berlin on Monday prohibiting the export of horses across the frontiers of Germany.

According to the Berlin correspondent of the *Morning Post*, it is the intention of the Prussian Government to issue a new loan in the course of the autumn to provide funds for fresh public works.

The Bavarian Landtag was opened last week by Prince Luitpold, for the King. The business before it is unimportant.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

It is announced from Pesth that the Hungarian Diet has adjourned to Sept. 15.

In a sitting of the Hungarian Quota Committee a resolution has been adopted recording the fruitlessness of the negotiations between the Austrian and Hungarian sub-committees, those bodies having on their part decided to adhere to their respective views upon the question of customs and drawbacks.

AMERICA.

There has been more fighting between the United States troops and the Indians in Idaho. A regiment has been ordered up from the south to operate against the Indians.

The town of Pensaukee, in Wisconsin, was struck by a terrible whirlwind on Sunday. Only three houses were left standing. There were eight persons killed and twenty injured, and two others are missing.

The Secretary of State has received 7000 applications for American Consulships abroad, while only one vacancy exists, that at St. Paul, Loanda, Africa, which nobody wants.

INDIA.

Telegrams of Wednesday's date from Bombay announce the death of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.

The *Times'* correspondent at Calcutta, in a telegram of Sunday's date, says that Bombay famine reports for the week ended June 28 give the number on the relief works as 322,927,

being 33,751 less than in the previous week. The total decrease in a fortnight has been about 70,000. The general state of the people is decidedly better, and it is hoped that all cause of anxiety will soon cease. In Madras the prospects are less cheerful than in Bombay, but are apparently improving. The number on the works and receiving gratuitous relief is still over a million and a quarter, and the continued rise in prices in some places causes anxiety. The supreme Government, however, expresses the opinion that this rise is not excessive, and considers it, on the whole, fortunate that rates are keeping up, and thus encouraging the importation of food by private trade.

The total amount of the tenders for the Indian loan of 25,000,000 rs. was 33,250,000 rs. The average rate of allotment was 96 7-16. Allotments were made in full to all applicants at and above the minimum price.

A telegram from St. Petersburg states that the harvest prospects in Russia are very favourable.

The appointment of Colonel Sir W. D. F. Jervois, now Governor of the Straits Settlements, to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of South Australia and its dependencies, has been gazetted.

Stringent measures were adopted against the Colorado beetle at Mülheim, near Cologne. The infected potato-fields, having been covered with sawdust, were drenched with petroleum and set on fire.

The Portuguese expedition for the exploration of Africa left Lisbon for Loanda last Saturday. The Minister of Marine and the members of the Lisbon Geographical Society were at the place of embarkation to take leave of the party.

In the last twenty-one years the Sydney Mint has coined and issued more than 37,000,000 sovereigns; and the Melbourne Mint has coined and issued nearly 7,000,000 sovereigns since it was opened to the public in 1872. These two branch Mints together coined and issued last year 3,737,000 sovereigns, which is a larger number than the sovereigns coined in the year at the Mint in London.

The iron Clyde-built ship Roxburghshire, 929 tons, Captain Christie, sailed from the Tail of the Bank, Greenock, on the 5th inst., bound for Brisbane, Queensland, with the following number of emigrants on board: 114 single men, fifty-seven single women, sixty-four married people, forty-three children between the ages of twelve and one, and four infants.—The Forfarshire, 1238 tons, Captain Brown, chartered by Sir Arthur Blyth, K.C.M.G., the Agent-General for South Australia, left Plymouth on the 6th inst., for Port Adelaide, with 401 emigrants, among whom were seventy-nine single female domestic servants.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The last meeting of the Fox Club this season took place last Saturday at the Ship, Greenwich.

The directors of the Bank of England, at their meeting on Thursday, decided to reduce the minimum rate of discount to 2 per cent.

A garden party, concert, and ball for the benefit of the Butchers' Charitable Institution was held at the almshouses, Walham-green, on Tuesday.

Speech-day at Christ's Hospital has been fixed for Wednesday next, the 18th inst. The proceedings will begin at two p.m. punctually. The Lord Mayor will distribute the prizes.

The Welsh Miners' Fund at the Mansion House, amounting to £4445, was finally appropriated on Wednesday afternoon. It will be distributed by the Lord Mayor at Pontypridd on Friday, Aug. 3.

The Shah of Persia has presented an assortment of modern textiles, consisting of carpets, patchwork embroidery, and other specimens of the woven fabrics of Persia, to the South Kensington Museum.

The Court of the Clockmakers' Company have voted £100 towards the effort being made to increase the endowment fund of the Clock and Watch Makers' Asylum, New Spouthgate. £1400 has already been raised out of £2000, the amount the committee desire to realise.

The annual fête of the National Temperance League took place on Tuesday in the Horticultural Gardens, South Kensington. It was followed by a concert and a public meeting in the Royal Albert Hall, over which Sir Harcourt Johnstone, M.P., presided.

Lord Harrowby presided on Tuesday at the annual meeting of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, at which the Bishops of Oxford and Gloucester, Lord Sherborne, Sir Henry Hoare, Sir Walter Stirling, Mr. John Ruskin, and Mr. Harrison Weir were amongst the speakers.

A sanitary institute for Great Britain was inaugurated on the 5th inst. by a meeting at the Royal Institution, presided over by the Duke of Northumberland, when Dr. Richardson read an address upon the future of sanitary science. In the evening the council of the new society entertained the foreign associates at dinner.

The annual fête in connection with the King Edward Certified Industrial School—which has been established for the reception, education, and training for domestic service of young girls dealt with by the magistrates under the Industrial Schools Act, and for other helpless and destitute cases—took place on Wednesday at Oak Lodge, Highgate, the residence of Mr. H. R. Williams, the treasurer to the charity.

The *Gardener's Magazine* contains "a complete audit of City trees," accompanied with notes and an essay on City trees and gardens generally. It appears that Mr. Shirley Hibberd has been wandering about the City counting and comparing; and the results of his labours are certainly remarkable. He tells us there are 1200 fine trees within the boundaries of the City, and, in addition, over 2000 under-shrubs. The plane and the lime occur most frequently.

At the weekly meeting of the School Board for London, held on Wednesday—Sir Charles Reed presiding—the adjourned debate on the Sunday opening of the school playgrounds was resumed and concluded. The result was the rejection of Mr. Sydney Buxton's amendment in favour of Sunday opening by two votes to one, and the adoption of the original motion for the opening of the playgrounds during certain hours after school every weekday.

At a meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works yesterday week it was agreed that the engineer should be instructed to report to the Board the places on the River Thames, within the metropolis, where inundations are likely to occur from high tides, and also to supply an estimate of the outlay requisite to make such alterations as will prevent future damage to property from overflow of water. The question was also referred to the Works and General Purposes Committee, that they may consider and report upon it.

Mr. Sergeant Cox presided at the anniversary festival of the News-vendors' Benevolent Institution on Tuesday evening, at Willis's Rooms. The subscriptions amounted to about £120.

The magnificent mansion built for Mr. Albert Grant, facing Kensington-gardens was, with the seven acres of ground surrounding it, submitted for sale by auction by Messrs. Driver, at the Mart, yesterday week. There was a large attendance; but, as a matter of course, only a few bidders. The first offer was £50,000; and biddings advanced by sums of £1000 to £55,000, and then by sums of £5000 to £165,000, beyond which the auctioneers could obtain no further bidding. It was announced that the property was bought in.

An addition has been made to the number of "coffee palaces" open to the public in London by the conversion of a public-house in a thickly-populated neighbourhood near Lathner-road, Notting-hill. Lord Chancellor Cairns, who took part in the opening of the new establishment on Saturday last, remarked that those who simply sought by legislation to prevent men from resorting to public-houses and indulging in intoxicating liquors had not attended sufficiently to the necessity of providing attractive substitutes.

Vice-Chancellor Malins was a witness on Monday before the Select Committee on the Companies Acts. He described the abuses to which the limited liability system was liable, and, in suggesting means whereby these might be guarded against, expressed the opinion that it was impossible to protect the public from fraud by legislation, the devices for the obtaining of money being so great and the ingenuity of man so considerable. He thought that original shareholders should be obliged to pay a deposit on application for shares, and a further deposit on allotment.

A fire, resulting in the loss of four lives, occurred on Monday night, on the premises of Mr. Heidenreich, a walking-stick manufacturer, in Little Britain. The fire was discovered by two boys, who gave an alarm. The fire-escape from the General Post Office was taken to the spot immediately, but the house was already a mass of flames. Several attempts were made to rescue the people in the upper stories, who were cut off from all means of escape, the staircase and the windows being in flames. They were, however, unsuccessful; and, the roof falling in, the inmates were buried in the ruins. When the fire was put out the bodies of Mrs. Halstead and her two children, aged seven years and one year and four months respectively, and a young woman, name unknown, were discovered. Mr. Heidenreich, who lived on the ground floor, escaped with slight injuries.

The annual meeting of the members of the Cobden Club was held in the rooms of the Century Club last Saturday—Mr. T. B. Potter, M.P., in the chair. The report alluded to the work of the committee during the past year, with a view to promote free trade in the colonies and in foreign countries. The committee looked to the development of international commerce as an important step towards a reduction of armaments, which they do not despair of accomplishing after the settlement of the Eastern Question. A communication had been opened with the honorary members of the club in the United States with a view to their moving the Government to accept their declaration of Paris. From 1866 to the present time the club had distributed 285,000 volumes. The chairman said he had reason to believe that there was the dawn of an improved state of things in the United States on the free-trade question. In the colonies he was convinced that sound opinion was spreading. Mr. W. E. Baxter, M.P., believed the club was doing good work. The report was adopted and the committee re-elected.

Last week 2220 births and 1322 deaths were registered in London. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 40 and the deaths 72 below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 23 from smallpox, 44 from measles, 18 from scarlet fever, 9 from diphtheria, 35 from whooping-cough, 19 from different forms of fever, and 96 from diarrhoea. These deaths were 73 below the corrected average number from the same diseases in the corresponding week of the last ten years. Notwithstanding the recent cool temperature, the fatal cases of diarrhoea, which in the five previous weeks had risen from 13 to 50, further increased to 96 last week, of which 80 were of infants under one year of age; this number, however, was 34 below the corrected average number in the corresponding week of the last ten years. Different forms of violence caused 56 deaths: 50 were the result of negligence or accident, including 25 from fractures and contusions, 10 from drowning, 2 from poison, and 12 of infants under one year of age from suffocation.

A recent writer on medical relief in London says:—"It is quite possible to prevent the abuse of charity and to make provision for the health of the working classes and their families up on the principle of mutual assurance." We are quite of this opinion, and believe that something should be done in this direction, as we have been startled to find that a million persons—a fourth part of the wage-earning classes of London—obtain gratuitous medical advice and relief annually. This, of course, is exclusive of the ample provision made by the Poor Law Board, at the expense of the ratepayers, for the pauper class. Moreover, it appears that with the growth of population this abuse of charity is on the increase. Surely some limit should be set to the endurance of the medical profession in this important matter. Means must be devised whereby a great part of the present gratuitous service may be systematised and brought into more reasonable proportions, and made remunerative. With this feeling, we gladly notice a scheme on the self-supporting or co-operative system of medical relief about to be set on foot by Mr. Jabez Hogg, who has for more than a quarter of a century given his services to the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital. He intends to open a hospital for the treatment of eye diseases for that class of persons able and willing to make a moderate return for the surgical skill and advice received. Thus, patients of the working class will have an opportunity afforded them of securing for a small payment what the more opulent class obtains by consulting the medical man at home.

The Wigtownshire Railway, which traverses the region which goes by the name of the Machars, from Newton-Stewart to Whithorn, was opened for traffic on Monday.

Mr. Gladstone has been informed, in answer to a memorial sent by him to the Premier, that the sum of £300 from the Royal Bounty Fund will be applied for the benefit of the widow and family and mother of David Greenhill, who lost his life last January by falling down a dry dock at Sheerness.

The twenty-third annual excursion of the Brighton and Sussex Natural History Society took place on the 5th inst. The party proceeded to Pevensey, where Mr. G. D. Sawyer, the president of the society, read a paper on Pevensey Castle. Hurstmonceux was then visited, and a paper was read by the Rev. G. H. Cross on Hurstmonceux Castle. From Hurstmonceux a move was made to Hailsham, where dinner was partaken of. The party returned to Brighton after a very enjoyable outing.

FINE ARTS.

THE NEW BELGIAN GALLERY.

The most remarkable work in this very interesting collection, the "Inaugural Exhibition" of which has just been opened at 112, New Bond-street, is without doubt the large picture called "The Break of Day" (A l'Aube), by M. Charles Hermans. This indubitably fine production has already been exhibited in Brussels, Paris, Berlin, Düsseldorf, and Hamburg. In the capital of Belgium the painting was included in the Triennial Exhibition of 1875, and gained for the artist the cross of the Order of Leopold. The curators of the New Belgian Gallery have sought to deprecate any possible adverse criticism concerning the peculiar subject chosen by M. Hermans by pointing out that "Break of Day" conveys a "moral lesson;" while the artist himself is of opinion that "scenes of everyday life afford as legitimate matter for historic painting as those drawn from the annals of bygone periods." We entirely agree with M. Hermans; and, unless we are mistaken, a certain English painter by the name of William Hogarth held precisely the same opinion more than a hundred years ago. "Break of Day" is substantially a scene from the "Modern Rake's Progress," and when we say that it represents a foreign gentleman of very dissolute mien, in full evening dress, seemingly labouring under an excess of champagne, coming out of a *bal masqué* in the most questionable company, while his degradation is sorrowfully watched by a venerable and virtuous artisan who is apparently related either to the profligate or to his disreputable companions, quite enough has been said about the theme on which M. Hermans has pictorially discoursed. If the propriety of his "Moral Lesson" be questioned, he may appeal to the popularity long enjoyed by M. Gustave Doré's colossal picture of the gambling saloon at Baden-Baden—a picture which has so long formed one of the attractions of the Doré Gallery, and without, to all appearance, shocking anybody in particular. From an artistic point of view, however, M. Hermans may safely challenge criticism. His picture is distinguished by splendid drawing, powerful modelling, great breadth of effect, and intensely dramatic expression. There are numerous other works of brilliant merit but of smaller dimensions ("Break of Day" is an enormous work, and the figures approach life size) in the New Belgian Gallery. Specially noticeable among these are M. Gabriel Max's "Scene in Tuscany" (3), a glowing effect in colour; M. Charles Landelle's "Christian Mother" (10), and M. Karl Bloch's "Poor Musician." The celebrated M. Charles Gussow sends a forcible *genre* picture, "The Artilleryman's Story of the Battle" (58), full of excellent qualities, and comprising a wonderfully well painted head of an old woman. M. F. R. Unterberger contributes a superb view of "The Gulf of Salerno" (66), and there are some beautiful atmospheric effects in M. Deu Duyt's "Sunset after a Storm." M. A. Dorgelas's "Ship in the Snow" (71) is a tenderly executed little scene of child-life, in the approved manner of Edouard Frère; while M. Charles Heffner reminds us very pleasantly indeed of David Cox in a "View near Blisworth" (113). Full of delicate treatment and poetic feeling likewise is M. J. J. Destree's "Coast near Ostend." Finally, we may sincerely commend the splendour of the colour and boldness of execution displayed in M. E. Richter's "Choosing a Shawl" (89), and in his larger and equally meritorious one, "The Fortune Teller."

To the brilliant assemblage of works of art in the galleries of the Fine-Art Society in New Bond-street, where Miss Elizabeth Thompson's four battle-pieces still continue their successful career of exhibition, there has been recently added a very admirable painting in oil by Miss Adele Hillyar. It is a view, on a large scale, of Hamouze and the Dockyards, Devonport, from Mount Edgecumbe. The scene depicted is in itself naturally panoramic, and one of the most beautiful that even the beautiful county of Devon can present. Miss Hillyar has made the utmost of the superb materials at her disposal; and the result is a most charming transcript of sylvan and maritime scenery, unsurpassed, perhaps, anywhere in Europe, save in the view of Naples from the Chiaja Santa Lucia, and of Cadix, "the ship of stone," from San Fernando. Constantly the eye must not enter into such comparisons, Stamboul being *sui generis* and unique. Miss Hillyar must be congratulated, first on her excellent draughtsmanship; next on the great command over the difficulties of aerial perspective which she has displayed; and, finally, on the purity and brightness of the colour which suffuses the entire picture. The foreground is full of mellow tints; the trees and foliage are delicately but characteristically defined; and the bird's-eye vista of distant Devonport, with its building-slips, factories, and magazines, is worthy, in the dexterity of its perspective limning, of the late J. B. Pyne, the great master of "things seen from afar off."

A series of permanent photographs of select pictures in this year's Royal Academy Exhibition is presented in a handsome volume published by Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin. It is called "The Royal Academy Album," for 1877, being the third annual publication of this kind; and is fully equal to its predecessors, both in the excellence of the works of art chosen for reproduction, and in the qualities of the photographic execution, which is done by the Woodbury-type process. Mr. Samuel Jennings, F.R.S., is Editor of the collection, which includes forty plates from the recently exhibited pictures by Messrs. Ansell, Sant, Alma Tadema, F. Goodall, C. W. Cope, R. Redgrave, Sidney Cooper, J. Pettie, E. W. Cooke, J. C. Horsley, P. Graham, Pettie, Eames, Marks, Dobson, Herkomer, Burgess, Oakes, Hayes, and others, with sculpture by Messrs. Calder Marshall and T. Woolner. These names are a sufficient recommendation of the volume.

The picture by the Dutch painter Franz Hals, in the Town-hall at Haarlem, of an assembly of the officers of the Archers of St. Adrian's Order, in the ancient times of their municipal chivalry, has been commended as the best work of that artist, and is of some historical interest. An oleograph reproduction of this painting has been published by Messrs. Sampson Low and Co., of Fleet-street. It would be a suitable ornament for a library or study, where Motley's "History of the Dutch Republic" has an honoured place on the bookshelves.

THE NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY.

The trustees of the National Portrait Gallery, in their twentieth annual report, which is dated May 5, 1877, state that during the past year thirty-two donations have been received. These include portraits of Sir Francis Burdett, Bart., painted by Sir Martin Archer Shee, R.A.; of Sir Edwin Landseer, sketched in pen-and-ink by Sir Francis Grant; of Miss O'Neill, the actress, afterwards Lady Becher, painted in 1815 by J. Masquerier; of Lord Hardinge, Governor-General of India, painted by Sir Francis Grant; and twenty-five portraits of Judges and other eminent members of the legal profession, which recently decorated the walls of the hall and dining-room of Serjeants' Inn, and have been presented to the trustees of the National Portrait Gallery by the Society of Judges and Sergeants-at-Law. The donations also include three medallions of Queen Mary II., Philip II. of Spain, and Queen Elizabeth, presented by Mr. George Scharf.

The purchases during the year have been twenty-four in number. Among them are portraits of the Rev. Edward Irving; Thomas Gray, the poet; James Hogg; Rachael Wriothesley, widow of Lord William Russell, painted by Sir Godfrey Kneller; Princess Mary, afterwards Queen Mary I.; Mary, Queen of Scots, painted during her captivity at Sheffield, in 1587; Angelica Kauffman, painted by herself; Anne Oldfield, the celebrated actress; Prince James Francis Edward Stuart, the "old Pretender;" Prince Charles Edward Stuart, "the young Chevalier;" Cardinal York, the son of the old Pretender; a bronze bust of Oliver Cromwell; recumbent figures of King Edward II. and Robert, Duke of Normandy; portraits of James Barry, R.A. (1741-1806); Prince Edward, afterwards King Edward VI.; John Jackson, R.A., the portrait-painter (1778-1831); Richard Parkes Bonington, the painter (1801-1828); Robert Southey; Samuel Taylor Coleridge; Charles Lamb; William Wordsworth; Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, and Sir John Suckling.

The number of visitors to the gallery in 1876 was 108,252, which was a larger number than in any preceding year. The number of visitors on Whitsun Monday in 1876 amounted to 4409, against 2322 of 1875, and 1544 of the year before. On Boxing Day in 1876 the number of visitors was 2249, against 2837 of 1875, and 1128 of the year before. On Easter Monday last, April 2, the number amounted to 4534, against 4818 of last year and 4139 of the year before. The total number of persons who visited the gallery from its opening in Great George-street in 1859 to the end of last year was 676,336.

FEMALE SCHOOL OF ART.

The distribution of prizes to the successful students of the Female School of Art, 43, Queen-square, took place on Wednesday, in the theatre of the Museum of Geology, Jernyn-street—Sir Rutherford Alcock, K.C.B., in the chair. The annual report, which was read by Professor Donaldson, stated that the success of the students in the past year had been of a very satisfactory character, and that her Majesty had given an extra special mark of her Royal approbation by granting an additional sum of £10 to the Queen's scholarship and by purchasing two works from the selection sent for her inspection. A premium of £40 had again been awarded by the Lords of the Committee of Education to Miss Gann, the directress of the school, her name being fourth on the list of 138 competing schools. These premiums, it was intimated, were in future to be discontinued. In April, last year, 2034 drawings and models, the works of 238 students, were sent to South Kensington from the school. Five national awards have been won by students of the Female School of Art during the year—viz., National silver medals, by Ida Lovering and Florence Reason; national bronze medals, by Alice Hanslip and Emily Austin; and Queen's prize, by Rhoda Holmes and Gertrude Hamilton. These awards were won in competition with 138 schools of art, numbering 27,661 students. Of local awards the Queen's gold medal was awarded to Ida Lovering; and the Queen's scholarship—which, in consideration of the great merit of the successful candidates' works, was raised in value for the year from £30 to £50—was retained by Alice Hanslip. In the Local Science and Art Department Examination twenty-five students obtained third-grade prizes. The Gilchrist scholarship of £50 per annum, tenable for two years, was awarded to Miss Mary Ann Burnay. Miss Frances Harriett Newton retains a similar scholarship for the second year. Misses Alice Hanslip, Ida Lovering, and Catherine Benson have been elected students of the Royal Academy.

SCHOOLS.

Lord Sanden presided on Saturday afternoon at the Crystal Palace at the distribution of 4000 bibles and testaments given by Mr. Francis Peck and the Religious Tract Society to children attending the London board schools as prizes for proficiency in Scripture knowledge. During the proceedings hymns and songs were sung by upwards of 5000 children. Lord Sanden was accompanied by the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, Sir Charles Reed, and several members of the School Board, Sir F. H. Currie, Mr. Thomas Hughes, Q.C., the Rev. Dr. Manning (secretary of the Religious Tract Society), and others. Lord Sanden said he felt it was his duty to support Sir Charles Reed and the London School Board with all his power in promoting the excellent systematic religious teaching which they were furthering to the best of their power. This system of religious instruction was fully appreciated by parents; for, out of 150,000 children who were in the London board schools, less than one in a thousand had been withdrawn from the religious teaching, and this small proportion might very likely be accounted for by children belonging to the Jewish faith. He found that no fewer than 82,000 children had voluntarily come up for examination in Scripture knowledge. He could not help expressing an earnest hope—speaking in his private, not in his official, capacity—that all the boards of the country would see their way to follow the good example set them by the London School Board. The meeting was also addressed by the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, the Rev. Dr. Manning; and Mr. F. Peck, who was loudly cheered by the children and by the audience, which numbered about 37,000. The proceedings concluded with the singing of the National Anthem. A balloon ascent afterwards took place, and it was some hours before all the children had left the palace and the grounds.

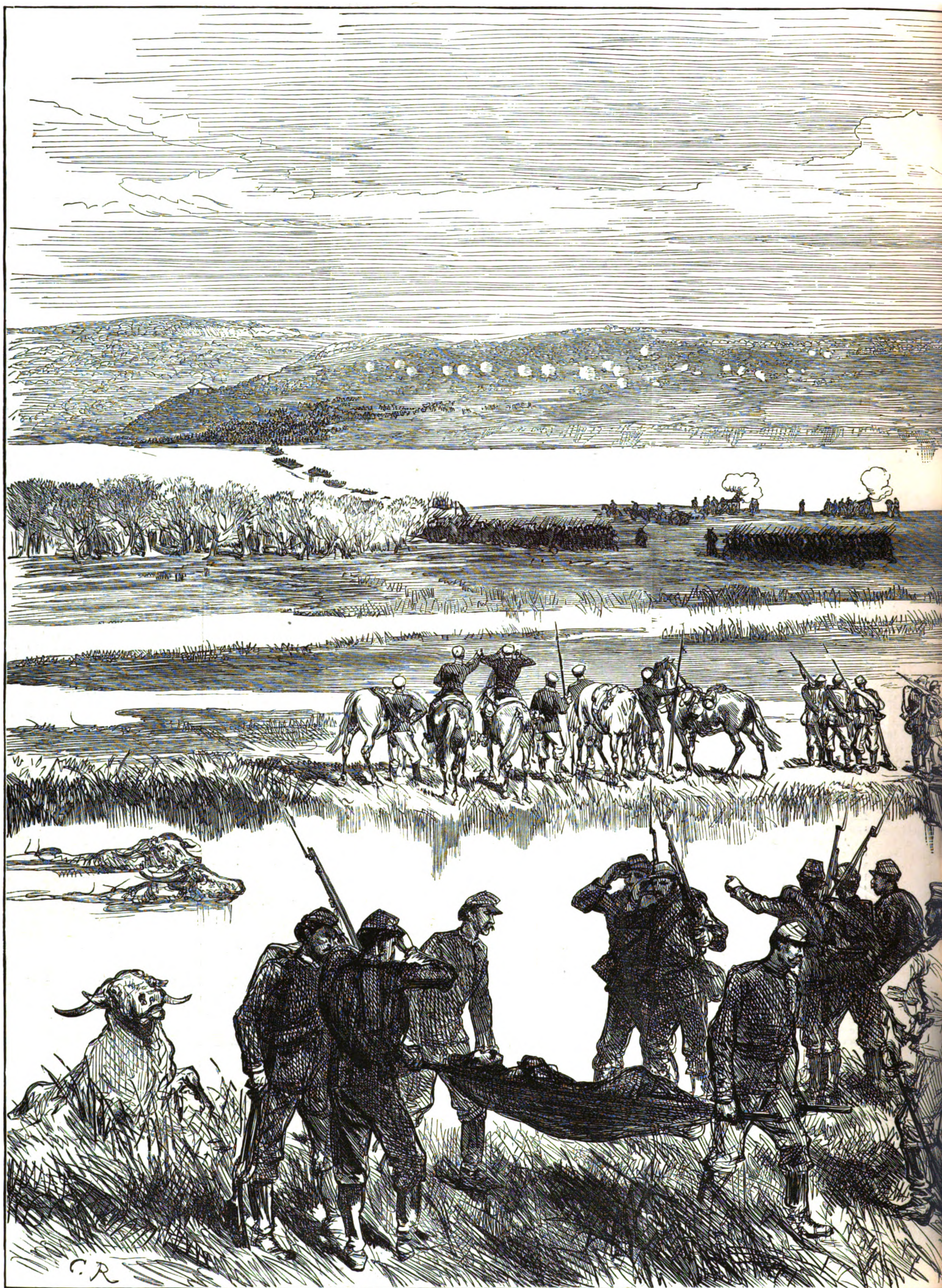
The annual examination of scholars and distribution of prizes in connection with the Warehousemen and Clerks' Schools took place the same day at Caterham, under the presidency of Mr. Holms, M.P. Great proficiency was shown by the children, and it was stated that no better proof could be given of the estimation in which the school was held than the fact that the boys readily obtained good situations.

Mr. Forsyth, M.P., briefly addressed an assembly at James's Hall last Saturday on the subject of education and the use of knowledge, and then handed to the students of the North London Collegiate Schools the prizes they had won.

By the invitation of Lady Burdett-Coutts, the whole of the Westminster Teachers' Association, to the number of 360, including elementary teachers of every denomination in the metropolitan division, visited the Alexandra Palace last Saturday. Luncheon was provided in the pavilion, the chair being taken by Mr. W. H. Baker, the president of the association, and Head Master of St. Stephen's School, Westminster, which was founded by her Ladyship in 1846. The health of Lady Burdett-Coutts was received with acclamation by the assembled teachers, after which they separated to enjoy the various amusements the palace afforded.

A bronze statue of Robert Raikes, the founder of the Sunday-School system, is about to be erected by national subscription in his native town of Gloucester. The movement is promoted by the Sunday School Union.

Mr. Granville R. H. Somerset, Q.C., of the Oxford Circuit and the Parliamentary Bar, has been appointed Recorder of Gloucester, in place of the late Mr. Whitmore, Q.C. Mr. Somerset was called to the Bar of the Inner Temple in 1851, and was created a Queen's Counsel in 1863.



THE WAR: THE PASSAGE OF THE
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR



NUBE BY THE RUSSIANS, AT SIMNITZA.

IAL ARTISTS WITH THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

PARLIAMENT.

LORDS.

The Prisons Bill—the cause of dreary sittings long drawn out in the Lower House—is quickly being disposed of in the Upper Chamber. All the clauses were agreed to in a very short time and the bill was reported yesterday week. The remainder of the sitting (of two hours and a half duration only) was occupied in the withdrawal by the Earl of Redesdale of his opposition to the clauses which the Government proposed to insert in certain private bills with the view of protecting the Post-Office telegraph-wires; and in the reappearance of "The Priest in Absolution," this time in the form of a query put by Lord Oranmore to the Lord Chancellor as to whether his Lordship was aware when he appointed the Rev. E. H. Cross to the rectory of St. Nicholas, Lewes, that he was a member of the Holy Cross Society—to which the Lord Chancellor replied that he was not aware of the fact. A few bills were also passed through different stages.

Monday's sitting was mainly occupied in a discussion on the earldom of Mar. The Duke of Buccleuch gave rise to the debate. His Grace, having delivered himself of an almost interminable sentence embodying the meaning of his resolution, moved that the Earl of Mar should be placed on the roll of Peers of Scotland as claiming rank and precedence from 1565 instead of 1457. The Marquis of Huntly objected to the mode of procedure in the matter, and moved the previous question. Other noble Lords, including Lord Selborne and the Lord Chancellor, followed suit in urging their objections, and the Duke of Buccleuch did not persevere with his motion upon the Lord Chancellor undertaking to move for a Select Committee to consider the petition of the Earl of Mar and Kellie. The latter course having been adopted, Earl Fortescue, in moving for a return of the Endowed School schemes, took occasion to criticise adversely the action of the Charity Commissioners, and even spoke of it as a cruel denial of justice to the lower middle-class schools. The Duke of Richmond defended the Charity Commissioners, but granted the returns. The Prisons Bill was then read the third time and passed.

On Tuesday Earl Beauchamp explained for the satisfaction of Lord Shaftesbury that, in using the Artisans Dwellings Act as a besom wherewith to sweep away certain unsavoury and unhealthy City tenements known as Blewitt's-buildings, no injustice had been done to the inhabitants. Suggestions of green glades and shady nooks noble Lords may be excused for longing for were then afforded to the fanciful: the New Forest Bill passed through Committee. The Duke of Somerset had intended to bear down upon the Government with a question as to the stability of H.M.S. Indefatigable, but sheered off, the wind having been taken out of his sails by the somewhat tardy consent of the Admiralty to appoint a Committee of competent men to settle the vexed question to the satisfaction of the public, who might rely upon this practical jury (the Duke of Richmond assured his Grace) having full and authoritative data before them.

On Thursday the Royal Assent was given by Commission to thirty-two public and private bills, including the Public Works Loans Bill, the Royal Irish Constabulary Bill, and the Prisons Bill. The Colonial Fortifications Bill was read the second time, and the New Forest Bill was read the third time and passed.

COMMONS.

If a recalcitrant few of the Committee of Supply strained at a gnat in the shape of the Army Reserve vote in the small hours of Tuesday week, they made amends the following Thursday by swallowing a veritable camel—close upon three millions for Army provisions and transport, £1,120,000 for warlike stores, £828,700 for works, £1,235,000 for widows' pensions, £1,005,200 for out-pensions, £1,000,000 for Regulars in India, besides the disputed £132,000 for Army Reserves, and many thousands for other military purposes. The House was, indeed, in a generous mood. Despite what Lord George Hamilton called the "cogent arguments" of Mr. Fawcett adverse to the East India Loan Bill, this measure for lending India five millions was read the second time without division. In the teeth of opposition on the part of Major O'Gorman and others—"There's not a man at the Irish Bar who would not jump at £2500 a year!" vociferated the mountainous member for Waterford—several clauses of the Irish Judicature Bill were agreed to. An arm-full of measures then rapidly passed through various stages. But, in Committee on Mr. Gregory's Solicitors' Examination Bill, the small Hibernian band, which made an obstinate stand against a strong majority for six long hours earlier in the week, again emphasized their virtuous aversion to the apothegm of their national bard, that

The best of all ways to lengthen your days
Is to steal a few hours from the night, my boys.

The same old game of moving that progress should be reported was indulged in by Mr. Biggar and Mr. Parnell, until Sir William Fraser could contain himself no longer, but sprang to his feet, and bluntly said the time had come when the Government ought to take steps to prevent a small minority from obstructing the business of the House. Progress was eventually reported on the motion of Mr. Gregory himself, and the House adjourned at close upon three in the morning.

Mr. Parnell has good reason for believing that there is much virtue in an "if." One of the lively incidents which somewhat relieved the memorable long sitting of July 2-3 was the rising of Mr. Blake to reprove Mr. Parnell for the language he was reported to have used with regard to the House and the Speaker in a lecture delivered in Hatton-garden. But Mr. Parnell would seem to have couched his Hatton-garden animadversions in the subjunctive mood, under which he sought protection. Anyway, yesterday week the hon. member for Meath (savagely lampooned by Mr. John Tenniel in *Punch's* porcine cartoon this week) pleaded "not guilty" to the charge of disrespect either to the Speaker or to the House, and defended his so-called obstructive conduct by his predilection for early hours. With wonted suavity, the Chancellor of the Exchequer threw oil on the troubled waters. The upholding of the dignity of the Speaker's office was advocated in a few earnest, apt words by Mr. Gladstone. Mr. Blake expressed himself satisfied with the apology of Mr. Parnell, whom Mr. Biggar defended, and then the matter dropped. A desultory conversation on the course of study at the Greenwich Naval University was followed by an earnest appeal to the Government from both sides of the House to remove the doubt which existed as to the stability of H.M.S. Indefatigable in the event of her unarmoured ends being destroyed in action. Captain Pim, who moved an amendment that it was inexpedient "to build any more vessels of the Agamemnon type until that class had been tried," said he had seen the model of the Indefatigable, and that on the slightest touch it would capsize. Mr. E. J. Reed repeated his objections to the Indefatigable. The tale was taken up by Mr. Sumuda, Sir J. Hay, and other hon. members; but the Chancellor of the Exchequer thought it would be inexpedient to appoint a Select Committee on the subject to sit virtually in judgment on the Admiralty. At the same time, Sir Stafford Northcote said that the views of Mr. Reed

would be carefully weighed by the Government. Captain Pim then withdrew his motion. The removal of the British Fleet from the Piræus to Besika Bay was next commented on afresh by Sir Wilfrid Lawson. Sir Stafford Northcote, replying early in the evening to Mr. Gourley, had in his blandest tones—and Sir Stafford can be as bland and innocent as "that Heathen Chinese" himself when he pleases—assured the House that the British Fleet had been sent from the Piræus to Besika Bay because it was a more "convenient" and "central" station for the Admiral "to communicate, if necessary, with greater rapidity with her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, or with her Majesty's Government at home." The Leader of the House, with commendable moderation of language, now repeated this statement for the benefit of Sir Wilfrid Lawson; and, in answer to the hon. Baronet's expression of a fear that the removal might be construed into a menace by Russia, the Chancellor of the Exchequer furthermore said he was sorry it should be supposed there was anything in the action of the Government which "would be taken by one or other of the contending Powers as a threat, a hint, or a warning." In Committee at last on the Navy Estimates, the House agreed to a number of votes. Mr. E. Jenkins moved—

That a humble address be presented to her Majesty praying that, in view of the circumstances disclosed upon the proceedings, she will be graciously pleased to reinstate Captain Roberts in his rank in the Army.

Mr. Jenkins dwelt upon the alleged grievances of Captain Roberts and upon the animus which he asserted Colonel Lord John Tylour had exhibited towards Captain Roberts; but General Shute defended the gallant Colonel from the aspersions which had been cast upon him, and insisted that such conduct as Captain Roberts had been guilty of should not be sanctioned. Mr. Hopwood thought Captain Roberts had been treated unfairly, as did Sir A. Gordon, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Forsyth, and Sir C. O'Loughlin. Mr. C. Bentinck, on the other hand, defended the Horse Guards in the matter; and Mr. Hardy endeavoured to throw oil on the troubled waters in a well-considered speech in which he confessed that the case was a painful one, but trusted that the House would not, "under feelings of natural kindness," set itself against the decision of the court-martial. Mr. Jenkins's motion was rejected in the end by 137 votes to 72. The House was counted out whilst Mr. Whalley was vainly trying to introduce a motion antagonistic to "The Priest in Absolution."

On Monday Mr. Whalley, nothing daunted by the non-success attending his strenuous efforts to have "The Priest in Absolution" anathematized or suppressed by the Government, was to the fore with a question as to whether the chaplains of H.M.S. Hector and Cambridge were members of the Holy Cross Society. Mr. Egerton answered in the negative. Various other questions having been replied to, the Chancellor of the Exchequer virtually ate his own words of the previous Friday. He informed Sir J. Hay that the Government had at length resolved to refer the question of the stability of H.M.S. Indefatigable to a competent Committee not connected with the Admiralty. It is possible that when Mr. Lowther dilated upon the advantages of confederation in moving that the South African Bill should be read the second time, and approved Sir Theophilus Shepstone's policy in annexing the Transvaal, the representative of the Government reckoned without Mr. Courtney. That hon. member, in tones whose impressiveness few could hope to emulate, and with an affectation of wisdom that approached the sublime, resolutely set his face against the bill, likened Sir Theophilus Shepstone unto Shakespeare's "Man, proud man, dressed in a little brief authority," could not agree with Mr. Froude, "who has unfortunately taken to politics," and, deploring the annexation of the Transvaal Republic, moved the rejection of the measure. Sir Charles Dilke, in more modest terms, seconded the amendment. Sir Henry Holland and Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen supported the bill, the second reading of which was ultimately agreed to by 81 to 19 votes. Mr. Cross, who had "personally visited" Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum, defended that institution from the attacks of Mr. Rylands. Then arose a discussion on our Consuls in Bosnia. Mr. Shaw-Lefevre tried to fasten a charge of partiality for the Turks upon Consul Holmes by pointing out the discrepancies existing between his reports and those of Vice-Consul Freeman regarding the reported outrages on the insurgents in Bosnia. But Mr. Bourke easily succeeded in defending Consul Holmes to the general satisfaction of the House. One or two Irish members having dwelt with Milesian loquacity on the alleged grievance of a junior clerk who had been dismissed from the Irish Writ and Seal Office, General Shute, Colonel Mure, and Sir Henry Havelock protested against the favouritism shown to Colonel Wellesley in advancing his promotion by prolonging his appointment as Military Attaché at St. Petersburg. In reply, Mr. Hardy urged that the prolongation of Colonel Wellesley's appointment was desirable in consequence of his knowledge of the Russian language. The usual variety of questions having been answered, Lord Sandon was about to deliver a statement explanatory of the Education votes, but desisted upon it being pointed out by Mr. Forster that he would be out of order in doing so before the Speaker left the chair. Mr. Samuelson thereupon seized the opportunity to introduce his motion, which was negatived, however, by 121 to 78. His resolution ran thus:—

That the English education code, by requiring that all students of training colleges receiving Government aid must reside within such colleges, a condition not imposed by the Scotch code, and by withholding from graduates of Universities the encouragement offered by the Scotch code to enter on the profession of elementary teachers, tends to increase the cost of the erection and maintenance of these colleges, and to diminish the number of duly qualified teachers.

Several hon. members—Sir John Lubbock, Mr. A. Mills, Lord F. Hervey, Mr. Grant Duff, and Mr. Chamberlain, among others—then pointed out how the education code and the working of the Act might be improved; and to their criticisms and suggestions Lord Sandon gave conciliatory replies, prior to making his speech on the education vote in Committee of Supply. This speech Mr. Forster approved; and the vote was sanctioned, as was £221,789 for the Science and Art Department. Quick work was then made with certain measures, which were advanced a stage or so; and the remainder of the sitting was occupied by a fruitless discussion of the following motion, introduced by Mr. Birley, but opposed by Sir George Campbell and Lord George Hamilton:—

That, in the opinion of this House, the duties now levied upon cotton manufactures imported into India, being protective in their nature, are contrary to sound commercial policy, and ought to be repealed without delay.

The Scottish Church Rates Abolition Bill, moved on Wednesday by Mr. McLaren, was negatived on the motion of Mr. M. Stewart by 204 votes against 143. Mr. Plunket afterwards moved the second reading of the Irish Peerage Bill, the object whereof was to extinguish what he ventured to call this anomalous class of peerages without disturbing any existing right; but Sir George Bowyer talked the bill out. The Habitual Drunkards Bill and the Scottish Marriage Bill were then withdrawn, the report of Supply was agreed to, and the Consolidated Fund (£20,000,000) Bill read the second time.

On Thursday, in answer to inquiries made by Mr. Ritchie and Sir G. Bowyer, Mr. Bourke stated that reports of atrocities committed by the Russians in Bulgaria and in Asia had been made to Mr. Layard by the Porte and to the Foreign Office by the Turkish Ambassador in London. The only other information on the subject was received through a telegram from the Consul at Trebizonde stating that a private letter had been received from Soukhoum Kalé, mentioning the expulsion of 1500 families who had been driven into the mountains by the Cossacks. The name of the writer, however, was not given, and the Government had no means of inquiring into the truth of the matter. Responding to an inquiry from Serjeant Sherlock, Mr. Cross stated that, although there was no evidence as yet to show that the suicide of the boy Gibbs, a scholar of Christ's Hospital, was induced by cruel treatment, he thought, in the interests of the public as well as in those of the school itself, a thorough investigation of all the facts connected with the unfortunate affair ought to be instituted, and the Government would give every assistance in the matter. Mr. Sullivan, by moving the adjournment of the House, seized the opportunity of registering his protest against the conduct of the Government in not taking into their own charge the Sunday Closing (Ireland) Bill, or of furnishing their assistance towards passing that measure through its remaining stages in the present Session. The Chancellor of the Exchequer deprecated as highly inconvenient, especially at that period of the Session, the raising of a discussion of this kind. Having detailed the proceedings that had taken place in reference to this bill, he denied that the Government were at all responsible for the conduct of the opponents of the measure; on the contrary, he asserted that they had acted in a fair and straightforward manner in respect to the question, and they were prepared to promote legislation on the subject on the lines they had already laid down. A discussion occupying nearly two hours followed, which was principally maintained by that section of the Irish representation that was known under the name of "Irreconcilables." Mr. K. Smyth gave notice that early next Session he would move a resolution to the effect that the relations of the Government and of the House to this bill were such as to warrant expectations that the Government would, in the public interest, adopt early and effectual means for bringing about a settlement of the question. The Marquis of Hartington agreed with the Government that the discussion was inopportune, especially as the time was not far distant when there would be an opportunity of considering the whole question of the conduct of the Government with regard to legislation generally. He, however, regretted that the Government had not promised to take the measure under discussion into their own hands, and he hoped that before the end of the Session they would give a pledge either that they would give the bill their hearty support or deal with the matter themselves in some other form. After one more illustration of the disunion of the Irish members upon this question, the motion for the adjournment of the House was withdrawn. Ultimately the House went into Committee of Supply, when the vote of £288,782 to complete the sum of £488,782 for public education in Scotland, after being subjected to considerable criticism, was agreed to.

SPELLING REFORM.

The Select Committee of the London School Board on spelling reform have drawn up an amended memorial to the Committee of Council on Education. It states that as the memorialists ask for inquiry by Royal Commission they do not deem it desirable to anticipate the result of it by suggesting the methods of spelling that may best remove the anomalies of which all complain. But they have no hesitation in indicating the conditions that any acceptable method must satisfy. They have no desire that a new style of spelling should be enforced on the whole community; or that anything should be done which shall make the study of our literature more difficult, or lessen the value of books printed on the present system. As educators, approaching the subject on its practical side, they seek chiefly to secure greater simplicity and consistency, to minimise anomalies, and yet, at the same time, to preserve whatever is helpful to knowledge and thought. The memorialists hope that such a result would follow an official inquiry, and they have the conviction that the best solution of the difficulties which beset the whole subject of spelling will be found in attending to the practical purpose they have in view. They submit as questions well worthy the consideration of the education department and of a Royal Commission—1, the removal of any regulations that at present impede the introduction of new methods of teaching the ordinary English reading and writing; 2, the various plans suggested for reforming the spelling itself, with a view to determine what system would secure the greatest amount of benefit with the least inconvenience; 3, whether it is desirable to attempt a partial reform, retaining whatever is valuable as suggesting the etymological affinities of words, or a thoroughly reformed spelling for optional use alongside of our present system; 4, the best means of giving official sanction to any improvement that may be decided upon.

FLOWER SHOWS.

The eighth annual exhibition of window plants grown within the City was held on Tuesday in the gardens of Finsbury-circus. Mr. George Cornish obtained the Royal Horticultural Society's silver medal for the best plant; bronze medals being awarded to Mr. E. Cossons, Mr. George Lucas, and Miss Annie Davis. These and the other prizes were distributed later in the evening by the Duchess of Westminster, and a vote of thanks was unanimously accorded her Grace, on the motion of the Rev. W. Rogers, the same being acknowledged by the Duke of Westminster, who suggested that the churchyards and the open spaces of the metropolis might be better utilised than they were by turning them into gardens such as those they were in, and that they might be thrown open to the public.

By the permission of the Duke of Argyll, a flower show for children, which presented many features of novelty and interest, was held on Wednesday afternoon in the beautiful grounds of Argyll Lodge, Campden-hill. The weather being splendidly fine there was a large and fashionable attendance, and Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) distributed the prizes to the successful children. The performances of a juvenile band added to the liveliness of the proceedings.

A similarly interesting gathering took place in the gardens of Grosvenor House, where there was a show of flowers by the children of the schools of St. George's, Hanover-square, St. Mark's, Hanover, Curzon, and Grosvenor Schools. The Duchess of Westminster distributed the prizes, and addresses were given by the Duke of Westminster, the Earl of Shaftesbury, and the Rev. Capel Cure.

As a preliminary to his forthcoming second attempt to swim across the Channel, Professor Cavill on Wednesday undertook to swim from Southampton to Southsea. He started at ten minutes past two, and gave up opposite Haslar Hospital at twenty minutes past nine, having swam about twenty miles.

THE MAGAZINES.

In addition to its pair of fictions, of which Mr. Blackmore's continues very fresh and bright, with repeated striking turns and sparkling eddies in the narrative, the *Cornhill* contains an unusual number of those lively papers, half-way between seriousness and persiflage, to which it is principally indebted for its distinctive character. To this class belong the half earnest, half ironical vindications of two much-decried classes, Philistines and idlers, in both of which an unexpected number of redeeming traits are pointed out. To another class belongs another apology, "E. W. G.'s" plea for exotic forms of metre, illustrated by some remarkably graceful examples from his own pen, especially one attesting his ability to achieve the most difficult of any, "the rolling and mounting music of the chant royal." The forms selected for illustration are exclusively derived from French literature, and we accordingly find no notice of the Italian sestine, the most beautiful and one of the most artificial of all; the Sicilian octave, admirable for the expression of detached thoughts unequal to the dignity and compass of the sonnet; or that paragon of complication, the Malay *pantoun*, of which Mr. John Payne's and Mr. Austin Dobson's are likely to be for long the only English specimens. An equally agreeable essay on the Japanese miniature ode acquaints us with an antipodal form of composition whose speciality lies in its simplicity and brevity, and where the difficulty is to embody a thought worthy of poetic expression in thirty-one syllables. Judging from the specimens given, the Japanese bards seem equal to the task; and their terse quatrains—startling in their quaintness and abruptness, but always profoundly right—exhibit many of the qualities of the national pictorial art. Professor Ward's narrative of his trip to Delphi is full of interest; and Mr. Proctor subjects the planet Mars to a scrutiny which results unfavourably as to his capacity for maintaining life. The parched aspects of his terra firma, and the apparent shallowness of his oceans, are relied upon as indications that he is gradually drying up.

Macmillan offers nothing of especial interest if we except Mr. J. H. Fyfe's sagacious remarks on modern diplomacy, and Dr. Hueffer's analysis of the pretty, but not over moral, Provençal romance of "Flamenca." A Russian account of the Asiatic seat of war, translated by Major Wavell, is rather statistical than military. Sir Gilbert Scott rejoins vigorously to the protests against the destructive restoration of ancient churches which have recently made themselves heard in so many quarters. There are, no doubt, two sides to this as to every question; but Sir Gilbert's statements are necessarily *ex parte*. Mr. Fleay boldly ascribes the authorship of "Romeo and Juliet" to Pele—an apparent paradox, maintained with considerable ingenuity, partly on metrical considerations, partly from the peculiarities of the second quarto, which are asserted to betray traces of Shakspeare's revision of another's work.

Fraser opens with a valuable criticism on Dr. Schliemann's Trojan discoveries from the pen of Mr. W. Simpson, one of the few men qualified for the task alike by archaeological knowledge and by a personal investigation of the locality. Mr. Simpson considers that Dr. Schliemann has underrated the force of the evidence in favour of the Bounarbashi site, while admitting that the claims of Hissarlik are still the strongest. A weighty objection has hitherto been the absence of any Cyclopean masonry, which, however, Mr. Simpson thinks he has himself observed in a spot where, he suggests, excavations may possibly be prosecuted with better results than even Dr. Schliemann's. He entirely disbelieves in any connection between the objects discovered by Dr. Schliemann and the tale of Troy or the court of Priam. Picturesque Bassano, famous for its associations with the tyrant Eccelino and Venetian art, is the subject of a very picturesque paper. "Quarter Sessions in Devonshire under Charles II." contains some curious particulars of the levy of the obnoxious impost of hearth money. Madame Mario-White's "experience of ambulances" is but the guise of a vindication of the Italian free corps' share in the unsuccessful campaign of 1866. The mysteries of betting and bookmaking are fully laid bare in an article devoted to them. The writer on British commerce indulges in the most gloomy vaticinations of the impending ruin of Brazil; and another economist makes out such a case against the remunerativeness of railway mineral traffic as to make us apprehend that the companies will by-and-by decline to bring any more coal to London.

"Mine is Thine" promises to be a welcome and characteristic addition to *Blackwood's* repertory of fictions, being distinguished by all their customary humour and pleasant effervescence of healthy animal spirits. The scene is laid on the Continent, and the saucy youth and the pompous old gentleman—types familiar to *Blackwood*—are treated with genuine *ris comica*. The continuation of "Pauline" is also excellent. An estimate of Heine as a man is surprisingly indulgent for *Blackwood*—too indulgent, indeed, for any quarter. Some notes on the Egyptian campaign in Abyssinia show clearly enough the hopeless nature of the undertaking, and the absolute necessity for such wild schemes of conquest being sternly discountenanced, if faith is to be kept with the public creditor.

The *Fortnightly Review* has a very noticeable article by M. de Laveleye, the eminent Belgian publicist, exhorting England to assume the administrative control of Egypt in her own interest and that of the world. He points out what is very clear, though English writers are shy of acknowledging it, that the success of our efforts to civilise India must ultimately bring about the emancipation of that country from foreign dominion, and recommends the acquisition of an African empire as a substitute. Indian affairs are also the theme of a contribution by Dr. Lyon Playfair, who denounces the recent alterations in the regulations for candidates for the Civil Service as a scheme conceived solely in the interest of Oxford. Mr. Goldwin Smith, without much originality, discusses the causes of the Liberal defeat; for which Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, in another paper, propounds local organisation as a panacea. The Duc de Broglie is severely judged as a mere backstairs intriguer in a vigorous paper from the pen of Mr. Frank Hill. We entirely disapprove of the tone and spirit of Professor Clifford's "Ethics of Belief," where really important truths, which might easily be so stated as to command general assent, are propounded with a gratuitous offensiveness which will render them unacceptable to everybody.

The *Nineteenth Century* is hardly up to its usual mark, and Lord Stratford de Redcliffe's contribution to the question of the day will be found especially disappointing. The larger portion, committed to paper a few years after the Crimean War, is almost superseded by the course of recent events; while the postscript betrays the hesitation of an expert who feels himself no longer fully at home in his subject. Mr. Grant Duff's analysis of the debate on Mr. Gladstone's motion is lively and spirited, and expresses some very good ideas, marred by that self-satisfaction from which Mr. Grant Duff can never entirely free himself. The Bishop of Gloucester endeavours to put the Ridsdale judgment into a more convincing shape than the Judges themselves were able to do, and pleads

for forbearance towards the offending clergy in terms which the latter will find more provoking than prosecution. Mr. Gladstone's rejoinder to Sir James Stephen is decidedly heavy reading, which is not the case with Mr. Crookes's reply to Dr. Carpenter on a personal question. The conclusion of Mr. F. Harrison's essay on the Soul and Future Life dispels the uncertainty in which the first part of his essay left his views on the latter topic. Sir Julius Vogel will have most Englishmen with him in deprecating the dismemberment of our colonial empire, but very few in maintaining that the secession of a colony ought to be prevented by force. Cardinal Manning concludes his papers on the Vatican Council, Mr. Froude continues his on Thomas à Becket, and Mr. Brassey begins a narrative of his recent voyage round the world.

Mr. Gladstone's paper in the *Contemporary Review* on Piracy in Borneo revives a controversy which has ceased to interest, and is chiefly remarkable for the amusing unconsciousness with which the writer delineates himself in trying to paint Sir James Brooke:—"His energies were extraordinary; his ideal was high; his affections were warm; his judgment was unsafe. He was by temperament and habit a man of very strong will, contemplating habitually objects good in themselves, but leaning to arbitrary modes of action." How like a certain ex-Premier, if he was all this! The Duke of Argyll's essay on "Morality in Politics" resolves itself into a plea for interference with Turkey to the extent of depriving her of Constantinople. At the same time, his Grace does not wish to give Constantinople to Russia, but what he would have he does not tell us. Dr. Wallace, in an able review of the present theological ferment in Scotland, directs attention to the intellectual affinity of Calvinism and Darwinism, implying that the former creed, if the position of its supporters in Scotland should become as untenable as circumstances seem to foreshadow, may pass without much violence into the latter. The gem of the number is Miss Julia Wedgwood's beautiful essay on the refined tenderness and large humanity which render Virgil a link between the ancient and the modern world.

The *Atlantic Monthly* commences a new story by Mr. T. B. Aldrich, "The Queen of Sheba," which promises well. There is also a good story by Miss Rose Terry Cooke. Mr. Russell Lavell and Mr. Cranch contribute short poems of considerable merit; and Mr. E. H. Knight continues his series of papers on the curiosities of the Philadelphia Exhibition, the subject this time being the musical instruments of savage nations. The most interesting among the miscellaneous contributions is General Garfield's "Century of Congress," an essay embodying several suggestions for constitutional reform.

The most important paper in *The Month* is a defence of the Jesuits against some recent assailants. The *Argonaut* has passed into the editorial management of the Rev. Paxton Hood, but preserves all its customary features.

The *Gentleman's Magazine* is, as usual, very lively and agreeable, the most entertaining, after Mr. Justin McCarthy's "Miss Misanthrope," is perhaps Mr. Collett Sandars's amusing and at the same time really learned disquisition on asparagus. We may add as deserving of especial attention Miss Minnie Mackay's poem, "A Dream of Sappho," and Mr. R. H. Shepherd's account of the recent discovery of Charles and Mary Lamb's long lost "Poetry for Children," with numerous specimens of the work. "Proud Maisie," spirited and brilliant as ever, continues to be the chief attraction of *London Society*. In *Belgravia*, which is much better this month than of late, we have to remark the continuation of Mr. J. Payne's tragic-comic Chinese romance, a very good short story entitled "Frighted with False Fire," and Miss Kate Field's biography of Dr. Schliemann. The *Dublin University* promises well under its new management, and is especially noticeable for an able essay on ancient Egyptian religion, and a memoir, with a photographic portrait, of Dr. Birch, of the British Museum.

A new journal, under the title of "Industrial Art," has appeared this month. It is a monthly review of technical and scientific education at home and abroad, and is published at one shilling.

We have also to acknowledge the St. James's Magazine, Good Words, the Charing-Cross Magazine, Cassell's Family Magazine, the Churchman's Shilling Magazine, the Poet's Magazine, Golden Hours, the Victoria Magazine, the Argosy, the Sunday Magazine, Sunday at Home, the Garden, Gardener's Magazine, Science Gossip, Weekly Welcome, and the Leisure Hour. Among the fashion magazines are the Ladies' Treasury, Milliner and Dressmaker, Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine, and the Young Englishwoman.

EAST AND WEST INDIA DOCK HOUSE.

To the number of public buildings which have disappeared in the march of improvements during the last few years another former landmark of commerce will soon be added. The Dock House of the East and West India Dock Company, in Billiter-square, which has long occupied a prominent position in the minds of commercial men, its history being associated with the early career of many a merchant prince, will shortly be levelled, in order to make way for new avenues and approaches to the neighbourhood of Lime-street. The directors of the Dock Company have therefore erected in Billiter-street the handsome large building which is the subject of our illustration, and which is to supply the place of the one about to be removed. The foundation-stone was laid on Dec. 6 last by Mr. Percival Bosanquet, chairman of the board, in the presence of Sir William J. W. Baynes, Bart. (deputy-chairman), Messrs. Alexander, Ewing, Hankey, Hawthorn, Hill, Kingston, Lambert, Manning, Neilson, Powell, Robertson, Schuster, Wigram, Willis, Lidderdale, and Campbell, (directors), Mr. J. L. Du Plat Taylor (secretary), and Messrs. Baily, Parton, Manning, Clark, Aslat, Sheppy, Harrison, Dring, and other leading officials. Mr. A. Manning, engineer of the Dock Company, is the architect; and Messrs. Merritt and Ashby are the builders. The new edifice comprises all the offices and other accommodation required for the extensive and increasing town business of this eminent company, which owns four great docks, besides their tributaries, and several extensive ranges of warehouses. The new Dock House is an important addition to the street architecture of the city of London.

Mr. W. J. Thoms, writing to *Notes and Queries*, says:—"In spite of all my inquiries I have failed in obtaining any evidence of Mr. Morgan's age; but information has reached me that the reported centenarian banquet at Richmond on May 21 has been declared to be a hoax."

When the Lord Mayor took his seat in the justice-room of the Mansion House last Saturday there was not a single prisoner on trial, and the Chief Clerk, in accordance with custom on such occasions, presented his Lordship with a pair of white gloves.—Lord Chief Baron Kelly received a pair of white gloves on the same day, for the same reason, at Dolgelly from the High Sheriff of Merioneth, and in accepting them said it was the first time during a long judicial career that he had received such a present.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Taken as a whole, the proceedings at Newmarket last week were sadly deficient in interest, and the racing on the Thursday and Friday may be dismissed in a very few lines. A capital field of thirteen contested the Chesterfield Stakes, yet such was the private reputation of Childeric, a dark colt by Scottish Chief—Gertrude, in Lord Falmouth's stable, that odds were laid upon him. He proved worthy of the confidence reposed in him; still his backers were on thorns until the numbers went up, as he only beat the Emily filly by a head, after a tremendous finish. It must be admitted, however, that he is still very backward, and it seems the general impression that he is the best two-year-old that has run during the present season. Scottish Chief thus takes the honours both in the July and Chesterfield Stakes, as Strathfleet, the winner of the former race, is also by Mr. Blenkiron's recent purchase. The match between the Prince of Wales's Arab horse Alep and Lord Strathnairn's Avowal, over the B.C., was the chief attraction of the Friday, and, for the first time, the Princess of Wales honoured Newmarket with her presence. Odds varying from four to two to one were laid on Alep; but we fancy "the wish was father to the thought," as it has been proved over and over again that Arabs have no chance with our horses, and the hitherto unbeaten Alep struggled home some forty lengths behind his very moderate opponent. We trust that it will not be long before the Prince's colours are seen again in public, and that on the next occasion he will have a more worthy representative.

In spite of the inducement of added money to the amount of nearly £4000, the Liverpool meeting has not been a genuine success this season, the fields being far smaller than the enterprising lessees had every right to expect. The result of the rich St. George Stakes seemed to dispose of any chance that Strathmore was supposed to have for the St. Leger, as Winchester beat him easily. Birdie displayed unsuspected staying powers in the Mersey Stakes, and inaugurated a series of successes for Lord Lonsdale, who won four races on Tuesday and Wednesday. Those who saw Trappist canter home under the welter weight of 9 st. 10 lb. in the Molyneux Cup could scarcely believe him to be the same horse who had "toiled in vain" behind Springfield at Newmarket last week, and the form of the latter seems more marvellous than ever. There were two pleasant days' racing at Winchester, where the crack jockey, James Goater, filled the post of clerk of the course; but the various events demand no special comment.

Continuing our remarks on the sales of blood stock at Newmarket last week, we note that ten yearlings bred at the Montmore Stud made the capital average of 415 gs., though the premier of the lot was Danby, by King Tom—Bay Rosalind, who was knocked down at 700 gs. An average of 244 gs. for nine from the Bonchill establishment hardly represents their value, and St. Bruno, a grand-looking bay colt by Musket from Monaca, was decidedly cheap at 920 gs. In the evening there was only a scanty attendance; still an own brother to that genuine stayer, Challenge, excited a good deal of competition, and eventually fell to the Duke of Hamilton's bid of 700 gs. Proceedings were very dull on the Friday, when the chief feature of interest was the disposal of the stud of Mr. A. Baltazzi, who, however, did not offer the mysterious Kisker. John Day (2650 gs.) sold well; but we do not think that Cæruleus (1050 gs.) made as much as was generally anticipated.

Lord Hartington was elected, at the last meeting of the Jockey Club, steward, in the place of the late Admiral Rous. The stewards suggested that the club should consider what form a memorial to the late Admiral Rous should take, so that the club might mark their sense of respect for the memory of one whose loss they so deeply felt. The motion was carried, and a committee appointed, of which the Prince of Wales is a member, he having been present at the meeting.

The fine dry weather of the last few days makes wickets play unusually true, and large scores have been the order of the day all over the country. In the third match between Gentlemen and Players, which came off at Princes', the former team won by nine wickets. Mr. G. F. Grace (134) batted splendidly, and he was ably assisted by Messrs. W. W. Read (72), F. M. Buckland (50), and H. G. Tykocote (not out, 37). Ulyett (53 and 118) did yeoman service for the Players. The match between Notts and Lancashire was a very curious one, as the former team could do nothing with the bowling of McIntyre and Watson—unchanged throughout the two innings—and were all disposed of twice for the aggregate of 135, leaving Lancashire to score a very meritorious victory by 191 runs. This week Kent has beaten Sussex by ten wickets, a result mainly due to the batting of Messrs. F. Penn (61) and W. Foord-Kelcey (74), and the fine bowling of Hearn, who took eleven wickets. Middlesex v. Notts, for the benefit of Hewitt, proved a great batsman's match. Oseroff (43), Shrewsbury (54), Daft (96), and Flowers (43) greatly assisted the Notts team to a victory by ten wickets; and, on the other side, Messrs. A. J. Webbe (62), H. R. Webbe (63), and I. D. Walker (34 and 89) gave the scorers plenty of work. As might have been expected, Yorkshire beat Derbyshire by nine wickets, W. Riggley (25 and 57) batting very well for the losers; but the other side were too strong, as Myers (not out, 45), Greenwood (not out, 35), Lockwood (45), and Emmett (70) all "came off."

The annual meeting held by the All-England Croquet Club to decide who is to bear the title of champion for the year came off last week at Wimbledon, and was even more successful than the other tournaments which have already been held this year. Five Englishmen entered, and against them came two Scotchmen and two Irish players, who had never before competed for the championship. Mr. Eveleigh carried off the big prize; and the second fell to Mr. Ogle Moore, one of the Irish competitors. For the ladies' championship there were two Wimbledon competitors, two from Brighton, two Scotch, and two from the west of England. The final round produced a grand fight between Miss K. Philbrick and Mrs. Davidson, who is lady champion both of the All-England and Brighton clubs. After five close games Miss Philbrick, last year's winner, succeeded in winning the rubber, and is therefore entitled to wear the champion locket for another year.

An open competition for lawn-tennis players has been held this week at Wimbledon, and at the Crystal Palace an archery fête, in which twenty-five clubs from various parts of the kingdom were represented; but neither was completed at the time we went to press with our early edition.

In a Channel race of yachts on Monday from Cowes to Havre, the Latona passed the flag-boat first; but Colonel Stirling's Rover, 100 tons smaller, came in so soon after that, with the time allowance, she was declared the winner.

The return of wrecks, casualties, and collisions from July 1, 1875, to June 30, 1876, shows that the total number of vessels reported to the Board of Trade as wrecked or as having met with casualties at home and abroad was 7998. Of these 1148 were total losses, 2344 serious casualties, and 4506 minor casualties. The total number of lives lost was 2186. In British ships only the total loss of life was 2283.



THE WAR: A FLIGHT FROM NICOPOLIS.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

BYRON MEMORIAL
STATUE.

We give an illustration of the design adopted by the Committee of the proposed Byron Memorial for the bronze statue to be erected in Piccadilly. The sculptor is Mr. Richard Belt, who was a pupil of the late Mr. J. H. Foley, R.A., and a student of the Royal Academy. The first public work executed by him was a bust of the late Charles Kingsley for Chester Cathedral, which was in the Royal Academy Exhibition last year, and for a copy of which the sculptor was honoured with a commission by her Majesty the Queen. Among other works already intrusted to Mr. Belt are the monuments of Isaac Walton for Stafford, that of the late Canon Conway, for Westminster and Charlton, and one of Dr. Jabez Burns.

The design of Mr. Belt for the Byron Monument requires no explanation; but we suppose the noble animal which here accompanies his master, as in Sir Walter Scott's monument at Edinburgh, is meant for one that we know actually belonged to the noble poet. The reader will not have forgotten, in Byron's "Hours of Idleness," some lines for inscription on the tomb of a Newfoundland dog at Newstead Abbey:—

But the poor dog, in life the firmest friend,
The first to welcome; foremost to defend;
Whose honest heart is still his master's own,
Who labours, fights, lives, breathes for him alone,
Unhonoured falls, unnoticed all his worth,
Denied in heaven the soul he held on earth.

ROYAL ACADEMY
ASSOCIATES.

The election of two new Associates of the Royal Academy, Mr. J. B. Burgess and Mr. P. R. Morris, with that of a new Member, Mr. H. W. B. Davis, who had been an Associate during several past years, was lately announced. We gave a portrait and memoir of Mr. Davis in February, 1873. The portraits of Mr. Burgess and Mr. Morris are now presented to our readers.



ACCEPTED DESIGN FOR THE MEMORIAL STATUE OF LORD BYRON IN PICCADILLY.

Mr. John Bagnold Burgess has been well known these fifteen years past as a favourite painter of characteristic incidents, groups, and figures in Spanish popular life. His conception and treatment of these subjects must be recognised as eminently original; but the celebrity of the late Mr. Phillip's works, dealing with the same class and field of topics for pictorial illustration, may have tended in some degree to retard the special acknowledgment due to Mr. Burgess of his success in this particular department. He was born in London, in 1830, and is a son of the late Mr. H. W. Burgess, who was landscape painter to King William IV. This family is another striking instance of what has often been remarked concerning the hereditary transmission of a genius for art. The grandfather of the present Royal Academy Associate, William Burgess, who died in 1812, was a portrait-painter, one of whose works, in the last Exhibition of Old Masters, caused some inquiries and reminiscences of his career to appear in the daily newspapers. His father, again, Thomas Burgess, great-grandfather of the subject of this Memoir, was teacher of an art school in Maiden-lane, about the middle of the last century, and is said to have given lessons to Gainsborough. There was a younger Thomas Burgess, a landscape artist, who died at a very early age in 1807, and the late Mr. John Cart Burgess, of Leamington, water-colour painter, who excelled in the delineation of flowers, belonged also to this gifted family. Mr. J. B. Burgess lost his father very early, but was a student of the Royal Academy, where he won, in 1851, the first medal ever awarded for drawing from the life model. He was also a pupil of the late Mr. Lee, in Newman-street. He began the practice of his profession as a portrait painter, but felt himself attracted to compositions of incident and of national or social character. Having some family connections residing at Seville, he was induced to visit the kingdom of Spain, about fifteen years ago, in company



MR. J. B. BURGESS, A.R.A.



MR. P. R. MORRIS, A.R.A.

NEW ASSOCIATES OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

with his friend Mr. E. Long; and Mr. S. Read has likewise been his travelling comrade in later Spanish excursions. Soon after his first visit to Spain, Mr. Burgess produced that most spirited picture of a scene at a bull-fight, called "Bravo, Toro!" which at once excited general admiration. He has since then continued to supply the Royal Academy Exhibitions with capital examples of the animated and picturesque looks of the Spaniards, and has once or twice crossed over the Straits of Gibraltar to seize upon a good subject from Morocco. One of the finest heads shown in the Exhibition five or six years ago was that of "A Spanish Priest," by Mr. Burgess; his picture of "The Barber's Shop" was very truthful and effective; and "The Child Stolen by Gipsies" is now being engraved for the Art-Union of London. In the Exhibition of this year Mr. Burgess has "Licensing the Beggars," which has not escaped its due notice.

Mr. Philip Richard Morris was born at Devonport, in 1830, but was brought up at Berwick-on-Tweed, and subsequently in London. His father was an engineer and iron-founder; the son was apprenticed to business. He read the biographies of Hogarth and other artists, and resolved to adopt a similar career. His persevering efforts in youth, notwithstanding much opposition, to obtain instruction in art, proved that it was his real vocation. Mr. Holman Hunt is said to have shown him kind encouragement at that period of life. After drawing, without a master, from the Elgin Marbles at the British Museum, Philip Morris, at the age of nineteen, entered the schools of the Royal Academy. There, in 1855, he won the silver medal for the best drawing from the life; next year he won that for the best painting from the nude; afterwards that for painting from the draped figure; and in 1858 the gold medal for the best historical picture, the subject he chose being "The Good Samaritan." In the same year his first picture exhibited was placed on the walls of the Royal Academy; one of an old soldier with a child on his knee, called "Peaceful Days." It was purchased by Mr. Creswick, R.A.; and Mr. Egg, R.A., in 1860, bought another of Mr. Morris's pictures, "Voices from the Sea," which represented fishermen's boats with children playing about them. Mr. Morris, besides winning so many Academy medals, gained the travelling studentship, with which he went to France and Italy. He had already produced "The Widow's Harvest," a scene of Highland peasant life, and "The Captive's Return," an incident of Scottish Highland warfare. On his return to England, while continuing to treat a few Scottish subjects, idyllic and historical, he undertook some high themes of sacred art; "Where they Crucified Him," "The Summit of Calvary," and "The Shadow of the Cross," being the most important of his works belonging to this class, which are characterised by a solemn earnestness of feeling. The incidents related of the dispersion of the Spanish Armada along the Hebrides have furnished Mr. Morris with more than one subject for his art. Pastoral occupations, and those of the seacoast, more especially in North Britain, have been happily dealt with by him. In the Exhibition of this summer he has "The Heir of the Manor" and "The Lost Heir."

Our Portrait of Mr. Burgess and that of Mr. Morris are from photographs by the London Stereoscopic Company.

EXPERIMENTS WITH THE TELEPHONE.

On Thursday afternoon the first public exhibition of the telephone which has been witnessed in this country took place at the Queen's Theatre, in the presence of a large assemblage of scientific, musical, and literary celebrities. It was originally intended that performances should be given simultaneously at the Queen's Theatre and at the Canterbury Hall, on the Surrey side of the Thames, but for the convenience of the invited guests the wires were taken to the Canterbury Hall, and brought back into the Queen's Theatre, both ends of the apparatus being thus brought within view of the united guests. An explanatory address written by the inventor, Mr. Cromwell F. Varley, was read by Mr. J. C. Bennett, who solicited the indulgence of the audience for any shortcomings which might be apparent at this first public trial of the invention, and stated that arrangements were in progress for the transmission of musical sounds from distances of 300 and 500 miles. He also stated that it had been intended to carry on a musical colloquy between London and Brussels, but that the Post-Office authorities had for the present withheld permission to place a wire at the service of the inventor. The instrument was then set to work, and a performer at one end of the two or more thousand yards of wire played "The Blue Bells of Scotland," "The Last Rose of Summer" and "Home, Sweet Home." Allowing for the difficulties attendant on an electrical experiment involving delicate details, the result was completely successful in establishing the fact that musical notes and distinct melodies can be transmitted by means of the telephone. Occasionally the contact was disturbed, and in place of agreeable notes some grunting sounds were heard, which provoked good-natured hilarity. Much oftener, however, the tones were clear, powerful, and of good quality, resembling those of a clarinet, and hearty applause was often elicited.—*Globe*.

Earl Nelson laid the foundation-stone of a new Mission-house in the parish of All Saints, South Acton, last Saturday.

THE WIMBLEDON MEETING.

Ascot, Henley, Lord's, and Wimbledon, each may be said to exemplify, from one point of view, the strong desire which Society has for open-air pleasure in the season of the year when custom renders it imperative for the wealthiest part of the nation to remain in town. The racecourse, river, and famous cricket-ground whereon the Eton and Harrow Elevens are now contending for mastery have various attractions for the pleasure-seeker. But the allurements of Wimbledon are unique. On the breezy common, those favoured with invitations to Lady Wharncliffe's receptions should be thoroughly at ease, and should catch some spark of that delightful freedom which the rifleman experiences in camping out when the weather is fine. For the volunteers the Wimbledon fortnight is to a canny minority a period of strict and rigid observance of the prudent rules necessary for success at the targets, and to the majority a time of unstinted hospitality to the hosts of friends who troop to "Canvas Town." The London Scots, the Victorias, the London Rifle Brigade, the 3rd London, the South Middlesex, the Civil Service Corps, Queen's (Westminster), 1st Surrey, and the Hon. Artillery Company, as is usual with many of them, went under canvas several days before the formal opening of the National Rifle Association Meeting. But by Saturday last hundreds of volunteers had gathered together at Wimbledon from all parts of the kingdom. They were, happily, undisturbed by the thunderstorm which visited the north of London that evening. A heavy downpour of rain on Sunday, however, threatened to throw a damper on the spirits of the sharpshooters, for the benefit of whom the Rev. J. Wallis conducted Divine service. The Canadian team, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Growski and Major Aylmer, were among the most honoured guests, we need scarcely say.

Shooting began on Monday in fine, dry weather, despite the clouds of Sunday. A little change had been made in the targets. Each shot striking the corner was made to count as an "outer" instead of reckoning nothing. To counterbalance this, the concentric circles at the 200 yards range were lessened in size. On the first day several good scores were made. For the Windmill series of prizes Sergeant Paton, 1st Lanark, was credited with seven bull's-eyes, the highest possible, at 500 yards. Lieutenant Danks, 8th Worcester, was at the top of the tree with 33 in the first stage for the Alexandra Prizes. The Alfred Prize was won by Sergeant Bartlett, of the Royal Marines, with a score of 33. On Tuesday the *Daily Telegraph* prize, an elegant cup, was won by Private Mackenzie, H.A.C., with 34 points.

The Queen's Prize attracted 2212 entries. Competition began on Tuesday at the 200-yards range, the chief scores being made by Lieutenant Backhouse, 24th Lancashire, credited with 33; Major Young, 39th Middlesex, Lieutenant M'Kerrell, 15th Middlesex, and Private Culling, St. George's, 32; Colour-Sergeant Purcell, 29th Middlesex, and Private Rosenthal, St. George's, 31. On Wednesday, the highest aggregate scores at 200 and 500 yards returned for the first stage of the Queen's Prize were those of Sergeant Cumming, 6th Dumfriess, and Private Harriid, 26th Kent, who each scored 61. The latter made seven bull's-eyes at 500 yards, and this, the highest possible score, was also made at the long range by Private Frost, of the same regiment, whose total, however, was only 57. Scores of 60 points were recorded for Private Rosenthal, St. George's; Lieutenant Sharpe, 41st Middlesex; Private Jamieson, 15th Lancashire; Corporal Foster, 9th Lancashire; Corporal Mullineux, 40th Lancashire; Sergeant Jones, Queen's (Westminster); Private Boyd, 2nd Ayr; Sergeant Liffitt, 1st Isle of Wight; and Corporal Betts, 1st Norfolk. The shooting at 600 yards, the last range of the first stage for the Queen's Prize, was finished on Thursday, the winner of £60, with the National Rifle Association's silver medal, and the silver badge, being Corporal Betts:—

200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	Ttl.	
Corporal Betts (1st Norfolk)	30	31	31	92
Private Hobbiss, 2nd South Middlesex	28	points;	Sergeant Thurlow, 1st Suffolk, 87;	
and Sergeant Liffitt, Isle of Wight, and Lieutenant Sharpe, 41st Middlesex, 85 each.				

There are three 84's.

The first prize in the Pavilion series on Wednesday was won by Sergeant Gilder, 18th Middlesex, with a score of thirty-five; the second prize falling to Private A. P. Humphry, Cambridge University, the Queen's Prize winner a few years ago. Capital scores have been made in various other competitions, not yet concluded; and there has been good practice at the running deer and at the new torpedo target—the novelty of the meeting.

The remaining fixtures will take place on the following days:—Prince of Wales's and St. George's, Friday, 13th; China Cup for county teams and Belgian Challenge Cup for volley firing, Saturday, 14th; Lords and Commons, 3 p.m.; Albert, Monday, 16th; Queen's Prize and Gold Medal of Meeting, second stage of Albert and Volunteer Cadets, Tuesday, 17th; General Eyre's Army Prizes, and the contest between the Army and the Volunteers for the Donegall Cup, Wednesday, 18th; the grand contest for the Elcho Shield, the Public Schools, the Oxford and Cambridge match, and the Army and Navy second stage, Thursday, 19th; the Mounted Rifle, the Duke of Cambridge's the Dudley, and the Bass, Friday, 20th. It has been determined that this year a United Kingdom team shall compete at Creedmoor (America) for the Centennial Trophy, and, there being no funds at the disposal of the National

Rifle Association for the purpose of defraying the expenses of such team, it is understood that a subscription will be opened with the view of raising a fund for that purpose. Three new prizes are to be given. The most important is one presented by the Rifle Association of Canada, to be held for the year by the battalion to which the highest score in the Grand Aggregate Prize belongs. The value of this last prize has, by-the-way, been most materially increased this year. It is divided among the fifty whose scores in the first stage of the Queen's Prize, the St. George's Vase, the Martin's Cup, the Alfred, the Alexandra, and the Windmill, at 200 and 500 yards, make up the highest aggregates. Hitherto the amount to be divided has been £160, but this year it will be no less than £500—a very notable and handsome increase. The other two new prizes are a rifle given by Messrs. Gye and Moncrieff, of St. James's-street, to be won at the Running Deer; and 100 guineas, in lieu of a billiard-table, given by Messrs. Burroughes and Watts.

Next Sunday's camp sermon will be preached in the morning by the Rev. J. M'Connell Hussey, of Christ Church, North Brixton.

The Duke of Cambridge is to present the prizes on Saturday, July 21, when there is to be no review, but, instead, a Volunteer athletic festival, such as brought the Wimbledon meeting to a close last year.

Several metropolitan Volunteer regiments were inspected on Saturday last.

The 36th Middlesex (Paddington), numbering 1000 men, were inspected in Hyde Park by Colonel Fitzroy, of the Coldstream Guards. The regiment, of whom 845 of all ranks were on parade, under Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon Ives, were in ten companies. After receiving the inspecting officer with a salute, a march-past took place in column, close column, and at the double. A long series of manoeuvres, in which the new formation of attack occupied a prominent place, followed, and the drill was brought to a close by several of the captains and subalterns being tested in their knowledge of handling a battalion and company respectively. The inspecting officer made no address, but was understood to be well satisfied. The ground was excellently kept by the 20th Middlesex and a detachment of police.

Upon the old Exhibition ground, Hyde Park, the London Irish, of whom 815, in twelve companies, assembled under Lieutenant-Colonel Ward, were inspected by Colonel the Hon. Percy Feilding, C.B., of the Coldstream Guards. After the usual reception of the inspecting officer, the regiment marched past, the distances and dressing being good. The drill which followed included the new attack formation, and at its conclusion Colonel Feilding expressed himself well pleased with their appearance and the manner in which they had performed the movements. He also paid them a compliment for the excellent condition in which he found their arms. The ground was kept by the 3rd London. Colonel the Marquis of Donegall was present during the inspection.

The 39th Middlesex (Finsbury) who mustered strongly, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Radcliffe, were inspected in Albany Barracks-square.

At the Lambeth Palace-grounds the 7th Surrey were inspected by Colonel Hyde Page. The corps, in six strong companies, was under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Astley Campbell Smith. After the march past a series of battalion movements, including the new attack formation, were executed very steadily, and each company put through company drill by its own captain. At the conclusion of the inspection Colonel Hyde Page said he was glad to see such an improvement in the appearance and muster of the corps, and should be able to make a very satisfactory report of it to the War Office. Colonel Beresford, M.P., and Lieutenant-Colonel Moseley were on the ground during the inspection.

The Victoria Rifles, under Major Anderson, had their official inspection at their headquarters last week by Colonel Fitzroy, who, in pursuance of his usual habit, did not make any address.

A match was fired for the Inland Revenue Cup at Wormwood-scrubbs last week between the 1 company Queen's Westminster (the holders) and the H company London Rifle Brigade, which resulted in a victory for the latter by 14 points, the cup thus returning to the previous holders.

A match between teams of nine men of the 19th Surrey and 49th Middlesex took place at Esher last week, when the latter were victorious by 29 points, they scoring 596 against 567 by their opponents.

The battalion prize meeting of the 38th Middlesex (Artists') took place at Ealing on Monday and Thursday last week. The first series consisted of ten prizes given from the regimental prize fund, and Privates Bridgman, Downe, and Brock headed the list of winners. The second series was restricted to marksmen, and the prizes consisted of a study in oil, given by the commanding officer (F. Leighton, R.A.), and gifts from Private Oules, A.R.A., Major Busk, Captain Roberts, C. Cattermole, Esq., Lieutenant Wilson, and others, which were won by Private Hay, Private Webb, Lieutenant Spiers, Private Boucher, Sergeant Hart, and Sergeant Rich. On the Thursday Private Hay won the grand aggregate prize and the "Black Jack" for rapid firing. In a series for recruits Private Frapp was the winner; and in a series for second-class shots, Sergeant Horsley. A volley competition was won by B and C companies united against the rest of the battalion.

The athletic sports of the cadets of the

London Rifle Brigade were held last Saturday at the 1st Surrey head-quarters at Camberwell, those of the Hon. Artillery Company also taking place at their head-quarters in Finsbury.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Charles Russell, V.C., late Grenadier Guards, has accepted and been gazetted to the hon. colonelcy of the 46th Middlesex.

A lecture to volunteer officers was given on Monday at the Royal United Service Institution by Captain Hummel, of the St. George's Rifles, on the Discipline of the Volunteer Force.

At the Aberdeen rifle meeting, held during the past week, the following were the winners of the bronze medals of the National Rifle Association, entitling them to compete for the Prince of Wales's prize at Wimbledon this week:—Aberdeenshire, Private Kean, 3rd Company City Rifles; Kincardineshire, Private John Ross, Banffshire; Banffshire, Sergeant G. Wood, Buckie; and Morayshire, Captain Grant, Rothes.

The Royal Agricultural Society opened its show of cattle, sheep, and pigs at Liverpool on Wednesday. In several classes the competition was very close, and the judges were occupied a long time in deciding between the almost evenly balanced merits of some of the animals. The first prize for two-year-old shorthorn bulls was taken by the Duke of Northumberland, and Mr. F. Linton, of Sheriff Hutton, was first for three-year-olds. The Earl of Ellesmere took first prize for agricultural horses; and Mr. W. Wynn, of Stratford-on-Avon, second. The entries of machinery far exceed those of any previous year. A sad accident happened about two o'clock. Whilst Mr. Wilson, the proprietor of the Railway Hotel, Cork, was watching the operation of the patent emery-grinder, the wheel flew into several pieces, one striking Mr. Wilson on the forehead and causing instant death.

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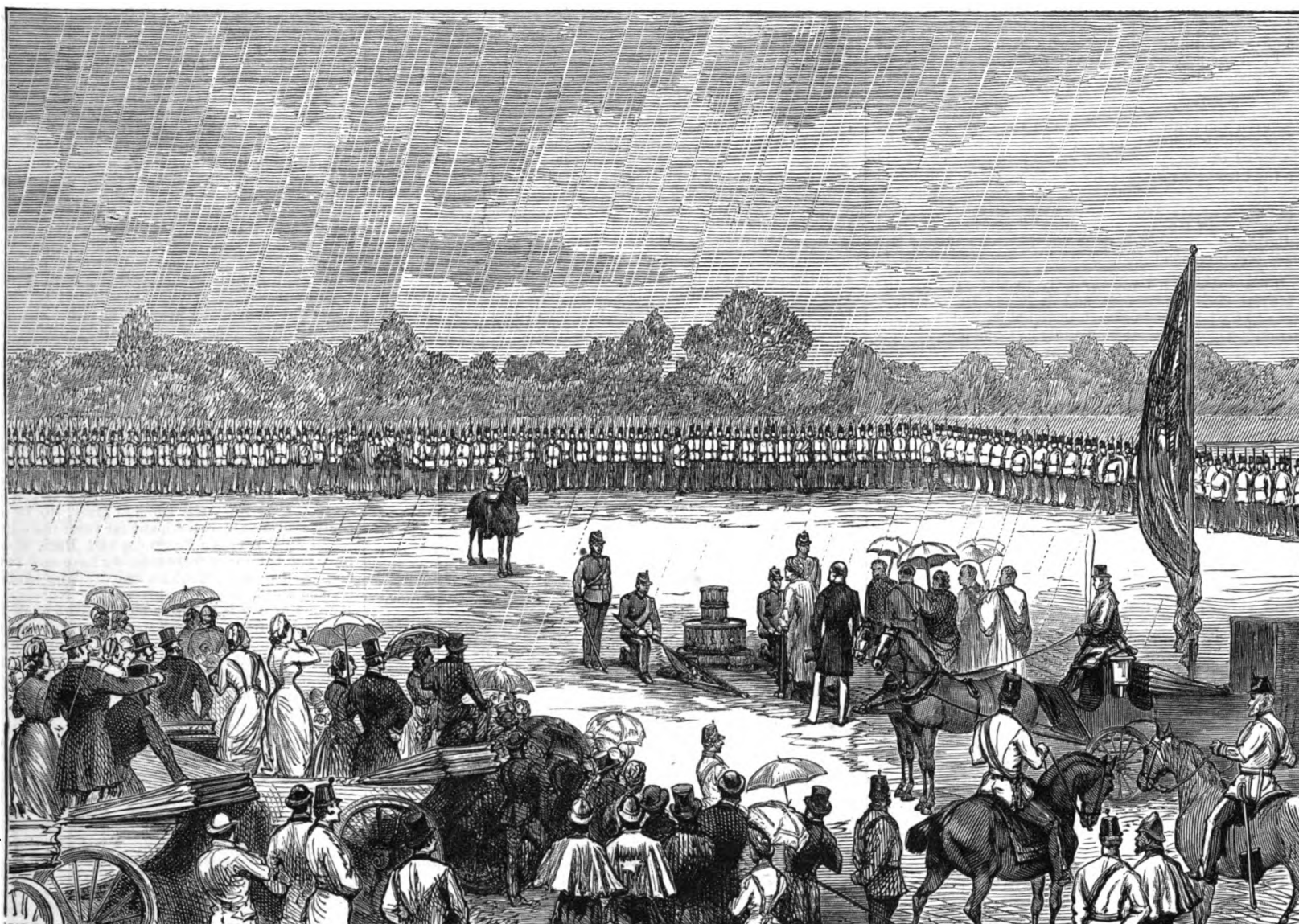
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LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 138, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 138, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1877.



PRESENTATION OF COLOURS TO THE 3RD ROYAL SURREY MILITIA IN BUSHY PARK.



THE WAR: READING WAR TELEGRAMS IN THE NEVSKY PROSPECT, ST. PETERSBURG.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

After "dropping his P.P.C.'s"—is that the correct term for taking leave per visiting card?—to the extent of about 4000 pieces of pasteboard, General Grant has bidden us a temporary farewell. He will return, I hope, with the swallows, next spring. I had the honour, recently, to make one of a party of journalists invited by Mr. J. Russell Young, of the *New York Herald*, to meet the whilom Chief Magistrate of the United States at dinner at the Grosvenor Hotel. There was no speech-making—even the health of the guest of the evening was, at his own particular request, not proposed—but, *en revanche*, the majority of the company "took it out" in tobacco. I did not hear the hero of Vicksburg utter one word; but I noted with glee that "Unconditional Surrender Grant" was the first to kindle a Regalia Imperiale, long, comparatively speaking, as the mast of "some tall ammiral," at which he proceeded to puff so vigorously that the idea of anybody else "puffing" him became absurd.

This joyful portent led me mentally to add a rider to the Arabic proverb (it is not German, and it is not Mr. Carlyle's) which tells us that speech is silver but that silence is golden. Silence combined with a cigar may surely be pronounced a diamond. "Add yet another," I continued, *sotto voce*, "to the catalogue of great men whom I have seen smoking. Napoleon III., George Stephenson, Dickens, Thackeray, Brunel, Bismarck, Winterhalter, John Bright, and now Ulysses S. Grant." "My father," said Mr. Jesse Grant to me, at the Grosvenor (I hope that I am not violating the proprieties by repeating the remark) "smokes all the time." It is surely better to smoke "all the time" than to carry rappee loose in one's waistcoat pocket, and snuff continually, as Napoleon I. did. And it is better, perhaps, *mi fili*, not to smoke at all. By abstaining from tobacco and kindred indulgences, you may live to be ninety years of age;—to survive your friends, your memory, and your eyesight, and live to die, mayhap, in the "infirm" ward of a workhouse.

I have noticed in a good many paragraphs lately the statement that General Grant is the only ex-President of the United States on whom her Majesty has set eyes. It may not, however, be generally known that Queen Victoria's august father, the Duke of Kent, saw and conversed with the First of American Presidents—the man who was First in war, First in peace, and First in the hearts of his countrymen, George Washington. I picked up, some years since, an old print representing one of "Lady" Washington's New-Year's Day Receptions (the wife of the Father of his country was always styled "Lady" by old-fashioned Democrats; and among the guests is a bluff young gentleman in military uniform, who is "figured" in the key to the engraving as "Prince Edward of Great Britain." The Prince, not yet created Duke of Kent, had come from his British American command to do honour to the Cincinnatus of the West.

I see with regret that M. Ernest Griset, the very clever caricaturist and animal draughtsman, is dead. He had in him, seemingly, all the making of a great artist; but, I know not why, he halted after he had passed the threshold of the temple of Fame, and did not penetrate much beyond the vestibule. His touch, when he drew on wood, was somewhat thick and blurred; and that defect may perchance have had something to do with the obscurity and uncertainty which occasionally veiled the humour of his artistic expression. The late Mark Lemon tried him on *Punch*; but Ernest Griset failed to make any very brilliant mark in the columns of that periodical. As a delineator of animals, preferably wild ones, M. Griset was, on the other hand, unquestionably powerful. I remember—it must be at least sixteen years ago—buying for a couple of shillings, in a "shop no bigger than a birdcage," near Leicester-square, a drawing of a dead lion in chalk, lightly underlaid with water colour, which was simply superb. Nor Wolf, nor Zwecker, nor even Briton Rivière, could, I think, have made a more forcible sketch. But a sketcher the poor gentleman remained.

The *New York World*, and not I, must be responsible for the statement that Dr. Schliemann has been so terribly lionised during the fashionable London season, now happily drawing to a close, that, on being pressed by a distinguished American lady portrait-painter, authoress, actress, and lecturer, to give her a sitting he was unable, through stress of invitations, to fix any hour less untimely for the purpose than five in the morning. So at five a.m. the Doctor arrived at the lady's studio. He was in full evening costume, having just come from the Duchess of Sennacherib's "small and early," which had begun at 2.30; but he found the fair artist in a pink ball-dress trimmed with *bouillonnés*—is that the word?—of white tulle. She likewise was a votary and a victim of fashion, and had been up all night.

A little query concerning Homer, Dr. Schliemann, if you please. What is the "correct card" of the seven cities which claimed to have given birth to the Father of Poetry? Laugh not at my ignorance. I do not often consult Lemprière—to whom, according to the reviewers, the wretched modern journalist is indebted for all the classical allusions in which he ventures to indulge;—but happening the other day to turn up Dr. Lemprière's diverting compilation, I stumbled on the lines with which, I suppose, most people are familiar:—

*Smyrna, Chios, Colophon, Salamis, Rhodes, Argos, Athens,
Orbis de patriâ certat, Homere, tui.*

If the lines be familiar to all, why quote them, you may ask. I do so for this reason. In a collection of ancient Greek saws and sayings which I purchased at Athens last January I came on the following:—

Hepta poleis marmotto sophen dia risan Homerou: Smyrna, Chios, Kolophon, Ithakê, Pylos, Argos, Athenai.

Who substituted Ithaca and Pylos for Salamis and Rhodes, or vice versa, and which is the correct version of this ancient "we are seven?"

There died at Peerless Point, Lake George, U.S.A., on June 25, Robert Dale Owen, the remarkable son of a more remarkable father. He was the eldest son of the noted Robert Owen, the Socialistic Reformer and founder of the colony of Utopia—I mean of New Harmony—that strange Communitistic phalanstery which came to such signal grief on the banks of the Wabash, in the State of Indiana. Robert Dale Owen, who was born at Glasgow in 1801, and educated in Switzerland, became an American citizen, and, what is more, an American of the Americans. He was at one time a member of Congress, and subsequently served the Republic as U.S. Minister at Naples. In this country and in Spiritualist circles Mr. Owen will be chiefly remembered as the author of that queerest of books—only one out of a mass of Spiritualistic literature which he produced—called "Footfalls on the Boundaries of Another World." I will not say that he was mad. I am too mad myself to risk recrimination by accusing my neighbours of craziness; but I may hint that Robert Dale Owen was assuredly a very odd personage. One of the oddest things he did was to believe in the existence of the "bogus" spirit "Katie

King," to repudiate her, and then to believe in her again. Why not? I have an old silver watch which I gave over (after believing in it for a long time) as an arrant impostor ever so many years ago. But, lo! my old watch has lately taken to keeping capital time, and I have again begun to believe in it.

The minutest item of typographical lore may be of interest just now, when the star of William Caxton is in the ascendant at South Kensington. I found the other day, in (of all places in the world) Pierce Egan's "Book of Sports," the statement that the late Mr. John Bell, one of the proprietors of the *Morning Post*, of "a fashionable morning newspaper called *The World*, and the founder of *Bell's Weekly Messenger*, was the first English printer who introduced the round or short s into all the papers published by him. At a venture I opened a volume of the *Examiner* for the year 1809, and one of the *Literary Panorama* for the same year, and in neither work could I find any instance of the use of the long s (ſ) at the beginning or at the end of words; so that if Mr. Bell did introduce this reform, his example must have been speedily followed by other printers. On the other hand, in a mouldy little duodecimo, an account of the Popish plot, printed in 1681, I find the long ſ in abundance; and I likewise discover it at so late a date as 1784 in a volume of Dr. Maty's *New Review*. An unconscionable number of years seem to be required before we consent to move, but when we once begin, we move with a vengeance.

Mem.: The Editor of Mr. Bell's *World* was, so says Pierce Egan, "the high-minded and dashing Captain Topham." Where did the Captain dash, and to what height did his mind attain?

Suffering last week from a slight attack of intermittent but chronic stupidity, I said that Mr. Eugene Schuyler was one of the best-hated "Europeans" in Turkey. Everybody knows that Mr. Schuyler is an American, a descendant of one of the oldest Dutch families in the State of New York. I should have said that he was one of the Franks whom the Ottomans detest most cordially. It fortunately happens that I am able to mingle with the apology for my blunder my heartiest congratulations to the distinguished American diplomatist, who was married on Thursday, in Paris, to Miss Gertrude King, of New York.

It is not a genteel, it is not an elegant, and it is scarcely a grammatical expression to say that you have been "struck comical;" yet such is precisely the kind of mental concussion which I experienced at reading in one of the *Gazettes des Modes* for July that there was some probability of odd gloves being worn by ladies during the seaside season. Odd gloves! Such an announcement does not strike you dumb; it does not strike you with horror. It only strikes you comical. If the new fashion be really introduced, I shall at once demand its extension to my own sex. Men who smoke in the open air, and who are continually fumbling in their pockets for money to pay cabmen, rarely wear more than one glove; the other is kept dangling or crumpled up, but it does not get so soiled as the glove which is worn. Thus, if a gentleman glove-wearer has exercised thrift, and has saved each residuary *handkerchief*, he should after, say, twenty years' experience be the possessor (allowing him a pair of gloves per week) of 1040 odd gloves.

G. A. S.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE WAR.

The passage of the Danube by the Russian army, first at Braila and Galatz, to Matchin in the Dobrudscha, on the 21st ult., and five days later, on the 26th and 27th, at Simnizta,



PLAN OF THE COUNTRY BETWEEN ERZEROUH AND KARS.

nearly opposite the Bulgarian town of Sistova, furnishes the subjects of our principal illustrations in this Number. The crossing at Braila, sketched by one of our Special Artists from Ghetchet, at the entrance to the Matchin channel, on the Bulgarian or Dobrudscha shore of the Danube, is represented in the large Engraving which forms our Extra Supplement. The Engraving that occupies the two middle pages of our whole sheet is from a sketch, taken of course by another Special Artist, of the Russians crossing at Vardin island, just below Simnizta; and the town of Sistova, on the opposite bank, is shown to the right hand. One of our Artists on the Turkish side has contributed the sketch of a night scene in the beleaguered town of Rustchuk, with the Turkish soldiery lounging or sitting beside their watchfires in the street, when they were in hourly expectation of a Russian attack. But no such attempt has yet been actually made at that part of the Danube, and the active operations at Rustchuk have been confined to a merciless bombardment from the Gurgevo batteries across the river. There is also to be mentioned the sketch of a halter-skelter

flight of Turkish irregular cavalry, or Bashi-Bazouks, from the town of Nicopolis, when that place was threatened by the Russians at Turnu Magureli, simultaneously with their capture of Sistova. The situation of these and other towns, frequently named in recent accounts of the military operations, will be perceived by a glance at our Map of the central parts of Bulgaria, from Rahova down to Oltenitza and Turtukai, including a space of 150 miles from west to east, and ninety-five miles from north to south. The reader should look for the River Yantra, which flows northward to join the Danube some little distance below Sistova. He will observe that the Russian march through Bulgaria now lies from Sistova up the course of this river; and the most recent conflicts have taken place at Biela, or Byela as it stands in our map, where the Turks endeavoured to stop their advance, notwithstanding which opposition they have established themselves at Tirnova (Turnov or Trneva), the ancient Bulgarian capital. The names "Zimnizta" and "Nikopoli" in our map, as drawn by a German geographer, differ slightly in mere orthography from those current in the English newspapers; but this will not cause any difficulty in understanding what places are meant. The present map does not extend so far east as the Dobrudscha, of which region a separate map has been given in our Journal. One or two less important incidents of the campaign in the Danubian provinces are represented in other sketches by our Artists at the Russian head-quarters. The Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia, Commander-in-Chief of the Army, accompanied by Prince Charles of Roumania and his Princess, is seen looking on at a peculiar entertainment, the Rouman national dance of "the Hora," performed in costume by young ladies and gentlemen of that country. Another sketch, of not so agreeable a character, shows the guard escorting a few camp spies and camp thieves from the Russian army, to be confined in the State prison at Vacaresti, not far from the city of Bucharest.

In Asia, between Erzeroum and Kars, where the Russians have not been very fortunate, we have now two Special Artists employed with the Turkish army. The sketches that appear on the front page of this week's Number were taken at Baiburt, which is half way on the road from Trebizond to the city of Erzeroum. They show a great bustle of Turkish military preparations; but the portrait of Ferik Pasha, a Circassian chief, a reputed son of the famous Schamyl, may perhaps be more interesting to our readers. Schamyl, from 1824 to 1859, was the unconquerable champion and leader of his countrymen in their desperate struggle against the Russian Empire, till he became a captive at St. Petersburg, and made his submission to the Czar. We are not so well informed of the personal history of Ferik Pasha.

Our sketch map is intended to illustrate the operations of the Turkish and Russian forces in Armenia since the 12th ult. On that day Mukhtar Pasha, in command of the Turkish centre, occupied a fortified camp at Zewin, or Zivin, to the west of the Soghanly Dag. His force consisted of eighteen battalions, one squadron, twenty-four guns, and 1200 Circassians. The right wing of the Turks, under the command of Mahmoud Pasha, guarded the passes over the Kose Dag. Khorassan was held by a battalion and two guns, whilst at Delibaba, and in advance of it, were fourteen battalions, with twelve guns, three squadrons of cavalry, and 400 irregulars. The left wing of the Turks, under Rashid Pasha, had occupied Olti, after its evacuation by the Russians. It consisted of eight battalions, two regiments of cavalry, six guns, and 1200 Circassians. Smaller detachments of troops held Koprikoi, Hassankale, and the Deve-boyun Pass, on the road from Khorassan to Erzeroum, and the Girje Boghaz to the north of that town, which was occupied by six battalions with forty-eight guns.

The Turkish centre at Zivin was attacked by the Russians on the 26th ult., but maintained its position, and the Russians slowly retired in the direction of Kars. On the 30th the Turks left their intrenchments, and, proceeding very cautiously, followed the retreating Russians. On the 7th inst. the Turkish head-quarters were at Karahamza (twenty-one miles from Kars), and the advanced guard at Begli Ahmed (thirteen miles from Kars). The Turkish right suffered a defeat at Dagha (Tahir) on the 16th ult. They fought again, more successfully, on the 20th, 21st, 22nd, and 23rd; and finally succeeded in forcing the Russians to retreat in the direction of Bayazid. Zeidikan, Alashgerd or Toprak kala, Karakilissa, and Uch Kilissa (Surp Ovhanes, or St. John's Monastery) successively fell into the hands of the Turks; but on the 7th inst. the Russians appear to have made a successful stand at Ipek and Mesyn Gedik, to the north-east of Diadin, and not far from the Russian boundary. In the mean time, a column of Russian troops had left Erivan for the relief of Bayazid. On the 6th inst. it arrived at Igdir, seventy miles north of that town. The Russians, who are stated to have engaged the Turks to the north of Bayazid, probably belonged to this corps, and not to the retreating column of General Tergusakof.

A review of the more recent operations of the war, during the past week, and some additional details, will be found in another page.

THE THIRD ROYAL SURREY MILITIA.

We give an illustration of the scene in Bushey Park, in the afternoon of yesterday week. Her Royal Highness Princess Mary of Cambridge, Duchess of Teck, accompanied by the Duke of Teck and attended by Lady Caroline Cust and Colonel Greville, presented new colours to the 3rd Royal Surrey Militia. The consecration ceremony was performed by the Bishop of Winchester. The colours having been handed to Princess Mary, she presented them to Lieutenants Morier and Waters, who received them kneeling. Her Royal Highness expressed her belief that, should ever the necessity arise, the regiment would know how to defend their colours. Later in the afternoon Colonel Stringer and the officers of the regiment entertained the Princess Mary at a déjeûner in the Drill-hall, Kingston-on-Thames.

Mr. Gainsford Bruce, of the North-Eastern Circuit, has been appointed Recorder of Bradford.

We have news from Capetown by telegraph from Madeira to June 10. The only important piece of intelligence transmitted is the statement that war has broken out between the two powerful native chiefs Papur and Secundi, who reside on the north-eastern boundary of the Transvaal.

The address voted by the Servian Skupstchina to the Speech from the Throne has been presented to Prince Milan by a deputation of the House. It expresses the approval of the Servian people of the Prince's views concerning the necessity of concord and circumspection under present circumstances. The address further states that the nation relies hopefully on the patriotic vigilance of the Prince, and has full confidence in the Government.—Prince Milan has conferred the gold cross of the Takovo Order upon Mr. William Collingridge, in acknowledgment of services rendered during the Tuko-Servian war. Mr. Collingridge was the first English surgeon upon the Servian field.

NAMES AND THINGS.

People are always talking of the Good Old Times; and other people are always contradicting them, and pointing out that of all names this is the one which least expresses the nature of a period much worse than the present. Yet the word remains, and is used, probably, as much now as in those days, once new, which seem to us the oldest thinkable—days when, as the Americans say, "Adam was a little boy." The old times are, as they have always been, the good times—the present age the age of iron, the past the age of gold—and those other good times for ever "coming" have, very evidently, never come.

But, if the epithet is misapplied, its very misapplication is one proof of the superiority of the past over the present—for in those bygone days, at least, they gave things their right names, and knew what they meant by every word they used. The venerable father of our race, just mentioned, when he christened the animals allowed no confusion among them—he would have been as astonished as the French classicist to hear the heroine of Victor Hugo's play address her lover as "son lion, puissant, et généreux;" and we may be quite sure that he did not, like the affectionate bridegroom in *Punch*, even during the honeymoon, call his Eve a "plump little partridge."

Nowadays, how entirely we have changed all that! All trades, professions, arts, have mixed and muddled their terms so that it is almost impossible to tell the meaning of any noun apart from its context. To take a most obvious instance from ordinary conversation—if I overhear the one word "donkey," how many legs am I to infer that the animal spoken of possesses? So with other common words—magazine, report, leaf, trunk: their figurative meanings have almost swamped their literal and natural sense, even among ordinary matter-of-fact people. But when we come to high art—to the region of poets, painters, musicians, and, above all, critics, of the latest schools—where are we? What would a plain-sailing farmer, or an intelligent Scotch mechanic, or, let us say, Dr. Johnson, make of people who called a thing a "pizzicato movement in E flat minor," when it was really a sketch of the tops of poplars?—or a "septette in chrome," when it was a little dirty-brown picture of nothing in particular?—or a "sepia study of moonlight," when it was a tune on the piano with no tune in it?

These things seem nothings, almost; but they have their significance. Names tell what things are in the eyes of the people who named them; and that is information worth having. More than this, they tell *who* named them—and therefore, probably, who knew most about them. We take the titles of our made dishes from the French—and so tacitly admit the supremacy of their cookery. They talk of grooms, of studs, of "le sport"—it was we who taught them to breed horses and to ride, especially the former. In philosophy we derive all our terms from the clear and beautiful language of those earliest thinkers of Greece whom modern culture has scarcely yet surpassed; and even musical Germany yields, by adopting all its names and phrases, to Italy the first fresh spring of melody, and even of harmony, simple but profound and stately.

And in like manner when names are not clear they betray the namer's weakness—when commonplace, his want of poetry; when too startling, his want of solid power. One can tell in what respect periods of literature have been strong, in what defective, by the titles their writers gave to what they wrote. We have no plays now as poetical as Shakespeare's fairy comedies—have we any titles like the "Midsummer Night's Dream?" Our dramatists like short, telling names, which look well on playbills—so we have "Caste," "Dreams," "Alone," titles good and suggestive enough, but of a far easier suggestiveness than, for example, "Every Man in his Humour," "A Woman Killed with Kindness," or "A New Way to Pay Old Debts." So with our novelists; see the immediate change from Richardson to Fielding—"Pamela," "Clarissa," "Sir Charles Grandison," giving way to "Joseph Andrews," "Tom Jones," "Amelia." These again are quite different from Scott's, with their ring of historical romance; from Dickens's, generally chosen from the fantastic side of the commonplace; and from those of the novelist perhaps most read at the present moment, Ouida—generally to be defined as unintentional but exquisite burlesque.

Our poets' titles have their epochs, too. In the "Augustan age" everything bore the livery of a sham classicism; the Dunciad, the Rosciad, dozens of entirely unpoetic manuals intended to resemble the Georgics, and swarms of satires not at all like their models, Juvenal's—these, followed not long after by elegies claiming descent from Ovid, tell even the reader of a catalogue how far had departed, for the time, the originality on which we English pride ourselves. Then came a period chiefly of pure romance; then our greatest living poet set the fashion of old British titles and stories; and we are now in the full swing of a revival of names—and songs to correspond—from old Italy, old France, old Germany, Greece; from everywhere, indeed, except the England of to-day. Let us hope that this, too, will soon pass away, and that England will be, to quote a very different age's poet (not Shakespeare: Colley Cibber), "herself again," healthy and complete.

But there is a class of names of which at present I have said nothing. All names of books, pictures, plays are supposed to describe more or less exactly the things to which they refer; but there are names quite arbitrary, given merely for convenience—for example, the names of streets. Of old, indeed, there was generally some reason even in the christening of these. East-street, Northgate-street, Little Church-street, the Strand have their meanings and have been useful; but the dozens of King-streets in London, its three Regent-streets (of which one has, for convenience sake, been quite lately renamed Regency-street), its Piccadilly, and its Great St. Thomas Apostle have no more geographical value than the Belindas-villas or Simpson-esplanade of the suburbs. Why they were named as they are one does not know; one can only wish, in a good many cases, that they had not been. The monotony of streets newly made, in particular, is often not only annoying but troublesome. The want of originality in the London street builder is really astonishing; having used up the name of every saint and every county—I have counted five Gloucester-streets, and I daresay there are several more—and made most of our victories do duty over and over again, he seems to have sat down in despair and given it up.

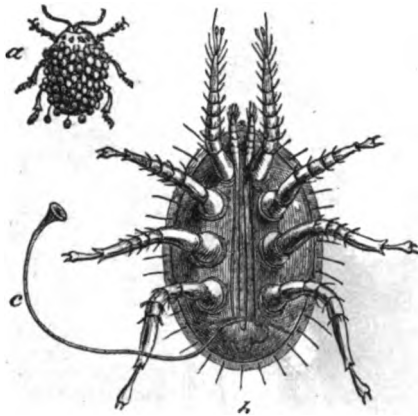
Why? Look at the French. They improve the minds of their children and the tempers of their hackney-coachmen at the same time by giving their streets—in addition to the names of provinces and saints, whom they do not neglect—a most astonishing variety of souvenirs of great men of all kinds and of all countries. They have the Rues Lord Byron, Newton, Jenner, Franklin, Robinson (in compliment to De Foe, I verily believe); Van Dyck, Velasquez, Leonardo da Vinci, Titian, Balzac, Corneille, Chateaubriand, Voltaire; any number of memorials of men whom in England the State too seldom honours in any way. Then there are more poetic names—the avenue of the Elysian Fields, the Alley of Swans, the Street of Birds, the Street of the Abbot of the Sword, the Boulevard of

Mount Parnassus. We laugh at these, no doubt; but they are in many ways better names than our quiet respectabilities of Gloucester and Chester, Euston and Cavendish—they are distinctive, they strike one, and are remembered; they make the children that play in them think sometimes, and ask questions, and that is good; and they keep, in an odd little immortality, great names which would otherwise have been forgotten.

And in this last respect, as in so many others, the name is the thing. We never really remember a thing without remembering the name we knew it by; if we do not think of a name often, we do not think of the thing to which it refers. That names should be good ones, should really define the things to which they are given, and that we should know exactly what they mean, is of importance in greater matters than the building of streets—or even the painting of pictures and writing poems.

AN INSECT ALLY.

The Colorado beetle, just now so much dreaded by the agriculturist in Europe as well as in North America, where its actual ravages have been experienced in past years, was represented in one of our Illustrations given last week. There is, we are happy to announce, a certain more diminutive insect, the Uropoda Americana, which makes it a special business to plague the Colorado beetle to death. It is a matter of common



THE COLORADO BEETLE'S ENEMY.

justice that we should recognise this natural ally of our interests against the noxious "potato-bug;" and the Uropoda has therefore now a place among our Illustrations, on a highly-magnified scale, copied from the *Toronto Globe* of February last. This insect was first described by Professor Riley, the American naturalist, from specimens found in Ohio, and afterwards at Poughkeepsie, in the State of New York. It is a parasite which fixes itself on the beetle externally, and pierces its hard covering. This Uropoda belongs to the family of Acarina or mites, and is nearly akin to a well-known European species, the Uropoda vegetans. It is about the size of a small pin's head, broadly oval in shape and depressed, the body in one piece, somewhat tough in the back, and of a yellowish brown colour. It has a peculiar faculty of attaching itself to its victim by means of a thread-like filament that issues from the anus, or posterior part of the body. Professor Riley has ascertained that this filament is really excrementitious, with a flattened disk at each end, by which it adheres both to the mite and to the beetle. It is merely a fragile thread. But the Uropoda is armed also with a special implement for penetrating the beetle's hard case. This consists of a pair of extensible limbs, each terminating in a bifid claw, somewhat resembling that of a lobster. These weapons, when at rest, are drawn back to lie between the legs, just under the skin; but, when the Uropoda means to use them, are brought close together and stretched out, along its own length, reaching beyond the head. The Illustrations engraved represent, first (a), the Colorado beetle, of its natural size, attacked by the Uropoda; secondly (b), a ventral view of the Uropoda, greatly magnified, showing its long piercing tools drawn up between its legs; and, thirdly (c), the excrementitious filament by which it sticks to the unlucky beetle.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Of this establishment there is little to say, repetition performances prevailing during the short remainder of the season, which will terminate with the end of next week. During last week "Romeo e Giulietta" was given, for the first and only time this season, Madame Adelina Patti's admirable performance as Juliet having again given special effect to M. Gounod's music, particularly that of the love scenes; above all, to the balcony duet with Romeo and that with her lover in the fourth act. The encore of the waltz-aria, "No, no, non ti vo," in the first act, was due to the singer rather than to the music. Since Madame (then Mdle.) Patti's first appearance in this character, in 1867, her performance has gained much in dramatic intensity, and it is now such as could scarcely be paralleled by any other lyric artist of the day. Signor Nicolini was the same efficient Romeo as in previous representations of the opera, the cast having included also, as before, Mdle. Bianchi as Stefano, Signor Cotogni as Mercutio, Signor Graziani as Capulet, Signor Sabater as Tybalt, Signor Bagagiolo as Friar Lawrence, Signor Capponi as the Duke, &c.

The other performances of last week consisted of "Il Barbiere di Siviglia," "Santa Chiara" (for the second time), "Rigoletto," "Guglielmo Tell," and "Lohengrin."

The last novelty of the season will take place this (Saturday) evening, when "Le Vispe Comari di Windsor," will be produced, being an Italian adaptation of Otto Nicolai's "Die Lustigen Weiber von Windsor."

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

"Lohengrin" was given, for the first time at this establishment, on Thursday week, with one important feature of the cast the same as in the performances of the opera during Mr. Mapleson's occupancy of Drury Lane Theatre, where it was brought out in 1875. The Elsa of Madame Christine Nilsson was again a charming realisation of the poet and the composer—Wagner's operas all exhibiting him in that double capacity. Madame Nilsson's delivery of Elsa's dream, the soliloquy at the balcony, and following duet with Ortruda, and the heroine's share of the duet with Lohengrin in the bridal chamber, again manifested the artist's special gifts and requirements with marked effect. Madame Marie Roze filled the part of Ortruda, as on several previous occasions, in the absence of Mdle. Titens from indisposition, a change that was again necessitated on Thursday by the serious illness of the last-named artist. Signor Fancelli was

the Lohengrin for the first time, and he declaimed the music with great effect, particularly the address to Elsa, the farewell to the Swan, the defiance of Telramondo, and the various passages in the great duet between Lohengrin and his bride. Another change from former casts was the assignment of the part of the King to Herr Rokitsansky, whose resonant bass voice gave good effect to the music of the character, especially the prayer, "O sommo Dio." The very important part of Telramondo was again admirably rendered by Signor Galassi, and Signor Franceschi was efficient as the Herald. The choruses were mostly well sung, and the scenic and stage effects, dresses, and appointments, are very good.

The fifth appearance of Mdle. Etelka Gerster took place on Saturday last, when she repeated her performance as the heroine in "Lucia di Lammermoor," and made as strong an impression as that produced on previous occasions, including her first assumption of this character on Tuesday week, as already noticed.

The last morning performance of the season took place on Wednesday, when "Don Giovanni" was given, with a strong cast, including Madame Christine Nilsson as Donna Elvira, Madame Trebelli as Zerlina, Madame Marie Roze as Donna Anna, M. Faure as Don Giovanni, Signor Tamberlik as Don Ottavio, and Herr Rokitsansky as Leporello.

The eighth appearance of Mdle. Etelka Gerster is announced for Tuesday next, as Elvira in "I Puritani"—her first performance of the character here.

The performances to be given for the benefit of Mr. Mapleson at the Crystal Palace, on July 21, will possess special interest, the most eminent artists of Her Majesty's Theatre being announced to appear, in an afternoon concert, and in opera (in the theatre) in the evening.

The Philharmonic Society closed its sixty-fifth season on Monday evening, when the orchestral pieces were Herr Joachim's "Elegiac Overture," composed in commemoration of the German dramatic poet, Heinrich von Kleist; Mendelssohn's symphony in A minor (the "Scotch"), and Weber's "Jubilee Overture." The instrumental selection was completed by two effective solo performances—Beethoven's piano-forte concerto in C minor, by M. Joseph Wieniawski; and Vieuxtemps's "Ballade" and "Polonaise de Concert," for violin, by Mdle. Marguerite Pommereul; the lady having appeared in sudden replacement of Herr Wilhelm, in consequence of his indisposition. Miss Catherine Penna and Mr. Santley were the vocalists. Mr. Cusins, the conductor, was warmly received on the close of the eleventh season of his tenure of the office.

Performances of operas in English are still being given at the Alexandra Palace. For Thursday, "The Bohemian Girl" was announced, with Madame Cave Ashton, Miss Palmer, Mr. George Perren, Mr. George Fox, and Mr. R. Temple, in the principal characters.

M. Rivière's Promenade Concerts at the Queen's Theatre are continued with success; frequent changes of programme maintaining a variety of interest.

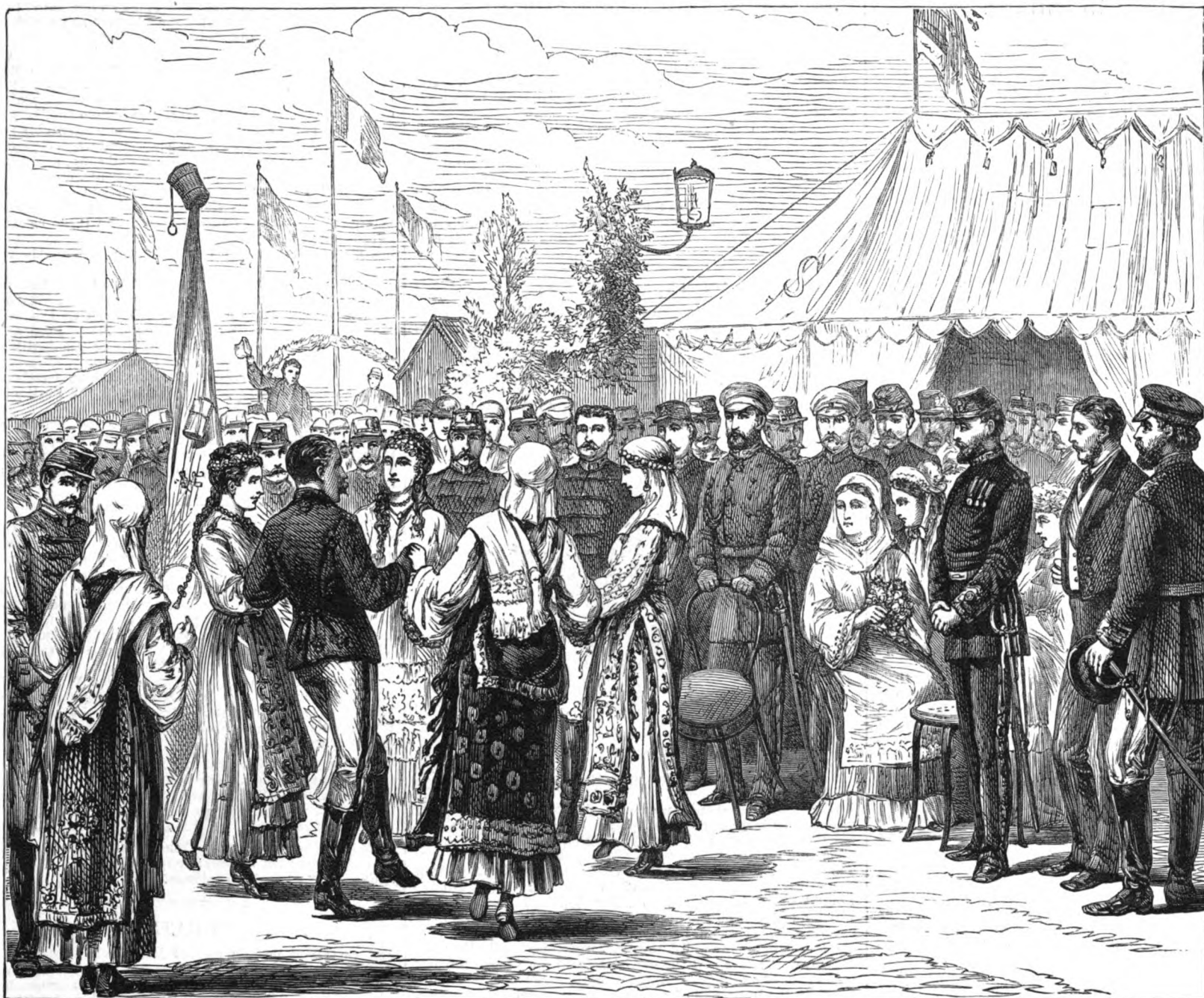
THEATRES.

The successful performance of Miss Bella Pateman as Lady Audley has justified the management in continuing the representation. The piece is succeeded by a petite drama, being an adaptation of "Le Luthier de Cremona" under the title of "The Violin Maker of Cremona," in which Mr. Henry Neville has dealt rather freely with the work of M. François Coppée, produced in the middle of last year at the Théâtre Français, a production remarkable for its delicacy, and now favourably received by the Olympic audience. The story may be briefly told. Filippo and Sandro are apprentices to an old violin player, Ferrari, and rivals for the love of his daughter Giannina (Miss Gerard). Ferrari is an enthusiastic old man, and promises his daughter to that one of her lovers who shall win the prize for the best violin at a forthcoming competition. The lady's affections are turned towards Sandro as the best-looking of the two young men, for Filippo is deformed, but, despite of his hunchback, is a person of superior genius, and confident of succeeding in the approaching trial. He boasts, indeed, to the lady in assurance of his future triumph, and gives her an example of the powers of his instrument. She listens, and weeps, for she loves Sandro, whom now she feels certain that she is about to lose. Notwithstanding that Filippo aims at self-sacrifice, and gives Sandro an opportunity of substituting one violin for the other, the result indeed is that Filippo triumphs. But he uses his triumph generously; he presents to Giannina the golden emblem of his victory, and then unites her hand with that of Sandro, bidding farewell at the same time to Cremona. Mr. Henry Neville himself sustains the part of the moral hero with signal pathos and ample effect. The other characters in the piece are adequately supported, particularly that of Sandro by Mr. Forbes Robinson.

Miss Glyn began on Tuesday evening at her residence, 13, Mount-street, a new series of readings from Shakespeare, beginning with "Antony and Cleopatra," to be followed on Friday morning by "Macbeth," "Hamlet," "The Merchant of Venice," "Romeo and Juliet," "Measure for Measure," and "King John," will occupy the ensuing fortnight. The excellence of Miss Glyn's highly artistic readings will, we hope, ensure their extensive popularity.

Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's representations close this evening, but will be resumed on Oct. 1 at St. George's Hall.

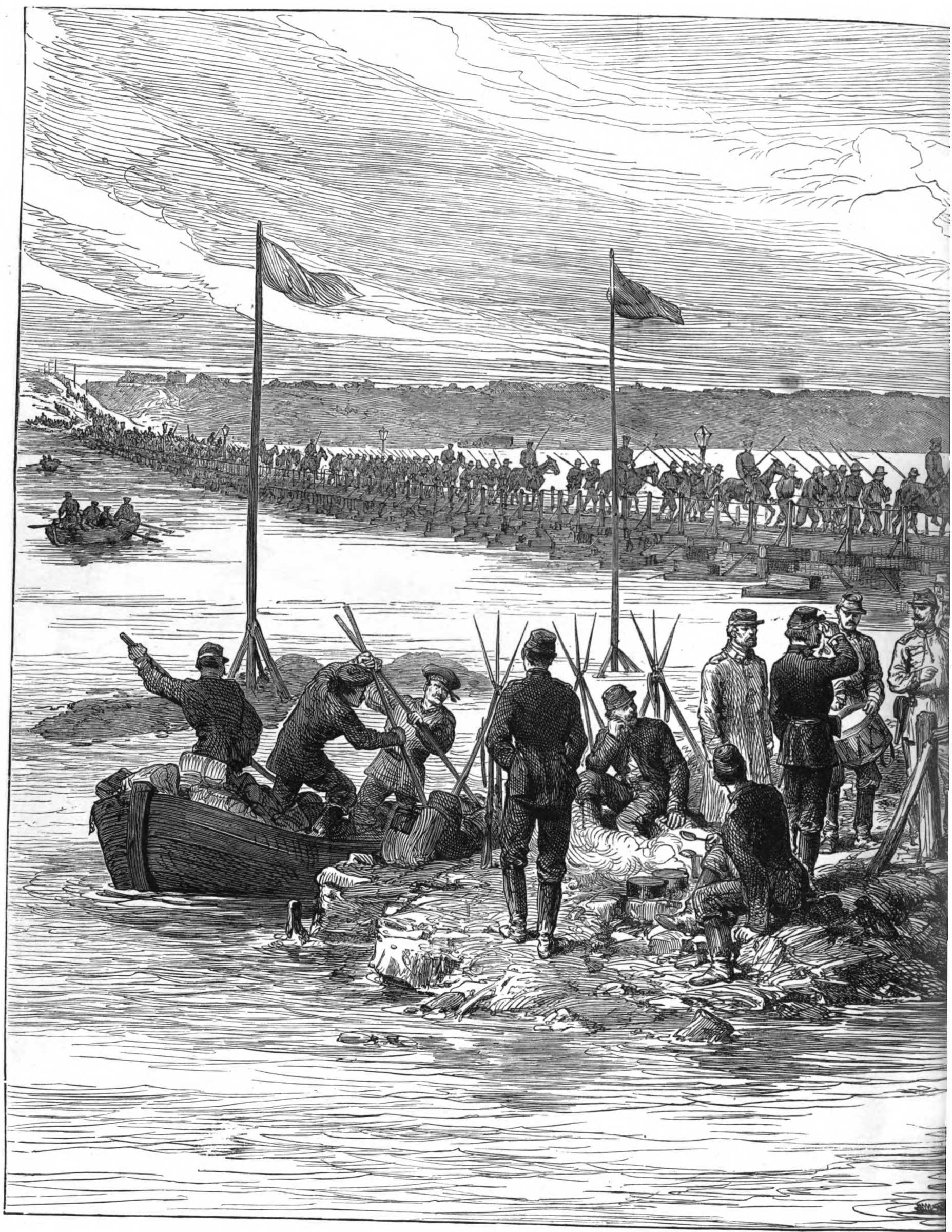
The Pan-Presbyterian Council met in the Free Assembly Hall, Edinburgh, on Monday, under the presidency of Principal Caven, of Canada. The subject of discussion was the Unbelief of the Present Day, and papers were read by the Rev. Dr. Patton, Chicago, the Rev. Dr. M'Cosh, Princetown, and the Rev. Dr. Watts, Belfast. In the afternoon—the Rev. J. A. Campbell, Geelong, chairman of the council, presiding—resolutions were adopted pledging the Conference to encourage measures for the sanctification of the Sabbath and the suppression of intemperance as a means of promoting spiritual life. The Earl of Kintore presided in the evening, when the subject of the addresses delivered was the Reformed Churches of the Continent.—The closing sittings of the Council were held on Tuesday. At the morning meeting—Dr. D. R. Kerr, United States, presiding—the subject of Presbyterian Literature and the Use of the Press was discussed, and a committee was appointed to inquire as to the available materials for a general Presbyterian history. Dr. Knox, Belfast, took the chair in the afternoon, when a debate took place on the Christian Training of the Young, and the extension of the system of public schools was recommended to the churches. At the meeting held in the evening the Rev. Dr. Adams was chairman. An address to the Queen was adopted; and, thanks having been voted for the hospitality which the members had received in the city, the council was closed with devotional exercises.



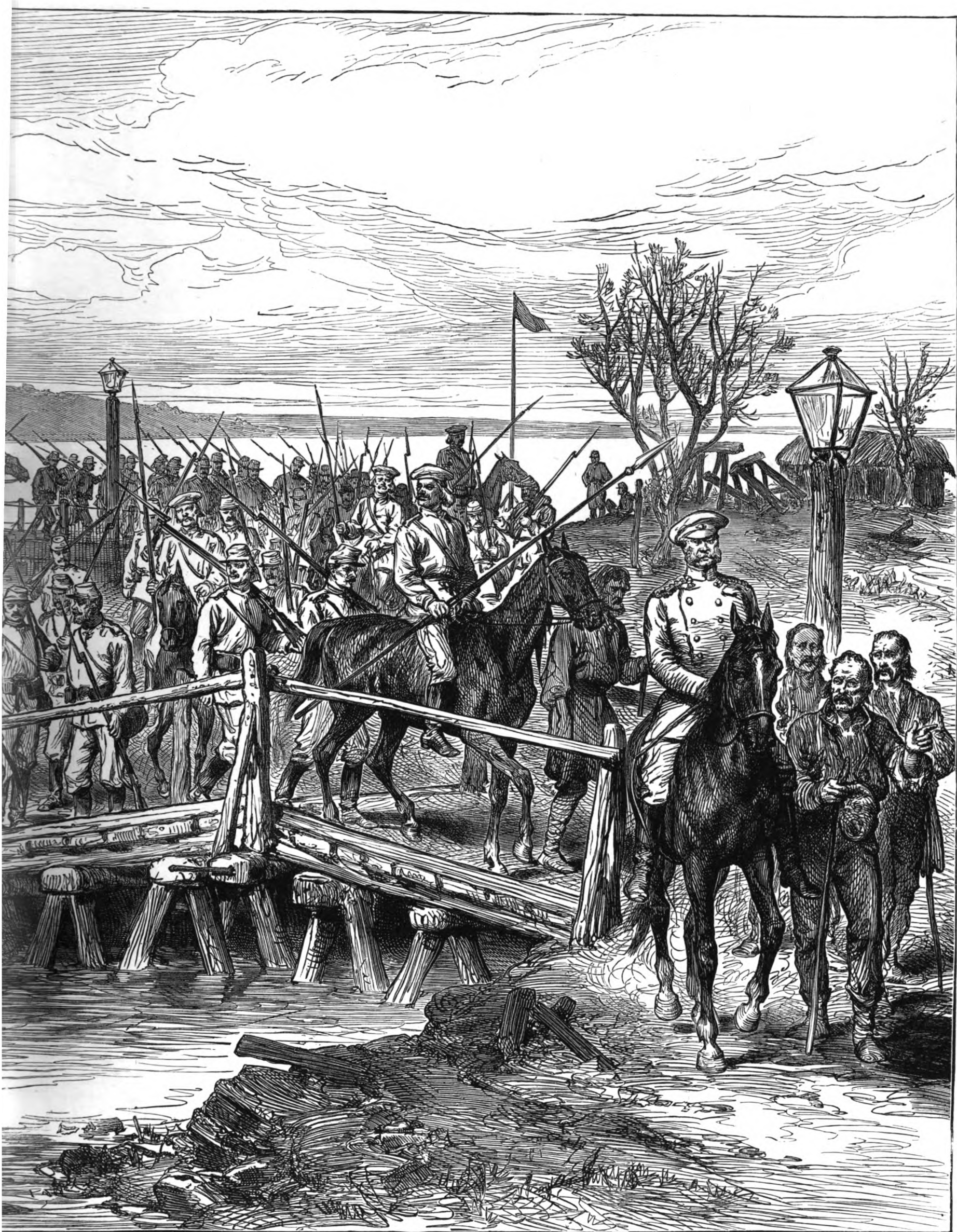
THE WAR: ROUMANS DANCING THE "HORA" BEFORE THE GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS AND THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF ROUMANIA.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



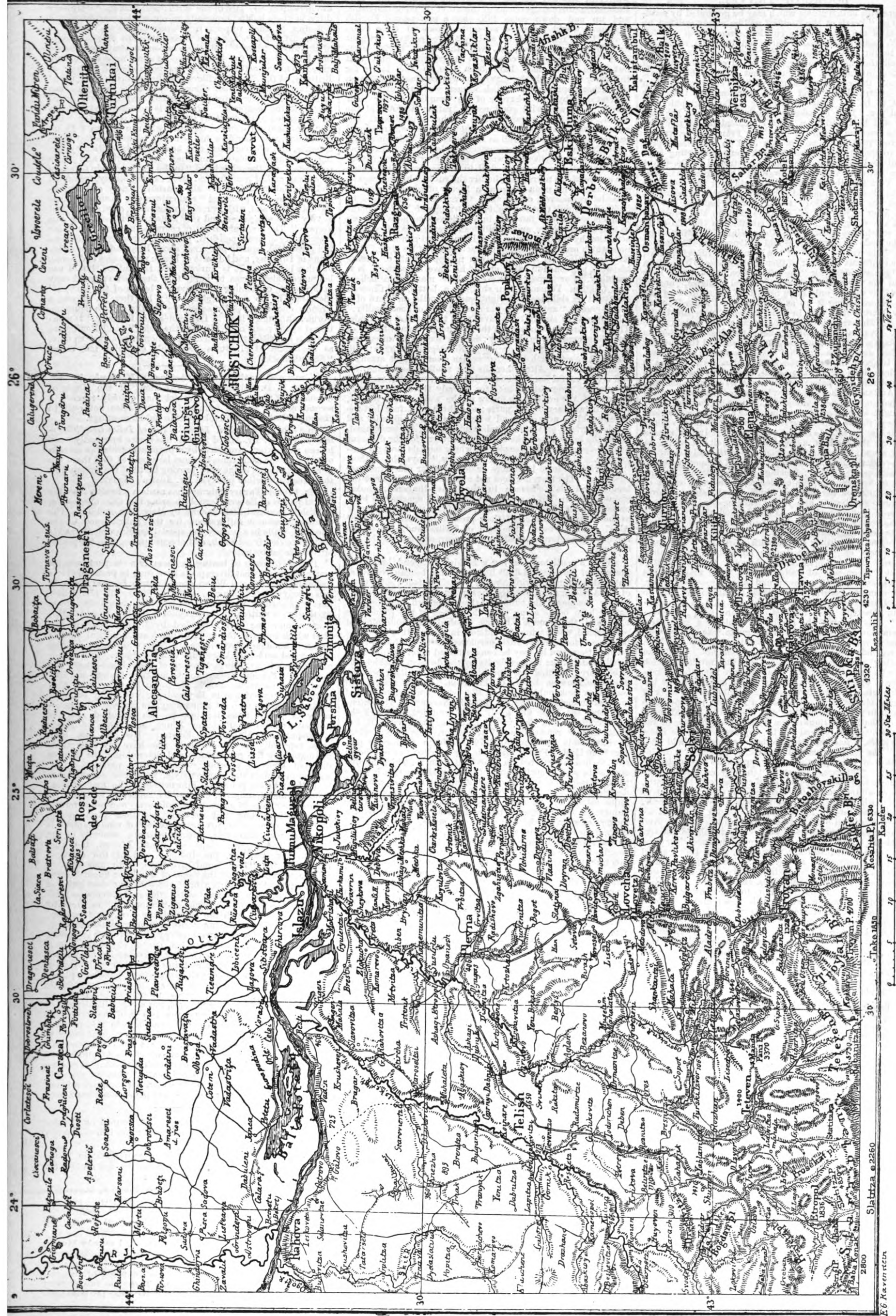
NEW DOCK-HOUSE OF THE EAST AND WEST INDIA DOCK COMPANY, IN BILLITER-SQUARE.



THE WAR: PASSAGE OF
SKETCHED FROM THE BULGARIAN SIDE



THE DANUBE AT BRAILA.
BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



THE WAR: MAP OF BULGARIA AND THE DANUBE BETWEEN RAHOVA AND TURTUKAI.

BOOKS OF TRAVEL.

The agreeable anticipations which may be generated by recollections of "Pearls of the Pacific" will be amply satisfied by a perusal of the large volume entitled *Across Central America*, by J. W. Boddam Whetham (Hurst and Blackett), an author whose bright and pleasant style invests with a singular charm all that he has to give, and he gives a great deal of interesting information. In the present instance his purpose is to make the reader acquainted with "a country not often visited by travellers," and likely, therefore, on that very account, to be the better subject for his facile, graphic, and graceful pen. If it be asked where that country is, the best answer will be found in a brief statement of the route by which he travelled. Starting from San Francisco, he arrived, in October, 1875, at the port of San José de Guatemala, proceeded to the city of Guatemala, took some interesting trips eastward and westward, and, having returned to the direct line, continued his travels northward by a good road to Coban, in Alta Vera Paz, then by an Indian path over the mountain ranges to Rio de la Pasión, and so by canoe to the neighbourhood of what has been called "the mysterious Lake of Peten." Hence, after a journey of six days through the forest, he reached the village of Tenosique, situated on the Rio de la Pasión, which here becomes the Usumacinta; and thence, by canoe, he made his way to the island of Carmen, in the Gulf of Mexico. He visited some of the wonderful ruins scattered over the continent thereby; of them he professes to have given only a "general idea" for "the information of those who have not read the important works on Central America," and he says, "If my readers only know as little of the subjects of this volume before taking it up as I did before I started on my journey, I trust they will in some measure be repaid by its perusal." That trust is well founded and pretty certain to be realised. A painful interest attaches to San José de Guatemala as the place where "a drunken commandant had the audacity to imprison and flog a British Consul a few years ago;" but, as that is about the only interest that attaches to it, one is glad to leave it as quickly as possible, and follow the author to spots associated with more pleasant memories and more amusing scenes. And among those spots may be counted a road upon which the author encountered a troop of Indians going to market and saw a sight which recalls to mind, after a grotesque fashion, the nursery rhyme concerning the lady who "shall have music wherever she goes." Let it be premised that Indian women move along the road at a jog-trot, and emit the while "a peculiar sound, something between a whistle and a grunt," and the reader's mind will then be prepared to appreciate the ludicrous aspect of the following picture:—"One woman amused us very much. She carried an open-work basket of fowls and ducks on her back, on which was also slung a baby; in her arms she bore a fine young sucking-pig, and on her head was a tray of tortillas; as she jogged along the baby cried, the porker squealed, and the poultry made noise enough almost to drown her own grunting." The places, or the chief places, where the author fell in with marvellous ruins, presenting traces of "ancient Indian civilisation," are called respectively Quiché, Copan, and Palenque. Of the first it is said that "fragments of walls, two or three massive piles of stones and cement, a tower and a well-preserved floor, also of cement, constitute the ruins; but every part so destroyed and overgrown with brushwood that it is impossible to imagine the original structure with any certainty." As regards the history of Quiché, a great deal of information was vouchsafed by a guide who was so very much more voluble than trustworthy that it has not been considered advisable to publish his statements. Of Copan the author very truly observes that the mystery which envelops its ruins "detracts in some measure from the absorbing interest which a known history would impart, but at the same time gives a charm to these unintelligible monuments of a departed civilisation." Opinions will differ, perhaps, as to the extent to which the mystery and the charm are enhanced in the estimation of Englishmen by the fact that one of the monoliths, "which proved to be engraven with the finest hieroglyphics," has on its pedestal, "carved in bold characters," the familiar inscription of "J. Higgins." In his description of Palenque the author approaches the borders of eloquence. "Picture," he says, "the city as it must have been; the massive houses painted and covered with ornaments, the temple altars decked for sacrifice, the terraces and steps crowded with the plumed and fantastically-dressed people, and the streets thronged with busy life. Look at it as it is; a series of shattered hulls lost in a forest ocean. . . . And concerning the strange race of beings who inhabited the city how little is known! Who they were and whence they came is mere conjecture; whether they went, when they quitted their homes, is wrapped in mystery. They disappeared as completely as did the blind *Edipus*, when he wandered into the sacred woods of the *Eumenides*, and was never heard of or seen again." It is but fair to the author to say that he indulges only a little in this vein; and a little of it, employed as he employs it, is not only tolerable to the reader, but also creditable to the writer. Enough, it is to be hoped, has now been said to set readers inquiring after a most agreeable and a not unprofitable book. It may be added, perhaps, without offence, that a map and an index, or at any rate the former, would have looked well and done well at the end of the volume as a set off to the two pretty illustrations at the commencement, and would have been an acceptable aid in reading.

English schoolgirls and their parents and guardians are hereby strictly charged to beware how they make acquaintance with a book called *Through Norway with Ladies*, by W. Mattieu Williams, F.R.A.S., F.C.S. (Edward Stanford), for, so sure as they read it be but the preface of the work, the girls will be all agog to be off to Norway for a trip, and the parents and guardians will be equally anxious to follow or accompany them on the pretext of looking after them. Everybody else is strongly recommended to lose no time in becoming personally acquainted with a volume which, to say nothing of the interesting nature of its contents, is, what with its numerous and excellent illustrations, its map, its appendices, and its index, an instance of extraordinary completeness. The author, if general testimony be worth anything, hit the mark with his publication of "Through Norway with a Knapsack;" and it is probable that he will have made a still more palatable hit in the case of "Through Norway with Ladies." What the author and his convoy of ladies accomplished in what he is pleased to term "merely a school-girls' holiday trip" is really prodigious. It cannot be better summarised than it is in the words of his own preface. "We scaled the northernmost limits," he says, "of Arctic Europe, and sailed through the Arctic Ocean to the Russian frontier; this portion of our journey within the Arctic circle extending over nearly two thousand miles. We fraternised with the Laplanders, 'assisted' at the milking of the reindeer, and at the blubber peeling and cutting up of huge Arctic whales; and altogether enjoyed experiences of Arctic life and scenery that but lately were open only to the hardest and most adventurous of travellers. In the southern overland portion of our trip we hired about two hundred and fifty strange horses and an equal number of strange vehicles,

with still stranger rigging to represent harness; the ladies themselves drove six sevenths of these over the mountain roads, and up and down some hills that a professional English coachman would refuse to attempt. Some of these ladies never held reins before, and yet we escaped without breakdown or collision, or even the most trivial accident." It might be considered ungallant to hint that but little credit may have been due to the ladies for the safety with which the expedition was conducted, although the author's opinion of English women was evidently raised a great deal by the behaviour of his "pupils" during their travels. He was, with good reason, rather nervous, at the outset, about the responsibilities he had undertaken; but he is "now quite convinced that English ladies can travel and endure hardship just as well as Englishmen." This conviction leads him into a digression concerning ladies, their luggage, their dress, and concerning women and their rights in general. Indeed, he digresses a great deal in various directions during the course of his narrative, whether the subject he discusses be as cognate to his main theme as a theory of glacial formation may be considered, or as alien therefrom as one would be inclined to think that the rights and wrongs of Italian organ-grinders would be. But even in his digressions he is amusing as well as instructive, and conciliates his readers' good-will and attention by the unflagging sprightliness and genuine heartiness which are the prevailing characteristics of his style. If he have a fault, it is that he misses no opportunity of puffing his work published in 1856; and if he have a weakness, it is credulity. For surely only a credulous man could believe that Château Yquem at four shillings a bottle, and Château Lafitte at six shillings and eightpence a bottle, on board of a steam-packet, "are what they are named, and of good quality." His appendices should be received with the liveliest gratitude. They are three in number: in the first he gives an estimate of travelling expenses in Norway; in the second he discourses about "the existing and projected Norwegian railways;" in the third he sets forth the "Norwegian steam-packet arrangements for 1877." Altogether, he has made a very delightful and a very useful book; but the delight is somewhat modified by gloomy prognostications; for already there are signs in Norway of the evils which follow in the wake of the tourist, who brings money in his purse; and there is a fear lest the time should be near at hand when primitive hospitality and manly courtesy and sturdy independence will be exchanged, under the influence of the English sovereign, for the different qualities so commonly conspicuous where tourists most do congregate. "On all the leading highways," says the author, "the stations have lost more or less of their old farmhouse character. The traveller does not now share the supper of the bonder and his housemen in the heavy-timbered, smoke-stained kitchen, but is provided with special apartments built on purpose for his accommodation, and fitted up as luxuriously as the ideas and means of their present proprietors admit." Alas! poor Norway! The fate of Switzerland, sold to the foreigner for several months of the year, appears to be her destiny.

When a gentleman, having a holiday to spend, looks over the map of Europe and finds little of it that he can regard as untrodden ground, having already "seen the faded splendours of the Alhambra and watched the sun set over Holy Moscow;" having "explored the ruins of Athens, Pompeii, and Rome;" having been borne along upon the waters of the Rhine, the Elbe, and the Danube; having climbed the mountains of Switzerland, and having "wandered in many cities," he may be excused for feeling a little perplexed as to whither he shall go for a tour, and he may be congratulated upon having extricated himself from his perplexity by the decision to which the public are indebted for the little volume entitled *Scenes of Travel in Norway*, by J. C. Phythian (Cassell, Petter, and Galpin), a book published with the benevolent intention and hope of inducing "many to visit Old Norway." The intention and the hope are likely to be gratified, although the book contains but few pages, and the pages contain but little that is remarkable. The author, it appears, arrived at Christiania on June 5, 1876, "after a favourable passage from Hull." From Christiania he proceeded to Kongsberg; and thence he started in search of scenery, which he discovered in such quantities and of such excellence that it seems to have been too much (as well it might) for his powers of description. And at the end of his tour he was, apparently, quite sated; for he says farewell "to the country where enjoyment has abounded, but without any desire to remain longer, or go over the same ground again. We have had enough for the present, and are satisfied." This bears witness to the spirit of contentment in which the author took the rough with the smooth, though he shows indications of very much preferring the latter. Of striking adventures he does not seem to have had a great many; he certainly met a ladies' school making an excursion in a valley, and he certainly played croquet on a "gravel inclosure," but he escaped on both occasions without a scratch. Indeed, he himself seems to be so conscious of having but a tame story to tell that, few though his pages are, he has devoted some of them to reminiscences of former, rather more eventful, experiences. However, the tourist goes out to see the glories of nature; and, so far as they are concerned, the author's remarks are most enthusiastic. "The description of a journey in Norway," he says, "is an anthem of praise, as it cannot be anything else, for there is beauty, either prominent in the foreground, or peeping from behind, during the whole time. The grand and the picturesque meet the traveller every moment, from that when he puts his foot on shore, and bid him welcome to the scenery of fairyland." He also supplies some useful little scraps of information touching modes and expenses of travelling in Norway.

Whoever is bent upon some kind of trip would do well to consult the pages of *Through Brittany*, by Katharine S. Macquoid, illustrated by Thomas R. Macquoid (Daldy, Isbister, and Co.), to judge from what appears in the first volume, which treats of South Brittany. Perhaps one might easily dispense with the greater part of the introductory chapter, wherein there is a quantity of historical and antiquarian lore, calculated to appal rather than encourage the ordinary holiday-maker; but for the many pretty illustrations, for the map, for the "list of distances," for the "index for travellers in South Brittany," at the commencement of the volume, and for the general index at the end, every reader will, no doubt, be profusely thankful, feeling how much advantage is to be derived from one and all, and how greatly to be regretted were the omission of a single one. Be it noted, on the authority of the "index for travellers," that "the best places to stop at and make excursions from are—Vannes, Auray, Carnac, Quimperlé, Quimper, Pont Aven, and Douarnenez;" and let it be further noted, on an equally good authority, that the pleasantest, though not the cheapest, way to reach Vannes is by Paris, Chartres, Le Mans, Angers, Nantes, St. Nazaire, Guérande, Le Croisic, St. Nazaire again, and Redon. It is well known that the Bretons boast of their own nationality, as distinct among the peoples of France, and this fact invests them with peculiar interest. The traveller is duly warned that "at first sight the Bretons appear cold, sullen, and repelling;" that

"they are sadly addicted to drink," thereby resembling other dwellers upon the face of the earth; and that they "are very dirty in their habits, especially in out-of-the-way districts," differing, in that respect, from other people who could be mentioned, who do not keep their uttermost dirt for "out-of-the-way districts." Still, those out-of-the-way spots should not be neglected, for there, it would seem, must one chiefly expect to find something "of the strange habits and customs of Brittany, of the almost idyllic charm that seems to hang about their lazy, happy, outdoor village life, with its merry-making and dances, and the never-failing ballads and tales, or the weird music of the bagpipes." But it is not everybody who is recommended to try Brittany; that country is not for "the common-place self-centred traveller, who can put up with no discomfort, who sacrifices his sense of beauty to a fastidious appetite, and who considers that he asserts his position by asking the unsophisticated innkeeper for luxuries and extra comforts." On the other hand, "to the real pilgrim in search of new ideas, and of peaceful and often rugged beauty, freshness, and originality, and, above all, constant variety and amusement," there are promised "real enjoyment, clean and comfortable beds, and, with scarcely an exception, good simple food at very moderate prices, and very honest and fair-dealing innkeepers." The descriptions are, of course, written in the author's popular style, neat, polished, pleasant, attractive; and there is a great deal, equally of course, about Bertrand du Guesclin, Anne of Brittany, and all sorts of heroic personages and heroic or other legends. It is curious that the author should use language which seems to imply that there is no printed copy of Froissart containing the famous "battle of the thirty;" there may be no such English copy; but there is, or was, a French one most easily accessible in the British Museum. Pornic, although "it is in La Vendée, not Brittany," is mentioned as the scene of "Fifine at the Fair;" and Pouliguen, which is in Brittany, has literary distinction of a modern date, as the scene of M. Jules Sandeau's charming tale called "Seagull Rock."

A manual, entitled *The Chairman's Handbook*, by Mr. Reginald F. D. Palgrave, Clerk-Assistant of the House of Commons (Knight and Co.), which has quickly reached a second edition, will be found of great service not only to chairmen, but to all who take part in public meetings.

In a short poem called *Leszko, a Tale of Polish Grief* (Chapman and Hall), Mr. Alfred Austin has shown how badly even he can write when prompted by a purpose outside the domain of art. At the same time, it must be admitted that there are some fine passages in the work, proving that not the ungainliest theme can altogether paralyse Mr. Austin's vigour.

Mr. Francis Turner Palgrave has made a selection from the lyrical poems of Robert Herrick, bearing the title *Chrysolina*, published in a neat little volume by Macmillan and Co. The compiler's name is full warrant for the judiciousness of the selection, while in a preface the special qualities of Herrick's poetry are clearly set forth, and obscure passages in the poems are elucidated by notes.

Persons desirous of having by them, in a compact form for ready reference, what divers poets have sung in praise of divers scenes in England and Wales, should obtain *Poems of Places*, in two clearly-printed volumes, edited by Henry W. Longfellow (also published by Macmillan)—of which the concluding piece, by-the-by, is written by the compiler of the last-named work.

A volume has been published by Messrs. Chapman and Hall which treats of the most brilliant and beautiful kind of things in a manner that will be satisfactory to readers desiring correct and authentic knowledge of the subject. The author of this book is Mr. Edwin Streeter, of New Bond-street, and its title is "Precious Stones and Gems, their History and Distinguishing Characteristics." He is qualified by more than thirty years' experience in the trade, as well as by scientific study in this branch of mineralogy, to instruct the generality of people upon it; but he has consulted also the learned treatise of Professor Kluge, and those of Major Beaumont and Mr. James Forster. His aim has been more especially to furnish those who have any interest in distinguishing the genuineness and determining the value of different kinds of precious stones, with a practical guide, written in a plain and popular style, to precise acquaintance with the needful points of information. The first section, historical and descriptive, has a wider range, as it discourses of precious stones in general, their discovery and use in former times, their finding and working, and their place among objects of commerce. An entire section of nine chapters is occupied with diamonds, giving separate accounts of the different species—the Cape or South African, the Australian, the Brazilian, the Indian; and of the coloured diamonds, the "bort" and carbonado, with anecdotes of celebrated gems, and of the value of rough or uncut stones. The third section presents a brief yet sufficient description of each of the really precious sorts; those of aluminous composition, which bear the name of "corundum," as the ruby and the sapphire; with the emerald, the opal, the turquoise, and several others. Among stones of inferior value, but available for ornaments, which next occupy Mr. Streeter's attention, are the amethyst, agate, carnelian, garnet, chrysolite, jasper, topaz, malachite, and a dozen besides, their chemical ingredients and their crystalline structure being noticed in each instance. His notice of amber should, as it appears to us, have been placed in the later section of his work, among the fossils and organic remains which are used as gems, though amber is not an animal product, like coal and pearl, but a vegetable deposit of resinous gum. The antiquary, not less than the naturalist, will find a vast amount of curious anecdote in this pleasant volume, which has been compiled with much diligent research. If the Goldsmiths' Company should act upon Mr. Streeter's good advice by opening their great collections to public view we shall have further occasion to consult his book. It is illustrated by some finely coloured plates, photographs, and engravings, by which last, in particular, our comprehension of the details of form, in crystals and cut gems, is rendered easy.

At a meeting of the Edinburgh Town Council on Monday it was unanimously resolved to confer the freedom of the city on General Grant.

One of the most popular places of amusement in Liverpool, the Rotunda Theatre, was destroyed by fire on Monday morning, only the outer walls remaining.

A Convalescent Home has been erected, at a great expenditure, by Mr. H. W. Ripley, M.P., in a prominent position, overlooking the valley of the Aire, at Rawdon, near Leeds; and the Marquis of Salisbury has undertaken to perform the opening ceremony, in October next.

The Dunmow flitch trial is to be presided over by Mr. W. Tegg, the publisher, who has consented to act as judge on the occasion. The trial will be held in the Dunmow Townhall on the 23rd inst., and the jury will be composed of an equal number of bachelors and maidens. There are two married couples as claimants. The festival is to be under the patronage of Mr. Harrison Ainsworth.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR T. S. WESTERN, BART.

Sir Thomas Sutton Western, second Baronet, of Rivenhall, Essex, J.P. and D.L., honorary Colonel Essex Rifles, and M.P. for Maldon from 1857 to 1865, died on the 19th ult. He was born Oct. 7, 1821, the elder son of the late Thomas Burch Western, Esq., of Tattingstone Place, Suffolk, who succeeded to the Rivenhall and Felix Hall estates of his cousin, Charles Callis Western, Lord Western, Nov. 4, 1844, and was created a Baronet Aug. 20, 1864. Sir Thomas, whose death we record, succeeded his father May 30, 1872. He married, Feb. 3, 1848, Giulietta Romana, eldest daughter of Sir Edward Manningham-Buller, Bart., M.P., and by her (who died Sept. 20, 1850) leaves an only child, now Sir Thomas Charles Callis Western, third Baronet, born Aug. 29, 1850.

SIR A. RUMBOLD, BART.

Sir Arthur Victor Raoul Anduze Rumbold, sixth Baronet, died at Florence on the 16th ult. He was born July 24, 1869, the only son of the late Sir Arthur Carlos Henry Rumbold, Bart., Colonel in the Imperial Ottoman Army, by Helen Eliza, his second wife, eldest daughter of E. Hopewell, Esq., and succeeded to the title at his birth, being a posthumous son. The baronetcy devolves on his uncle, Sir Charles Hale Rumbold, seventh Baronet, born Oct. 12, 1822.

MR. HAWKINS.

John Heywood Hawkins, Esq., of Bignor Park, Sussex, died on the 27th ult., aged seventy-four. He was eldest son and heir of John Hawkins, Esq., of Bignor Park, graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and was called to the Bar.

In 1830 he entered the House of Commons as member for St. Michael's, and distinguished himself in a very eloquent speech during the Reform discussions of the period. He was afterwards M.P. for Tavistock and Newport, and finally retired from Parliament in 1841.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SPENCER PERCIVAL.

Lieutenant-General Spencer Percival died on the 5th inst., in his sixty-first year. He entered the Army in the Coldstream Guards in 1837, and sailed with the brigade of Guards for Canada in April, 1838, after the outbreak of disturbances in that colony, returning in December, 1841, on promotion. He served with the Coldstream Guards in the Crimean campaign from April 8, 1855, including the siege and fall of Sebastopol, for which he had received the medal and clasp and the Turkish medal. He became Colonel Nov. 28, 1854; Major-General, Nov. 9, 1862; and Lieutenant-General, Oct. 25, 1871.

MR. OWEN.

The New York papers announce the death, on the 24th ult., of Mr. Robert Dale Owen, at the age of seventy-six. He was the eldest son of the late Mr. Robert Owen, and was associated with his father in many of his attempts to carry out practically the social theories which he advocated. Mr. Owen was a voluminous writer on a variety of subjects, and took an active part in American politics on the Democratic side. He was twice elected to Congress, and in 1833 President Pierce appointed him *Chargé d'Affaires* at Naples. From 1855 to 1858 he acted as United States Minister at the same Court, and, after travelling for a short time in Europe, returned to America in 1859. When the Civil War broke out he strongly supported the cause of the Union, and in 1864 published a work against slavery. In his later years he became a believer in spiritualism, and published several works on the subject, the best known of which is the book entitled "Footfalls on the Boundary of Another World."

The following deaths are also announced:—

Thomas Heberden, M.D., on the 8th inst., aged seventy-five.

George Cooper, Esq., F.R.C.S., J.P., on the 23rd ult., in his eighty-fifth year.

The Rev. John William Calcott Berkeley-Calcott, M.A., on the 24th ult., aged fifty-five.

Henry Compton, Esq., of Manor House, Hants, on the 5th inst., aged sixty-three.

The Rev. Hugh Welman Helyar, Rector of Sutton Bingham and Beer Hackett, on the 25th ult., aged eighty-four.

John Clark Marshman, Companion of the Star of India, of Serampore, on the 8th inst., in his eighty-third year.

Frederick Wells, Esq., of Davenport, Toronto, late Lieutenant-Colonel commanding first battalion Royal Scots Regiment, on the 4th inst.

John Halsey Law, Esq., a senior Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and a magistrate for Cambridgeshire, on the 3rd inst., in his sixty-eighth year.

Emily Anne, Lady Cuppage, widow of General Sir Burke Cuppage, K.C.B., and fourth daughter of the late General Sir John and Lady Emily Macleod, on the 26th ult.

The Abbé Santini, the celebrated mathematician and astronomer, for many years Professor of Astronomy at the University of Padua.

Harriet, Lady Abdy, wife of Sir Thomas Neville Abdy, Bart., on the 8th inst. Her Ladyship was second daughter of Rowland Alston, Esq., of Pishobury, Herts.

Charles Scott, M.D., C.B., Inspector-General of Hospitals, Hon. Surgeon to Her Majesty, late of the 32nd Light Infantry, on the 9th inst., aged seventy-four.

Janet Lucretia Wallace, Lady Fairlie, daughter of the late John Wallace, Esq., of Cessnock and Kelly, and widow of Sir John Cunningham Fairlie, Bart., of Robertland and Fairlie, on the 25th ult., at Mabie House, Kirkcudbrightshire.

Mary, Dowager Lady Boynton, widow of Sir Henry Boynton, ninth Baronet, and daughter of Captain Gray, on the 26th ult., aged ninety. Her Ladyship's grandson is the present Sir Henry Boynton, Bart.

Martha, Dowager Lady Miller, widow of the Rev. Sir Thomas Combe Miller, Bart., of Froyle, Hants, and eldest daughter of the Rev. John Holmes, of Bungay, on the 28th ult., aged seventy-six.

The Rev. Dr. John S. C. Abbott, at New Haven, Connecticut, on the 17th ult. He was the author of a number of historical and other works, which have had a large sale in the United States. Dr. Abbott, who was born in 1805, was educated at Bowdoin College, where Mr. Nathaniel Hawthorne and Mr. Longfellow were his classmates. Some of his works were written in conjunction with his brother Jacob, who is the author of a large number of popular books for the young.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

T W (Liverpool).—The games are very acceptable, and shall have early attention.
N F (Oldham).—You are mistaken in supposing that variations of White's moves which are contingent upon Black's defence are distinct solutions of a problem.
H M P (Plymouth).—A check on the first move of the solution of a four-move problem does not necessarily detract from the merit of the composition. Much depends upon the combination of which the check forms or should form, a part.

St J E (Temple).—1. Alexander Macdonnell, the great competitor of Labourdonnais, died in London, in September, 1833. All the games between these players that were recorded appear in Mr. Walker's "Chess Studies."

QUESTIONS OF COMPARISON.—Your problem embodies a very pretty conception, but it is much too simple in construction. We should require your name and address before publishing any contributions; the law is inexorable on that point.

H R G (Clement's Inn).—The games shall be examined. Thanks.

PROBLEMS RECEIVED FROM CARL EGERT, R Hammond, and J Thurstay.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1739 received from Coppiapino, H Stevenson, J W S, S and B, and Louis K.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1740 received from W N Payne, Carl Egert, H Stevenson, J W S, Louis K, R G E, Atalanta, B Wilson, Henry H, and H G H.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1741 received from H B, A Bournot, W S B, J de Honteyn, B H Brooks, Cant, W Lesson, B S Stone, Simplex, R Roughed, Only Jones, Trison, J Williams, Tally ho, W Alston, N E D, R T King, E Worsley,

T Edgar, L Burnett, C R Kimore, M Rawlings, S Threlfall, F G V N Brock, St J E, D Leslie, S Adams, A Mackenzie, B Parkinson, G Reeves, H Stansfield, L G A, Leonora and Louis G Wright, W Dutton, S and B, R W Robson, G Foubreke,

Queen of Connaught, E Kannon, Paula's Root, N H Hastings, W Cowell, J F Spier, T W Hope, J Lyndford, T R J Robin Gray, M Ross, P Hampton, N Powell, F W, Mechanic, H Burgher, Black Knight, W Nelson, A G R, Americaine, Long Stop,

J Wentone, L S H, Tippet, Harrovian, Littlego, S Western, W Lee, Cos, Highway Institute, Red Ink, Coppiapino, E L G, Chaitzenham, Carl Egert, Emile Fran,

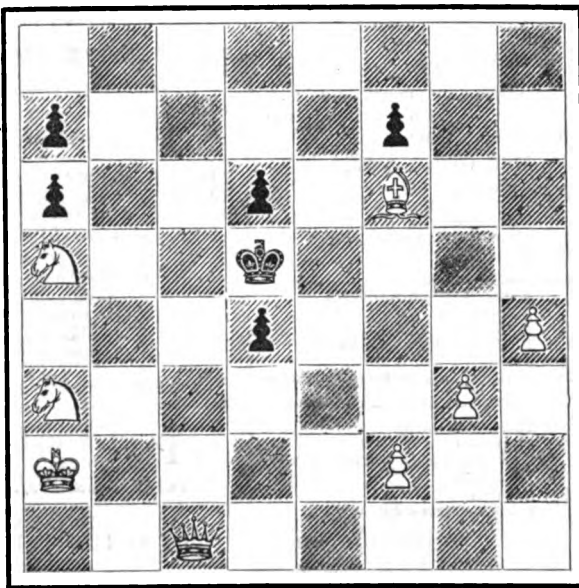
N Fish, H Beumann, T Isaac, B Levy, G H V, E H V, A Little Boy Damiano, H Stevenson, A Chapman, Woolwich Chess Club, S P Vulliamy, East Marden, and H M Prideaux.

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.
1. R to K 2nd Q to K Kt sq 8. R to K B 8th Any move
2. R to Kt 8th B to B 3rd 4. Mate accordingly.

PROBLEM No. 1745.

By the Rev. W. Lesson.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

BLINDFOLD CHESS.

The following is one of the Games played simultaneously *sans voir* by Mr. BLACKBURN during a recent visit to Bury St. Edmunds.

(Philidor's Defence.)

WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. C.)	WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. C.)
1. P to K 4th	P to Kt 4th	18. B to Kt 4th	B to Kt 2nd
2. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q 3rd	19. P to K B 4th	P takes P (en pas.)
3. P to Q 4th	P to K B 4th	20. P takes P	Q to K B 2nd
This old-fashioned line of play is decidedly inferior to that which follows			
4. P takes B	Kt to K B 3rd	21. P to K B 4th	R to Q Kt sq
5. Kt to B 3rd	Kt takes P	This move appears purposeless; but there does not seem to be much resource in Black's game in any case.	
6. P takes Kt	P takes Kt	22. Q R to K sq	P to Q Kt 3rd
7. Kt to Kt 5th	P to K 2nd	23. K R to B sq	P to Q Kt 4th
8. Q to R 5th (ch)	P to Kt Kt 3rd	24. Kt takes B (ch)	Q takes Kt
9. Q to R 6th	P to B sq	25. P to B 5th	Q to R 3rd (ch)
10. Q to R 4th	P to Q 4th	26. P takes P, then follows 26. B to R 5th (ch), &c.	
11. Q to Kt 3rd	Q to K 2nd	27. R takes Kt	Kt to K 5th
12. B to Q 2nd	Q to K 3rd	A capital stroke. White plays the ending with remarkable accuracy and force.	
13. Castles	Kt to Q 2nd	28. P takes Kt	P takes P
14. B to Q Kt 5th	P to B 3rd	29. P to K 6th	R to Kt 2nd
15. B to Q Kt 4th	Q takes B	30. Q to Q 6th	P takes R
16. Kt takes B	R to Q B sq	31. Q takes P (ch)	K to K 2nd
Black cannot, of course, take the Bishop with Queen, because of the threatened ch with the Knight; and if P takes B White obtains an attack the fully compensates for the sacrificed piece.			
17. B to K 2nd	Q to K 2nd	32. R to B 7th (ch)	K to Q sq
		33. R to Q 7th (ch), and wins.	

CHESS IN MANCHESTER.

An amusing little Partie played lately, at the Manchester Club, between Mr. A. STRICKLAND and another AMATEUR.—(Evans's Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. A.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. A.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	We think 12 P to Kt 3rd would have been more to the purpose.	
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	13. P to K 5th	P to Q 4th
3. B to B 4th	B to B 4th	14. Q to B 3rd (ch)	K to Kt 4th
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes P	15. P to K 6th	P to Q B 3rd
5. P to Q B 3rd	B to B 4th	16. B to B 3rd	Q to K sq
6. P to Q 4th	P takes P	17. P to K 7th	B to Q 2nd
7. Castles	P to Q 3rd	18. Kt takes Q P	B to Kt 5th
8. P takes P	P to Kt 3rd	If he had taken Kt with Pawns, then follows:—	
9. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to R 4th	19. Q takes P (ch)	Kt to B 2nd
10. B takes B P (ch)		20. Kt takes Kt	Q takes Kt
This sacrifice, it is hardly necessary to say, is utterly unsound.			
11. Kt to Kt 5th (ch)	K takes B	21. K takes B and White has three Pawns for his lost piece. The termination that follows the move in the text is very neat.	
12. Q to R 5th	Kt to R 3rd	19. Q to B 8th (ch)	Q takes Q
		20. P takes Q (ch)	R takes Q
		21. Kt to K 7th. Mate.	

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 3.—By Diogo de Mendonça Pinto, of Sao Paulo.
White: K at Q R 2nd; Kt at Q Kt 4th and Kt 6th; B at K B 2nd, P at Q Kt 5th, K 2nd and 5th, and K Kt 4th.
Black: K at K 5th; B at Q B sq; P at Q Kt 2nd and K 3rd.
White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 4.—By the same Author.
White: K at K 3rd, Q at K B 7th, Kt at Q Kt 5th, B at K B 8th, P at K R 5th.
Black: K at K 4th, R at Q B 3rd, P at Q Kt 3rd and 5th, Q B 4th and Q 6th.
White to play and mate in three moves.

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

The handicap tourney of the City Chess Club ended last week, the three prizes falling to Messrs. Potter, Stevens, and Block in the order named.

The annual meeting of the Counties' Chess Association will be held during the week commencing on Monday, the 30th inst., at the Young Men's Institute, New-street, Birmingham. The competitors in the several tourneys will be divided into three classes, according to their reputed skill, and four prizes will be given in each class to the highest scores. A new challenge prize has been provided for the player who wins three times the first prize in the first class.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of Admiral the Hon. Henry John Rous (dated Dec. 17, 1874) is in his own handwriting. The executors are Viscount Torrington and Mr. George Payne. The effects are sworn under £80,000. The Admiral has left a legacy of £500 to each of his executors, and given £25,000 to be divided between the five daughters of his brother, the Earl of Stradbroke, on attaining twenty-one. There are legacies of £4000 each to three nephews and a niece, and a few other legacies to servants and others. His silver plate testimonial presented to him by the Jockey Club and his racing friends is given to the Earl of Stradbroke, and three pictures of "Eclipse," "Jim Crack," and the "Pique" are left to the Jockey Club at Newmarket. The residuary legatees are the five daughters of the Earl of Stradbroke.

The will and codicil (dated July 6, 1859, and July 21, 1865) of Mr. James Brown, late of Rossington, of Harehills, and of Copgrove, all in the county of York, who died on April 19 last, at No. 43, Upper Grosvenor-street, were proved on the 28th ult. by James William Scarlett and Richard James Streatfield, the nephew, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £250,000. The testator gives a good many legacies and annuities, and makes provision for old and present servants; he also gives £500 each to the Leeds and Doncaster Infirmary; £200 to the York County Hospital, and £100 each to the Infant Orphan Asylum, Wanstead, and the Deakin Institution, Sheffield. As to the residue of his property, real and personal, the testator leaves one third upon trust for his sister, Mrs. Mary Shifner, and her children; one third upon trust for his sister, Mrs. Anne Rhodes Williams Scarlett, and her children; and the remaining one third between his said nephew, Richard James Streatfield, and his nieces, Mrs. Anne Charlotte Cooper and Miss Marian Gertrude Streatfield.

The will (dated Feb. 12, 1873) of Mr. John Hackblock, formerly of No. 12, Bolton-gardens, South Kensington, and late of Slaney Park, near Balinglass, Wicklow, Ireland, who died on May 24 last, was proved on the 15th ult. by William Henry Hackblock, the son, Clifton Whiting, and Robert George Graham, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £100,000. The testator makes provision for his son John; and, after giving some legacies, leaves one third of the rest of his property to his son William Henry and the other two thirds to his four daughters, Elizabeth Mary, Matilda, Emma, and Alice, in equal shares.

The will (dated March 8, 1875, with one codicil, dated May 5, 1876) of Mr. Henry Booth, late of No. 200, Dalston-lane, Hackney, who died on May 14 last, was proved on the 30th ult. by George Pritchard, Alexander Towne, jun., and Benjamin Brodie Booth, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £100,000. The testator bequeaths to his daughter, Mary Ann, all his furniture, plate, household effects, horses and carriages, and a life interest in certain sums in the funds, gas shares, and railway stock; and, amongst many other legacies, gives £1000 New Three per Cent Annuities each to the German Hospital, Dalston; the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, Moorfields; and the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, Victoria Park; and £700 of the same annuities to the Vicar and churchwardens of the parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, upon trust, to divide the income annually equally between the inmates of the Shoreditch New Almshouses, opposite Haggerstone church. The residue he gives to his great-nephew, the said Benjamin Brodie Booth.

The will and codicil (dated Nov. 30, 1876, and April 6, 1877) of Mr. James Hedgman, late of Elm Bank, Barnes, Surrey, who died on April 12 last, were proved on the 12th ult. by Miss Louisa Anne Coxon, William Turner, the nephew, Henry John Whaley, and Ebenezer Cobb Morley, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £45,000. The testator bequeaths £3000 to the West London Hospital, Hammersmith, £3300 for the purpose of founding a free or ragged school to be situated in the parish of Barnes for the resident poor of the said parish, and a great many other legacies; the residue of his estate he gives to Miss Coxon, Mr. Turner, Mr. Whaley, and Miss Madeline Bull.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.

A meeting of this ancient and richly-endowed hospital, called by the treasurer, Sir Sydney H. Waterlow, M.P., was held on the 5th inst., for the purpose of considering, among other matters, two highly important recommendations.

One was a proposed compromise of a lawsuit which has been for many years pending between the governors of the hospital as plaintiffs and the inhabitants of Christ Church, Newgate-street, as defendants. The plaintiffs are entitled, under their charter of Henry VIII., to the great tithes at the rate of 2s. 6d. the £1, but have never enforced payment of anything like that sum. Five or six years ago, however, a few energetic governors determined to test the right of the hospital to the full payment. Sir Sydney Waterlow has from the commencement been most anxious to settle the suit by compromise; and, after many conferences with the inhabitants, has succeeded in obtaining their consent to an undertaking to pay to the hospital the sum of £1200 a year for the next five years, £1800 a year for the following five years, and £2400 a year for ever, beginning at the end of ten years. This compromise, having received the almost unanimous assent of the parishioners, was unanimously confirmed by the governors of the hospital.

The next important subject for discussion was the rebuilding of the medical school, adjoining the hospital at Smithfield. It is intended to reconstruct the theatre, museum, and library, and, as the hospital has a larger number of students on its rolls than any other in the kingdom, to provide at the same time accommodation for their education and instruction. The proposal will involve an expenditure of nearly £50,000, towards which the professors and teachers in the medical school are to contribute the sum of £750 per annum out of the school fees. The whole question has been brought before the Charity Commissioners, who, replying to the Governors, have stated "that, having regard to the great development of the school of surgery and medicine, and the rapid augmentation of the number of students in recent years, which is apparently due to the position and other advantages possessed by the hospital, the Commissioners think that their sanction may justly be given to the erection of the new theatres, library, museum, and other buildings devoted to instructional purposes." After hearing the letter read, the governors gave their unanimous consent to the proposal.

The proceedings concluded by a special vote of thanks to Sir Sydney and the Almoners for the trouble they had taken in bringing these important matters to a satisfactory conclusion.

There was a sham fight at Aldershot yesterday week in the presence of the Duke of Cambridge, the operations lasting three hours after the troops had taken their positions.

A supplementary Civil Service Estimate has been issued for £100,000, which is required to meet the immediate necessities of the Provincial Government in the Transvaal territory. It is stated that "there is ground for hoping that repayment will be made from local revenue in a few years."

MIDLAND RAILWAY.
TOURIST ARRANGEMENTS, 1877.
First and Third Class TOURIST TICKETS, available for Two Months, will be issued from MAY 14 to OCT. 31, 1877.
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JAMES ALLPORT, General Manager.
Derby, May, 1877.

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DAVID DE STERN, Viscount of the Kingdom of Portugal, deceased.
Pursuant to the Act of Parliament of the 22nd and 23rd Victoria, cap. 35, intitled "An Act to further Amend the Law of Property and to Relieve Trustees," Notice is hereby given, that all creditors and other persons having any claim or demand upon or in anywise affecting the Estate of DAVID DE STERN, Viscount of the Kingdom of Portugal, late of No. 22, Queen's Gate, Hyde Park, in the County of Middlesex, deceased, (who died on the 19th day of January, 1877, and probate of whose will was granted on the 21st day of June, 1877, by the principal Registry of the Probate Division of her Majesty's High Court of Justice, to Sophia de Stern, of 22, Queen's Gate aforesaid, widow; Sydney James Stern, of 22, Queen's Gate aforesaid; Esquire; David Stern, of 22, Queen's Gate aforesaid; Esquire; James Stern, of Angel-court, Throgmorton-street, in the City of London; Esquire; and Baron Herman Stern, of Angel-court aforesaid), are hereby required to send particulars in writing of their respective claims or demands to me, the undersigned, solicitors to the said Executors, at our offices, No. 6, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry, in the City of London, on or before the FIRST DAY of SEPTEMBER next, after which time the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased, having regard only to the claims and demands of which the said Executors shall then have had notice; and the said Executors will not be liable for the said assets of the said deceased, or any part thereof, to any person of whose claim they shall not then have had notice. Dated this 4th day of July, 1877.
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INEXPENSIVE MOURNING, as well as the Richest Qualities, can be supplied by PETER ROBINSON, upon the most advantageous terms, to Families, The Court and Family Mourning Warehouse, 224, 226, 230, 232, Regent-street, London.

BLACK SILKS.
A Large Consignment from a Lyons Manufacturer, the best in the world, will be sold considerably under value.
370 pieces at 5s. 6d.; formerly 6s. 9d. 22s. pieces at 3s. 6d.; formerly 4s. 11d. Also the following, which are remarkably cheap:—
2s. 11d.; formerly 3s. 6d. 3s. 6d.; formerly 4s. 6d. 4s. 6d.; formerly 5s. 6d. 5s. 6d.; formerly 6s. 6d. 6s. 6d.; formerly 7s. 6d.

FOR YOUNG LADIES, PRETTY GRISAILLE SILKS,
2s. 6d., 2s. 9d., 3s. 6d. Patterns free.
PETER ROBINSON, of REGENT-STREET.

FOR YOUNG LADIES, COSTUMES, beautifully Cut and Fashioned,
in the new Grisaille Silks, 5 yards for Bodice.
At PETER ROBINSON'S, of REGENT-STREET.

A BLACK SILK COSTUME, MADE OF RICH LYONS SILK,
for 5s.; formerly 6s. 9d. for 7s.; formerly 8s. 6d. for 10s.; formerly 11s. 6d. Perfectly New Styles.
Exquisitely cut and trimmed by French Artists. Photographs and patterns of the silk free.
Address—PETER ROBINSON, of REGENT-STREET, Room 224 to 232.

ANNUAL SALE.—REGENT HOUSE.
J. ALLISON and CO. beg respectfully to announce that their ANNUAL SALE has commenced, and will be continued during the month. Special attention is invited to a parcel of coloured Gros Grains, at 3s. 11d.; Fancy Striped Silks, 2s. 6d. Cash Ribbons, from 12s. 6d. to 25s. 6d. variety from 21s. upwards. Made-up Lace Goods. Mantles of every kind considerably reduced in price.
Regent House, 228, 240, and 242, Regent-street.

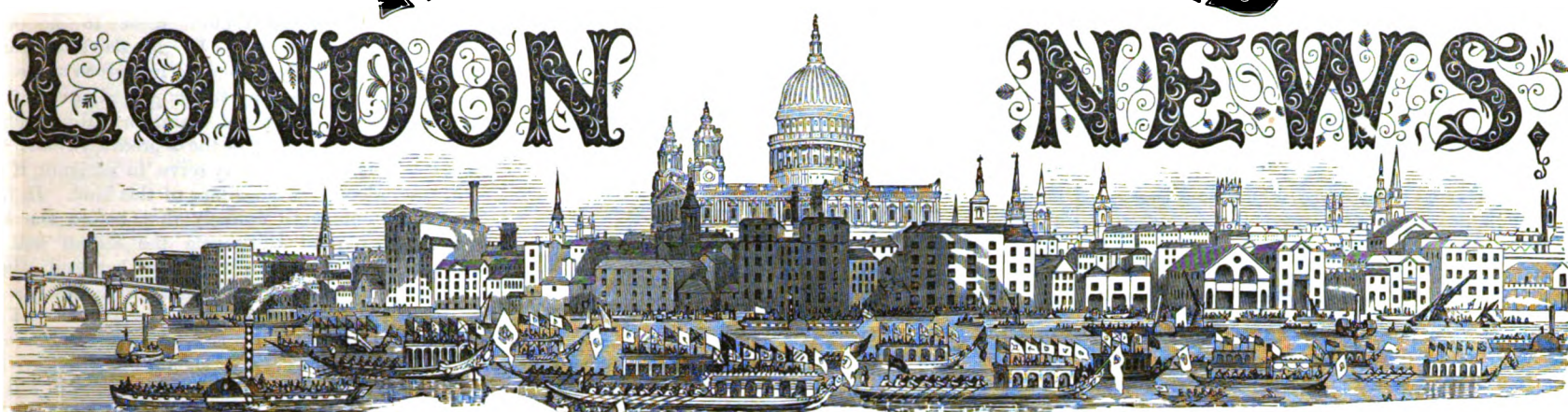
CLEARANCE SALE.—White Washing
Lace Stripes Dresses, 4d. per yard; summer Damask Bedgones, Drabs, Greys, and Neutral Tints, 7d. per yard; beside Berge, 7d.; self-colour Muslins, 4d.; Linen Lawns, 3d. Patterns free.—JOHN HOOVER, 54, Oxford-street, W.

ESTABLISHED IN SEVENTEEN HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-NINE.
BRIDES and BRIDESMAIDS
are invited to inspect at OAPPE, SON, and CO.'S WAREHOUSES the various Qualities and Designs in Underclothing, Silks, Fancy Dress Materials, Costumes, Millinery, Mantles, Streeplings, Jewellery, Table Linen, Blankets, Quilts, and all similar requisites for personal as well as for household use. These Articles are all made up on the premises, and Ladies can select at the counters their Silks, Linens, Laces, Madeira Works, Longcloths, and other Fabrics, before they are sent to the various work-rooms. Lists, with prices, on application to Oappest, Son, and Co., Gracechurch-street and Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.

EGERTON BURNETT'S ROYAL WELLINGTON SERGES.
Repeatedly supplied to the Royal Family by him direct. See opinions of the London fashionable press. "The Court Circular," "The Queen," "Myra's Journal," &c., unanimously testify to the superiority of Egerton Burnett's Serges as per excellence the material for ladies' wear. Special makes for "BOYS' HAIR WEAVING AND YACHTING SUITS."

These admirable Serges are woven from the finest wools, and surpass all others in durability. The dye is patented. Neither salt water nor rain will affect it. They are adapted for all seasons of the year. Orders are being daily received for these excellent goods from all parts of the Kingdom. Prices per yard—1s. 2d., 1s. 4d., 1s. 6d., 1s. 8d., 2s. 0d., 2s. 2d., 2s. 4d., 2s. 6d., 2s. 8d., 3s. 0d., 3s. 2d., 3s. 4d., 3s. 6d., 3s. 8d., 4s. 0d., 4s. 2d., 4s. 4d., 4s. 6d., 4s. 8d., 5s. 0d., 5s. 2d., 5s. 4d., 5s. 6d., 5s. 8d., 6s. 0d., 6s. 2d., 6s. 4d., 6s. 6d., 6s. 8d., 7s. 0d., 7s. 2d., 7s. 4d., 7s. 6d., 7s. 8d., 8s. 0d., 8s. 2d., 8s. 4d., 8s. 6d., 8s. 8d., 9s. 0d., 9s. 2d., 9s. 4d., 9s. 6d., 9s. 8d., 10s. 0d., 10s. 2d., 10s. 4d., 10s. 6d., 10s. 8d., 11s. 0d., 11s. 2d., 11s. 4d., 11s. 6d., 11s. 8d., 12s. 0d., 12s. 2d., 12s. 4d., 12s. 6d., 12s. 8d., 13s. 0d., 13s. 2d., 13s. 4d., 13s. 6d., 13s. 8d., 14s. 0d., 14s. 2d., 14s. 4d., 14s. 6d., 14s. 8d., 15s. 0d., 15s. 2d., 15s. 4d., 15s. 6d., 15s. 8d., 16s. 0d., 16s. 2d., 16s. 4d., 16s. 6d., 16s. 8d., 17s. 0d., 17s. 2d., 17s. 4d., 17s. 6d., 17s. 8d., 18s. 0d., 18s. 2d., 18s. 4d., 18s. 6d., 18s. 8d., 19s. 0d., 19s. 2d., 19s. 4d., 19s. 6d., 19s. 8d., 20s. 0d., 20s. 2d., 20s. 4d., 20s. 6d., 20s. 8d., 21s. 0d., 21s. 2d., 21s. 4d., 21s. 6d., 21s. 8d., 22s. 0d., 22s. 2d., 22s. 4d., 22s. 6d., 22s. 8d., 23s. 0d., 23s. 2d., 23s. 4d., 23s. 6d., 23s. 8d., 24s. 0d., 24s. 2d., 24s. 4d., 24s. 6d., 24s. 8d., 25s. 0d., 25s. 2d., 25s. 4d., 25s. 6d., 25s. 8d., 26s. 0d., 26s. 2d., 26s. 4d., 26s. 6d., 26s. 8d., 27s. 0d., 27s. 2d., 27s. 4d., 27s. 6d., 27s. 8d., 28s. 0d., 28s. 2d., 28s. 4d., 28s. 6d., 28s. 8d., 29s. 0d., 29s. 2d., 29s. 4d., 29s. 6d., 29s. 8d., 30s. 0d., 30s. 2d., 30s. 4d., 30s. 6d., 30s. 8d., 31s. 0d., 31s. 2d., 31s. 4d., 31s. 6d., 31s. 8d., 32s. 0d., 32s. 2d., 32s. 4d., 32s. 6d., 32s. 8d., 33s. 0d., 33s. 2d., 33s. 4d., 33s. 6d., 33s. 8d., 34s. 0d., 34s. 2d., 34s. 4d., 34s. 6d., 34s. 8d., 35s. 0d., 35s. 2d., 35s. 4d., 35s. 6d., 35s. 8d., 36s. 0d., 36s. 2d., 36s. 4d., 36s. 6d., 36s. 8d., 37s. 0d., 37s. 2d., 37s. 4d., 37s. 6d., 37s. 8d., 38s. 0d., 38s. 2d., 38s. 4d., 38s. 6d., 38s. 8d., 39s. 0d., 39s. 2d., 39s. 4d., 39s. 6d., 39s. 8d., 40s. 0d., 40s. 2d., 40s. 4d., 40s. 6d., 40s. 8d., 41s. 0d., 41s. 2d., 41s. 4d., 41s. 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4d., 101s. 6d., 101s. 8d., 102s. 0d., 102s. 2d., 102s. 4d., 102s. 6d., 102s. 8d., 103s. 0d., 103s. 2d., 103s. 4d., 103s. 6d., 103s. 8d., 104s. 0d., 104s. 2d., 104s. 4d., 104s. 6d., 104s. 8d., 105s. 0d., 105s. 2d., 105s. 4d., 105s. 6d., 105s.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

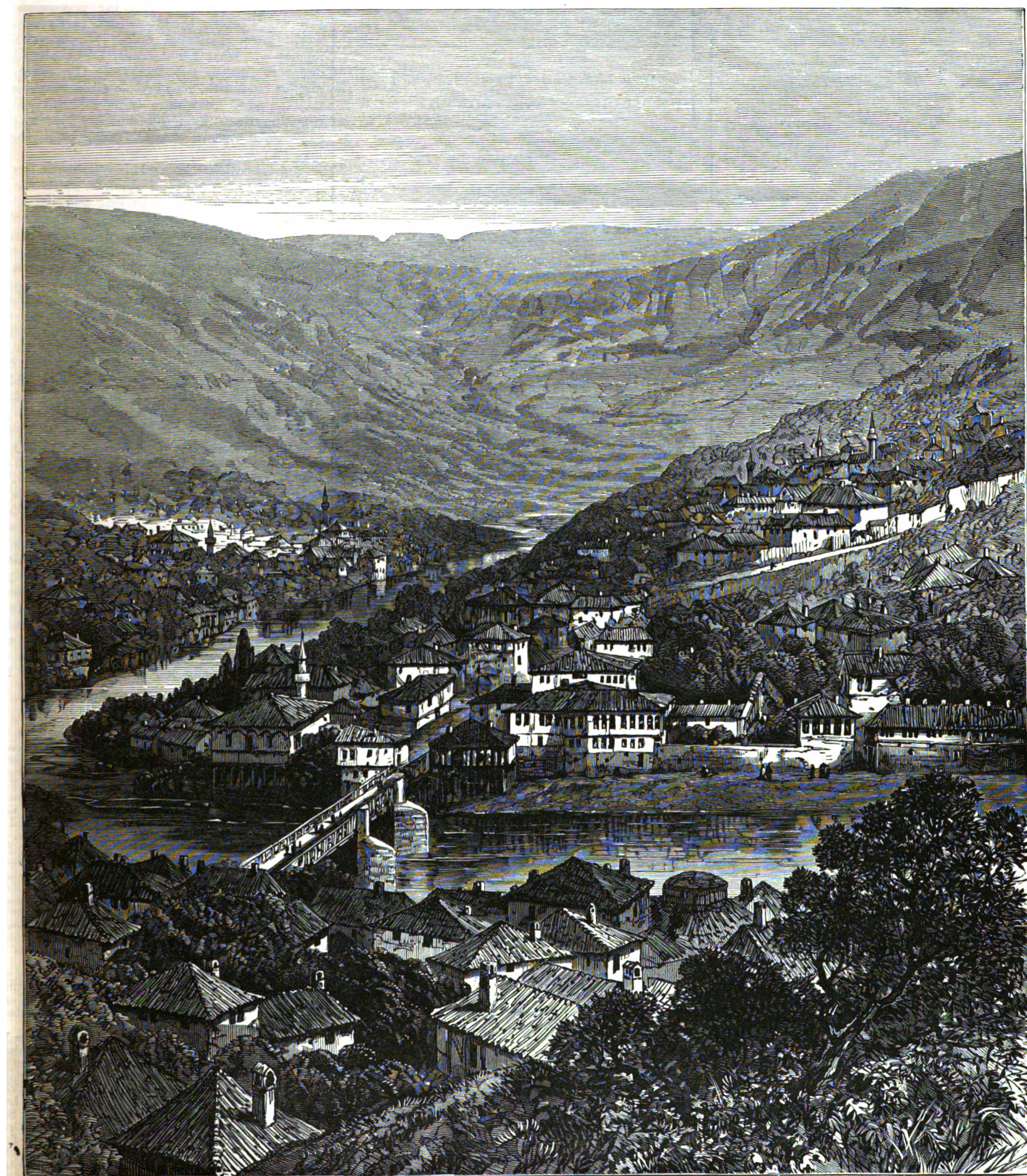


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No. 1984.—VOL. LXXI.

SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1877.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE.
By Post. 6^d



THE WAR: TIROVA, THE ANCIENT BULGARIAN CAPITAL, NOW OCCUPIED BY THE RUSSIAN FORCES.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

BIRTHS.

On the 12th ult., at Darjeeling, Bengal, the wife of Lieutenant W. L. Greenstreet, R.E., of a son.
On the 16th inst., at 51, Warwick-square, the wife the Hon. Frederick Hanbury-Tracy, M.P., of a daughter.
On the 16th inst., at 31, Dover-street, Lady Henry Nevill, of a daughter.
On the 17th inst., at 10, Upper Belgrave-street, the wife of Sir Hugh Cholmeley, Bart., M.P., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 2nd inst., at the British Consulate, Funchal, Mr. Henry J. C. Jones, manager of Miles' Carmo Hotel, Madeira, to Miss Mary McDermott, of Kilkenny.
On the 14th inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Rev. Gilmour Harvey, assisted by the Rev. R. J. Martyn, Charles Graham Rowe, son of the late John James Rowe, Esq., of Dinglefield, Liverpool, to Barbara Mary, daughter of Hugh Cameron, Esq., of Hertford-street, Mayfair.
On the 19th inst., at the Friends' Meeting House, Westminster, William Leatham, second son of Joseph Gurney Barclay, to Ellen, eldest daughter of Jasper C. Mounsey.

DEATHS.

On the 15th inst., at Levenshulme, near Manchester, Mary Anne, wife of T. R. Leeson, and eldest daughter of the late Rev. Benjamin Butterworth, Clifton, Bath.
On the 15th inst., at St. Helier's, Jersey, Herbert Herbert-Stepney, late Captain of the 1st Battalion of the 1st Derbyshire Militia, eldest son of the late Captain Herbert-Stepney, Coldstream Guards, C.B., aged 23.
On the 15th inst., at The Elms, Tame, Oxon, the Rev. James Prosser, M.A., for thirty years Vicar of that parish, in the 88th year of his age.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 28.

SUNDAY, JULY 22.
Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., Rev. T. L. Payton.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Prebendary Humphry; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Gregory; 7 p.m., Rev. T. Teignmouth Shore.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Rev. Dr. Abbott; 3 p.m., Rev. Canon Farrar; 7 p.m., Rev. H. Montague Butler, D.D.
St. James's, noon, probably Rev. St. John Blunt.

MONDAY, JULY 23.
Geologists' Association, excursion to Derbyshire for six days, from St. Pancras station, 8.30 a.m.
Bramley Agricultural Society Show.

TUESDAY, JULY 24.
National Social Science Association: Conference of Head Masters for the Deaf and Dumb (three days).
West London Scientific Association, 8 p.m., conversazione.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 25.
St. James the Elder, Apostle and Martyr.
Full moon, 7.19 p.m.
The Duchess of Cambridge born, 1737.
Dr. Thorold to be consecrated Bishop of Rochester, Westminster Abbey (Rev. Sir Eudius Hayley preacher).
Bradford: Statue of Richard Cobden to be unveiled by Mr. Bright.

THURSDAY, JULY 26.
Builders' Benevolent Institution, anniversary, Willis's Rooms, 3 p.m.
Zoological Gardens, 5 p.m. (Professor Garrod on the Ornithorhynchus).
Orphan Working School, Haverstock-hill, general court, City Terminus Hotel.

FRIDAY, JULY 27.
Quekett Microscopical Club, anniversary, 8 p.m.
Regattas: Thames International; Shrewsbury; Port of Plymouth.

SATURDAY, JULY 28.
West London Scientific Association, excursion to the Valley of the Colne, Great Western Station, 2.30.
Tring and Dudley-hill Agricultural Society Show, Bradford.
Edinburgh and Glasgow Universities' Boat-Race.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEY OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 p.m.	Minimum, read at 10 a.m.			
July 11	30.029	61.5	54.0	78	8	71.9	53.5	W. SW.	170	0.000
12	29.886	61.8	50.4	68	3	73.8	50.6	W. SW. SWW.	77	.000
13	29.737	62.5	49.8	65	7	71.2	51.6	SSW. WSW. SW.	202	.040
14	29.418	63.0	59.8	90	10	67.9	60.0	SSW. S. SE.	324	.520
15	29.251	59.5	55.1	87	10	66.8	56.2	S. SW. SSW.	365	.160
16	29.315	58.1	56.7	95	10	62.0	54.6	S. SSW.	350	.365
17	29.556	58.5	52.0	80	10	61.9	55.8	SW. WSW. W.	341	0.060

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	30.049	29.357	29.702	29.337	29.216	29.326	29.471
Temperature of Air	62.0°	62.1°	62.1°	62.4°	62.4°	59.7°	59.7°
Temperature of Water	57.2°	57.1°	57.1°	56.5°	56.1°	56.0°	56.0°
Direction of Wind	W. SW.	W.	W.	S. SW.	S. SW.	S. SW.	S. SW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 28.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
11 50	0 25	0 22	1 18	1 41	2 2	2 21

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

The FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION WILL CLOSE SATURDAY, JULY 28, 5, Pall-mall East, from Nine till Seven. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

The FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION WILL CLOSE on the 28th Open from Nine till Dusk. Admission, 1s. Gallery, 55, Pall-mall.

DORE'S GREAT WORKS, "THE BRAZEN SERPENT."

"CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM," and "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE," each 3 ft. by 22 ft.; with "Dream of Pilate's Wife," "Christian Martyrs," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street, W. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

ELIJAH WALTON.—EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLOUR

Drawings, chiefly ALPINE and EASTERN, ON VIEW and for SALE at very moderate prices.—NOW OPEN, at BURLINGTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly. Ten to Six. Admission (including Catalogue), 1s.

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE-GALLERY.—Open

all the year round for the Reception and Sale of Pictures by the British and Foreign Schools. For particulars, apply to Mr. C. W. Wase, Crystal Palace.

GOUPIL and CO'S PICTURE GALLERIES.

LONDON, 25, Bedford-street, Covent-garden.

PARIS, 9, Rue Chaptal.

PARIS, 19, Boulevard Montmartre.

PARIS, 2, Place de l'Opéra.

NEW YORK, 170, Fifth Avenue.

THE HAGUE, 20, Plants.

BERLIN, 63, Charlotten Strasse.

MR. W. H. HOLMES'S (PIANOFORTE) THIRD CONCERT, LAMHAM HALL, JULY 26. Tickets of Mr. W. H. Holmes, 2, Beaumont-street, W.

GEOLOGY and PALEONTOLOGY. SIX ELEMENTARY LECTURES, adapted to a Juvenile Audience, will be given by Professor TENNANT, at his residence, 149, Strand, W.C., in the Midsummer Holidays, JULY 30, 31, August 1, 2, 3, and 4, at Ten a.m. and Three p.m. Terms, Half a Guinea for the Course. Professor Tennant will probably afterwards repeat the Elementary Lectures on Mineralogy given during last Christmas holidays, and those in Geology given at Easter.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT. MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, at THREE and EIGHT. -- Fautouille, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s. and 2s.; Gallery, 1s. No fees. Doors open at 2.30 to Day Performances, and at 7.15 for the Evening ditto.

Will be ready on the 27th inst.
THE ILLUSTRATED PENNY ALMANACK for 1878, containing Twenty-Four Engravings from the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS—viz., Gates of Constantinople, Forts on the Bosphorus and the Black Sea, Old Modes of Locomotion, &c.; Tables of Stamps, Taxes, and Licenses; Eclipses, Remarkable Events, Post-Office Regulations, and a great variety of Useful and Interesting Information. The Trade supplied by G. Vickers, Angel-court (172), Strand; and H. Williams, Warwick-lane, Paternoster-row, London.

Will be ready in a few days.

VOL. LXX. (JAN. 6 TO JUNE 30, 1877)

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

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NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

On account of the great demand on our space just now for War Sketches we are obliged to publish the Titlepage and Index to Engravings apart from the ordinary issue. Subscribers to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS who have their Numbers bound in Volumes are requested, therefore, to send post-cards to this office, with merely a line, "Send Title and Index," when the Titlepage and Index to Engravings of the Seventieth Volume (from January to June, 1877) will be forwarded, post-free, to the Addresses given.

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS OFFICE,
198, Strand, W.C., London.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1877.

The Russo-Turkish War in Bulgaria has within the last few days reached another and very important stage of development. On Saturday or Sunday last (for there is some confusion as to the exact date) the troops of the Czar south of the Danube captured Nicopolis, opposite Turnu Magurele, after a severe contest, lasting sixteen hours, and gained complete possession not only of the town but of the forts and citadel. Six thousand men, including the garrison, under the command of Hassan Pasha and Ahmed Pasha, together with two monitors (unseaworthy, however) and forty cannon were surrendered into the hands of the Russian Commander, Baron Krüdner. By this victory Russia has gained for herself the possession of thirty miles of the Banks of the Danube on both sides for an ultimate base of operations in Bulgaria. She will now, as a matter of course, build a second bridge across the Danube—probably in the immediate neighbourhood of Turnu Magurele. This, however, is not the only success achieved by the Russian Army south of the Danube. Tirnova has been permanently occupied, and has been constituted the centre of the new Civil Administration, under Prince Tcherkassky, all the arrangements of which foreshadow the future independence of the Province. But the most striking and, as it seems likely, the most pregnant fact of the week, is the crossing of the Balkans by a section of the Russian Troops into Roumelia, as far as Yeni-Saghra, on the Jamboly and Adrianople Railway. One is not compelled by this last fact to conclude that the Balkans difficulties have been completely solved. It does, however, point to a pending and comparatively easy solution of them, and it foreshadows a probable success to the Russian Arms as a result of the present campaign.

As the Russian Forces, however, draw towards Adrianople, and thereby threaten the metropolis of the Ottoman Empire, one can hardly be surprised that the military question (about which we scarcely presume to speculate) should be superseded, at least for the moment, by the diplomatic and political. Things are now converging upon that frontier region lying between the decisions of the Council Chamber and the achievements of the sword, which gives encouragement to all kinds of rumours as to the dispositions of the European Powers. People are already beginning to speculate what,

in such and such apparently impending circumstances, will be the course determined upon by England, by Austria, by Italy, or by France. Almost every step hereafter taken in advance by the Russian Army will beget, on the part of these Powers, certain anxieties; and if Constantinople should seem to be on the point of being occupied by Russian troops, such anxieties will probably become so intense as to lead to the unhappy issue of enlarging the scope and area of the war. On both sides the danger of agitation will be augmented by the seeming proximity of the deprecated event. Several considerations, however, may serve to mitigate, if not to neutralise, gloomy anticipations of this kind. In the first place, it is not at all unlikely that before the Russian troops get beyond Adrianople the Sultan will invite the neutral Powers to mediate between the two conflicting Empires, or, perhaps, will sue for peace to Russia, and will be courteously if not magnanimously entertained. But, if such should not be the case, and if Turkey should obstinately resolve to push to extremities her defence of the soil which she claims as of right, one sees no reason why the engagements of Russia to Europe should not be fairly carried out. She entered upon this war professedly for the protection of the Christian subjects of the Porte in Bulgaria. She has made some arrangements with the Neutral Powers as to the merely temporary and military ends she would have in view should she be compelled by strategical reasons to occupy Constantinople. She is well aware that to advance her pretensions beyond this would excite enmities which, at no distant day, would prove disastrous to her present position and reputation. What her ambition might prompt her to desire her common sense would forbid her to appropriate. Matters, it is true, may become more complicated than they are now. But there is no sufficient ground for expecting that Russia will shut her eyes to the consequences of her own proceedings and blindly rush upon her own ruin.

A great deal has been said in certain quarters in condemnation of the truculent spirit in which the Russian Army is carrying on the present campaign. Indeed, the Turks are almost daily urging official complaints upon the Neutral Powers of the cruelties and barbarities of which their foe, wherever successful, is said to be guilty. There can be no doubt that in such a collision as that which is now taking place lamentable excesses are occasionally practised on both sides. Still, after a due and, as we think, an impartial consideration of the evidence which has come before the world, we do not find that the mode in which Russia is carrying on her warfare with the Turks differs unfavourably with that in which it is usually carried on by civilised Powers. All things taken into consideration, her proceedings, if here and there harsh and unjustifiable, are not perhaps more so than would be the case if another European Power were placed in her position. Nevertheless, every likely method should be adopted by those who look on to soften as much as possible the hard features of war. The Czar, we may be sure, will exercise the vast influence he wields in mitigating the evils he believes himself bound to inflict. The presence of the representatives of the Press with the armies of both belligerents will, we trust, to some extent restrain the cruel and vindictive passions which daily hostilities are sure to engender. The public opinion of Europe will assuredly cry "shame" upon those acts of either Army which wantonly cause more injury than strategical reasons require, especially the maltreatment of non-combatant portions of the population. The war itself is bad enough—we hope neither the Russians nor the Turks will designedly and systematically make it worse than it need be.

THE COURT.

The Queen received at dinner yesterday week, at Windsor Castle, Princess Louise of Lorne, Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, the Marquis of Lorne, the Archbishop of Canterbury and Mrs. Tait, Lady Abercromby, the Duchess of Roxburghe, Viscount and Viscountess Newport, the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor, Major-General H. Ponsonby, and Major-General Lord Charles FitzRoy. The band of the Grenadier Guards, conducted by Mr. Dan Godfrey, played in the quadrangle of the castle during and after dinner. During the afternoon Middle Gerster, accompanied on the piano by Mr. Cusins, sang before her Majesty and the Royal family.

The Lord Chancellor had an audience of the Queen on Saturday last. Princess Louise of Lorne and the Marquis of Lorne left the castle for Kensington. Her Majesty's dinner party included Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, the Lord Chancellor, Lady Abercromby, the Duchess of Roxburghe, Lady Susan Melville, Lord de Ros, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Howard Elphinstone, and Mr. Theodore Martin.

The Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service on Sunday in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev. J. St. John Blunt, Vicar of Windsor, officiated. Lady Churchill and the Misses Amy and Cecil Lambart dined with her Majesty.

Princess Louise of Lorne visited the Queen on Monday, and remained to luncheon. The Russian Ambassadors (Countess Schouvaloff) was presented to her Majesty by the Countess of Derby. Her Majesty's dinner party included Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, the Duchess of Wellington, Lady Abercromby, the Duchess of Roxburghe, Lord and Lady Skelmersdale, Lieutenant-General Sir Lintorn Simmons, Rear-Admiral Sir Edmund Commerell, and Major-General H. Ponsonby. The band of the Grenadier Guards, conducted by Mr. Dan Godfrey, played in the Quadrangle during dinner.

The Earl of Beaconsfield had an audience of the Queen on Tuesday. The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor, Lieutenant-General Sir T. M. and the Hon. Lady Biddulph,

and Major-General H. Ponsonby dined with her Majesty. Prince Leopold dined with Prince and Princess Christian at Cumberland Lodge.

The Queen has walked and driven out daily. Mrs. Drummond of Megginch and the Very Rev. the Dean of Westminster have dined with her Majesty.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, left Windsor on Thursday morning at ten minutes to ten by special Great Western train, under the charge of Mr. Tyrrell, superintendent of the line, and Messrs. Kirtley, Spagnoletti, and Robinson. The Royal travellers reached Basingstoke at ten minutes to eleven, where the train was transferred to the care of Mr. E. W. Verrinder, superintendent of the South-Western line. The Queen arrived at Gosport shortly after noon, and crossed the Solent in the Royal yacht for Osborne.

Mr. C. Barber, who has been painting several pictures for the Queen, has submitted for her inspection a large picture of "A Stag at Bay," and Mr. Algernon M. Marsden, of the King-street Galleries, has submitted Mr. Millais's picture "Effe Deans" to her Majesty's inspection.

The Hon. Ethel Cadogan has succeeded the Hon. Emily Cathcart as Maid of Honour in Waiting; and Lord Henniker has succeeded Lord De Ros as Lord in Waiting to her Majesty.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales were present at a ball yesterday week given by the Earl and Countess of Wilton at their residence in Grosvenor-square. On Saturday last their Royal Highnesses left Marlborough House on a visit to Lieutenant-Colonel and the Hon. Mrs. Loyd-Lindsay, for the purpose of unveiling at Wantage a statue, executed by Count Gleichen, of King Alfred the Great. On Sunday the Prince and Princess attended Divine service at Wantage parish church, and on Monday the Prince received at Lockinge an address from the boys of the Wantage Grammar School. Later in the day their Royal Highnesses returned to Marlborough House, and in the evening they were present at a dance given by Lord and Lady Suffield at their residence in Upper Grosvenor-street. On Wednesday the Prince and Princess dined with the Duke of Cambridge at Gloucester House.

The Prince has given Mr. Adams Acton sittings for a marble bust, commissioned for the city of Jullundhur, India.

Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein accompanied by Princess Louise of Lorne and Princess Beatrice, drove to the Home Park, on the north side of the castle, yesterday week, and distributed the prizes at the annual meeting of the Prince Consort's Association.

Princess Louise of Lorne, accompanied by the Marquis of Lorne, last Saturday evening distributed prizes to the successful competitors at the tenth annual flower show in connection with St. Philip's, Clerkenwell. The show, together with an industrial exhibition, was held in the garden of the Vicarage, Holford-square, Pentonville. The Princess was received by the Rev. R. H. Clutterbuck (Vicar of St. Philip's) and Mr. George Abram, at the entrance-hall of the Vicarage. The numerous prizes having been distributed, the Marquis of Lorne congratulated the recipients upon their success. The Princess, after inspecting the plants and flowers, left the Vicarage amid loud plaudits from the large assemblage. On the previous Thursday Princess Louise opened the new building erected for the Royal Normal College and Academy of Music for the Blind, at Upper Norwood, of which some particulars are given in another column.

The Duke and Duchess of Teck dined with Lord and Lady Howard of Glossop yesterday week.

Prince William of Hesse left Buckingham Palace for Darmstadt yesterday week.

Count and Countess de Paris left Claridge's on Saturday last on their return to Paris.

The Empress Eugénie arrived at Camden House, Chiselmurst, on Saturday last, from Spain.

The Maharajah and Maharanee Dhuleep Singh have arrived at Claridge's Hotel from Elvedon Hall, Suffolk.

Countess Schouvaloff has arrived at the Russian Embassy, Chesham-place, from St. Petersburg.

His Excellency Count Larisch, with Count and Countess Henri Larisch, have arrived at Claridge's Hotel from the Continent.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and the Duchess of Marlborough and the Ladies Spencer Churchill, accompanied by the Marchioness of Bowmont, have returned to Dublin.

The Duke and Duchess of Leeds have left town for Gog Magog Hills, Cambridge.

The marriage of Mr. M. Biddulph, M.P. for Herefordshire, and Lady Elizabeth Adeane, eldest daughter of the late Charles Philip, fourth Earl of Hardwicke, and widow of Mr. Henry John Adeane, of Babraham, Cambridgeshire, was celebrated on Monday, at St. Peter's, Eaton-square. Mr. Biddulph, M.P., was accompanied by his brother, Mr. George T. Biddulph; and Lady Elizabeth arrived, accompanied by her brother, the Earl of Hardwicke. The Duchess of Teck, with various friends and relatives of both families, were present. Lady Elizabeth was dressed in pale grey satin, a few sprays of white flowers ornamenting the skirt; and bonnet with feathers to match. The ceremony was performed by the Hon. and Very Rev. Grantham M. Yorke, D.D., Dean of Worcester, uncle of Lady Elizabeth. Mr. and Lady Elizabeth Biddulph left town for Buxton, en route for the lakes of Westmorland and Cumberland. Lady Elizabeth was Bedchamber Woman to the Queen, who gave her a handsome pearl locket with her Majesty's hair, and an Indian shawl.

EARTHQUAKE AND FLOOD-WAVE IN PERU.

The terrible visitation on the coast of Peru, on May 9, of an earthquake and consequent huge tidal wave of the Pacific Ocean, causing a destructive inundation of the shore, was mentioned several weeks ago. A naval Correspondent, belonging to the British squadron in the Pacific, has sent us the two sketches of the havoc made by this disastrous occurrence at Iquique and Arica. We quote from a letter recently published the following particulars:—

"At half-past eight on the night of the 9th a severe earthquake shock, lasting four or five minutes, moved the entire southern coast, even reaching down as far as Antofagasta. So severe was the movement that in many places it was impossible to stand upright without support. The first shock was succeeded by several others of less intensity, and the sea, receding from the shore, seemed to concentrate its strength for the fearful and repeated attacks it made upon the land. It left Callao and proceeded southward. The first port visited was Pisco, where the damage done was not so great. At Mollendo the railway was torn up by the sea for a distance of 300 ft., since repaired; and a violent hurricane afterwards set in from the south, preventing the approach of all vessels and

unroofing the houses of the town. The Ilet Railway also was injured, but to no great extent. At Arica the people were busily engaged in preparing temporary fortifications to repel a threatened assault of the rebel ram Huascar at the very moment when the roar of the earthquake was heard. The shocks were very numerous, and caused immense damage in the town, the people flying to the Morro for safety. The sea was suddenly perceived to recede from the beach, and a wave from 10 ft. to 15 ft. in height rolled in upon the shore, carrying before it all that it met. Eight times was repeated this assault of the ocean. The earthquake had levelled to the ground a portion of the Custom House, the railway station, the submarine cable office, the hotel, the British Consulate, the steamship agency, and many private dwellings. Owing to the early hour of the evening and the excitement attendant on the proposed attack of the Huascar, everyone was out and stirring, but the only loss of life reported is that of three little children, who were overtaken by the water. The progress of the wave was only stopped at the foot of the hill on which the church stands, which point is further inland than that reached in August, 1868. Four miles of the embankment of the railway was swept away like sand before the water. Locomotives, cars, and rails were hurled about by the sea like so many playthings, and left in a tumbled mass of rubbish. The United States steamer Waters, stranded by the bore of 1868, was lifted up bodily and floated two miles north of her former position. The cable buoy was moved a quarter of a mile northwards. Merchandise from the Custom House and stores was carried by the water to a point on the beach five miles distant. The damage done was greater than by the previous calamity, the new buildings erected since 1868 being of a more costly and substantial class. The next morning the scene was pitiable. Iquique is in ruins. The movement was experienced there at the same time, and with the same force. Its duration was exactly 4 min. 20 sec. It proceeded from the south-east, directly from the direction of the Illaga. The houses, built of wood and cane, tumbled down at the first onset of the motion, lamps were broken and the burning oil spread over and set fire to the debris. Three companies of firemen, German, Italian, and Peruvian, were instantly at their posts, although it was difficult to maintain an upright position, shock following shock with dreadful rapidity. Nearly 400,000 quintals of nitrate in the stores at Iquique and the adjacent ports of Molle and Pisagua were destroyed. Probably only ten persons were killed. The British barque Caprera, and a German barque, the Zoermis Voess, sank. Among the buildings destroyed are the railway stations, the warehouses of the Tarapacu Company, the offices of the Associated Banks and of the National Bank; the business houses of Anthony Tate and Co., T. Gildemeister and Co., Richini and Co., and the Cavalry Barracks, where a large number of mules and horses were drowned. The fire stations were demolished, and all the coasting craft and small boats in the harbour were broken to pieces and drifted about in every direction. On board occurred the loss of life alluded to. The town of Tarapacu, twenty-five leagues inland, and the villages of Rica, Matella, and Canchones were more or less damaged. The loss of life is reported as not being great. The sufferings of the people of Iquique were intense. Chanavaya, the little town at the guano-loading deposit known as Pabellon de Lica, has only two out of 400 houses standing. Here, as at Iquique, the earthquake was followed by fire. In one of the guano cuttings thirty labourers were buried by the falling earth and suffocated. The shock of earthquake was especially severe at Chanavaya. In some spots the earth opened in crevices of fifteen metres in depth, and the whole surface of the ground was changed. At least 200 persons were killed. Bodies were floating around in the bay, and a pestilence is feared. At Punta de Lobos two vessels were lost—the Havre (French) and Shamrock (English). Fourteen ships were more or less damaged. Antofagasta, Mexillones, Tocopilla, and Cobiga towns, on the coast of Bolivia, also suffered through the earthquake and the tidal wave at the same time. At Antofagasta the atmosphere was illuminated by a red glare, supposed to proceed from the volcano of San Pedro de Atacama, a few leagues in the interior. The sea completely swept the business portion of the town during four hours. Several lives were lost at Huanillos, another guano-loading station. The damage done was fearful. All the houses were destroyed, and here, as at Pabellon, all loading will be suspended for at least two months. At Huanillos the wave which succeeded the earthquake was nearly 60 ft. in height. Mexillones was visited by a tidal wave 65 ft. in height. Two thirds of the town were completely obliterated, guano-shoots, wharves, launches, boats, distilleries, railway stations, locomotives, cars, and furniture were all swallowed up by the sea. Six persons were drowned. The destruction of shipping has been very great."

ROSALIND, FROM "AS YOU LIKE IT."

We have chosen for the subject of our Fine-Art Engraving this graceful and characteristic picture of one of Shakespeare's most charming women, dressed in masculine attire for the convenience of a romantic life in the Forest of Arden, but animated by a truly feminine spirit, and betraying all the ways of her sex in the pleasant prattle of her talk with sister or cousin, or with the mystified lover, Orlando. The artist, Mr. W. S. Herrick, has succeeded perfectly in representing our idea of clever Rosalind in the costume of a woodland boy. She is apparently engaged in one of those brilliant wit-combats, the most delightful scenes in the comedy, which occur whenever Orlando comes to visit her, not recognising her for the real lady of his affections, but supposing her to be the rustic youth she appears, and contending himself, at her invitation, with a fantastic rehearsal of his love-suit, to which the pretended Ganymede, undertaking to personate the actual Rosalind, opposes a mock wilfulness and capriciousness that ought to cure him of his unhappy passion. It runs on thus:—

Rosalind. Am I not your Rosalind?
Orlando. I take some joy to say you are, because I would be talking of her.
Rosalind. Well, in her person, I say—I will not have you.
Orlando. Then, in mine own person, I die.
Rosalind. No, faith, die by attorney. The poor world is almost six thousand years old, and in all this time there was not any man died in his own person, videlicet, in a love-cause. Troilus had his brains dashed out with a Grecian club; yet he did what he could to die before, and he is one of the patterns of love. Leander, he would have lived many a fair year, though Hero had turned nun, if it had not been for a hot midsummer night; for, good youth, he went but forth to wash him in the Hellespont, and, being taken with the cramp, was drowned; and the foolish chroniclers of that age found it was—Hero of Sestos. But these are all lies; men have died from time to time, and worms have eaten them, but not for love.
Orlando. I would not have my right Rosalind of this mind; for, I protest, ner frown might kill me.
Rosalind. By this hand, it will not kill a fly. But come, now I will be your Rosalind in a more coming-on disposition; and ask me what you will, I will grant it.
Orlando. Then love me, Rosalind.
Rosalind. Yes, faith will I, Fridays, and Saturdays, and all.
Orlando. And wilt thou have me?
Rosalind. Aye, and twenty such.

The arch vivacity of this dialogue, or Rosalind's part of it, is most felicitous, and in Shakespeare's happiest vein of gentle humour. Mr. Herrick's picture will help the reader to enjoy it more fully.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The defeat of Petrarch (9 st. 3 lb.) in the Liverpool Cup last week was a sad blow to the public. Ever since the weights appeared, they had supported him sturdily; indeed, Lord Lonsdale had little or no chance of investing his money at anything like a fair price, and would have been fully justified in scratching him. However, he chivalrously determined to give his numerous supporters a run for their money, and so well did the horse perform, that such a defeat reflected more credit on him than most of his victories. At the distance Petrarch appeared to be winning easily; but then Snail (7 st. 12 lb.) suddenly drew up and challenged him. With such a heavy weight Custance was obliged to ride him very tenderly, and he would probably have won but for an unlucky stumble in the last three or four strides, which enabled Snail to get his head in front, and keep it there until he had passed the judge's chair. Nothing could have been finer than the riding of Constable and Custance, though the latter, like nearly all luckless seconds, has been most unjustifiably blamed for the result. K. G. (6 st. 10 lb.) once more ran wretchedly, and was beaten a very long way by Sign Manuel (6 st.), whom Advance (6 st. 12 lb.) just kept out of a place. La Merveille, who does not care to gallop more than half a mile, found the 3 furlongs 100 yards of the Latham Nursery Stakes exactly to her taste, and Charm had to do all he knew to beat Tartine at 12 lb. There were two fair days' sport at Southampton at the end of last week, the most noticeable feature being the easy defeat of King David by Eminence, a smart son of Cardinal York.

The present week has been one of comparative inaction, and racing men generally are reserving their energies for Goodwood. The bad weather militated against the success of the Sandown gathering on Tuesday; but matters improved greatly in this respect on Wednesday, when the scene on the lawn was as charming as ever. The Prince of Wales was present on both days, and afternoons at Sandown are rapidly taking rank among the chief attractions of the season. Never was success more richly deserved, as nothing is omitted which can contribute to the enjoyment of visitors.

The entries for the Derby, Oaks, and Leger of 1879 closed last week, and, taken as a whole, they must have exceeded the most sanguine expectations; indeed, we believe that those for the Derby and Leger are the largest on record. We are indebted to the *Sportman* for the following table of the entries since 1871:—

	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
Derby	191	202	217	223	231	253	236	285
Oaks	175	139	189	142	171	177	216	198
St. Leger	198	193	204	197	213	219	245	287

The incessant rain which fell on Saturday last precluded any possibility of finishing the Eton and Harrow cricket-match; and what would have been a most interesting contest ended in a draw, the Etonians wanting 110 runs to win, and having nine wickets to fall. The attendance on both days was very large, and even on Saturday hundreds of ladies braved the persistent rain, and would not leave the ground until play was finally abandoned. The following score speaks for itself; and it is very satisfactory to note that the two captains, Messrs. Meek and Whitfield, did more than their share of scoring:—

HARROW.		ETON.	
A. B. Giles, by Portal	8	by C. Studd	9
W. H. Patterson, c Chitty, b Portal	5	c Portal, b C. Studd	5
Lord E. Hamilton, c and b	29	c Chitty, b Ridley	29
Matthews	17		
F. C. C. Rowe, b Ridley	25	c J. Studd, b Smith	82
H. E. Meek, by Ridley	58	c Matthews, b C. Studd	27
P. J. T. Henery, b Portal	11	c and b C. Studd	4
J. H. Stirling, b Portal	13	l-b w, b Portal	0
H. T. de Paravicini, b Portal	0	not out	17
C. J. E. Jarvis, not out	6	run out	0
T. G. H. Moncrieff, b Matthews	6	c and b Smith	7
E. M. Lawson, hit wkt, b Matthews	0	c Whitfield, b Portal	2
B 3, l-b 3	6	B 5, l-b 2, w 5	12
Total	157	Total	193

B 3, l-b 3		B 5, l-b 2, w 5	
J. E. K. Stubb, b Meek	19	A. G. Chitty, c Moncrieff, b	
G. B. Studd, run out	32	c Henery	4
H. E. Whitfield, not out	63	A. B. Ridley, run out	3
Hon. Ivo Bligh, b Henery	6	C. M. Smith, c Moncrieff, b Law-	
G. H. Portal, c Moncrieff, b	0	son	16
Henery	0	L. W. Matthews, c Moncrieff, b	
C. T. Studd, c Henery, b Patter-	9	Lawson	0
son	9	B 7, l-b 4	11
H. C. Goodheart, c Rowe, b Pat-	0	Total	163
terson	0		

In the second innings J. Studd scored (not out) 29; G. Studd, c Moncrieff, b Meek, 23; Whitfield (not out), 19; b 6, w 1—total, 78.

Umpires: Farrands and Klyott.

Lancashire has obtained a very meritorious victory over Yorkshire by ten wickets, the fine batting of Mr. Appleby (not out 69) contributing greatly to this result. A close contest between Notts and Surrey resulted in the success of the former team by 18 runs, no large scores were made on either side. No cricket took place on Monday last owing to the incessant rain, consequently Gloucester and Yorkshire v. England ended in a draw, in which neither side could claim any advantage; Mr. W. G. Grace (52 and 110) for the former, and Mr. A. N. Hornby (105 and not out, 33) for the latter eleven, were the chief run-getters. Derbyshire is rapidly taking a high position among cricketing counties, and a victory over Kent by three wickets speaks well for the eleven. No large scores were made on either side; but we must not omit a mention of the fine bowling of W. Mycroft and Hickton.

Two extraordinary performances were accomplished at Lillie-bridge on Monday last, when W. Perkins walked the unprecedented distance of 22 miles 190 yards in three hours, and his opponent, W. Howes, was only beaten by 170 yards. Perkins's time for twenty-one miles was 2 h. 49 min. 20 sec., the fastest on record by no less than 4 min. 14 sec., and such a wonderful feat may never again be equalled.

On Monday the final heat for the Wingfield Sculls was decided, T. C. Edwards-Moss (O.U.B.C.), the winner of the trial-heat, having to meet the holder, F. Playford (L.R.C.), who has now been amateur champion for two years. They sculled over the usual course from Putney to Mortlake, and for two miles a splendid struggle took place; but the rough water in Chiswick Ait seemed to suit Playford far better than it did his opponent, and eventually the holder won easily in 24 min. 43 sec. The time to Hammersmith Bridge (9 min. 5 sec.) is the fastest on record for either amateurs or professionals, and Playford, who sculls in grand form, is probably the best amateur sculler that has ever appeared in public.

The entries for the Thames International Regatta show that many of the best amateur and professional oarsmen in the kingdom (including Boyd, Higgins, Lumsden, and Blackman) will contend for mastery on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday next between Putney and Mortlake. The Prince of Wales has presented the first prize for the amateur sculls, and it is hoped his Royal Highness will be present at the regatta.

Members of either House who may be lounging on the river terrace of Westminster Palace next Monday afternoon will be able to witness the close of a five and a half miles swimming-race, from Putney Bridge to Westminster Bridge, for the Lords and Commons' Challenge Cup, and various gold and silver medals presented by the London Swimming Club.



NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS STOPPED BY COSSACKS AT GIURGEVO.



SELLING THE KIT OF A DEAD COSSACK.



A STREET IN ERZEROU.

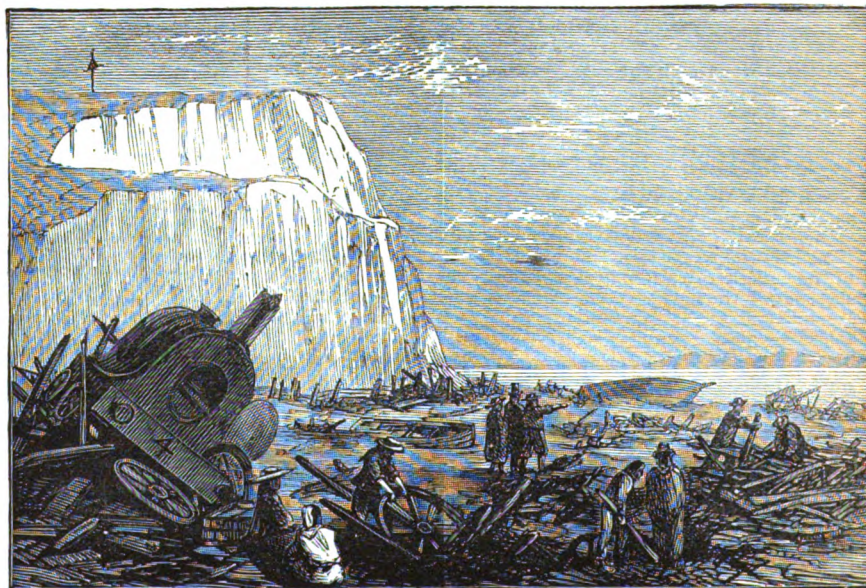
SKETCHES OF THE WAR, BY SPECIAL ARTISTS.



BEACON FIRES AT MARATIN, ON THE DANUBE.



IQUIQUE, PERU, AFTER THE GREAT TIDAL WAVE OF THE PACIFIC OCEAN.



ARICA, PERU, AFTER THE GREAT TIDAL WAVE.



"ROSALIND," FROM "AS YOU LIKE IT." BY W. S. HERRICK.
IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

THE WAR.

The latest news, to Thursday evening, from the seat of war in the Danubian provinces, shows that the Russians are preparing to besiege Rustchuk, and to advance at the same time from Timova across the Balkans. They have taken possession of the line across the Dobrukscha, from the Danube to the Black Sea, with the towns of Medjidieh and Kustendje. The capture of Nicopolis on Monday last, with 6000 Turkish troops, two gun-boats, forty pieces of artillery, and a large store of breechloading rifles and ammunition, is a valuable success. On the other hand, there is some anxiety lest the advanced Russian force which has passed the Balkans should be cut off by a movement of Raouf Pasha, who is encamped at Slivno. There was fighting in that quarter last Sunday. The Russian forces in Bulgaria muster five and a half corps, numbering 165,000 men. Two and a half corps, 75,000 men, besides Roumanians, form a reserve, and are stationed partly at Sistova, partly opposite Silistria and Rustchuk.

The division placed under command of the Czarewitch, to operate against Rustchuk, has stood inactive these ten days past on the line of the Jantra. Its commander had been ordered not to commit his force for the moment to the task of besieging the Turkish fortress. Hitherto it has held the Turkish field army extending from Rasgrad to Osman-Bazar in check, and apparently it cannot be entirely released from this service until more troops march southwards from the Danube. Had the Turks at Rasgrad moved towards the Balkans, this part of the Russian army would have followed them. Now, however, the Czarewitch has obtained leave to advance towards Rustchuk, and is already on his way. The head-quarters move to Beleova, on the east bank of the Jantra, about midway between Biela and the Danube; and the centre of the new position will be about Domogila, a village seventeen miles from Rustchuk, between the Jantra and the Kara Lom. It is now believed that the policy of masking Rustchuk is abandoned, and that fortress will be besieged. It seems that the Russian plan of campaign is to advance from the centre of the Danube in the form of a wedge, straight on to Adrianople. Then, having established a bridge at Nicopolis, the advance of their main body will be in a double column. Some recent accounts state that the right column is already fighting with Osman Pasha, and the left with Abdul Kerim, while 25,000 men have actually crossed the Balkans. In case both Russian columns should prove victorious, the Turkish position would be desperate. On the other hand, military opinion is strongly expressed against the risk the Russians will run with fortresses like Rustchuk and an unbroken Turkish army, such as that in the Quadrilateral, in the vicinity of their line of communications.

According to instructions from Russian head-quarters, Prince Nikita of Montenegro withholds a renewal of hostilities till further orders. The Roumanians, in spite of all assertions to the contrary, intend crossing the Danube.

The *Daily News* observes that "a comparison of the Russian with the later Turkish accounts makes it possible to fix with certainty on the route by which General Gourko and his advance corps crossed the Balkans. It was by the Hain Bogaz, sometimes called the Hainkoi Pass, from the village of Hainkoi, which is at its southern outlet. In the first Russian despatch this village was called Khainkoi; it will be found in Handtke's or Stanford's large scale map, just north of the river Yundja, about halfway between Kazanlik and Slivno. This is a pass little used except by the country people, as it is merely a bridge-way. It is the middle one of three passes lying between those of Shipka and the Demir Kapu. The Turkish account shows that General Gourko and his corps were not expected by that route. We learn from the Russian bulletin that the Ottomans had occupied the fortified defile of Chipka or Shipka. General Gourko then advanced upon Kazanlik in order to take this defending force in the rear, and so open the larger and more convenient pass to his comrades on the other side. The Timova bulletin, referring to the fighting on Sunday south of the Balkans, says that the parties engaged were a Cossack force on the one side and some detachments of Bashi-Bazouks and Circassians supported by three tabors of infantry on the other. The Turks held their ground until the Kazan dragoons and a battery of artillery sent by General Gourko came up, when the Turks fled, and a flag, several standard-bearers, and a quantity of arms were captured. In an account from a Turkish source published in London on Monday it was represented that the Russians were defeated with great slaughter, and driven out of the pass. According to a Constantinople telegram of Wednesday's date, Raouf Pasha is encamped at Slivno. The Russians are admitted to be south of the Balkans, and are said to be at Hainkoi."

The Turkish authorities at Erzeroum admit that their investment of Bayazid was raised last week by the Russians. General Tergukasoff's account of the manner in which he effected that operation is also published. The garrison, with the sick and wounded, were taken away. The town is completely destroyed. A Russian court-martial having been assembled, General Melikoff hung twenty-one Kurdish chiefs, among them the son of General Djaffir, chief of the Zilan tribe, who are Russian subjects.

Safvet Pasha, the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs, has tendered his resignation. Aarif Pasha, who has already once held the portfolio for Foreign Affairs, and was at one time Turkish Ambassador at Vienna, has been appointed his successor. Safvet Pasha has been intrusted with the Ministry of Public Works. He is to superintend the fortifications of Adrianople and of the defensive positions in Roumelia.

The Turkish regular forces are withdrawn from Albania and Montenegro to aid in the defence of Roumelia. A fleet of English steamers embarked forty-eight battalions, under the command of Suleiman Pasha, on Monday last, at Antivari, and sailed for Salonica, whence the troops will be immediately dispatched to Adrianople. But Ali Saib Pasha is still at Scutari, where bodies of Bashi-Bazouks intended for the defence of Albania are continually arriving from the neighbouring districts.

The President of the United States has presented Captain Joachim Meyer, of the Hamburg-American Company's steamship *Frisia*, with a handsome gold chronometer watch and chain, in recognition of his having rescued the crew, eleven in number, of the American schooner *Gettysburg*, of Boston, United States, in December last.

Official reports respecting the cattle trade from the British Consular officers in Europe, North Africa, and the United States have been laid before Parliament. The information given refers to the following countries:—Austria, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Holland, Russia, Spain, Sweden and Norway, Turkey, Egypt, Morocco, Portugal, and the United States. This information shows, as far as can be ascertained, the number of oxen, cattle, and sheep in the various countries, the facilities available for their transport alive or dead to this country, and the extent to which such transport trade has been already developed, &c. Returns from Brazil and the River Plate have yet to be issued.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Marshal MacMahon goes next week on a tour through the central departments of France. M. de Fourtou has sent a private circular to the prefects enjoining them to support only those candidates whose creed is fidelity to the Marshal pure and simple. M. Thiers has issued a memorandum on the subject of the period within which the French elections should take place. He condemns in strong terms the policy of the Ministry, which, he says, has deprived France of the chief organs of government while the Russo-Turkish struggle is going on in the East and a Clerical struggle in the West. According to the Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*, the religious orders throughout France are prepared to make great pecuniary sacrifices to carry the Clerical candidates. £80,000, much of which comes out of the coffers of the orders, has already been furnished to the Conservative committees. The Republicans, on their side, are not sparing their pockets.

M. Bonnet-Duverdier, the President of the Paris Municipal Council, appealed against the sentence passed upon him of fifteen months' imprisonment for certain remarks he was alleged to have made against Marshal MacMahon at a meeting at St. Denis. He denied that he had ever called the Marshal a coward, or that he had ever thought him one. The report of the spies of what he said was altogether inaccurate. The Court, nevertheless, confirmed the sentence.

The editor of a Paris paper, the *Radical*, has been sentenced to four months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of 1000f. for publishing a fictitious letter purporting to have been written by Marshal MacMahon; and the *Bien Public* has been fined 500f. for reproducing the letter.

M. Laferrière, the well-known actor, died in Paris on Sunday, in his seventy-second year. M. Laferrière, who for many years past has gone to St. Petersburg for the theatrical season, preserved his youthful appearance so well that he was able to take the part of *jeune premier* until within a week of his death, which was due to a cold caught while travelling to Paris.

A man in a blouse drove up the Rue Montmartre on Wednesday afternoon in an open cab, carrying a flag inscribed with the following inscriptions:—"Vive Napoléon Quatre!" "Vive l'Armée!" He and his cab were speedily removed by the police. The Paris papers throw doubts, as well they may, upon his sanity.

SPAIN.

King Alfonso and the Princess of Asturias, accompanied by the Ministers of Justice and Public Works, left Madrid on the 12th for the provinces of Asturias and Galicia.

The Budget law for the financial year 1877-8 having been passed by both Houses of the Cortes, and having received the Royal sanction, has been published in the *Official Gazette*.

AMERICA.

The *Times*' correspondent at Philadelphia says that the Government at Washington, becoming apprehensive about the Idaho Indian war, has authorised the enrolment of 500 volunteers for service against the Indians, who are evidently too much for the forces now in the field against them. General McDowell telegraphs that he has sent thither every soldier he could avail himself of. General Howard reports that he defeated a party of Idaho Indians on the 12th. Another telegram states that a band of Indians surprised a party of thirty-one Chinamen who were descending Clearwater in canoes, and killed thirty of them.

A statue of Shakspeare, ten feet high, modelled by Herr von Müller, has been cast at Munich for erection in a park at St. Louis.

CANADA.

Though the Orangemen at Montreal abandoned their projected procession on the 12th inst. they attended service in the Knox church on that day. Turbulent crowds assembled in the streets, and there was some rioting, the chief conflict arising from an attempt to take the Orange emblems from two women. The result was that about fifty shots were fired, Mr. Hackett being killed and two persons wounded, after which the crowd dispersed. Last Monday evening, after the funeral of Mr. Hackett, some of the Orangemen who had gone to Montreal to attend the funeral were leaving the city by the Wellington Bridge when a large and menacing crowd gathered on their passage, and some stragglers in the rear of the party of Orangemen were attacked by a number of ruffians armed with revolvers. Mr. Williams, an Orangeman, was shot dead, and Mr. Elliot, another Orangeman, dangerously wounded. The police prevented further violence.

THE CAPE COLONIES.

A telegram, via Madeira, from the Cape gives the result of the division in the Cape Parliament on the question of confidence in the Ministry raised by Mr. Sprigg, a supporter of Mr. Patterson, in the debate on the Budget. Mr. Sprigg had moved the adjournment of the Budget debate till the question of colonial defence was settled. Mr. Molteno, the Premier, treated the proposal as one of censure, and the telegraph now reports the victory of the Government by a large majority. Nothing of importance is reported from the Transvaal.

CHINA.

The Government, at the request of Germany, have declared their willingness to open negotiations with the German and other interested Governments for the purpose of concerting the gradual abolition of the inland tolls and duties.

The arsenals at Foochow and Shanghai have almost stopped work from want of funds. General poverty is afflicting all departments of the Imperial and provincial Governments.

JAPAN.

We learn from Hong-Kong that severe fighting continues in Japan, and that some districts hitherto quiet have joined in the insurrection. Many thousand persons are said to have been killed since the commencement of the civil war.

The Imperial Japanese telegraph system is again in complete order, the cables in the Tsugar Strait having been successfully restored.

The *Gazette* notifies the appointment of Mr. Cornelius Hendericksen Kortright, C.M.G., late Governor of the West African Settlement, to be Governor of British Guiana.

The sudden death of Yakoub Beg, Emir of Kashgar, is announced. His death has a special significance at the present moment on account of the Chinese invasion of Kashgar. The deceased Emir had nominated Hakim Khan Tura as his successor; but he, having declined to accept the gift, has been succeeded by Kuli Beg, the eldest son of Yakoub Beg. The Chinese are now not only marching to attack a defeated army, but also a divided State. The late Emir was a descendant of one of the subject races of Khokand, and owed his success in life solely to his military achievements.

The Royal Agricultural Society's Show at Liverpool closed on Monday. Financially it has been a success, the proceeds considerably exceeding those of last year. The aggregate attendance was about 140,000, including the purchasers of season tickets.

THE WIMBLEDON MEETING.

St. Swithin cast a rainy cloud over Wimbledon-common last Sunday; and this moistest of saints has since then kept his memory green by sending down a few good showers; but the spirits of our sharpshooters, tented out in "Canvas Town," have not been damped, and so St. Swithin, relenting, put on a fair-weather smile for the benefit of our Volunteers in the middle of the week. Divine service was held in camp early on Sunday morning by the Rev. Mr. Kirkwood for the benefit of the Scots; and in the Umbrella Tent by the Rev. H. Villiers (of Addisham), who preached to a general congregation of Volunteers from the text, "And it came to pass, as they went on the way, a certain man said to him, 'Lord, I will follow Thee whithersoever thou goest.'"

Resuming our record of the highest scores made during the meeting of the National Rifle Association, we have first to mention the winners of the St. George's Challenge Vase and the Prince of Wales's Prizes, which were shot for yesterday week. There were 1946 entries for the St. George's Vase, the conditions for which were seven shots at 500 yards. The Challenge Vase, valued at £250, is held for the year by the battalion of which the winner is a member; the Dragon Cup, a gold jewel, and £25 in addition become the absolute property of the winner of the Vase. A silver jewel and £25 fall to the lot of the second shot, a bronze cross and £20 to the third, a miniature jewel and £10 to each of the next seven, and £400 is distributed in ninety other prizes varying from £8 to £2 each. Almost immediately after the opening of this contest it was reported that the highest possible score (35) had been made, a statement which was shortly afterwards verified when Colour-Sergeant Hyslop, of the 8th Ayr, was officially announced as having made seven bull's-eyes at 500 yards. The next highest score to Hyslop's was that of Private Angus Cameron, of the 3rd Lanark, a cousin of the world-renowned shot of the same name who was the dual winner of the Queen's Prize and the Caledonian Challenge Shield. Private Cameron scored 34, beginning with an inner and finishing with six successive bull's-eyes. Private Kimphorne, of the 5th Cornwall; Sergeant Goode, of the 10th Leicester, and Colour-Sergeant Ferguson, of the 1st Inverness, came next with 33 points each; and the scores being counted out in the usual manner, the bronze cross was taken by the Scotchman. Following these came seven scores of 32, twenty-two scores of 31, and thirty-five scores of 30 each; the remaining thirty-two prizes being taken by scores of 29 each, thus showing an improvement on the shooting of last year, when forty-nine scores of 29 each came in for prizes. The Prince of Wales's prizes consist of £200 given equally by his Royal Highness and the National Rifle Association, in £100 and a badge to the best shot, and £5 to each of the next twenty-seven shots at 200, 500, and 600 yards respectively with the Snider in any position. At the first stage the shooting was very good. At 500 yards Private Burgess, the winner of this prize in 1875 and of the silver medal last year, succeeded in putting on seven bull's-eyes, and going back to the 600 yards with 61 points. At the longer range, however, he only obtained 20, bringing his aggregate score to 81, a number which was tied by Sergeant M'Auslan, of Dumbarton, who was the winner of this prize last year, and Private Ross, of the Canadians. These ties were shot off on Saturday. M'Auslan, Ross, and Burgess each missed their first shot. At the second round M'Auslan scored a bull's-eye, and Burgess an inner, and in the third these two both made an outer, while the Canadian again missed. M'Auslan was therefore declared the winner of the St. George's Vase a second time. The money prizes, however, were divided by previous arrangement, M'Auslan taking a half, and the others a fourth each.

On Saturday last the China Challenge Cup, the National Challenge Trophy, and the Belgian Challenge Cup were likewise shot for. The shooting was good. One remarkable score deserves to be chronicled before we proceed to the principal competitions. The Ne Plus Ultra competition, which is determined by the number of bull's-eyes made out of seven shots at 1000 yards, resulted in a victory for Sergeant Ferguson (1st Inverness), who won the £25 with five bull's-eyes, while a gusty south wind swept across the range. For the China Challenge Cup (presented by our volunteers in China for annual competition among county teams) thirty-one shires entered, the conditions being that each county should be represented by ten men, who should have ten shots each, at 500 yards. Norfolk was the winner of the cup and of the added £25 prize, with a score of 391; Cheshire took the second prize of £15 with 366 points, and Lancashire came in for the £10 with 365. Edinburgh (the winner last year) scored 361. Ireland made a gallant fight with England for the National Challenge Trophy. This competition was at 200, 500, and 600 yards, and Captain Field, of the Hon. Artillery Company, was, as usual, leader of the English, while Captain Knox took charge of the Irish team. The following were the scores, and they will show that England won by 188 points:—

England.—300 yards, 509; 500 yards, 488; 600 yards, 429; total, 1426.
Ireland.—300 yards, 494; 500 yards, 445; 600 yards, 299; total, 1238.

The Belgian Challenge Cup, given by the Chasseurs Eclaireurs of Brussels, was for volley-firing by squads of ten, each squad representing a volunteer battalion, and for Saturday's competition some twenty teams were entered. The cup and £30 went to the 1st Notts, who scored 164; the second prize, of £20, to the 1st Norfolk, who made 161; the third prize, of £15, to the 1st Berks, 156; and the fourth prize, of £10, to the 3rd Lanark, 155. Sir Henry Halford won the Whitworth Prize with a score of 25. Captain Whitton, 21st Regiment, took the first prize in the Rifle St. Leger with 34 points, his rifle being a Henry. Lieutenant Fenton, 77th Foot, made 33 with a Rigby, and took the second prize; Captain Phillips, of the 26th, making the same total for third prize with a Metford. The principal Henry prize—a new patent match rifle, for the back position, of the value of £30—was won by Captain Pixley, Victoria Rifles.

On Monday the weather was so wet that the Lords and Commons' match was postponed until Thursday; but the hardy volunteers who had entered for the Albert Prizes did not flinch from the ranges. The Albert series were open to all comers; and the conditions were seven shots with any rifle at 200, 600, and 900 yards. The prizes consist of £400 given by the association, divided into forty-nine prizes, three at each range, and forty for the aggregates. The following were the principal prize-winners:—

ALBERT.

Prize of £20.	200 yds.	600 yds.	900 yds.	Total.
Private R. H. M'Vittie, 7th Dumfries	31	35	30	96
Prize of £15.				
Private E. Ross	32	29	34	95
Prize of £10.				
Private M. Boyd, 2nd Ayrshire	31	33	31	95
H. Dyas, I.R.A.	34	30	31	95
Quartermaster Cortis, 1st A.B. Sussex	31	35	28	94
Private Brodigan	29	32	32	93
Colour-Sergeant W. Ferguson	31	33	29	93
A. Trail	33	31	29	93
I. K. Millner, I.R.A.	29	31	32	92
Captain E. S. Starkie	29	29	33	91

For the Press prizes, on Monday, there were fifteen entries

by the representatives of metropolitan and provincial journals. The shooting took place (seven shots at 200 yards) whilst drizzling showers were falling and a strong wind was blowing. The first prize fell to Sergeant Hancock (*Standard*), 36th Middlesex, with a score of 28; Captain Pierce (*Liverpool Daily Post*), of the 15th Lancashire, taking the second prize with 27 points; Mr. Petrie (*Edinburgh Daily Review*), third, scoring 23 points. Mr. Caiger (*Volunteer Service Gazette*) scored 20, and four other gentlemen made 19 points each.

The "Sixty" who stood at the top of the tree in the first week's competition for the Queen's Prize practised with their Martini-Henry rifles on Monday; and in cheerless weather on Tuesday put it to the test "to win or lose it all." There was little rain (says the *Times*), but there was wind, and plenty of it; a fitful wind, too, the worst that can blow for riflemen, coming in hasty gusts, when it did come, right across the ranges. All things, therefore, considered, Jamieson's score may be accounted a very good one, and so keen a struggle was, perhaps, never witnessed before. Lieutenant Potts, 2nd Roxburgh Mounted Rifles, and Corporal Weston, 12th Surrey, led at the first range of 800 yards, with scores of 30 and 29 respectively. Close behind them came Sergeant M'Auslan, 6th Dumfriesshire, and Burns, 19th Cornwall, with 28; while Major Pearce, winner in 1875, was accredited with but one point less, as also was Pattison, 3rd Lanark. The first two, however, went to pieces at the next range, while Pearce could add but 18 to his 27. M'Auslan, however, held his own manfully, and brought his score up to 52, while Pattison passed his first score by two points, and went to the last—the 1000 yards range—with a good lead of 56. At this stage Jamieson had made but 45, and but few probably were prepared for the result. His score of 25 at the 1000 yards, however, brought him prominently into notice. Still, both Pattison and M'Auslan were but one behind him, and the former had three and the latter one more shot to fire, so that Scotland was jubilant. Their joy, however, was of short duration, for their two champions could do no more, and Jamieson's 70 remained the highest score for 1877. A large and somewhat exuberant crowd accompanied him to await the final and necessary verdict of the Council, and, though "chairs" is now contrary to rule till the "last word" has been spoken, the police had hard work to keep the ground and make a path for the winner. The Duke of Cambridge, who was present, himself pinned the badge on, after Captain Thompson had verified the score, and then Jamieson was lawfully delivered up a not unwilling prey to the enthusiasm of his friends. Scotland and England may claim to divide the honours of the "Queen's Prize" for 1877, for Jamieson, the winner, though of a Lancashire corps, is a Scotchman by birth, and there were Scotch uniforms among those who, when the score had been verified, the rifle tested, and the anxiously-expected "all right" spoken, pressed forward for the honour of carrying the winner shoulder-high in triumph to his camp. Jamieson's score of 70 is less by three and four points respectively than the winning total of 1875 and 1876, when Pearce, of the 18th Devon, made 73, and Pullman, of South Middlesex, 74. It has been beaten even in the years when the highest possible score was only 84, instead of 105, as it now is, for, in 1869, Cameron, of the 6th Inverness, for the second time, won the great prize with 71 points, having three years previously been hailed the winner with 69. The following were the scores of the "Sixty" on Tuesday last:—

QUEEN'S PRIZE—SECOND STAGE.

Name and Rank.	800 yds.	800 yds. 1	800 yds. 2	Total.
Private G. Jamieson, 15th Lancashire (250 Gold Medal and Gold Badge).	22	23	25	70
Sergeant W. Joliffe, 1st Isle of Wight	28	21	22	69
Sergeant W. M'Auslan, 6th Dumfriesshire	27	25	17	69
Corporal G. Pattison, 3rd Lanark	27	29	13	69
Sergeant H. Davis, 1st Lanark	24	26	19	69
Sergeant Paton, 1st Lanark	24	20	20	64
Sergeant G. F. Barry, 6th Cheshire	24	15	24	63
Major Pearce, 18th Devon	27	18	15	60
Lieutenant Potts, Border Mounted	30	19	8	57
Private Hobbs, 2nd Middlesex	26	17	13	56
Private J. Fraser, 1st Inverness	16	21	18	55
Private W. M. Vesey, 1st Warwick	24	19	12	55
Private H. Young, 17th West York	25	22	8	55
Sergeant W. Bell, 1st West York	20	20	14	54
Lieutenant H. Bird, 2nd Middlesex	25	19	10	54
Private Cutting, 11th Middlesex	17	19	16	52
Sergeant Canham, 1st Norfolk	19	25	8	52
Private T. Calvert, 19th North York	25	21	6	52
Private M'Dougall, 1st London	15	16	20	51
Private Vincent, 10th Wiltshire	26	8	17	51
Corporal W. Thompson, 9th Lincoln	26	13	12	51
Sergeant Latham, 36th Cheshire	13	18	19	50
Corporal W. Keeling, 28th Stafford	19	23	8	50
Sergeant M'Gregor, 29th Lanark	11	17	20	48
Sergeant J. C. Clark, 1st Roxburgh	16	12	20	48
Sergeant J. A. Smith, 10th Surrey	15	15	17	47
Brigade Sergeant-Major Hodson, 4th East York Artillery	22	4	20	46
Sergeant J. C. Edwards, 3rd Hereford	22	24	19	46
Private J. Currow, 1st Tower Hamlets	19	10	17	46
Lieut. Munday, Hon. Artillery Company	26	7	13	46
Corporal W. Weston, 12th Surrey	29	9	7	45
Captain J. Holmes, 6th Lancashire	24	18	3	45
Corporal G. Ferguson, 4th Cheshire	23	8	13	44
Private F. Peach, 26th Somerset	26	15	3	44
Sergeant W. Edward, 18th Stafford	20	4	19	43
Lieutenant H. W. Toller, 9th Leicester	12	21	9	42
Sergeant S. Harper, 9th Worcester	16	25	0	41
Private Rosenthal, 11th Middlesex	19	8	12	39
Lieutenant M. Blackwood, 1st Peebles	27	8	4	39
Quartermaster Sharp, 41st Middlesex	24	11	3	38
Quartermaster-Sergeant H. Mendum, 17th Somerset	22	9	6	37
Private Robertson, 3rd Forfar	14	23	0	37
Ensign Shives, 2d John, N.B.	19	18	0	37
Private T. B. Burns, 19th Cornwall	28	11	3	36
Corporal J. Banks, 1st Beds	22	15	3	36
Corporal Betts, 1st Norfolk	19	15	2	36
Corporal Thackray, 20th Middlesex	18	15	2	35
Private D. Jones, 11th Glamorgan	6	11	17	34
Private G. E. Ewen, 2nd Middlesex	6	11	6	33
Private W. Attrill, 1st Isle of Wight	9	14	9	32
Sergeant C. A. Thurlow, 1st Suffolk	20	8	4	32
Corporal W. W. Joliffe, 4th Isle of Wight	5	10	14	29
Private A. Lamb, 2nd Roxburgh	15	2	11	28
Colour-Sergeant T. Grier, 8th Renfrew	21	7	0	28
Sergeant J. Mullineaux, 27th Lancashire	3	20	3	26
Sergeant T. Stokes, 17th Cheshire	0	16	0	16
Corporal J. Foster, 9th Lancashire	0	4	6	10
Private A. P. Humphry, 3rd Cambridge	21	10	Retired.	
Sergeant W. Cumming, 1st Dumfriesshire	5	10	Retired.	

To the foregoing list, it will be only just to add the names of the twenty marksmen who tied at 79 in the First Stage of the competition, but only six of whom won the £12 prize and badge, and so came to be included in the distinguished "Sixty." The twenty were:—

Sergeant W. Edwards, 13th Staff.; Lieutenant J. H. Muir, 7th Renf.; Sergeant H. Davis, 1st Notts.; Corporal J. Barnes, 5th Som.; Corporal W. Caldwell, 1st Renf.; Sergeant Hale, 18th Lincoln; Private J. Currow, 1st Tower Hamlets; Private Drake, 4th Sussex; Private H. Barnes, 26th Som.; Private W. Veiser, 1st War.; Sergeant Canham, 1st Nor.; Corporal W. Kay, 30th Staff.; Private G. Holdsworth, 1st W. York; Sergeant G. G. Latham, 36th Cheshire; Sergeant Moore, 1st Norfolk; Sergeant G. Page, 30th Middlesex; Private Mallett, 1st Notts.; Colour-Sergeant Hill, 19th Lanark; Colour-Sergeant W. Whitehead, 10th Herts; Colour-Sergeant T. Baker, 1st Lincoln.

The first stage of the Army and Navy Cup was shot for on Tuesday. This cup is given by the Association as the prize for the best shot with the Martini-Henry at 200, 500, and 800 yards among the non-commissioned officers and privates of the

Army and the Royal Marines and the sailors of the Navy. To this cup is added the sum of £155, £10 of which goes, with the cup, to the winner. E. Hampton, able-bodied seaman of H.M.S. *Excellent*, proved first on Tuesday with scores of 30 and 34, at 200 and 500 yards; and was also victor in the second stage on Thursday. The conditions were then seven shots at 800 yards, and Hampton's score was 29 points; Private Howse, of the Marines, also made 29; but the bluejacket was, under the conditions, the winner. As soon as it was officially declared, the sailors hoisted him and marched off to their tents, preceded by a union jack.

The winner of the "Grand Aggregate" was known on Tuesday. The handsome prize given by the Canadian Rifle Association, together with £50 in money, will pass into the hands of Lance-Sergeant Paton, of the 1st Lanark. The winner of this prize is he who has made the highest aggregate score in shooting for the first stage of the Queen's Prize, the St. George's Vase, the Martin's Cup, the Alexandra, the Alfred, and the two stages of the Windmills. Paton's total in all these competitions is 275. The visit of the Duke of Cambridge to the Camp on Tuesday was the occasion of an agreeable and interesting little ceremony in connection with the Canadian Shield. His Royal Highness, attended by Colonel Marshall, arrived at the Canadian Camp at five o'clock, where Colonel Gzowski, President of the Canadian Association, was in waiting to receive him. Lord Wharncliffe, President of the Council, with Lady Wharncliffe, was also there, and most of the officers of the Executive Staff, while among the visitors was Lord Carnarvon, with many others, ladies and gentlemen. All the Volunteers of the Dominion at Wimbledon were drawn up in their camp, and inspected by his Royal Highness. In a well-worded speech, Colonel Gzowski handed over the Shield to the charge of the English Association, and the Duke and Lord Carnarvon both spoke in answer. Lord Wharncliffe then called for three cheers for the Canadians, which were promptly and enthusiastically given, and the Shield was then borne in triumph, preceded by the band, to the exhibition tent.

The Donegall Cup, shot for by twelve soldiers and twelve volunteers, with Martini-Henry rifles, at 200, 500, and 600 yards, was won on Wednesday by the dozen riflemen representing the "Reserved Forces," the total scores being 947 for the volunteers, and 912 for the regulars. We append the official return:—

THE DONEGALL CHALLENGE CUP.

ARMY.	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	600 Yds.	Total.
Captain Hoskins, 77th Foot	30	32	25	90
Lieutenant Goddard, 52nd Foot	29	30	28	87
Lieutenant O'Gorman, 2-10th Foot	23	29	29	79
Lieutenant St. Clair, 91st Foot	30	20	27	77
Captain Browne, 21st Foot	25	28	23	76
Captain Mills, 91st Foot	26	29	21	76
Captain Salmond, 21st Foot	25	29	21	75
Lieutenant Riddle, 96th Foot	28	27	19	74
Lieutenant Fenton, 77th Foot	28	23	22	73
Lieutenant Meehan, 26th Foot	27	28	16	71
Quartermaster-Sergeant Clancy, Staff	18	27	22	67
Captain Phillips, 26th Foot	30	23	14	67

VOLUNTEERS.

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	600 Yds.	Total.
Private Caldwell, 6th Renfrewshire	26	31	27	84
Major Waller, St. George's	28	29	27	84
Lieutenant Menzies, 9th Edinburgh R.V.	29	24	30	83
Private Humphrey, Cambridge University	30	25	27	82
Sergeant Rae, 31st Lanarkshire	25	31	28	82
Sergeant Pullman, South Middlesex	29	30	23	82
Private Doe, Victoria	29	28	23	80
Captain Burt, 1st Warwickshire	23	29	27	79
Lieutenant Ward	26	27	26	79
Major Pearce, 18th Devonshire	28	29	18	75
Sergeant M'Isaac, 1st Bute	27	21	21	69
Lieutenant Indus, 7th Cumberland	26	21	21	68

For the Albert prize, second stage, which is restricted to the winners in the first stage, fifteen shots at 1000 yards with any rifle, the prize being £100, given by the association, a tie was made on Wednesday by Sir H. Halford and Lieutenant Moser, of the 3rd Westmorland, who scored 57 points each. Last year the prize was won by Quartermaster Cortis, S.M., of the 1st Sussex, with 68 points. The falling off in the scores to-day must be attributed in a large measure to the shifty nature of the wind, which was very trying at the long ranges. The tie was shot off in the evening. Sir H. Halford led off, making a magpie. Lieutenant Moser followed with a bull's-eye. In the next round Sir Henry obtained an inner, his opponent securing another bull's-eye, bringing the scores up to 7 and 10. With his third shot Sir Henry made a magpie. Lieutenant Moser then took a steady aim, only requiring to hit the target to win; he was, however, fortunate enough to put up another bull's-eye, thus winning easily. The Public Schools' Veterans match resulted as follows:—Eton, 203; Marlborough, 191; Charterhouse, 181; Winchester, 177; Cheltenham, 168; Harrow, 163; Rugby, 156; Derby, 150.

On Thursday the Elcho Shield, Chancellor's Plate (Oxford v. Cambridge), and Kolapore Trophy were shot for, and the Lords and Commons and Public Schools' matches were decided. Harking back a little, we may here repair an omission by recording the result of a competition similar to the Public Schools' match. This new contest was open to all schools save the recognised Public Schools, and took place last Tuesday, with the following result:—

VOLUNTEER CADET CORPS MATCH.

Challenge Trophy.	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Aggregate.
"Felestead"	50	34	84
"2nd Surrey"	45	36	81
Dulwich, 1st Squad	40	36	76
1st London, 1st Squad	38	37	75
"Glen Almond"	51	23	74
1st London, 2nd Squad	40	28	68
Dulwich, 2nd Squad	39	18	57
1st London, 2nd Squad	25	6	31

The Elcho Shield was won by Ireland with 1568 points as the aggregate of the several ranges; England was second, with a total of 1464; and Scotland last, with 1439, having been passed by England in the seventh round at the 1000 yards' range Oxford won the Chancellor's Plate with 537 points, Cambridge making 533. Lamb, of Cheltenham, won the Spencer Cup. The Kolapore Challenge Cup was won by the home team, beating the Canadian by 22 points; the aggregate scores at the three ranges being—Mother Country, 608; Colonies, 586. The Lords and Commons match was won by the Lords, with 29 points to spare. Total scores:—Lords, 404; Commons, 375. Earl Waldegrave made only 35 points at 200 yards, but at 500 yards he made eight consecutive bull's-eyes, finishing with 47. Cheltenham won the Schools' match, after a grand struggle, their score being 393, against 392 by Eton, and 391 by Harrow.

The Duke of Cambridge, as President of the National Rifle Association, will distribute the prizes at Wimbledon this (Saturday) afternoon; and the meeting will be brought to a close with a series of athletic sports, in which both Volunteers and Regulars will take part.

Welsh literature and the Eisteddfod have lost one of their brightest ornaments in the person of Mynyddog, whose death, on the 14th inst., is announced. He was the author of several volumes of poetry, and wrote many popular ballads, which are set to music by Brinley Richards and John Thomas. But he was best known as a conductor of the Eisteddfod meetings.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

The whole of the arrangements for the approaching meeting of the British Association at Plymouth have been settled. The business will begin on Wednesday evening, Aug. 15, when the late president, Professor Andrews, F.R.S., will resign the chair; and the president elect, Professor Allen Thomson, F.R.S., will deliver his inaugural address.

The sectional business will begin on the following day, and be continued until Tuesday, the 21st. The presidents of the various sections are—Mathematical and Physical Science, Professor Foster, F.R.S.; Chemical, Mr. Abel, F.R.S.; Geological, Mr. Pengelly, F.R.S.; Biological, Department of Zoology and Botany, Dr. Gwynn Jeffreys, F.R.S.; Department of Anatomy and Physiology, Professor Macalister; Department of Anthropology, Sir Walter Elliott; Geographical, Admiral Ommanney, F.R.S.; Economical and Statistical, Earl Fortescue; Mechanical Science, Mr. Edward Woods, C.E.

The vice-presidents are the Earl of Mount-Edgcombe, Lord Blackford, Mr. Spottiswoode, F.R.S.; Mr. W. Froude, F.R.S.; and Mr. Spence Bate, F.R.S.

There will be two evening lectures during the meeting—one on Friday, Aug. 17, by Professor Warrington Smyth, F.R.S., on the Physical Phenomena Connected with the Mines of Cornwall and Devon; and one on Monday, Aug. 20, by Professor Odling, F.R.S., on the new element, Gallium.

On the evenings of the 16th and 21st there will be soirées, and excursions will take place on the 18th and 23rd.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

The Middlesex Archaeological Society held their annual general meeting last Monday at their rooms, St. Martin's-place. Mr. Alfred White, F.S.A., who was in the chair, congratulated the society on its increase of members and financial prosperity. He then announced the important papers that were being published in the Society's *Transactions*. The thanks of the society were given to their two retiring secretaries, Messrs. E. W. Brabrook, F.S.A., and John E. Price, F.S.A., for their seven years of hard work, zeal, and activity. The post was accepted by Mr. George H. Birch, F.S.A. The chairman stated that the summer excursion will take place in the south-east portion of the county; and that the society's collection will be enriched by a bequest of books and drawings from the library of the late Mr. Thomas Hugo, F.S.A.

At the usual monthly meeting of the council of the Surrey Archaeological Society, in Dames Inn, on Wednesday afternoon, an excursion to different places in Horley and Burstow was fixed to take place on Monday, the 30th inst., under the presidency of Mr. J. R. Daniel Tyssen, F.S.A.

MEDICAL COLLEGES.

The Bishop of London on Monday distributed the prizes awarded for the past year by the Medical and Surgical College connected with St. Thomas's Hospital. Besides the ordinary prizes, amounting in value to £200, the following scholarships were conferred:—Two entrance science scholarships, the one of £60, which was awarded to R. J. Williamson, Ripon, and the other of £40, won by H. N. Holberton, Hampton, Middlesex; the William Tite scholarship of £30, assigned to W. A. Duncan, Manchester; the College scholarship, 40 guineas a year for two years, which was carried off by A. Newsholme, Bradford; lastly, the Musgrave scholarship of the same value, won with great distinction along with the College prize of £20, by S. J. Taylor, Grantham, whose papers, the Dean, Dr. Ord, in introducing him to the Bishop, said had been pronounced by Dr. Murchison, Examiner in the University of London, the best set of medical papers he had ever seen. The first Solly medal with prize £15, fell to W. H. Battle, Lincoln, and the second, with £5 prize, to C. W. De Lacey Evans, Bangor. The Cheselden and Mead Medalists were H. U. Smith, Reading, and G. B. Longstaff, Wandsworth. Lastly, the Treasurer's gold medal for general proficiency and good conduct, was given, amidst enthusiastic applause, to C. E. Sheppard, of Kensington.

On Wednesday the Right Hon. W. E. Forster, M.P., presided at the annual distribution of prizes to the medical students of the London Hospital Medical College. The successful students were presented by Dr. Langdon Down, and the chief prize-winners were Mr. A. H. S. Lucas, B.A., and Mr. Lloyd Francis, B.A., who had won the entrance scholarships of £60 and £40; Mr. F. G. Stonham and Mr. J. Hutchinson, who had won the Buxton scholarships of £30 and £20; Mr. A. Higgs, Mr. A. S. R. Oxley, Mr. J. T. Fox, Mr. J. W. Lawton, and Mr. A. Bennett.

The Roscommon Grand Jury have awarded £4000 compensation to the widow and family of Mr. Young, the magistrate, who was shot dead some time since.

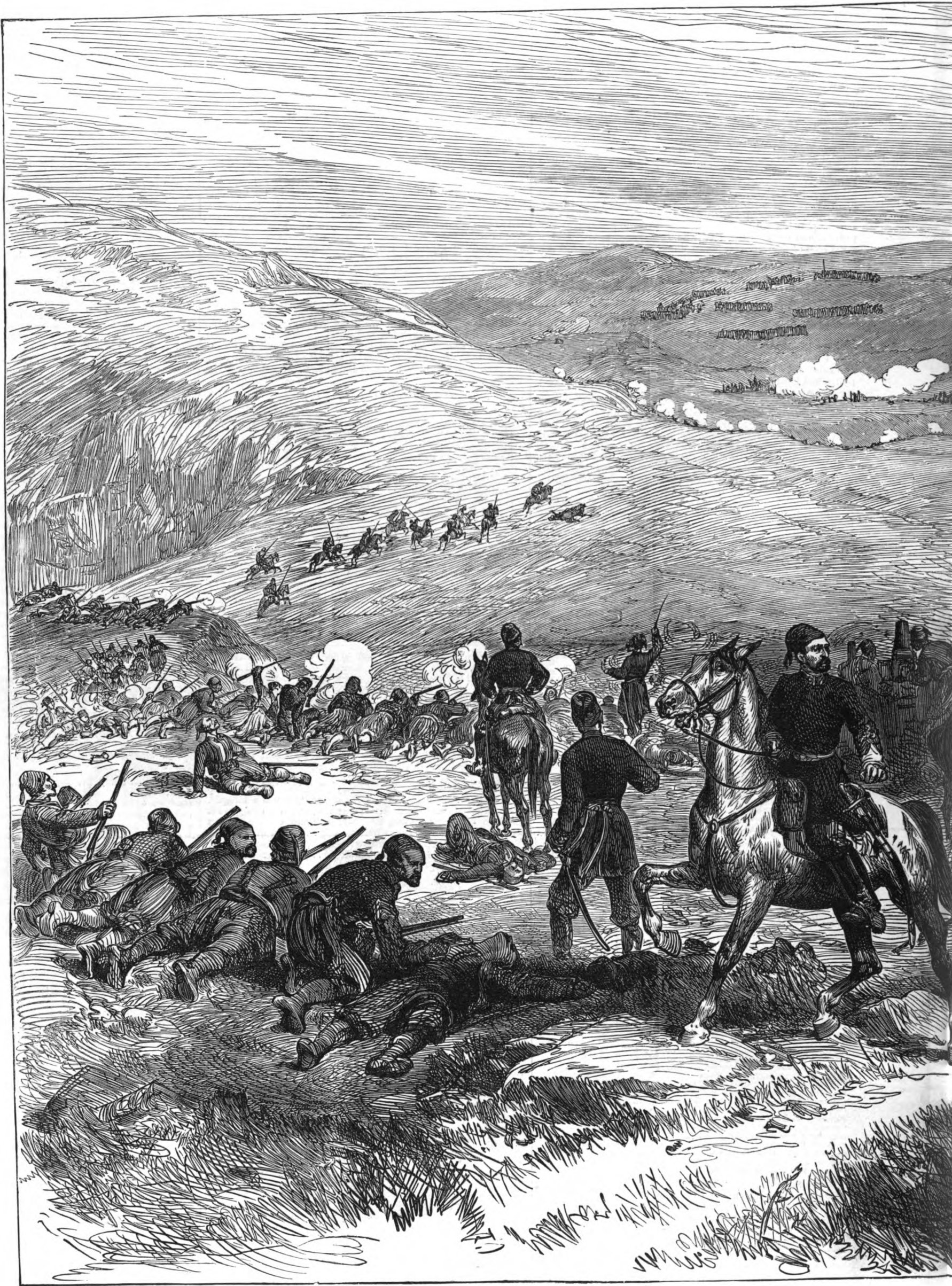
Sir W. Stephenson, who has been more than half a century in the public service, has retired on an allowance of £2000 per annum, having vacated the post of chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue.

Mr. Walter, M.P., opened an art loan exhibition at Wokingham on Wednesday, and in the course of his address spoke of the advantages of such a collection in educating the tastes of the working classes.

Upon appeal the Judges have decided against the claim of Colonel Dawkins to be entitled to a share in the castle and estates of the Pennant family in Carnarvonshire, of which Lord Penrhyn is the present head.

At the weekly meeting of the London School Board on Wednesday Sir Charles Reed said that he had received a letter from Mr. Mark Wilks inclosing, on behalf of several personal friends, a cheque for £150 as a contribution to the scholarship funds of the board. The letter was referred to the school-management committee. The annual drill inspection of boys attending the board schools took place in Regent's Park on Thursday afternoon, when about 10,000 boys were officially inspected by Sir Charles Reed.

A petition, signed by upwards of forty thousand persons, has been presented to the Queen against the recent decisions of the Judicial Committee, which the petitioners allege have altered the written law of the Church. They add that they cannot in conscience accept such an arbitrary reversal of the plain directions in the Prayer Book any more than they can recognise the authority of the Committee in spiritual matters. They pray the Crown to take such steps as may prevent congregations being disturbed by any attempt to enforce these decisions, and that all such questions may be settled by the Convocations of the Church.—A number of representative clergymen and laymen have also signed a declaration, in which they recommend submission to the discretion of the Ordinary in regard to the points of ritual touched by the judgment.



THE WAR: JA
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL A



BATTLE OF TAGHIR.

ARTIST WITH THE TURKISH ARMY IN ASIA.

PARLIAMENT.

LORDS.

The placid stream of affairs in the Upper Chamber has scarcely been ruffled, save by the introduction of a religious current yesterday week. Then a ripple of debate ran three hours on the Oxford and Cambridge Universities Bill, apropos of an amendment moved by Earl Granville to clause 15. The effect of the noble Earl's amendment (worded with a circumlocution of which he is rarely guilty) would have been simply to prevent the Commissioners from reimposing the obligations "referred to in the third section of the Universities Tests Act, 1871." The Marquis of Salisbury based his objections on the fact that the bill placed every confidence in the Commissioners, who might well be trusted in this matter as in others. Lords Morley, Carlingford, Carnarvon, and Cardwell, and the Bishops of London and Oxford took part in the discussion that ensued. Eventually, Earl Granville's amendment was negatived by 103 to 69 votes; and, the remaining clauses having been agreed to without division, a few other bills were advanced a stage.

Lord Oranmore and Browne, on Monday last, felt it incumbent upon him to raise a debate on the statistics of crime in Ireland. In his opinion they showed an increase of crime, and when crime cropped up in particular localities Government ought to enforce measures of suppression by the application of the Westmeath Act, or some such special powers, to the affected districts. The Duke of Marlborough showed, however, that on the whole crime was lessening in Ireland; and, the Lord Lieutenant's authoritative statements having been supported by Lord O'Hagan and Lord Carlingford, the matter dropped.

Less than an hour on Tuesday sufficed to settle the questions and transact the formal business before the House. The Consolidated Fund Bill was read the first time; Lord Redesdale entered a fresh protest against the new clauses for the protection of postal telegraphs; the Enclosure Bill passed through Committee; the Scottish Registered Writs Bill was read the second time; and the Lord Chancellor assured Lord O'Hagan that the revision of Irish statutes would not be lost sight of by the Government.

On Thursday the Earl of Beaconsfield desired to make some observations upon a resolution of the House of Commons amounting to a censure upon the conduct of the Government in respect to a recent public appointment. He had always vindicated the rights and privileges of Parliament, but had never maintained that the resolutions of a committee were infallible, feeling that, if they were so regarded, the effect would be to destroy the responsibility of Ministers. The report of the Committee on the Stationery Department was entitled to the greatest respect, and many of their suggestions had been adopted with public advantage; but he could not agree with them that it would be expedient or possible to appoint a gentleman with technical knowledge to the office of Controller of that department. A successful stationer would not be tempted by a salary of £1000 a year; and the appointment of an unsuccessful tradesman would scarcely conduce to the public interests. But technical knowledge in the three chief branches into which the duties of the department were divided was already amply provided for by means of a permanent staff of experts. The great saving that had been effected in the department had been referred to as a proof of the advantage of technical knowledge, but the fact was that those improvements were due not to Mr. W. H. Smith, but to Mr. Rowland Wynne, who was a country gentleman. The general administration of the Stationery Department not having been very satisfactory, it was thought desirable that new blood should be infused into it; and it was made known in official circles that any man of distinguished abilities and competent to cope with the difficulties of such a post would have his claims favourably considered. Six names were placed before him, and that of M. Pigott was selected after a very full inquiry, without any application by that gentleman or by any friend on his behalf. It was true that the father of Mr. Pigott was thirty years ago Vicar of Hughenden, but he left for a better living soon after the commencement of his (Lord Beaconsfield's) connection with the county, and after registering his vote against him. He had no personal acquaintance with the son, whose appointment had been made from the purest motives, and was actuated by the desire to advance the public interests. Their Lordships would therefore scarcely be surprised when he said that he could not feel himself justified in accepting the resignation which Mr. Pigott had placed in his hands. Earl Granville regarded Parliamentary criticism upon Ministerial patronage as one of the greatest safeguards for good government. The explanation which the noble Lord had thought proper to make was entirely a matter for the consideration of the House. Lord Penzance, the Earl of Northbrook, and Lord Cardwell testified to Mr. Pigott's ability and general qualifications. The subject then dropped. The Universities of Oxford and Cambridge Bill, the Inclosure Bill, the Public Works Loans Bill, and the Companies' Acts Amendment Bill were read the third time and passed. Lord Stratheden having moved for papers in respect to the progress of the war in the East, a discussion ensued, in which Lord Stanley of Alderley and other noble Lords took part. Lord Derby, in reply to some of the statements made, observed that the time had not yet arrived for the intervention of England as a peacemaker. When the belligerents were exhausted, and an opportunity for an arrangement presented itself, the efforts of England would not be wanting in order to effect a settlement of matters. No explanation had been given by her Majesty's Government for sending our fleet to Besika Bay, simply because none was ever demanded. Earl Granville deprecated the feeling of hostility towards Russia which was manifested by a party in this country. The motion being withdrawn, their Lordships adjourned.

COMMONS.

The question of prisons has in all conscience occupied enough time this Session. But still the subject has a fascination for Mr. Parnell, who would almost seem to have extended his constituency to our convict establishments. At any rate, yesterday week, this resolute Home Ruler moved that it was desirable that facilities should be given for the independent inspection of prisons. Mr. Whalley coincided with Mr. Parnell. But Mr. Cross could vouch from personal experience—as a voluntary visitor, *bien entendu*—that our prisons were well managed. The Home Secretary could not, therefore, give his sanction to the motion (which was subsequently withdrawn), but promised that the subject should be considered during the recess. In Committee of Supply several votes were agreed to; and, ere the sitting closed, Mr. Cross informed the House that a Committee, consisting of Mr. Walpole, Mr. Forster, Mr. R. Gurney, Mr. Walter, and Dr. Liddell, had been nominated to inquire not only into the cause of the suicide of the Bluecoat boy, William Gibbs, but also into the general management of Christ's Hospital.

On Monday Mr. Egerton informed Sir John Hay that Admiral Sir James Hope, Mr. George Rendall, Mr. Froude, and Mr. Woolley would form the Committee to report as to the stability of H.M.S. Inflexible. Replying to Sir Charles Dilke, Mr. Egerton said that the engagement between H.M.S.

Shah and the Huascar (of which we are this week enabled to give an engraving) was still under the consideration of the law officers of the Crown. The most engrossing topic was Mr. John Holms's motion to the effect that "the recent appointment of Controller of her Majesty's Stationery Office is calculated to diminish the usefulness and influence of Select Committees of this House, and to discourage the interest and zeal of officials employed in the public departments of the State." Mr. Holms implied that the appointment to this office of Mr. Pigott, a War Office clerk, could only be accounted for by the fact that he was the son of the Vicar of Hughenden, who had rendered valuable assistance to the Prime Minister in the county he had long represented. Mr. Mellor seconded the motion, and Mr. A. Brown supported it, but the Chancellor of the Exchequer defended the appointment on the plea that the Premier had selected the man he thought fittest for the post. Mr. Childers and Mr. Mitchell Henry having sent their arrows into Lord Beaconsfield, Mr. Hardy flew to the rescue, and endeavoured to rob them of their sting. The list of malcontents was lengthened by Mr. Watkin Williams, Sir George Balfour, Mr. Mundella, and Sir Rainald Knightley. Mr. Bates alone being faithful among the faithless found in the rank and file of the Conservatives. On a division, Mr. Holms's motion was carried, amid loud cheers, by a majority of four—156 against 152. Ere the House could get into Committee of Supply, Mr. Chamberlain drew from Lord Sandon a promise that the Government would carefully consider the rational suggestion made by the hon. member for Birmingham that public expenditure for national museums of art and science should not be confined to London, Edinburgh, and Dublin; and Mr. Cross made it plain to Sir William Harcourt that, as his common sense is being brought to bear upon the subject of the lengthened detention of prisoners before trial, there is a probability of the grievance being removed. A host of votes then received sanction, to the gratification of Mr. W. H. Smith; and the Consolidated Fund Bill for £20,000,000 was read the third time.

Questions of the usual multifarious character—comprising the composition of the Inflexible Committee, the Right of Search by Turkish Ironclads in the Black Sea, the effective nature of the blockade by Turkey of the Russian coast, Sunday Closing in Ireland, the Crossing of the Balkans by the Russians—were on Tuesday answered from the Ministerial Bench. Several votes were agreed to in Committee of Supply, Mr. Bright remarking on the vote for the Fiji Islands that there seemed to have been great severity shown to the natives during the late war. The particular crime of these savages was that they ate some prisoners, said Mr. Bright, adding, amid much laughter, "Well, that is merely the habit of the country." The Fiji vote was ultimately postponed.

Liquor was the subject which inspired the House—in debate—all Wednesday afternoon. Mr. Callan, who owned the soft impeachment of having used a little "gentle persuasion" in the lobby to dissuade hon. members from making a House, strove to prevent Mr. Sullivan's measure from coming on by raising a point of order. This question settled, a stream of Hibernian loquacity thoroughly drenched Mr. Sullivan's Intoxicating Liquors Bill for closing Irish public-houses at seven on Saturday evenings. Early in the day though it was, Major O'Gorman grew quite poetical. The Major's prose is never prosy; but on this occasion, emulating Mr. Silas Wegg, he dropped into poetry, accused the hon. member for Louth of being in too great a hurry to get into "The Valley of Jehoshaphat," and advised him to be content with the world as it is, raising laughter as he continued:—

You may rail at this life; but from the hour I began it
I've found it a life of enjoyment and bliss;
And until you can find me some happier planet,
More full of enjoyment, I'll content me with this.

As for those chilly orbs on the verge of creation—

He supposed that meant Londonderry and Drogheda (Much laughter)—

Where sunshine and smiles must be equally rare,
If they want a supply of cold hearts for that station,
Heaven knows we have plenty on earth we could spare.

Sir M. Hicks-Beach, whose genius cannot be said to be cast in a poetical mould, likewise opposed the bill, which was eventually rejected without a division. Athirst for yet more fluid matter, Mr. Cowen moved his measure for transferring the granting of publicans' licenses from the present licensing justices to a board of ratepayers. But the hon. member's measure was dashed to the ground. He was placed in a minority of 48—133 against 85.

Mr. Bourke, in reply to questions from Mr. R. Power and Mr. Goddard, on Thursday, stated that reports in reference to the alleged cruelties and tortures inflicted by the Russians and the Bulgarian Christians upon non-combatant Turks had been telegraphed to her Majesty's Government by our own Consuls, as also by the Turkish Government. These reports would be embodied in special papers, as in the case of the Bosnia and Herzegovina outrages, and the House would then be able to judge of them and of the amount of authenticity attaching to them. In reference to the new superintendent's lodge in Hyde Park, Mr. W. H. Smith, replying to Mr. Rylands, stated that it had been built at the expense of Mr. Albert Grant in consideration of the Government having allowed him to take down an unsightly wall opposite his house at Kensington. The operation had entailed no charge upon the Government. To a question from Mr. Hanbury, Mr. Bourke informed the House that the British Commissioner had reported that four vessels filled with stores had been sunk by the Russians, at the Sulina mouth of the Danube, in consequence of which, only a depth of four feet of water had been left for the navigation of the river there. On our Ambassador at St. Petersburg learning the fact, he expressed a hope that measures would be taken by the Russian Government to prevent the destruction of the navigation of the Danube, and our Commissioner had been authorised to join in any protest which the other Commissioners might consider it desirable to make on the subject. The Marquis of Hartington asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether it would be convenient for him to make a statement with regard to the progress of public business—the measures which it might become necessary to abandon, and the probable period at which the Session might be brought to a conclusion. The noble Lord disclaimed any present intention of reviewing the conduct or proceedings of her Majesty's Government before the close of the Session. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the course of a detailed statement, stated that the Government proposed to abandon for the present the Valuations Bills for England and Ireland, the Patent for Inventions Bill, the Bishoprics Bill, and the Poor Law (Scotland) Bill. They intended to proceed with the Irish Judicature Bill, the South Africa Bill, the Irish and Scotch Prisons Bills, the County Courts (Ireland) Bill, the Summary Jurisdiction Bill, and the Sheriffs Court (Scotland) Bill. They also hoped to be able to proceed with the Roads and Bridges (Scotland) Bill, the Bankruptcy Bill, and the Factories and Workshops Bills. They should ask for the Tuesdays and Wednesdays during the remainder of the Session. Next Thursday would be placed at the service of Mr. Butt for the

consideration of the Irish University Bill. With regard to the probable day for the closing of the Session, the right hon. gentleman added that, if the remaining votes in Supply were agreed to within a reasonable period, he hoped they might be able to finish their labours somewhere about Aug. 12. The Marquis of Hartington thought that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had taken rather a too sanguine view of the situation, and suggested the withdrawal of the Factories and Workshops Bill. The House having resumed the consideration of the Irish Judicature Bill in Committee, that subject occupied their attention during the remainder of the night.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Bodington, H. J., to be Rector of Suffield, Norfolk.
Bowen, David; Vicar of Moncton, Pembroke.
Cloquet, Robert Louis Saurin; Vicar of St. Benedict's, Norwich.
Coddington, Charles William; Vicar of St. Mary's, Pembroke.
Hodson, James Stephen; Rector of South Luffenham, Rutland.
Hume, Abraham; Rector of Worthing, Sussex.
Irwin, A. J. E.; Vicar of All Saints', Woodlesford, Leeds.
Kelly, James Butler; Perpetual Curate of Kirkby.
Keppel, George; Vicar of New Buckenham, Norfolk.
Leigh, the Hon. E.; Vicar of Leamington.
Lloyd, Thomas Richard; Curate of Eglwysnewydd, Cardiganshire.
Lush, Alfred; Vicar of Lee.
May, E. H.; Vicar of Edale, Derbyshire.
Mellody, Thomas; Vicar of Cullingworth.
Miles, Henry; Vicar of Llanwrtyd; Rector of Llanstinan, Pembrokeshire.
Morris, D. W.; Rector of Haugard and Vicar of St. Iahnael's, Pembroke.
Rogers, Robert; Vicar of Ryston-cum-Roxton (alias Roxham), Norfolk.
Sinnott, John; Rector of Penboyr, Carmarthenshire.
Snell, Henry Welsford; Vicar of Mendlesham, Suffolk.
Thompson, Ezra; Vicar of Knutton, Newcastle, Staffordshire.
Trotter, Mowbray; Rector of St. Mary de Crypt, Gloucester.
Williams, David Edward; Vicar of St. Michael's, Pembroke.
Wilson, Thomas Holt; Vicar of Great Plumstead, Norfolk.

The appointment of the Rev. Rowley Hill, M.A., to the bishopric of Sodor and Man is gazetted.

The Bishop Suffragan of Nottingham has announced his intention of resigning at Christmas.

The festival service of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel was held in the nave of Rochester Cathedral on Sunday evening last.

A testimonial, consisting of a piano, value £100, has been presented to the Rev. J. C. Ridsdale by the parishioners of St. Peter's, Folkestone, with an address expressing deep sympathy with him.

On the 12th inst. the Choral Association of the Rural Deaneries of North Elvel, Melynnydd-Ultra, and Sub-Ithon held their choral Festival in Christ Church, Llandrindod. The total number of choristers was over 200, who had been carefully prepared by the Rev. W. E. Pierce, Vicar of Llanwrthwl.

The three sermons, "Household Words," to the Household cavalry, preached by the Rev. Arthur Robins, at Windsor, to the 1st Life Guards, the 2nd Life Guards, and the Royal Horse Guards, now republished, have been dedicated to her Majesty by special permission.

The church of Middleton Malzor, or Milton, Northamptonshire, which had been under restoration for a year, was reopened on the 11th inst. In 1874 the Rector (the Rev. J. Brown) expended £667 upon the church, and subscribed £300 towards the renovation of the rest of the church. A sum of £2800 has now been laid out, with good effect, upon the edifice.

The foundation-stone of Holy Trinity Church, Harrowgreen, near Leytonstone, was laid on the 4th inst. by Miss Brady. Sir A. Brady, the Rev. T. Scott, and Colonel Makins afterwards addressed the meeting, the fact that the seats in the new church were to be quite free being a subject of favourable comment. The new church will be in the Early English style of architecture, and will accommodate about 760 persons.

St. Mary Aldermary, situated in Queen Victoria-street, after having been thoroughly restored and handsomely decorated and refitted, under the direction of Mr. Charles Innes, at a cost of upwards of £10,000, was on Tuesday reopened with the usual religious ceremony. The Lord Mayor and other civic dignitaries were present in state. Several of the City companies have presented very fine stained-glass windows; and a stone reredos, also a gift, has been erected.

Last Saturday the chancel of St. James's, Moor Park, Fulham-road, which has been erected from designs of Mr. E. Christian, was consecrated by the Bishop of London. The ceiling is of a light blue colour, bespangled with stars, and the windows have been filled in with stained glass. Four altar lights of choice designs have been placed in conspicuous positions. The organ, which formerly occupied a niche in a side gallery, has been brought down to a corner of the chancel. The chancel has begun upwards of two years ago, and has been erected at an expense of £1600. Of this sum the Incumbent, the Rev. Mr. Denny, has contributed £400.

The Incorporated Church-Building Society held its usual monthly meeting on Monday last, at the society's house, No. 7, Whitehall. This is the last meeting for the present session; the next will be in November. Earl Powis was in the chair. Grants of money amounting to £3224 were made in aid of the following objects—viz., building new churches at Bear Park, in the parish of St. Oswald's, Durham; Harlesden, All Souls', Middlesex; Hugglescote, near Ashby-de-la-Zouch; Kensal-green, St. Jude, Middlesex; Loughborough, Holy Trinity; Mapperley, St. Jude, in the parish of St. Ann's, Nottingham; Newcastle-on-Tyne, St. Matthew; Ponder's End, in the parish of St. James, Enfield, Middlesex; and Old Ford, St. Paul, in the parish of Bow, Middlesex. Rebuilding the churches at Cricksea, near Maldon, Essex; Newland, St. Lawrence, near Maldon, Essex; Southampton, St. Mary; and (on a new site) Upton-on-Severn, near Worcester. Enlarging or otherwise improving the accommodation in the churches at Aston, near Ludlow; Bardney, near Lincoln; Constantine, near Penryn; Exeter, St. James's; Good Easter, near Chelmsford; Goxhill, near Hull; Holyhead, St. Cybi; Marionsleigh, near South Molton, Devon; Market Rasen, Lincoln; Rothley, near Loughborough; St. Ippolyts, near Hitchin, Herts; Stalbridge, near Blandford; Tilston, near Malpas, Chester; Upleadon, near Newent, Gloucester; and Whitestanton, near Chard, Somerset. Under urgent circumstances the grant formerly made towards rescuing and restoring the church at Felstead, near Chelmsford, was increased. Grants were also made from the Special School-Church and Mission-House Fund towards building school or mission churches at Claverham, in the parish of Yatton, Somerset; Nanpean, near Grampound-road, Cornwall; and Offerton, near Stockport. The balance of £33 left after the last meeting, together with what has been received since, has now been voted away, and the Mission Church Fund is consequently exhausted.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

The Vice-Chancellor has issued the following award of the examiners for the Craven Scholarships:—A. Milner, Fellow of New College, and Francis P. Simpson, late of Balliol College, equal. Proximo accessit, Thomas Herbert Warren, late scholar of Balliol College.

LONDON.

The Senate have by a considerable majority decided in favour of admitting women to degrees in the other Faculties, as well as in the Faculty of Medicine.

The following is a list of the candidates who obtained exhibitions and prizes, or marks qualifying for prizes, at the late matriculation examination:—

Robert Alfred Herman, King Edward's School, Bath, exhibition of £30 per annum for two years; John Stevenson, Manchester Grammar School and Owens College, exhibition of £20 per annum for two years; John Henry Roskill, Owens College, exhibition of £15 per annum for two years; Albin Eggenschwiler, private study, disqualified by age for first prize; Percy Faraday Frankland, Royal School of Mines, prize of £10; Frank Septimus Hughes, Liverpool Institute, prize of £5; Robert Samuel Heath, Clifton College, prize of £5. The following obtained the number of marks qualifying for a prize:—Marmaduke Wetherell, New College, Eastbourne; Augustus Diamond, Bristol Grammar School, and Flounders College; Thomas Crossley Eastwood, Greenheys Collegiate School, and Owens; George Ezra Halstead, Wesley College, Sheffield; William Joseph Arnot, private study and tuition; William Dobinson Halliburton, University College School; Sidney Worthington, Clifton College; Joe Thornton, Almondsbury Grammar School and Owens College; Oliver Goodwin, King Edward's School, Birmingham, and private study; Maurice Dear Blunt, University College School and private study, and Charles Raymond Barker, Stonyhurst College (equal); William Morley Smith, New College, Eastbourne; Samuel Alexander Sketchley, private study and tuition; David Lewis Harris, Normal College, Swansea; and Arthur H. Fish, Owens College.

Professor Lister has resigned the chair of Clinical Surgery in Edinburgh University.

The Rev. Dr. Christie, minister of Kilkenny, has been appointed to the chair of Church History in the University of Aberdeen.

Mr. Froude has retired from the contest for the rectorship of Glasgow University. In a letter to the president of the Independent Club Mr. Froude explains that he has taken this step in consequence of Sir Stafford Northcote's candidature, which he looks upon as a challenge to the University to express its opinion on the great questions of the day. Under these circumstances Mr. Froude feels that he could not be instrumental in diminishing even by a single vote the majority by which he trusts the University will signify its approbation of Mr. Gladstone's conduct.

Lord Aberdare on Wednesday introduced to the Lord President of the Council a deputation which presented a memorial asking the Government to make an annual grant of not less than £2500 towards the maintenance of the University College of Wales, and also a grant of not less than £5000 towards the completion of the college building. The Duke of Richmond and Gordon promised to consult his colleagues upon the matter.

The following boys have been elected scholars and exhibitioners at Winchester College:—Buchanan, Pell, Shirley (exhibitioner), MacLagan, Bartlett, Weatherhead, Pike, Binney, Norris, Mackenzie, Booker, Montagu, Edgar, Haselfoot, Stockdale (exhibitioner), Mead.

The friends of the late Mr. James Mure, whose name has been so long familiar at Westminster, have collected nearly £1400 as a memorial to him, which they intend to apply to the foundation of a scholarship to bear his name, and to be annually awarded by examination at the school, somewhat like the Newcastle Scholarship at Eton.

At St. Paul's School, foundation scholarships have been awarded to Dunstan, Bedford Grammar School; May, King's College School; Greenfield, Colfe's Grammar School; Coleman, Mr. Stevens, Camden-road; Pope, Priory House School. Wednesday was "Apposition Day" at this school, which is now open to all comers, the foundationers entering by competition instead of by nomination, as formerly. It is understood that the school is to be removed to Kensington, a suitable site having been procured near the Addison-road. The chief prizes were taken by J. M. Schulhof for Greek and Latin verse, the Truro prize for an English essay, and the Sleath prize for Latin essay. He also takes the first classical exhibition of £100 a year, and a classical exhibition at Trinity College, Cambridge. The prize for English verse was taken by W. J. Simpson. The second classical exhibition of £80 a year was awarded to Kieser. The Keen's Scholarship of £30 for one year goes to Glaisher as the best mathematician, that young gentleman taking the £80 mathematical exhibition. At the conclusion of the speeches, Mr. Walker took that opportunity, the first since his appointment to the high mastership, to express his thanks to the governors, and his deep sense of the responsibility devolving upon him; and he assured them that, if industry and zeal would secure that end, the dignity and honour of Dean Colet's ancient foundation would be safe in his keeping. He felt confident that St. Paul's School had a brilliant future before it, for in all his long scholastic experience he had never met a school in which he had seen so large a proportion of boys of ability and promise as in that.

The Committee nominated by the Home Secretary to investigate the circumstances attending the death of the unfortunate boy Gibbs in Christ's Hospital, and to inquire into the larger question of the state, discipline, and management of the institution, held their first meeting on Monday morning. The Committee consists of Mr. Walpole, member for Cambridge University, chairman; Mr. W. E. Forster, member for Bradford; the Recorder for the city of London; Mr. Walter, M.P. for Berkshire; and the Dean of Christchurch. The proceedings were conducted with closed doors. On account of this inquiry Speech Day, which was fixed for Wednesday last, was not observed. Numerous letters on the subject have appeared in the daily papers.

The Governors of Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School, Mansfield, Notts, have elected to the head mastership the Rev. E. Johnson, M.A., Second Master of Christ's College, Finchley.

Some time ago a movement was begun to reconstitute on a broader basis and with ampler means the ancient Grammar School of Carlisle; and the *Carlisle Patriot* now learns that the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have agreed to encourage the local effort by what must be considered a munificent grant from the funds at their disposal. They have voted £10,000 towards the permanent endowment of the school, which already has an endowment bringing in £170 a year; and they promise a further sum of £5000 towards the erection of new premises in a more suitable place, provided it be met by an equal amount in public subscription.

The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol on Tuesday presided and distributed prizes at the annual examination of the elder girls of the Clergy Orphan Schools, St. John's-wood. The orphans in the schools number 220—viz., 120 boys and 100 girls.

Mr. S. Morley, M.P., in presiding at the distribution of prizes and certificates awarded to the pupils and teachers of schools at the midsummer examination of the College of Preceptors on Tuesday, expressed his conviction that more culture and mental power were required by the middle classes. The report stated that the half-yearly examination was held in eleven centres and at sixty schools in various parts of the country, and was attended by 2140 candidates, of whom 1315 were boys and 825 were girls. For the teachers' examination there were fifty-four candidates.

Mr. John Bancroft, M.A., late scholar of Jesus College, Oxford, has been appointed an inspector of schools.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Foresters' fête at the Crystal Palace on Tuesday attracted several thousand persons.

The Metropolitan Board of Works have conditionally resolved to purchase the rights and interests of the lords of the manor of Birstal-heath.

Sir Thomas Chambers and Mr. Forsyth, the members for Marylebone, began on Tuesday their annual tour of the vestries at Paddington, and at the close of their addresses received a vote of thanks.

The Common Council on Wednesday approved the recommendation of the Bridge House Estates Committee that they should be authorised to obtain Parliamentary powers for increasing the width of London Bridge.

In celebration of a custom which has been observed during many centuries, the Merchant Tailors' Company gave on Saturday, at their hall in Threadneedle-street, a complimentary entertainment to the Skinners' Company.

In order to relieve the heavy passenger traffic on London Bridge the lessee of Cannon-street foot-bridge has thrown it open to the public free of toll. The foot approaches to Hungerford Bridge are also being considerably improved.

The Coroner's inquiry into the cause of death of the four persons who lost their lives in the recent fatal fire in Little Britain has terminated in a verdict stating that the occurrence was attributable to the accidental breaking of a paraffin lamp.

It is stated that the Legislative Council of Ceylon have passed a resolution to contribute £15,000, in three annual payments, towards the erection of the Ceylon section of the proposed Colonial and Indian Museum on the Victoria Embankment.

The National Carnation and Picotee Society held a show at the Royal Aquarium, Westminster, on Wednesday and Thursday. In connection with this there was also an exhibition of cut roses, the prizes in the latter case being given by the Aquarium Company.

A meeting in support of the Royal Dramatic College was held on Monday at the Mansion House—the Lord Mayor presiding. Miss Amy Sedgwick, Mrs. Mellon, Mr. Emery, and Mr. Webster were amongst those who expressed their interest in the institution and pleaded its cause.

At a meeting held at 21, Harley-street, on Saturday, a numerous signed address and a handsome service of plate were presented to Señor Manuel Garcia in recognition of the great services he has rendered alike to science and humanity by his important discovery of the laryngoscope—Professor Huxley acted as chairman.

At the meeting of the council of the Royal Botanic Society held last Saturday a special gold medal was awarded to Messrs. J. Carter and Co., of Holborn, for the novel and extensive collection of fine foliated and flowering annual and other plants grown in pots from seed, which was exhibited in the gardens of the society during the month of June.

Mr. John Birkett, consulting surgeon to Guy's Hospital, has been elected President of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, in the room of Mr. Prescott Hewett, F.R.S., surgeon extraordinary to the Queen, whose period of office has expired; and Mr. John Simon, C.B., F.R.S., and Mr. Luther Holden, senior surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, have been elected Vice-Presidents for the year ensuing.

The Duke of Cambridge gave evidence on Tuesday before the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the Civil Employment of Soldiers. His Royal Highness is of opinion that it would be a distinct advantage to the service to offer the inducement to soldiers of civil employment at the end of a term of military service, and that the habits acquired by them as soldiers will make them invaluable in several capacities.

At the meeting of the Royal Humane Society on Tuesday the bronze medallion was, on the recommendation of the Lords of the Admiralty, unanimously voted to Captain the Hon. E. R. Fremantle, C.B., of her Majesty's ship Lord Warden, for rescuing a boy of the same ship who had accidentally fallen into the water. Captain Fremantle leaped from a height of thirty feet, clearing spars and rigging. He had once previously saved life in a similar manner.

The Select Committee upon the Lunacy Laws had before them on Tuesday and at their last previous sitting the Earl of Shaftesbury, the chairman of the Lunacy Commissioners. His Lordship was able, from personal experience, to contrast the present treatment of lunatics with the system prevailing fifty years ago, and he testifies to the immense improvement that has been made. Nevertheless, he believes that there would be a relapse if public and official vigilance were relaxed. He made a few suggestions for the amendment of the law.

Colonel Rich inspected the 46th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps last Saturday in the grounds of Lambeth Palace, the regiment mustering 460 in number, under Lieutenant-Colonel R. W. Routledge and Adjutant Hope. Shortly after the corps had been drawn up in line the honorary Colonel of the regiment, Sir Charles Russell, Bart., V.C., rode upon the ground. After some special company drill and a number of evolutions, Colonel Rich complimented Sir Charles Russell on the efficiency and steadiness of his corps, which, he said, was, if not superior, fully equal, to any volunteer corps he had inspected.

Mr. Goschen, M.P., presided last Tuesday night at a dinner, given at the Cannon-street Hotel, to celebrate the election of Sir John Bennett to the aldermanic chair of the Ward of Cheap. The guests, who numbered about 250, included many members of the House of Commons. In proposing the toast of the evening, Mr. Goschen remarked that the difficulties which had arisen respecting Sir John Bennett had not been foreseen by the electors, and had not been foreshadowed in any way on any other occasion when Sir John had been before the citizens. The main cause of the advancement of Sir John to his present honourable position was his unwearied labour in the cause of popular education. In reply, Sir John Bennett expressed the utmost confidence as to the result of the proceedings of the Court of Aldermen, his desire to work in harmony with his colleagues, and his determination to devote his life to the public service. Mr. Kirkman Hodgson, M.P., Mr. Watkin Williams, M.P., Mr. T. Hankey, M.P., Mr. Sullivan, M.P., and Mr. S. Whitbread also spoke to various toasts. Several of the speakers expressed a hope that the Court of Aldermen would not interfere with the freedom of popular election.

Lord Shaftesbury presided on Monday over a crowded meeting at Willis's Rooms in aid of the fund for relieving the distressed refugees from Bosnia and the Herzegovina. The resolutions expressed sympathy with the refugees, and declared that the efforts of Miss Irby and Miss Johnston in relief of the sufferers were worthy of the admiration and gratitude of Englishmen. In addition to the chairman, the gathering was addressed by Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Forster, Mr. Shaw Lefevre, M.P., Sir Robert Phillimore, Mr. Hubbard, M.P., Mr. Forsyth, M.P., the Marquis of Bath, and Mr. Mundells, M.P. About

£900 was subscribed in the room.—The Stafford House committee has received the following telegram from Mr. Barrington Kennett, commissioner from the Stafford House Fund:—"Shumla, July 12. Have established Stafford Hospital at Rustchuk under Dr. Crookshank, and at Varna, also a transport service in the Shumla and Rustchuk line under Borthwick; now sending 500 wounded from Shumla. Send six more surgeons, £500 worth of quinine, £50 worth of lint, six large hospital tents, £40 worth of leg and arm splints, four regulation amputating-cases, twenty pocket-cases. I am continuing distribution of stores." The committee have also received the following telegram from Erzeroum:—"There are hardly any hospital stores here. Hundreds of wounded arrived, but surgical instruments, bandages, and surgeons greatly needed."

There were 2310 births and 1449 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 1, while the deaths were 27 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 32 from smallpox, 28 from measles, 21 from scarlet fever, 7 from diphtheria, 46 from whooping-cough, 21 from different forms of fever, and 169 from diarrhoea; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 324 deaths were referred, which were 51 below the corrected average number from the same diseases in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The number of smallpox patients in the Metropolitan Asylum Hospitals, which in the seven preceding weeks had steadily declined from 964 to 641, further declined last week to 618. The deaths referred to diarrhoea, which in the previous six weeks had risen from 13 to 96, further increased to 169 last week, which were, however, 21 below the corrected average weekly number: 134 were of infants under one year of age, and 27 of children aged between one and five years. Different forms of violence caused 60 deaths. In Greater London 2778 births and 1716 deaths were registered. In the Outer Ring 4 fatal cases of smallpox were registered in West Ham, 1 at Hayes, and 1 at Edmonton. The mean temperature was 61.1 deg., and 1.2 deg. below the average. The duration of registered sunshine in the week was 40.5 hours out of 113.6 hours the sun was above the horizon.

The Royal Normal College and Academy of Music for the Blind, at Upper Norwood, was honoured last week by the presence of her Royal Highness Princess Louise, with the Marquis of Lorne, at the concert performed by the pupils, which was connected with the annual meeting of supporters of this institution, and with the opening of its handsome and commodious new buildings. The Duke of Westminster, its munificent president, Sir Rutherford Alcock, the honorary treasurer, and the Dean of Westminster were among those who took part in the proceedings. Mr. F. J. Campbell, the very zealous and efficient Principal of the College, though himself blind, has exercised a high degree of managing ability in its domestic and educational conduct during the past four or five years. A special feature of the institution, as we have frequently explained, is that it seeks to train many of the blind, who have a talent for music, to the occupations of organ-playing, music-teaching, and pianofortetuning, besides giving all the inmates of the College a sound English education, at a moderate charge for board and tuition. There are between sixty and seventy young persons now in the College, and those who have passed through its course are mostly doing very well. It is to be hoped that the public will respond liberally to the appeal for additional funds, to the amount of £7000, to pay off the building debt. We are sufficiently acquainted with the merits of this institution to be enabled heartily to commend it, as we have done on several former occasions.

BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

The quarterly court of the subscribers to the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls was held last Saturday at Freemasons' Hall—Colonel Creton presided. The number of candidates for the October election was declared to be sixty, for ten of whom there will be vacancies. It was resolved to admit twenty-five girls in addition to these ten.

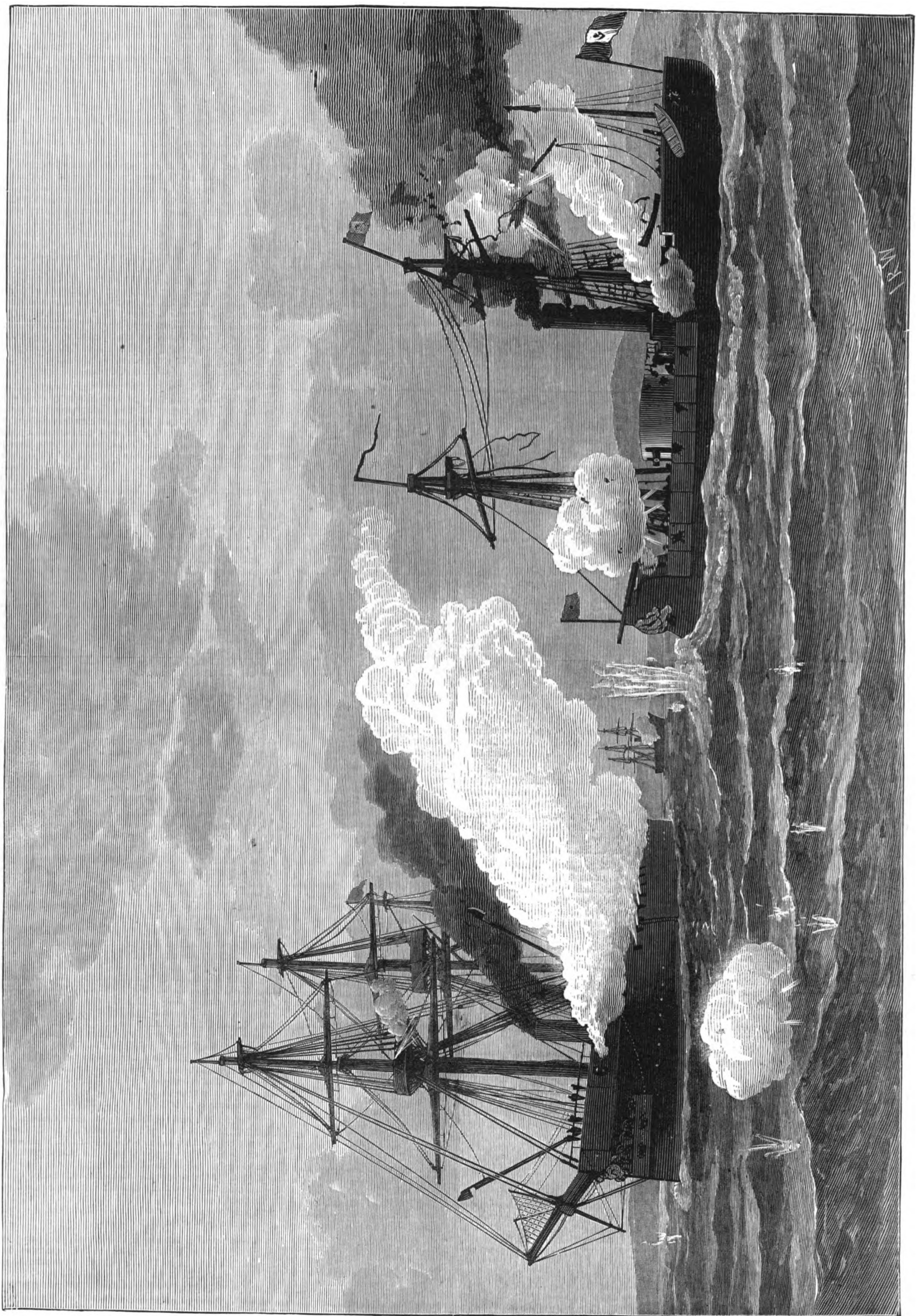
The quarterly court of the subscribers and governors of the Masonic Boys' School was held on Monday at Freemasons' Hall, under the presidency of Mr. John Symonds, vice-president. Vacancies were declared for nine boys at the election of next October, for which there are sixty-three candidates. Mr. Constable was elected an honorary vice-patron of the institution in recognition of his services to the school in bringing up £1226 as a steward at the last festival. Mr. J. B. Monckton is to be presented with a testimonial in recognition of his services to the institution.

The thirty-third annual general meeting of the governors and supporters of the Asylum for Fatherless Children, which is situated at Reedham, near Croydon, and is under the patronage of the Queen, was held on Tuesday at the Cannon-street Terminus Hotel, under the presidency of Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Hadley. At the asylum during the year all things had gone on prosperously. The health of the family had been uniformly good, and the progress made in the instruction of the children most satisfactory. The annual subscriptions showed an increase of nearly £100, but the life subscriptions and donations showed a decrease of £400. The legacies had reached an amount never before attained, £3650. An earnest appeal was made for increased pecuniary support. At the election which subsequently took place thirteen boys and seven girls were elected to receive the benefits of the institution, where there are now nearly 300 children.

The fortieth annual meeting of the members of the Coffee and Eating House Keepers' Association took place last Tuesday evening at Anderson's Hotel—Mr. C. H. Elliott presided. The object of this association is to afford relief to the aged and decayed members of the trade, with their widows and orphans. The report showed that the receipts for the past year amounted to £652. In addition to the usual payments to seventeen annuitants, adequate temporary relief had been granted to some poor widows. The funded capital of the association now amounts to £6317.

The annual gathering of the friends and supporters of the Sailors' Orphan Girls' School and Home was held at the institution in Prince Arthur's-road, Hampstead, on the 12th inst. Captain the Hon. F. Maude, R.N., presided. The children passed very creditably through an examination in Scripture, history, geography, &c., and interspersed the proceedings with singing. The Home contains forty-three elected children and forty-eight admitted on the nomination of the Admiralty. The institution is wholly dependent on voluntary contributions and payments by the Admiralty for the support of its nominees, and the daughters of sailors in the merchant service are equally eligible with those of the Royal navy.

Sir H. Edwards, Bart., the Grand Master of West Yorkshire, opened a new Masonic Hall at Sheffield on Wednesday. The building will cost £10,000.

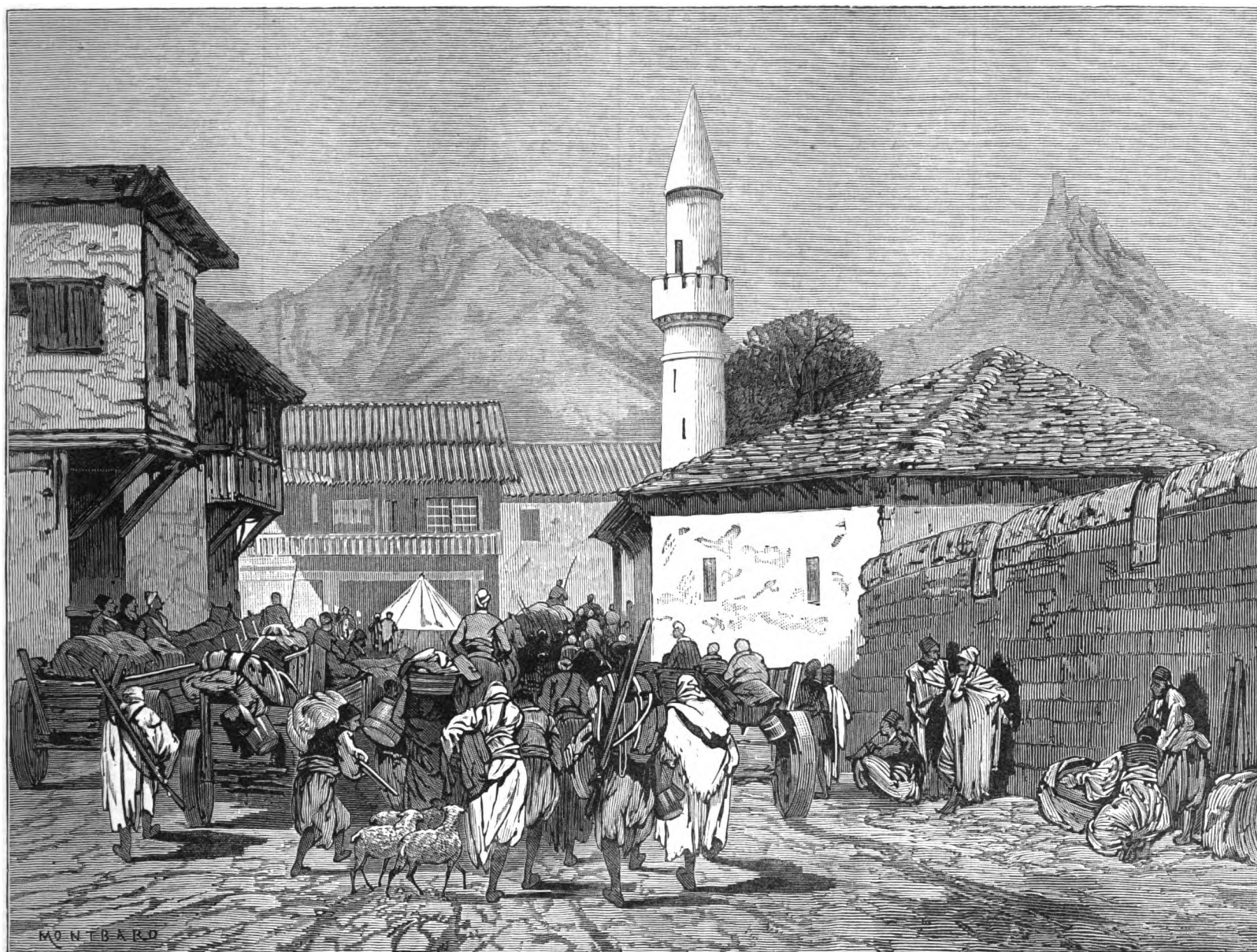


COMBAT BETWEEN H.M.S.S. SHAH AND AMETHYST AND THE PERUVIAN IRONCLAD TURRET-RAM HUASCAR.
FROM A SKETCH BY AN EYE-WITNESS.

SKETCHES OF THE WAR IN ASIA, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



SIR ARNOLD KEMBALL AND CAPTAIN NORMAN CHASED BY COSSACKS.



THE EXODUS FROM ERZEROU—FUGITIVES PASSING THROUGH GUNESH HANEH.

formed us that the Huascar had surrendered that morning to the Peruvian squadron. We remained off Iquique till daylight, when we anchored under salutes from the Peruvian squadron. We found the Huascar at anchor surrounded by the squadron. Pierola and his officers were prisoners, and the revolution was at an end. This is the third time Pierola has attempted to overthrow the Government and failed; his last venture being also at Ylo, in the *Talisman*, an English vessel, the seizure of which gave rise to a difference between England and Peru.

"Admiral De Horsey gave Piccola five minutes to consider and haul down his flag. At the expiration of this time a blank charge was fired; then a shotted gun across her bows. The flag remaining up, we commenced the action at six minutes past three o'clock in the afternoon. The Huascar replied with shell from her turret guns, and immediately steered full speed towards Ylo. Her continued manoeuvring backwards and forwards in front of the town, frequently causing us to cease firing, to avoid destroying property. The Huascar moved in evidently with the intention of drawing us after her, her draught of water being only 14 ft., and that of the Shah 27 ft.; while the navigation was rendered highly dangerous owing to rocks and shoals at the entrance of the bay. Our range was principally from 1500 to 2500 yards; but at this distance our two 9-in. guns were able to penetrate her turret and our broadside 7-in. guns her hull at the extremities; our 64-lb. shell guns and those of the Amethyst were only available for clearing the upper deck, destroying boats and upper works, which they did most effectually. Owing to the size and weight of the Shah, and the confined space to manoeuvre in, we were unable to benefit by steaming up to an effective range of 1000 or 1200 yards, and stopping to deliver a steady fire—the greater rapidity of the enemy's movements rendering such action dangerous, and the risk of being rammed before we could "gather way" again too great. About five o'clock the Huascar being clear of the shoals, we seized the opportunity to close. The enemy likewise closed, with evident signs of running, firing shell from her 40-pounder. Our Gatling gun then commenced firing from the foretop, causing the men on her upper-deck quarters to desert their guns. Our port guns immediately commenced "independent firing." A Whitehead torpedo was fired at the moment of passing, but as the Huascar at that instant altered course, turning stern on, the torpedo failed to reach her. The Huascar was going certainly eleven knots, and the torpedo, having only a speed of nine knots, could not overtake the vessel—the torpedo's track was observed going direct about half the distance towards her. The Huascar then steamed full speed close in under the town, and, darkness coming on, we ceased firing, at a quarter to six, and steamed out of range.

"The gunnery Lieutenant and a Lieutenant of the Royal Marine Artillery were sent on board the Huascar, by permission of the Peruvian commodore, to make notes on the damage done during the late engagement. The Huascar is an ironclad turret-vessel, built by Laird, of Birkenhead; the plating on the hull is 4½-inch iron, tapering to 2½-inch at bow and stern, with 14-inch teak backing and inner skin of ½-inch iron; the turret 5½-inch plating, with 14-inch backing and ½ inner skin. The turret mounts two 300-pounder Armstrong M.L.R. guns, throwing segment and common shell and chilled shot, and a steel battering shot—the two former being fitted with percussion fuses, were used during the action; 40-pounder on each side of quarter deck, one 12-pounder aft under the poop—all Armstrong M.L.R. As near as could be judged, from seventy to eighty projectiles must have struck the vessel, principally about the upper deck, funnel casing, bridge, masts, and boats, with numbers of pieces of shell sticking into the woodwork; one 9-inch common shell struck the hull, the starboard side, about two feet from the water line and 50 feet from the stern, in the foremost ward-room cabin, bursting in the backing—the head, splintered in all directions, wounded one man; the base continued its course, killing the sentry and going through the casing in an opposite cabin, brought up against the inner skin; the plating at this spot was 3½ inches, same backing and skin. One bulwark each side was blown away, two 64-pounder shell had penetrated the bulwarks and left indentations in the plating; one heavy shot, evidently a ricochet, hit upper edge of plating, starboard side, scoring it to a depth of three inches, after going through the bulwark; another hit the plating two feet from water-line at an angle, making a dent of 2 in. in depth and 18 in. in length. On the port side there was a similar shot to the ricochet. The hull itself showed that several 64-pounder shell had struck it, only leaving a mark; one shot struck the poop on port quarter and went out on starboard side, splintering on an iron beam. The funnel-casing and funnel had been struck about twelve times by shot and pierced by the Gatling gun. The turret had only been struck once by a 7-in. projectile, hitting direct and penetrating 3 in. The port fore rigging was shot away, and every boat destroyed. The Huascar was admirably fought and manoeuvred.

“With regard to casualties, only one killed and one wounded have as yet been authenticated, though rumours are rife of a larger number. The former was buried at Iquique, covered with the Peruvian ensign, and a placard placed on the coffin bearing the following inscription:—‘This man died while fighting for his country against the British.’

"This is the first instance of an English man-of-war engaging an ironclad of any description, and the first, also, of wooden ships attacking a turret-vessel; and it cannot fail to be of interest."

Our correspondent's sketch represents the moment when the Huascar attempted to ram the Shah, and had run on within four hundred yards of her. The Huascar could not stand the fire of the Shah's guns, and therefore suddenly turned about, and ran in to the shore. It seems, however, that the propriety of Admiral de Horsey's conduct, in attacking the Huascar, is likely to be questioned. Some persons deny that the Huascar had really committed acts of piracy or done injury to British property, and the Peruvian Government itself is disposed to complain, though its ship was in the hands of rebels.

The July publication of the *Quarterly Review* has brought to bear on the ecclesiastical controversy of these days a rather formidable piece of literary artillery, entitled "The Ridsdale Judgment and the Priest in Absolution." It has also two articles upon the political and military aspects of the conflict between Russia and Turkey, and upon the interests and duties of Great Britain in this matter. But the most interesting papers are those on recent discoveries in art and archaeology in Rome; on the geography and ethnology of New Guinea and Polynesia; and on the novel applications of electricity to useful purposes in peace and war. Two of the accustomed topics of biographical and antiquarian discussion are treated in the usual style.

Danube and the Balkan, just now so much in question.

There is somewhat too much of Portuguese scenes and wayside incidents of travel in the *New Quarterly Magazine*, contributed by Mr. John Latouche, though pleasant enough of its kind. Miss Cobbe touches a profound mystery of our mortal nature, "the riddle of Death," in a paper which she has chosen to call "The Peak in Darien." Mr. R. Jefferies endeavours to forecast the social changes of English middle-class life in the rural districts. The dismal German philosophy of Schopenhauer and the strange poetic genius of Edgar Poe are analysed by critical essayists here. Mr. R. H. Horne and Mr. George Meredith supply pieces of entertaining fiction.

In the *Church Quarterly*, as might be expected, a theological inquiry takes the lead, being that provoked by the Rev. E. White's doctrine of utter annihilation instead of eternal torment. The condition of the English Church in the eighteenth century is then reviewed, with reference to the Methodist and Evangelical movements. The life of Titian, the biography of Harriet Martineau, the Indian Mutiny, and the historic character of Falkland, are treated with fair literary taste and skill. Church and State, and the recent judgment concerning Ritual, are made the subjects of two concluding articles.

A protest has been forwarded to the Lord Mayor and the committee formed at the Mansion House to reward the rescuers of the miners who were imprisoned for a length of time through the colliery disaster at Pontypridd, in which it is stated that the list drawn up by the Rev. D. W. Williams and accepted by the committee is grossly incorrect. So satisfied are the signatories of the protest—who state that they were in charge of the rescuing parties—that the list of those to be rewarded is an unfair one, that they emphatically decline to receive the rewards as proposed, and ask for a reconsideration of the whole matter.

In answer to this protest the Lord Mayor has addressed to them the following communication:—

"Mansion House, July 17.—Sirs,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of yesterday, in which you express your dissent from the result at which, after long, patient, and mature deliberation, the committee arrived as to the rewards to be given to those who took part in the rescue of the miners at the Tyn-y-wydd Colliery, in April last. Your ground for such dissent is the assertion that the committee adopted the list (which you say was incorrect) prepared by the Rev. D. W. Williams, a gentleman whose indefatigable exertions for the relief of the sufferers entitle him to much praise, and whose advice the committee not only sought but profited by. Now, the names of the widows and orphans and of the rescued men were common to all, and the committee made their awards in accordance with the universal view. The rewards also to the shift colliers and pump-men have been left entirely to Mr. Wales to settle at so much per day, and the carpenters, carters, &c., are to be remunerated on the same principle. As for the colliery agents, engineers, and others, among whom you rank, it is but just to Mr. Williams to state emphatically that his list was not made the standard of adjustment, and that he took no part in the discussion as to the amount of those awards. The vote was adopted by the whole committee; and, while I, personally, held (and still hold) that no part of the fund collected by me at the Mansion House was subscribed by the public with the view or for the purpose of rewarding gentlemen in your position of life, yet I thought that pieces of plate of considerable value, with appropriate inscriptions, might be acceptable to you in recognition of the meritorious services you rendered. I am sorry you think it right to decline a memento of such an event, but I fully accept as final your determination in that respect.—I am, Sirs, yours very faithfully,

THOMAS WHITE, Lord Mayor of London.

To James Thomas, Esq., Tyn-y-wydd Colliery, and others.

It is understood that, consequent upon this exhibition of ill-feeling, the Lord Mayor has decided to abandon his proposed visit to Wales to distribute the fund. Of the gentlemen who signed the protest three had been voted presents of the value of 60 guineas each, and the others of £30 each.

IV The NEXT TERM will begin on MONDAY, SEPT. 24.

DAVID DE STERN Viscount of the

Pursuant to the Act of Parliament of the 22nd and 23rd Victoria, cap. 35, intitled "An Act to further Amend the Law of Property and Relieve Trustees,"

I, the said Sir John Lubbock, Baronet, have caused to be published by authority of His Majesty's High Court of Justice, in pursuance of a Statute in that behalf bearing date the 19th day of January, 1870, the following public notice, which I hereby certify having my CLAIM demanded upon or in anywise affecting the ESTATE of DAVID DE STERN, Viscount of the Kingdom of Portugal, late of No. 22, Queen's-gate, Hyde Park, in the county of Middlesex, deceased (who died on the 1st day of January, 1869), and who was last seen alive on the 1st day of June, 1867, by the principal Registry of the Probate Division of Her Majesty's High Court of Justice, to Sophia de Stern, of 22, Queen's-gate, aforesaid, widow; Sydney James Stern, of 22, Queen's-gate, aforesaid, Esquire; James Stern, of 22, Queen's-gate, aforesaid, Esquire; James Stern, of Angel-court, Throgmorton-street, in the city of London, Esquire; and Baron Herman Stern, of Angel-court, aforesaid, are hereby required to produce to me, or to the undersigned solicitors, at our offices, No. 6, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry, in the city of London, on or before the FIRST DAY OF SEPTEMBER next, after which time the said Executors shall have regard only to the claims and demands of which the said Executors shall then have had notice; and the said Executors will not be liable for the said assets of the said deceased, or any part thereof, to any person of whom they shall not then have had notice.

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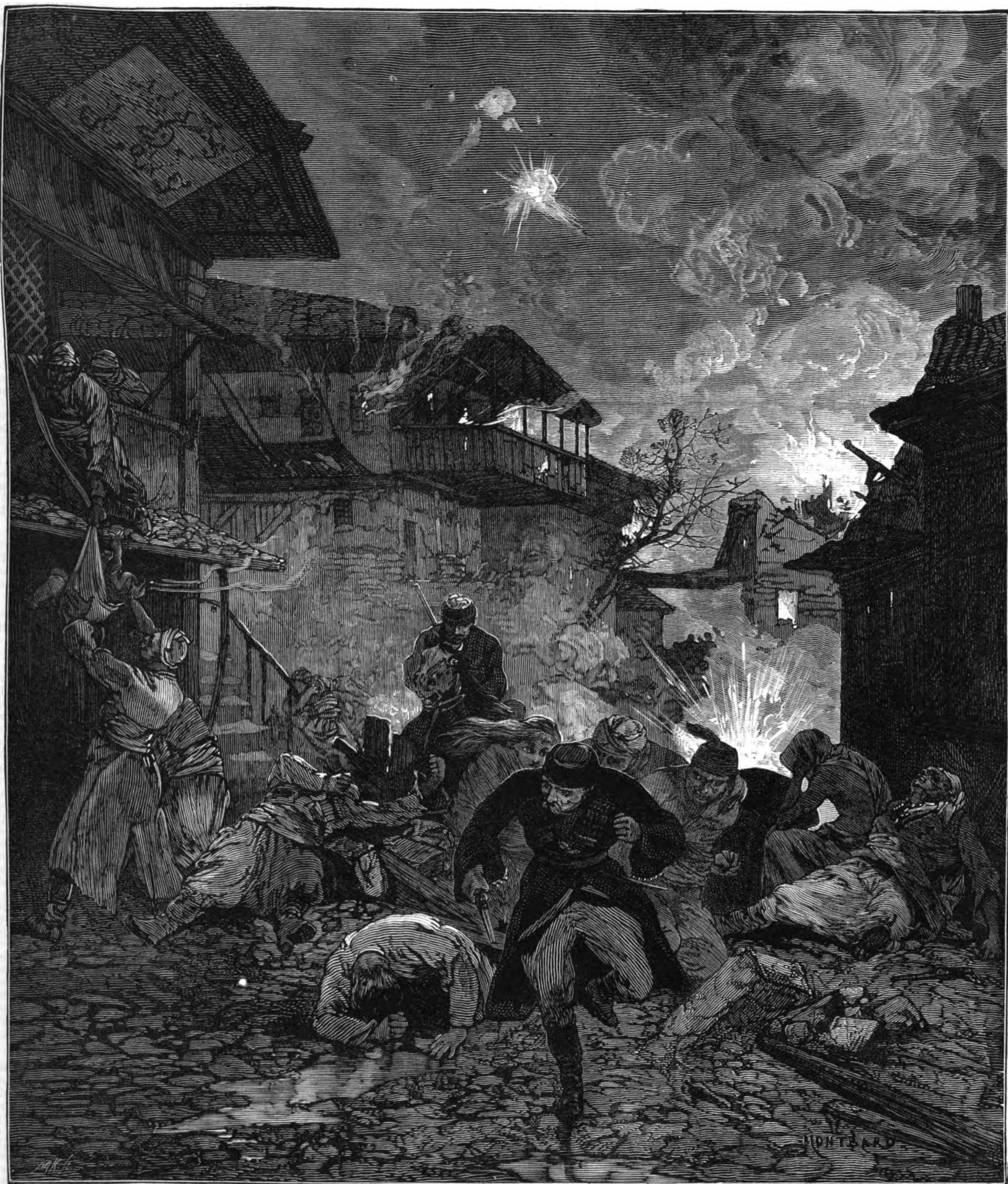
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THE WAR: A STREET SCENE IN NICOPOLIS.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS ON THE DANUBE.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE WAR.

Our Special Artists, both in Armenia and in Bulgaria, with the Russian and the Turkish armies, have supplied numerous Illustrations of the warlike proceedings, in Asia as well as in Europe, which have lately assumed a more sanguinary character. The Russians have been thoroughly defeated in their Armenian campaign, as we stated last week, and have been driven back to their Georgian frontier. The Turkish garrison of Kars has been relieved, and the siege of that fortress is abandoned for the present time. The Russian garrison of Bayazid has been withdrawn, after standing a brief siege, till the arrival of help.

Our Special Artist with the Turkish army in Asia contributes the sketch, reproduced in a two-page Engraving, which represents the battle of Taghir or Dagha, fought on the 16th ult., when the Turkish right wing sustained a temporary check, but four days afterwards, under the command of Ismail Pasha, retrieved its defeat by beating General Tergusakoff in several repeated encounters, and forced him to retreat on Bayazid. The place mentioned as Taghir is about forty miles eastward of Erzeroum, on the road from Erzeroum to Bayazid, and the same distance to the southward of Kars, as is shown in our small map of that district, in last week's Paper, with a summary account of the close of the Armenian campaign. General Sir Arnold Kemball, the British military commissioner accompanying Mukhtar Pasha's head-quarter staff, had a narrow escape of being killed by the Cossacks in pur-

suit after the Turkish defeat. This unexpected personal danger was shared by Captain Norman, his companion and official assistant. The *Times*' correspondent at Constantinople speaks of having heard "wild reports that Sir Arnold Kemball had been shot, according to one account, in the hat, according to another, in the head; and that Captain Norman, who was with him, was wounded. There had, however, been more than the usual foundation for these stories, as a shell did burst between them, and a fragment tore Captain Norman's right sleeve, slightly grazing his arm. They also, like the Frenchman in the story, made a body of Cossacks run for nearly twenty-five miles—a feat which may be the foundation of another wild rumour here, that Sir Arnold took, at one time, command of the Turkish forces. It was really the Cossacks whom he led, keeping well to the front. It was a most exciting stern chase; but, fortunately for all concerned, Sir Arthur and Captain Norman were well mounted, and had got information at a critical moment that the Cossacks had been making special tender inquiries after 'the English General.' We have received from an eye-witness of this remarkable incident the sketch reproduced in one of our Illustrations. There are tolerably exact accounts of that day's engagement, according to which the same troops who were then defeated would seem to have been reinforced, and, after a hard fight, in which they showed great gallantry, to have driven the Russians back. Sir Arnold Kemball very soon rejoined the staff of the Turkish Commander-in-Chief, and has accompanied his army to Kars, entering that place on the 7th inst.

It is the intention of Mukhtar Pasha to strengthen the defences of Kars, and remain there for the winter.

Some further Illustrations are given this week of Russian military movements on the Danube and in Bulgaria, and of the condition of Nicopolis, and other towns and villages along that river, when the Russians bombarded them and stormed the Turkish positions on its left bank. Nicopolis, or Nikopol, as its Greek name is more commonly pronounced and spelt, stands nearly twenty miles above Sistova and Simnitsa, where the Russians actually crossed the river on the 27th ult. Opposite Nicopolis is the mouth of the Aluta, which flows into the Danube on the Roumanian side, at the village of Turnu Magurele. The Russians had made a great show of preparations for crossing at Turnu Magurele, and the Emperor and the Grand Duke Nicholas were there on the day before the troops went across the river at Simnitsa. Nicopolis had been fiercely bombarded several days before, when one of our Special Artists was in the town. It has since been treated with more than one repetition of the bombardment, and was finally captured, last Monday night, by the Russians under command of Baron Krudener. We are told that on Thursday week, and again on Saturday and Sunday last, the town of Nicopolis was severely bombarded by the Roumanian batteries at Ialacz and the Russian field artillery posted south and west of the fortress. The fortress was actually surrounded on the land side by the Russians, and their shells could be plainly seen from the Roumanian side bursting upon the Turkish fortifications. The fight on the last day was very stubborn, especially

upon the storming of the southern forts, the possession of which was vigorously disputed for several hours. The Turks, however, overwhelmed by superior numbers, were compelled to retire into the fortress. While this column was effecting its retreat another battalion made a sortie, and attacked the advancing Russians on their flank. At that moment, however, the Roumanian batteries from Islacz directed their fire upon the Turkish battalion, which was soon compelled also to re-enter the fort. The battle lasted till nine at night, when the Russians had occupied all the positions before the city formerly held by the Turks. The Russian troops fought bravely; they belonged to the 9th Corps, and consisted of two divisions of Infantry and one Division of Cavalry. Their losses are reported to be severe. On Monday night the Turkish troops, numbering 6000 men, including the garrison, under command of Hassan Pasha and Ahmed Pasha, surrendered, with two monitors and forty cannon. This most recent news gives additional interest to our Special Artist's sketch of a street scene at Nicopolis, where great consternation was caused by the enemy's approach and attack upon that town.

The advance of the Russian vanguard to Tirnova, fifty miles south of the Danube at Sistova, was mentioned in our last. It appears that a small detachment of light cavalry reached Tirnova on the 2nd inst.; it was unable to remain there, but went back to report that there was no Turkish force in the neighbourhood; and on Saturday, the 7th inst., General Gourko arrived and took possession of Tirnova, with half a squadron of the Guard and 200 Don Cossacks. The new Provisional Government of Bulgaria, under Russian orders, is to be installed at this place, which was the ancient ecclesiastical and political capital in the Middle Ages. It stands in a picturesque and romantic situation among the hills, on the banks of the river Jantra, as the reader will see in the view presented on our front page this week. The road from Tirnova to Gabrova, at the foot of the Balkan range, and thence by the Schipka Pass over those mountains, is described in another notice; but we learn that General Gourko has contrived to pass the Balkans, with his cavalry force, by a different route, some little distance to the east, and has descended upon the Roumanian plain in the neighbourhood of Yamboli and Yeni Sagra. The Turkish forces in Bulgaria seem to be concentrated within the Quadrilateral, or space between the four principal fortresses, Rustchuk and Shumla, Silistria and Varna. The Russians are about to besiege Rustchuk, and to cut off the communications of Shumla, which will oblige Abdul Kerim to fight a decisive battle. Such are the immediate prospects of the campaign in Bulgaria; but the latest news, to Thursday evening, is given in another page of this week's Number.

The minor incidents of Turkish camp life and ordinary regimental business are displayed in a series of small sketches, occupying the reverse side of our Extra Supplement.

PASSES OF THE BALKANS.

The Danube was the first line of defence for the Turkish Empire in Europe, and that line has been forced. The second line of defence was the Balkan mountain range, and the advanced guard of the Russian army has crossed it; but we have yet to see how it will be surmounted by the bulk of the invading host. This great natural bulwark, as shown in every map, separates Bulgaria, strictly so called, from the province of Roumelia, which is partly inhabited by the Bulgarians and partly by the Turks, the latter dwelling around Adrianople, and eastward towards the Sea of Marmora and the Bosphorus. The Balkan range in its highest peak, Orbelus, attains an altitude of 9000 ft., and all along the western portion of it the summits are covered with snow till about the middle of June. The eastern portion of the range is lower, never rising beyond 4000 ft. or 5000 ft., and to the traveller approaching the range from the Bulgarian side appears to be far less lofty than it really is, from the fact of his having to scale a low range of hills lying close along the foot of the mountain range. In general character the mountains which now lie before the Russians appear to be round hills densely covered with woods, huge masses of granite rock appearing only in the valleys. It is not, however, with the actual Balkans that the difficulties of an invader begin. According to Moltke, who describes the country now before the Russians from a purely strategical point of view, the Bulgarian plains at this part of the range are covered for an immense distance with underwood of oak, which renders it impossible for troops to march straight across the country. The hills rising from these plains constitute apparently no inconsiderable difficulty. "They are of limestone rock," says Count von Moltke, "their tops are perfectly flat, and from these the sides fall in perpendicular walls of rock, varying from 10 to 200 feet in height, often forming the most singular defiles. Towards the valleys the face of the rock slopes more and more as it descends. The hill tops, therefore, are accessible only at a very few points; they are mostly wooded, not with the magnificent trees of the Balkans, but with almost impenetrable brushwood." The idea of the Balkans presenting an insurmountable barrier against an invader, Count Moltke makes somewhat light of. He thinks it is not warranted by the height or formation of the mountains. It is partly a traditional notion, he says, and in so far as it has any foundation, it is based upon "a number of small difficulties which are accumulated in five or six marches, and which have to be encountered by all the troops in succession." The roads, too, are few and bad; they are, in fact, mere bridle paths, and the defence of the Balkans, therefore, might be carried on, "not so much by erecting forts on the principal defiles, as by bodies of troops which would occupy them, and with the assistance of barricades, abatis, &c., oppose a very formidable resistance to any force attempting to cross the mountains."

The famous German tactician next proceeds to discuss the practicable passes for troops. Excluding from consideration the road from Widin through Servia, which enters Turkey by way of Nissa and Sophia, we may describe six routes leading southward from the Danube, above the Dobrudscha, and crossing the Balkans, from Bulgaria into Roumelia, converging upon Adrianople:—

1. From Rahova or Nicopolis, on the Danube, by Lovatz, thence over the Balkans to Philippopolis, and by Hirmenli to Adrianople.
2. From Sistova or from Rustchuk, the roads from these two places joining at Biela or Senovzy, and thence proceeding by Tirnova and Grabova, the Schipka pass over the Balkans, and down to Kazanlik and Eski-Sagra, and to Hirmenli.
3. From Rustchuk to Osman Bazar and to Kazan, whence there are roads over the mountains to Karnabat and Yamboli, at which last-named place there is a railroad to Hirmenli, and by Buyuk Derbend there is direct communication with Adrianople.
4. From Rustchuk to Rasgrad, where the Turtukal and Silistria roads join, and thence to Shumla, and Tschulikevak and Indschikbi, whence a road goes to Kazan. There is also a direct road from Silistria to Shumla.
5. From Silistria to Pravadi and Aidos.
6. All the Dobrudscha roads unite, and, passing by Kara-

mured and Hadji Oglu Bazarjik, pass to Kolydscha. At Kolydscha, one branch turns to Pravadi, and the other to Varna and Podbashi, and eventually to Aidos.

Route No. 1 is the longest, but an army moving some way further still to the westward could cross the mountains at the lowest point west of the Jantra.

Route No. 2, by Rustchuk, Tirnova, and Kazanlik, is blocked by Tirnova, which, being surrounded by the Jantra river, offers a strong position. Von Moltke, however, considers this is the easiest pass to force. The road is also the best, though even on this the mail-cart takes eighteen hours to go from Rustchuk to Tirnova, sixty-four miles, rather more than three miles an hour. The late Lieutenant Burke, R.E., wrote of this road in 1854 as being quite passable for artillery.

Route No. 3, by Osman Bazar, Kazan, and Slivno, is very difficult, the track near the latter place crossing a number of deep wooded dells, with numberless streams running down to the Kamtchik river.

Routes Nos. 4 and 5, by Silistria, Shumla, and Aidos, offer no difficulties as far as Tschulikevak. Thence the road winds through ravines, and along the sides of precipices to the summit, whence it descends by a steep defile. A recent writer states that these roads have been made passable for carriages, but he apparently discredits his own statement.

Route No. 6, Kolydscha and Pravadi, presents some, but not very great, difficulties. The passage of the Kamtchik is difficult, and in one spot the valley is only fifty paces across, with high perpendicular walls of rock. Nevertheless, this passage is quite possible, as General Diebitch crossed in 1829, though virtually unopposed, and with only a small force.

South of the Balkans the soil produces silk and flax, besides cereals, the valley of Kazanlik being dotted with orchards, and rose-bushes for the manufacture of attar of roses. If the Russians are to protect all the districts where Bulgarians have been ill-treated, this will leave the Turks merely a narrow strip of country lying to the south of Adrianople, as many of the outrages occurred in the Philippopolis district.

There is little doubt that, once over the Balkans, the Russians would endeavour to press on to Constantinople. Nature has, however, provided the Turkish imperial city with a stronger position than the art of man has been able to construct for any other capital. Advancing from the Balkans the Russians will come, at about twenty miles from Constantinople, on a natural barrier formed by a chain of steep hills which runs from the Black Sea to the Sea of Marmora, its base protected by the Kara-su river, forming wide marshes, and the lake of Buyuk Tchekmedj. The length of this line of defence is twenty-five miles, but only the central portion, about eight miles, needs defensive fortifications. With these properly held it will be almost impregnable.

TORPEDO WARFARE.

We recently gave a few sketches illustrating torpedo attack; but the subject of torpedo warfare generally is of a very interesting and novel character, and is now engrossing public attention by entering so greatly into the operations of belligerents in the East. We are therefore induced to return to the subject, and publish two sketches illustrating the defence against torpedoes. These occupy one side of our Extra Supplement this week.

Our first Illustration represents the Turkish fleet at anchor in Suda Bay, prepared for and exercising against a supposed attack, either by the Whitehead torpedo, which travels under water, the Harvey torpedo, which is towed into contact by a fast steam-launch or other vessel, or the outrigger torpedo, which is carried at the end of a spar projecting from the bow of a boat.

It should ever be remembered that one of these dangerous weapons, successfully exploded under the bottom or against the side of an ordinary ironclad or other vessel not specially built to withstand them, is sufficient either to sink her or to render her entirely unfit for immediate service. The defence, therefore, against them demands careful study, for negligence in this respect has enabled two successful attempts to be made out of the many attempts of the Russians to destroy the Turkish squadrons or single ships during the present war. Since these disasters greater precautions have been taken, and the Turkish fleet at the Sulina mouth of the Danube is declared to be at the present moment perfectly protected against any similar attacks which may be made, and of course will be made.

In the first place each ship is entirely surrounded by nets, kept at a distance of from 12 ft. to 20 ft. from the side "and extending to 12 ft. below the surface" by means of struts. These nets are calculated to keep out the fish torpedo, or any floating mechanical mine which may be sent down the tide against the vessels. The approaches to the fleet are further guarded by a line of floating spars, moored at a distance of from eleven to fifteen hundred yards from the ships. These are quite sufficient to check the advance of any steam-launch armed with the Whitehead, Harvey, or Outrigger Torpedo; and as the action of the former weapon is ineffectual unless it be used within 1000 yards, it is of no use operating with them outside that distance. A very simple arrangement of electric wires attached to these spars, and communicating with the ships at anchor, will at once designate to those on board the exact point where an enemy is trying to break through. The ships' guns, having been previously laid for certain points in this line of defence, can accordingly be discharged immediately at the threatened point, on an alarm being raised. A line of small floating torpedoes can also be used inside the line to augment the defence.

Swift Thorneycroft steam-launches and gigs are told off as patrols, to destroy any intruder, either by rockets or with outrigger torpedoes; and the ships are supplied with the electric light, by the aid of which any operations carried on during the darkest nights can be disclosed.

Our second Illustration represents what has actually taken place on the eastern shores of the Black Sea, where the torpedo obstructions previously laid down by the Russians for the defence of Poti have been removed by divers working with Denayrouze's submarine electric or with the common light. Different means have been devised for removing such obstacles, but the quickest and most efficient is the one to which we now refer, by which Hassan Pasha has been enabled, off Poti and Soukhoun Kaleh, to clear the water of all torpedoes, removing eleven at the former place alone.

There is a special instrument which warns the defence of the approach of an ironclad, and which can explode a torpedo laid down in connection with it. It must be understood that a friendly vessel would be previously informed of the exact position of sunken torpedoes, and accordingly steer clear of them. Although this little instrument acts the part of a most perfect sentry, it has the one drawback of not being able to discern between friends and foes; and, should anyone but an enemy be passing through the channel, he must either be piloted through, or all the torpedoes must be rendered harmless by detaching the firing-wire at the torpedo station.

We shall give some further illustrations of the apparatus used with torpedoes, and the methods of its application.

SOCIAL SCIENCE.

The following are the special questions for discussion at the forthcoming Social Science Congress at Aberdeen:—

JURISPRUDENCE AND AMENDMENT OF THE LAW.

International Law Section.—1. Whether the jurisdiction of a nation, civil and criminal, over the seas adjoining its territory ought to be general or limited, and if limited, to what extent? 2. Whether a prior bankruptcy in one country ought not to carry the right to movables all over the world, as against a subsequently declared bankruptcy in another country?

Municipal Law Section.—1. Whether further legislation is not desirable to prevent or remedy the frauds committed by promoters of companies? 2. Whether, and to what extent, it is expedient and practicable to alter or control by legislative enactment contract between landlord and tenant?

Repression of Crime Section.—1. Is it desirable to form an intermediate industrial school for the preparatory training of boys for service in the Army, as recommended by the committee of the War Office, November, 1866? 2. What is the best kind of labour for prisons and reformatory schools: (a) In relation to the prisoner; (b) In relation to the labour market? 3. Can any better measures be devised for the prevention and punishment of infanticide?

EDUCATION.

1. What are the merits and defects of the present system of competitive examination for public appointments? 2. What are the best means of securing a high standard of secondary education? 3. What are the remedies for irregular attendance and non-attendance at primary schools?

HEALTH.

1. What is the best mode of providing suitable accommodation for the labouring classes, and of utilising open spaces in towns? 2. How can the sanitary condition of the population engaged in the coast fisheries of Scotland and the United Kingdom be improved? 3. The present state of house accommodation in rural districts. Can its evils be remedied?

ECONOMY AND TRADE.

1. What are the causes of the present general depression of trade all over the world? 2. What are the social effects of trade unions, strikes, and lock-outs? 3. What are the results of the administration of the poor laws in Scotland as compared with those of the other parts of the United Kingdom.

ART.

1. What principles should govern the restoration of ancient buildings or their preservation as memorials? 2. Is our modern system of art competition favourable or unfavourable to art progress? 3. How can art be best introduced into the houses of persons of limited income.

Papers volunteered on other subjects coming within the range of the several departments will be read and discussed.

THE NEW ACT ON PRISONS.

The new Act "to Amend the Law relating to Prisons in England," which received the Royal assent on the 12th inst., has been issued, containing sixty-one sections, divided into two parts—the first part relating to the transfer and administration of prisons, and the second to the obligation to maintain prisons and prisoners, with the mode of treatment to be adopted. The statute as to its general provisions will not take effect till April 1 next, which is termed the "commencement;" but it has immediate operation as to the rules and regulations to be made by the Secretary of State, and the appointment by her Majesty, on his recommendation, of "Prison Commissioners," not to exceed five in number, and the salaries of the Commissioners, with the other officers and servants, to be such as the Secretary of State, with the consent of the Treasury, may determine. On April 1 the maintenance of prisons and prisoners to be defrayed by moneys provided by Parliament, and the prisons to vest in the Secretary of State. The duties of the "Prison Commissioners" are set forth, and reports to be made by them to the Home Secretary when required, and annual reports to be laid before Parliament. The duties of the visiting justices are specified, and other matter set forth for the management of gaols. In the second part of the statute there are supplemental provisions as to the obligation to maintain prisons, as to contracts and debts; the discontinuance of prisons, the status of prison officers, and other miscellaneous matters.

It is announced in Tuesday's *Gazette* that the Queen has appointed Lieutenant-Colonel E. F. Du Cane, C.B., R.E., Vice-Admiral W. W. Hornby, J. W. P. Watlington, Esq., and W. J. Stopford, Esq., to be Commissioners under this Act.

The Royal Historical Society held its last meeting for the session in the rooms, 11, Chandos-street, Cavendish-square, on the 12th inst.—Dr. B. W. Richardson in the chair. Dr. Rogers read a paper on "The Collegiate Church of Crail," in which he referred to the chartulary of Crail now being printed for the Grampian Club. The Collegiate Church was that in which John Knox, in June, 1559, first inculcated the doctrine of destroying the churches in order to the downfall of superstition. A paper by Mr. William Kelly, of Leicester, was read by the secretary on "The Visitation of the Plague at Leicester." This paper, which was founded on materials derived from the borough records of Leicester, abounded in graphic detail. Dr. Heinemann next gave an address on the history of Baron Stein, the Prussian statesman. In closing the business, the chairman stated that the present session had been the most prosperous in the society's career.

The first annual Congress on Domestic Economy, promoted by the Society of Arts, was opened at Birmingham on Tuesday evening by a conversazione. Amongst those present were Professor Huxley, Sir Henry Cole, General Cotton, and the Mayor of Birmingham, who presided. Letters were received expressing sympathy with the objects of the congress from Lord Sandon, the Earl of Litchfield, Lord Wrottesley, the Earl of Harrowby, Lord Hampton, Lord Leigh, and numerous members of the House of Commons. On the two following days there were morning and afternoon sittings, when various papers relative to the subject in question were read. Amongst the papers were the following:—"A Birmingham School-Board Bank," Dr. Langford; "Head to Foot Washing," Edwin Chadwick, C.B.; "Elementary Instruction to Children in Physiology," Professor Huxley, F.R.S.; "Infant Life," the Countess of Ebersburg; "Substitution of Scientific Subjects for Fancy Work in Girls' Education," Mrs. F. E. Hoggan, M.D.; "Nursing in connection with Education," Miss Helen Taylor; "Provident Dispensaries—a means for providing for sickness," Lawson Tait, F.R.C.S.; "Warning and Ventilation," Captain Galton, C.B., F.R.S.; and "Nursing," Mrs. W. E. Gladstone; "The Practical Development of Elementary Education, through Domestic Economy," Sir Henry Cole, K.C.B.; "The National Training-School for Cookery," Mrs. Charles Clarke; "Combination of Practice with Theory in Cooking Lessons for Public Elementary Schools," Mrs. Rowland Williams; and "Errors in Diet," Dr. Wilson.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

This establishment is to close for the season this (Saturday) evening.

On Saturday last "Le Vispe Comari di Windsor" was produced, being an Italian version of Nicolai's "Die Lustigen Weiber von Windsor."

Born in 1810, at Königsberg, Otto Nicolai died at Berlin in 1849, not long after the first performances of the opera, the best and most successful of his stage works—his compositions having also comprised much pianoforte and other music.

It is scarcely necessary to say that the text of the work now referred to is based on Shakespeare's comedy, and that Falstaff is a prominent character in the opera, that name having been given to it when brought out by Mr. Mapleson at Her Majesty's Theatre in 1864. The cast then included Mdlle. Titians as Mrs. Ford, Signor Giuglini as Fenton, Mr. Santley as Ford, Signor Bettini as Slender, and Signor Junca as Falstaff. This distribution was afterwards (in 1867) changed in some respects. Signor Giuglini had died in the meantime, and the part of Fenton was transferred to Mr. Hohler, as was that of Falstaff to Herr Rokitanaky, and that of Anne Page to Madame Sinico, Mdlle. Titians and Mr. Santley having again represented the characters before associated with them.

Nicolai's music, if not very original or individual in character, abounds in genial melody of a graceful and vocal character; the movements are well constructed, and the instrumentation is skilful and effective. Although the opera has not had many representations in this country, the overture has frequently been introduced in concert programmes. This bright and characteristic prelude was finely played on Saturday, and was redemanded and repeated. The characters of the merry wives, Mrs. Ford and Mrs. Page, were admirably filled, respectively, by Mdlle. Thalberg and Madame Scalchi—the former lady having obtained a special success, and greatly enhanced thereby the favourable impression created by her previous performances. Her singing and acting were both characterised by grace and vivacity; her brilliant voice and florid execution having been particularly manifested in the scene (recitative and air) in the first act, in which Mrs. Ford meditates on the projected treatment of Falstaff by the Merry Wives. In the introductory duet with Mrs. Page, in that with Ford in the second act, in subsequent scenes with the infuriated husband, in those with Falstaff, Mdlle. Thalberg's performance was of great merit. In the opening duet for Mrs. Ford and Mrs. Page, in other concerted passages for these characters, in the trio with Falstaff in the last act—not to mention other instances—Madame Scalchi sang with great effect. Mdlle. Bianchi was a very satisfactory representative of Anne Page, and gained great and deserved applause by her excellent delivery of the scene in the third act. Signor Piazza gave the music of Fenton in very artistic style, having been especially successful (and encored) in the romanza, "Odi, canta l'usignol." The love duet for Fenton and Anne Page was another specialty of the evening. It was admirably sung, and much enhanced in effect by Mr. Carrodus's fine playing in the violin obbligato, the concerted cadenza for voices and solo instrument having been a special feature. The music belonging to the part of Ford was well rendered by Signor Pandolfini, who was thoroughly efficient in the duets with Mrs. Ford and that with Falstaff. The last-named character was filled by Signor Capponi, who was more successful in his singing than in his acting. The composer has not succeeded in impressing any humour on the music of this part—the quaintness of the Knight's drinking-song, with its sudden changes of time, being forced rather than genial. The other principal characters were well filled by Signor Scolaro as Mr. Page, Signor Rosario as Slender, and Signor Caracciolo as Dr. Caius. The new scenery, including the final view of Windsor Park, with Herne's Oak, by moonlight, is very beautiful. The dresses and appointments are in the style of excellence usual at this establishment, and the ballet action in the last scene is picturesque and diversified.

"La Traviata" was announced for Monday, and "Le Vispe Comari di Windsor" for Tuesday, its second and last performance this season, the occasion having been for the benefit of Mdlle. Thalberg. Other benefit nights were to follow—that of Madame Adelina Patti on Thursday, when "Faust" was to be given; and that of Mdlle. Albani yesterday (Friday), in "Lucia di Lammermoor," "Hamlet" having been the opera on Wednesday, and "Aida" being promised for this (Saturday) evening, the closing night of the season.

The season just terminated opened on April 3 with the familiar "Un Ballo in Maschera," cast as often before. As promised in Mr. Gye's prospectus, three out of the five novelties named by him have been produced—Wagner's "Der Fliegende Holländer," Italianised as "Il Vascello Fantasma," the Duke of Saxe Coburg's "Santa Chiara," and (as stated above) Nicolai's "Le Vispe Comari di Windsor." Great and deserved success attended the production of Wagner's and Nicolai's works, which will doubtless be the result of their performances next year. The opera of his Royal Highness will scarcely, perhaps, be heard much more of.

In addition to the singers specified above, other well-known artists have contributed in their several degrees to the attraction and efficiency of the performances. Mdlles. d'Angeri, Marimon, Smeroschi, Cottino, and Ghiotti; Mesdames Saar, Dell'Anese, and Corsi; Signori Nicolini, Marini, Carpi, Pavani, M. Capoul, Signori Sabater, Rossi, M. Maurel, Signori Cotogni, Graziani, Baggiolo, Ciampi, and M. Raguer, have appeared.

Several new appearances have been made, the most successful having been those of Signori Gayarré, Pandolfini, and Ordinas.

The orchestra—with Mr. Carrodus as principal first violin and soloist—has maintained its reputation, and the chorus-singing has been as effective as hitherto; the duties of conductor having been, as before, skilfully fulfilled, in alternation, by Signori Vianesi and Bevigiani. The ballet department has been well sustained, with Mdlle. Girod and Mdlles. H. and L. Reuters as principal dancers.

Some beautiful new scenery was supplied by Messrs. Dayes and Caney for the operas newly brought out here, and the dresses and appointments throughout the season have been on the scale of splendour usual at this theatre; Signor Tagliafico having proved himself thoroughly efficient in his new office of stage manager.

Mr. Pittman's skilled co-operation at the organ has again been serviceable in some of the grand operas; and he has, moreover, proved his literary ability by his clever adaptations of an English version of the Italian text of the operas newly produced.

The last Floral Hall concert of the season took place on Saturday, when, as on previous occasions, most of the eminent artists of the Royal Italian Opera company (including Madame Adelina Patti and Mdlles. Albani and Marimon) and the choristers of the establishment contributed to a varied programme. Mdlle. Gaul played a pianoforte fantasia by Thalberg with much brilliancy. Sir J. Benedict, Signor Vianesi, and Signor Bevigiani conducted.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

The season of this establishment is announced to close on Saturday next, July 28.

The performances since our last notice have consisted of repetitions of operas cast as previously.

On Tuesday Mdlle. Etelka Gerster obtained another great success as Elvira in "I Puritani," her vocalisation having been throughout of the most brilliant kind. The Polacca aria "Son vergin vezzosa" was encored, and several recalls testified to the impression made by the singer. Other characters were well filled by Mdlle. Robiati (Enrichetta), Signor Fancelli (Arturo), Signor Rota (Riccardo), Herr Rokitanaky (Giorgio), Signor Brocolini (Walton), and Signor Rinaldini (Bruno). For Wednesday "Faust" was announced, for the benefit of M. Faure, and his last appearance this season. On Thursday "Lucia di Lammermoor" was to be given; and this (Saturday) evening "I Puritani" is to be repeated—each with Mdlle. Gerster in the principal character.

To-day (Saturday) Mr. Mapleson takes a benefit at the Crystal Palace. The programme is of special attractiveness, comprising an afternoon concert, to which Mesdames Nilsson and Trebelli, and other eminent artists of Her Majesty's Theatre, and Mr. Sims Reeves, will contribute; and operatic performances, in the Sydenham theatre, in the evening, sustained by members of Mr. Mapleson's company. The benefit is under Royal patronage, and can scarcely fail to prove a great success, the programme being one of rare interest. Such a result, too, is well deserved by Mr. Mapleson, on account of the energy and enterprise which have distinguished his long career as an operatic manager. For some years before the destruction by fire of the old opera-house in the Haymarket (in 1867), Mr. Mapleson was the lessee of that establishment, having again occupied the same ground on the long-delayed opening of the new theatre for the season just about to close. In the old house, and in his temporary occupation of Drury-Lane Theatre, Mr. Mapleson has produced some great works and brought forward some great singers; among the former, Cherubini's "Medea" and Gluck's "Iphigenie;" among the latter, Madame Christine Nilsson. During the present season Mr. Mapleson would have revived "Medea," and brought out Gluck's "Armida," but for the lamentable illness of Mdlle. Titians, for whom no substitute could be found as the representative of the principal characters in those operas. Notwithstanding this serious hindrance, Mr. Mapleson has well sustained the interest of the performances at Her Majesty's Theatre, and has recently (as we have more than once recorded) added another—Mdlle. Gerster—to the list of excellent artists brought forward by him. On every account, therefore, it is to be hoped that the Crystal Palace benefit will prove a special success.

Music still flourishes at the Alexandra Palace, where grand promenade concerts are being given, in the central hall, on Thursday and Saturday evenings. The permanent band of the establishment is increased for these occasions to eighty performers, besides which there is a military band, and the Alexandra Palace choir of 200 voices. The first part of last Thursday's programme consisted of opera recitals, "Faust" and "Masaniello;" the second part, of ballads and dance music. Mr. H. Weist Hill conducts the performances. For Thursday afternoon "Maritana" was announced, with Madame Edith Wynne in the title-character, and Mr. George Perren as Don Cesar de Bazan.

The Telephone, introduced into M. Riviere's concerts at the Queen's Theatre, of which we gave some account in our last issue, is improving nightly.

Among the benefit concerts given this week are Miss Carrie Pringle's morning concert, on Wednesday, at Langham Hall; that of Miss Alice Sydney Burvett, the Australian pianiste, at Willis's Rooms, on Thursday morning; in the evening of the same day the tenth and last of Mr. Richard Blagrove's concertina concerts at the Royal Academy of Music; and, yesterday evening, Mr. A. L. Oswald's concert in the same locality.

Mr. Vernon Lushington, Q.C., presided on the 19th inst. at the opening soirée of the season at the Tonic Sol-Fa College, at Plaistow. Students to the number of fifty have assembled from all parts of the three kingdoms. They are nearly all engaged as choir masters, preceptors, and teachers of music in choral societies and day schools, and come up to London during their holidays for six weeks of training in the art of teaching music and the practice of singing and playing various instruments.

The Crystal Palace Company have made arrangements for an autumn series of operas in English, to begin on Saturday, Aug. 4, and to be continued on succeeding Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. The first series of ten operas will comprise some works never before performed at the Crystal Palace, including Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro," Donizetti's "Don Pasquale," and Sir Julius Benedict's "Brides of Venice," &c. Among the artists with whom engagements have been made or are pending are Mesdames Rose Herasée, Cave-Ashton, Arabella Smyth, and Louisa Pyne; Mdlles. Franklin, Palmer, and St. John; MM. Perren, Pearson, Cotte, Wood, and Parkinson; MM. Celli, Temple, Lithgow-James, Arthur Howell, and Pyatt; and Signor Campobello. Conductor, Mr. Sidney Naylor. The season will open with Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro."

The Carl Rosa Opera Company will resume its performances in the first week of August at Dublin. Several important additions to the company have recently been made, and the repertory has been enlarged. A leading novelty will be an English adaptation of Nicolai's "Merry Wives of Windsor," with the dialogue almost entirely taken from Shakespeare's play. The part of Falstaff will probably be filled by Mr. Aynsley Cook. Other novelties are in preparation for the provincial tour of the company, which is likely to extend at least to the end of November.

THEATRES.

"Flirtation," a comedy by two young authors new to the stage, was represented on Saturday afternoon last for the first time before a London audience at the Globe. Messrs. Romer and Bellamy, the authors, may be commended for recasting old and familiar materials in a fresh and amusing form. Their dialogue, crisp and humorous, provoked abundant laughter. Their plot, if conventional, was unquestionably interesting; and, worked out as the story was very much after the fashion set by the late Mr. T. W. Robertson, the authors of "Flirtation" deserved the applause they received, in common with the actors and actresses, at the fall of the curtain. We may return to the theme of the play in the not improbable event of its being reproduced for a run at one of the many theatres in town. Now it is only necessary to add that, whilst all concerned in "Flirtation" acted with finished ease, Mr. E. Righton convulsed the house by his exceedingly humorous impersonation of a fiery little love-maker, Major Shoreshot, a creation distinct from, but quite equal in fun and drollery to, Major Wellington de Boots; and Miss Lydia Foote made a fresh bid for popularity by her bright and laughing, albeit at times pathetic, embodiment of the rôle of a captivating

coquette. The comedy was preceded by the farce of "Perfection," in which Miss Constance Owen made a favourable début as Kate O'Brien.

Drury-Lane is announced to reopen for the autumn and winter season on Saturday, Sept. 15, with a romantic and realistic drama, which is further described as "entirely new and original." The scenery will be supplied by Mr. Beverly.

Madame Chaumont has closed her engagement at the Gaiety, and on Monday the Paris Vaudeville company put in an appearance. The pieces performed were the "Perfidie comme l'Onde," a comedy in one act, by M. O. Gastineau, sustained by the talent of three excellent actresses, Mdlle. Rejane, Mdlle. Berty, and Madame Lagneau; and another comedy in three acts by Messrs. Delacour and Hennequin, full of practical jokes and noisy incidents, entitled "Procès Vauradieux." The principal artists were M. Parade, M. Dieudonne, M. Train, Madame Alexis, and Mdlle. Massin, to whom others might be added as worthy of the esteem of a select audience, such as they are able to command at a theatre under the management of Mr. John Hollingshead, whose judgment and discrimination are now almost proverbial. The drama is already well known to the English stage under the title of "The Great Divorce Case;" but, on the whole, the French version and the correspondent action are far less boisterous than the Anglican. The whole, however, forms a farce in three acts, rather heavy and elaborate, albeit full of force and fun. The part of Gatinet, sleepy and forgetful, was amusingly rendered by M. Parade, as was also that of Madame Laiguier by Madame Alexis. Mdlle. Massin, as Cesarine, was admirable; and M. Train, as De Bagnolie, cannot be excelled. It is understood that the ingenious company to which these artists belong will appear in other pieces, especially including "Nos Alliés," "Le Capitaine Tic," and "Les Grandes Demoiselles." The director of the scene of these French plays is M. M. L. Mayer, who conducts the business with extreme care. The English Gaiety Company will return to these boards on Monday week.

The Polytechnic is successfully essaying to keep pace with the time and its demands by the production of novelty in the style and subjects of the lectures delivered. On Saturday Mr. J. L. King lectured on the Russo-Turkish war, illustrated with photographs from engravings in this Journal and a contemporary, and described its progress in a manner well calculated to enable the auditor to realise its terrible scenes and incidents. Professor Gardner also presented a new entertainment called "Spiritism," accompanied with various forms of optical, chemical, and mechanical illusion, and a new and extended example of the Davenport cabinet trick. This was followed by the story of "The Sleeping Beauty," told by Mr. George Buckland in his usual animated style. Mr. H. Page's patent Human Arm Writer deserves especial notice as a very extraordinary invention.

The Duke of Richmond and Gordon has appointed Mr. Francis A. Campbell, of the Foreign Office, as his private secretary, in the place of Mr. Richard Durnford, appointed an Assistant-Commissioner of Charities.

The Dublin Corporation have passed a resolution protesting against the placing of the intended Government Science and Art Museum in Dublin under the Science and Art Department at South Kensington. They argue that it should be managed by Irishmen directly responsible to the Government.

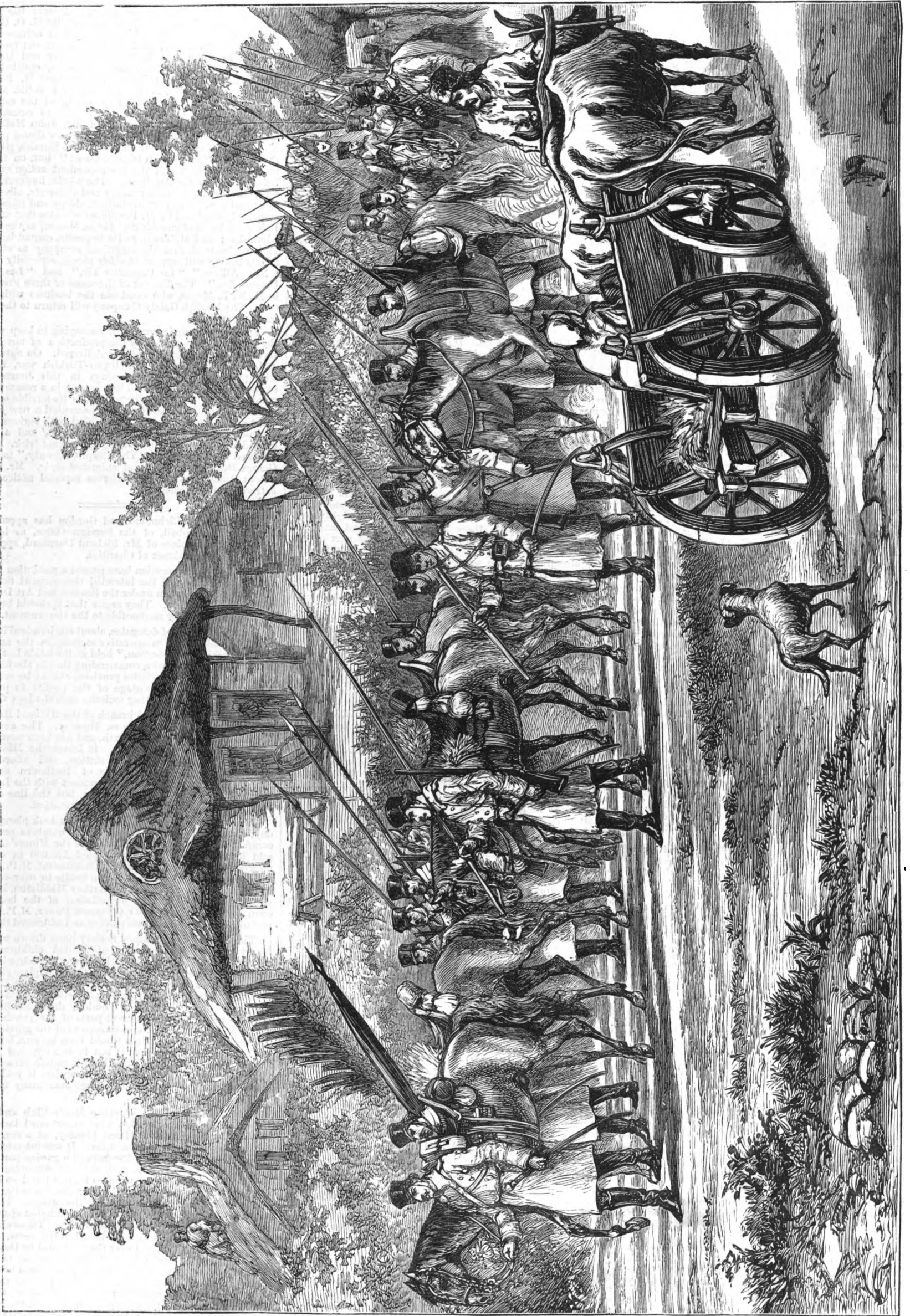
At a conference of delegates, about one hundred in number, of "the whole of the co-operative societies in the area known as the north-western section," held at Rochdale last Saturday, resolutions were passed recommending that in the formation of all new co-operative societies provision should be made for the appropriation of a percentage of the profits to purposes of education, and that existing societies should adopt this plan.

The Hemel Hempstead branch of the Midland Railway was opened for passenger traffic on Monday. The new line is a single one, is nine miles in length, and has been nearly thirteen years in course of construction. It leaves the Midland Railway just beyond Harpenden station, and affords railway accommodation to the districts of Redbourn and Hemel Hempstead. It is intended to connect with the London and North-Western system at Boxmoor, but the line at present opened is two miles short of the latter station.

A great gathering of Durham miners took place last Monday, on the City Race-Ground. The numbers present were computed at 30,000. The secretary of the Miners' Association said it had during the past year paid £25,000 in support of members thrown out of work. Mr. Macdonald, M.P., attributed the depression in the coal and iron trades to over-competition on the part of mine owners. Sir Arthur Middleton, M.P., spoke strongly in favour of the assimilation of the borough and county franchise, which Mr. O'Connor Power, M.P., also supported. Mr. Burt, M.P., was present and addressed the meeting.

The Charity Organisation Society have drawn up a useful report upon the importation of Italian children into this country and their employment here by the padroni who profit by their services. It is clear that these helpless children are often treated with cruelty, are over-worked, and ill-fed, and that the girls specially require protection. Besides regular dépôts of these children in London, there are independent centres of the traffic in different parts of the provinces. The committee recommend the enforcement of the provisions of the Vagrant Act. The children would then be sent home by the Italian Benevolent Society; but it is suggested the traffic might be soon stopped if the English public refused to give money to these children, knowing now that it really goes to their taskmasters, and that it condemns many of them to "a life of sin and shame."

The members of the Working Men's Club and Institute Union, to the number of 200, were entertained last Saturday evening by the President, Dean Stanley, at a conversation, held at The Deanery, Westminster. It was intended that the entertainment should take the form of a garden party, but the state of the weather was such that this intention had to be abandoned. The showers were so frequent and so heavy that the tea, which it was intended to serve in the college gardens, had to be laid in the dining-hall of the college. The working men present represented about eighty affiliated clubs from all parts of the metropolis and the provinces. These clubs, which number 800, have been all established in ten years. After tea the guests were conducted over the cathedral by Dean Stanley, who pointed out, and rehearsed the history of, many of the most important monuments to virtue, genius, and honour which the venerable structure enshrines. After passing through the cloisters, catacombs, and other places of interest, the Chapter House—that ancient place of parliament—was reached. Here Mr. Babbs moved, and Mr. Lowe (both members of the council) seconded, a vote of thanks to Dean Stanley for his hospitality. The Dean acknowledged the compliment in graceful terms, and then invited his guests to the deanery, where the remainder of the evening was passed in friendly discourse, and in inspecting the many rare works of art, science, and literature which adorn the walls and tables of the various apartments.



THE WAR: COSSACKS ON THE MARCH ON FOOT TO SPARE THEIR HORSES.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



TORPEDO WARFARE: TURKISH DIVERS REMOVING THE RUSSIAN TORPEDOES OFF POTI, IN THE BLACK SEA.

THE WAR: LEAVES FROM



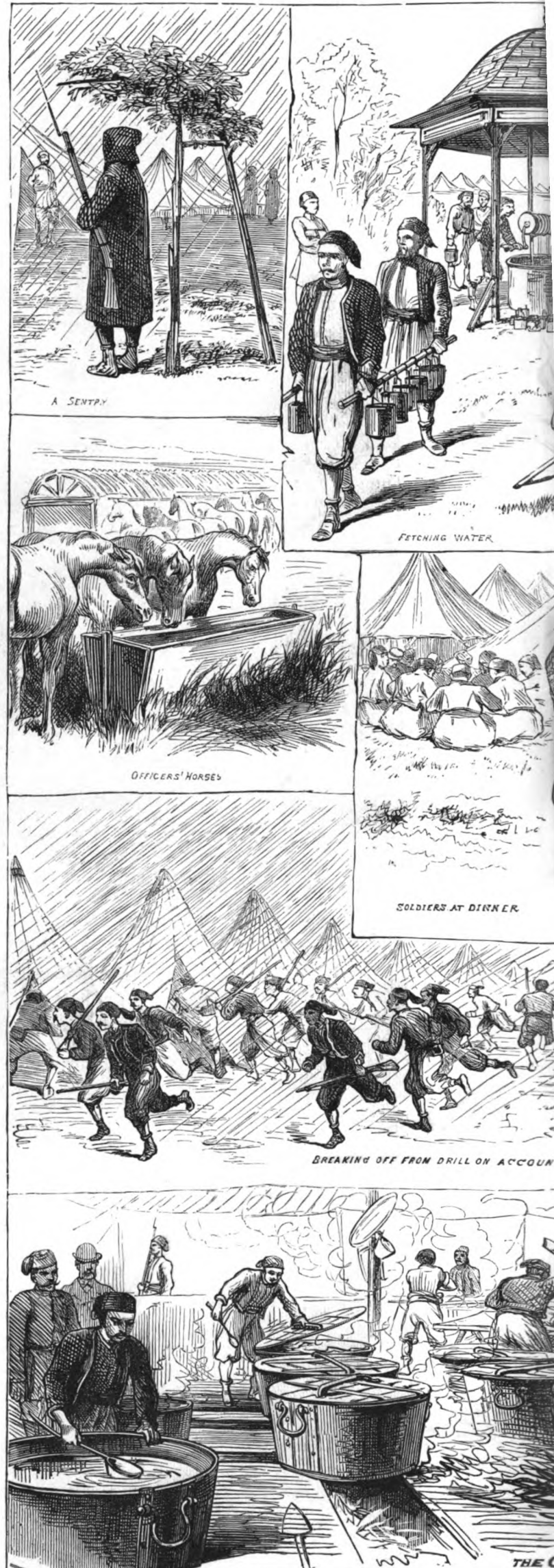
A BLACKSMITH'S SHOP, RUSTCHUK: SHARPENING SWORDS.



OLD AND YOUNG TURKEY.

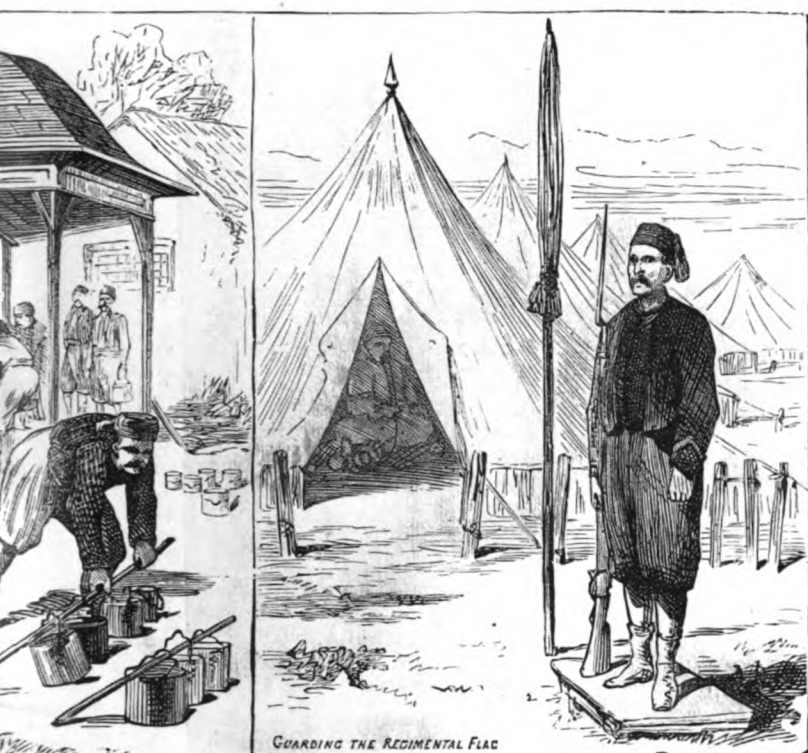


VENUS AND MARS.

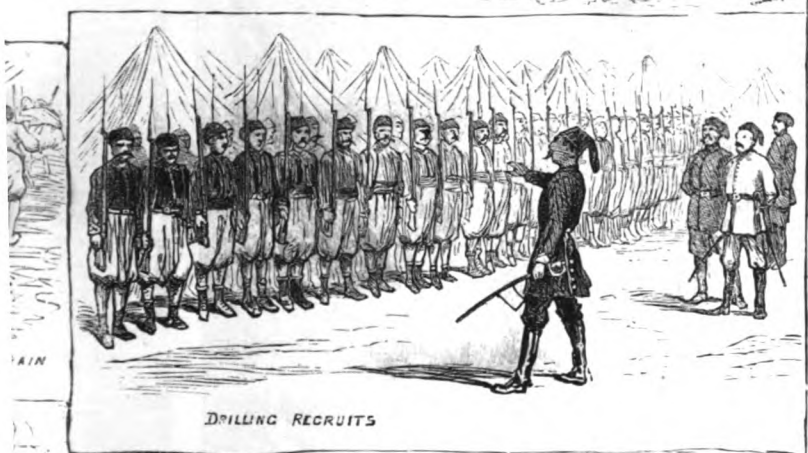


SKETCHES IN THE TURKISH CAMP.

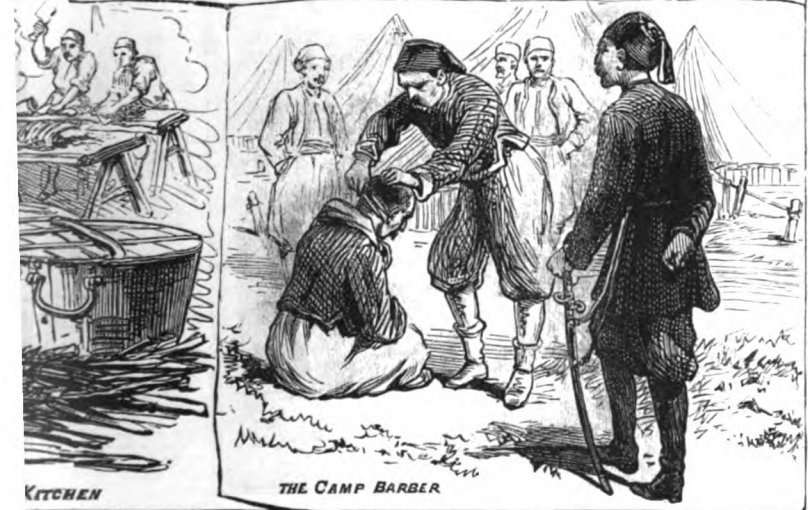
OUR ARTISTS' SKETCH-BOOKS.



GUARDING THE REGIMENTAL FLAG



DRILLING RECRUITS



THE CAMP BARBER

KITCHEN



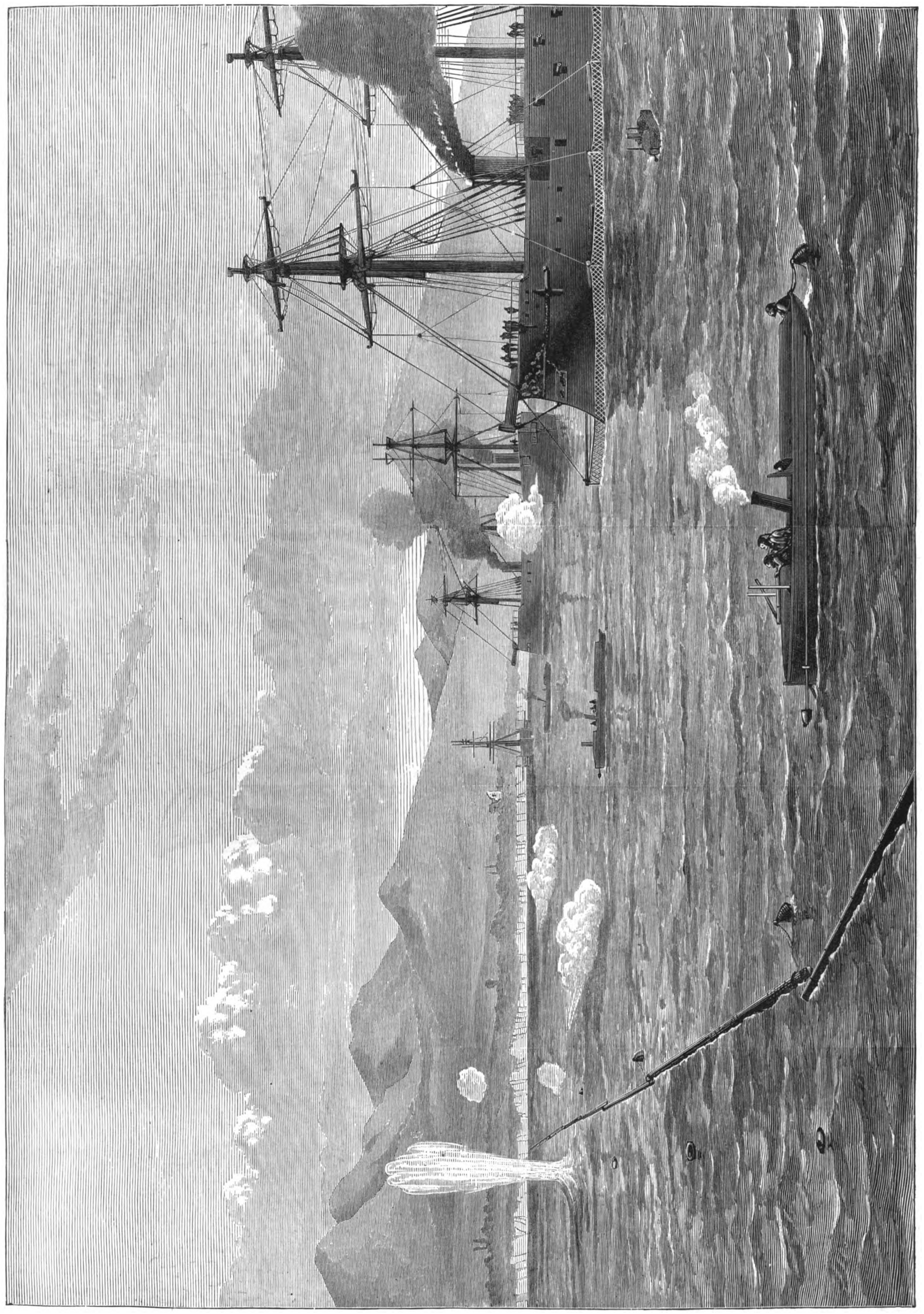
PUNISHMENT OF A TURK FOR ASSAULTING A BULGARIAN.



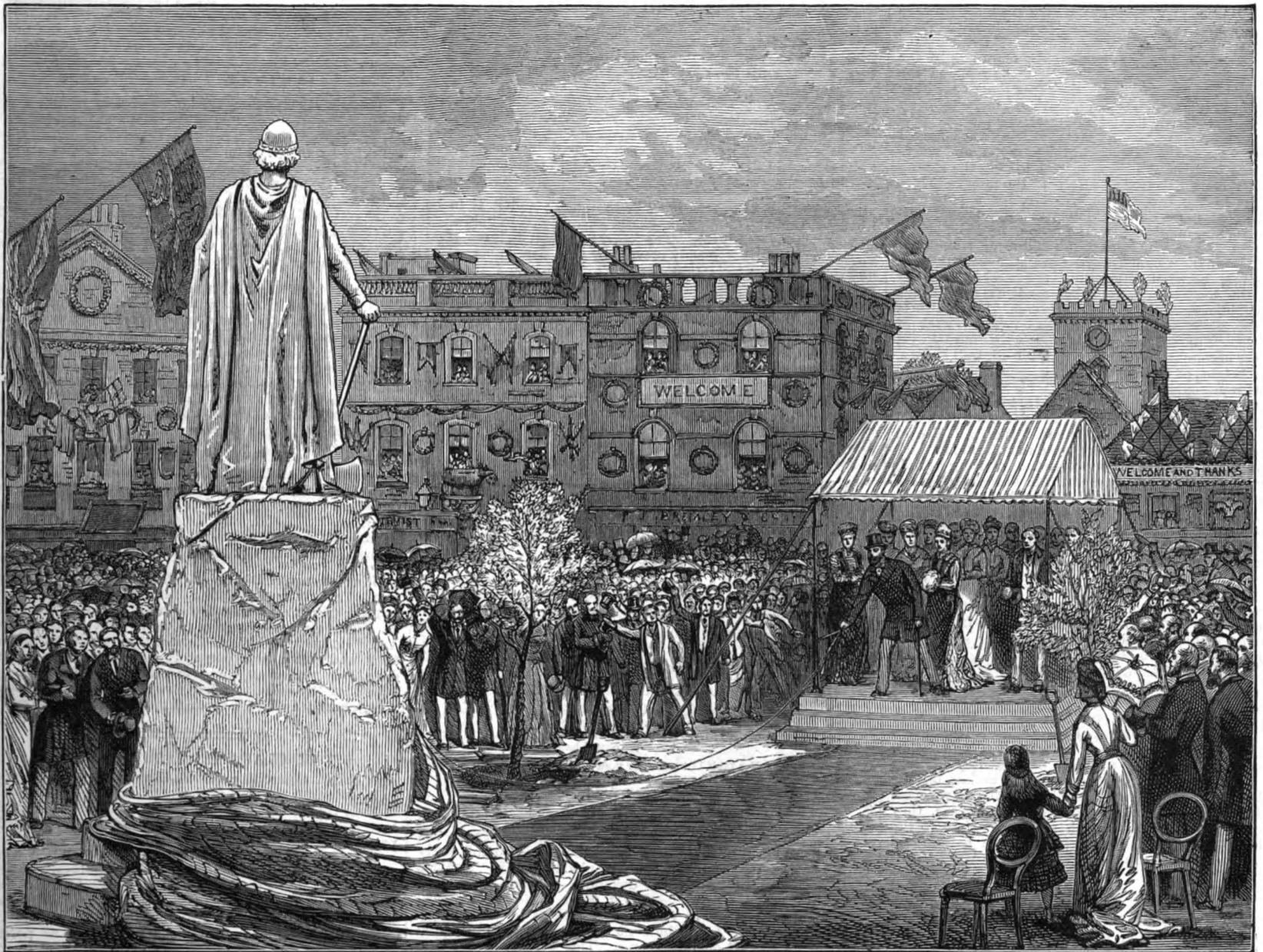
TURKISH SOLDIERS WRESTLING.



THE FIRST WOUNDED MAN ENTERING RUSTCHUK.



TORPEDO WARFARE: THE TURKISH FLEET IN SUDA BAY EXERCISING FOR PREPARATIONS AGAINST A SUPPOSED RUSSIAN ATTACK BY TORPEDOES.



THE PRINCE OF WALES UNVEILING THE STATUE OF ALFRED THE GREAT AT WANTAGE.



LOCKINGE HOUSE, VISITED BY THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO WANTAGE.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales visited the town of Wantage, in Berkshire, on Saturday last, being the guests of Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, M.P., at Lockinge House, and the Prince unveiled Count Gleichen's marble statue of King Alfred, presented by Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, which stands in the market-place facing the church. Wantage, sixty miles from London, is situated between the main line of the Great Western Railway, beyond Didcot, and the range of the Berkshire Downs, along which runs the great Roman military road, called the Ridgeway. Its neighbourhood includes many places of historical or traditional interest; one place is Ashdown, or Æscendune, where a great battle was fought between the Saxons and the Danes, in the year 871, and where Alfred, who was born at Wantage, helped to gain the victory for his brother King Ethelred I. Here is the famous White Horse, cut out in the turf of the hill-side, for a perpetual monument of that great English victory. There was a millennial or thousandth anniversary celebration, in 1849, of the birth of King Alfred at Wantage, but a statue or monument has long been desired. Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, who resides at Lockinge House, between Stevenage, the nearest railway station, and the town of Wantage, has made this handsome gift to his neighbours and fellow-countrymen. The statue is by his Serene Highness Count Gleichen (Prince Victor of Hohenlohe-Langenbourg, and connected with our Royal Family), whose accomplishments as a sculptor are well known. It is 8 ft. in height, of Sicilian marble, standing on a granite pedestal. It represents King Alfred with his right hand on a battleaxe, and with a roll of parchment in his left hand, as both a great warrior and a great legislator, teacher of sound knowledge, and author of English books. We shall give an illustration of the statue in our next week's publication.

The Prince of Wales is a lineal descendant of King Alfred, by the intermarriage of the Saxon with the Norman reigning houses in the eleventh century, and by the subsequent derivation of the Plantagenets from the Normans, of the Tudors and Stuarts from the Plantagenets, and of the House of Brunswick from James I. Though Alfred reigned only over the southern part of England, his kingdom was unquestionably the basis of that over which Queen Victoria now reigns, and it was most fitting that the heir to the throne should be invited to perform the ceremony of unveiling this statue. Their Royal Highnesses on Saturday afternoon travelled from Paddington to the Wantage-road station, with their suite, in a special train of saloon carriages. They were met at the station there by Colonel Loyd-Lindsay and a party of ladies and gentlemen, including the Earl of Abingdon (Lord Lieutenant of Berks); Mr. W. G. Mount (High Sheriff), the Bishop of Oxford, Mr. Walter, M.P., and Mr. Wroughton, M.P. The carriages in waiting conveyed their Royal Highnesses and the whole party to Wantage, a distance of two miles, with an escort formed by a troop of the Royal Berks Yeomanry. There were several triumphal arches on the road, and the inhabitants were gathered in crowds to welcome their Royal visitors. On arriving in the market-place, they took their places on a dais, beneath a canopy, close to the statue of King Alfred, which was covered with a blue and white cloth. The band of the Grenadier Guards played "God Save the Queen." Mr. H. De Vitre, Chairman of the Wantage Committee for the reception of their Royal Highnesses, as well as for the acceptance of the statue, read an address to the Prince of Wales. His Royal Highness was also presented with a copy of the address, which had been illuminated by the Sisters of St. Mary's Home, Wantage. He made an appropriate brief speech in reply, in which he said, "I feel that I cannot visit this town, ever memorable as the birthplace of my illustrious though remote ancestor, Alfred the Great, without calling to mind his eminent virtues, his noble deeds, and his devoted patriotism." He also complimented his gallant friend, Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, on the generous gift, and his cousin, Count Gleichen, on the statue as a work of art. The Rev. Canon Butler, Vicar of Wantage, presented to their Royal Highnesses five children from the different parish schools. One little girl brought the Princess a bouquet; and all the assembled scholars, boys and girls, sang "God Bless the Prince of Wales." Their Royal Highnesses then planted a lime-tree in the market-place, as a token of their visit; and the Prince of Wales uncovered the statue, amidst the cheers of the people, while the band played the National Anthem. The ground was kept by a company of the Wantage Rifle Volunteers. We give an illustration of the scene in the market-place, as the Prince drew the cord to remove the covering of the statue.

Their Royal Highnesses stayed till Monday afternoon at Lockinge House. They were entertained with a garden party on Saturday afternoon; and, though it rained nearly all the time, a spacious pavilion marquee sheltered the company, and they were amused with an exhibition of Indian jugglers. A dinner party was given to about eighty guests that evening. A view of Lockinge House, with the adjoining church, forms our second illustration of this Royal Visit.

The Orange anniversaries this month have, on the whole, passed off quietly, both in Ireland and in Liverpool.

With the view of adding to the efficiency of the mercantile training-ships as recruiting centres for the Navy and naval reserves, the Government has decided to supply all training-ships for boys with guns, rifles, and single-sticks free of charge.

The coroner's jury which has been inquiring into the causes of the fatal bridge accident at Bath on June 6, has returned a verdict of manslaughter against the proprietors of the structure and the toll-keeper.

The annual country congress of the British Archaeological Association is to be held at Llangollen during the week beginning Aug. 27. It will be held under the patronage of the Prince of Wales and the immediate presidency of Sir Watkin Williams Wynn. The opening meeting and dinner will take place on Monday, Aug. 27, and there will be excursions every day in the week, and meetings at night for the reading of papers. Among the places set down to be visited are Offa's Dyke, Denbigh Castle, Chirk Castle, Castell Dinas Bran, Valle Crucis Abbey, Elyse's Pillar, the Gaer, an ancient British encampment, site of Owen Glendower's house, an ancient stone castle, and several ancient churches at Dolgelly, Denbigh, Wrexham, and other places.

Mr. Gladstone visited Plymouth yesterday week, and met with an enthusiastic reception. In his reply to an address of welcome he insisted upon the interests of this country being identical with its duties, and, urging the people to act on the conviction manifested in the meetings of last autumn, he advised an unremitting attention to the conduct of the Government, since proposals might be made at any moment to prevent great duties from being fulfilled. The right hon. gentleman, Mrs. Gladstone, Lord Coleridge, and a distinguished party breakfasted with Dr. Temple, the Bishop of Exeter, at the palace, on Saturday morning; and, after visiting the cathedral and other places of interest in Exeter, left by the Flying Dutchman, amid cheers, for London.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

It is almost a pity that Mr. Sergeant Sherlock did not interpellate Mr. Secretary Cross in the Commons immediately after that remarkably unsatisfactory verdict of "temporary insanity" had been returned by the Coroner's jury in the lamentable case of the poor little Blue Coat Boy Gibbs; and it is a greater pity that the Committee appointed by the Home Secretary to inquire into the whole matter did not commence their labours until after the newspapers had been flooded day after day with appalling letters from "Old Blues" denouncing the atrocities which, it was alleged, used to take place at Christ's Hospital thirty or forty years ago. Some of the stories of cruelty and oppression have, indeed, so very ancient an odour that they might have been inspired by the ghosts of Coleridge and Charles Lamb, whose records of their experiences as "Blues" are simply harrowing.

The inquiry, of course, must be thorough; and it is to be regretted that the Committee should have elected to hold their sittings with closed doors. The heart paternal and maternal of England has been deeply moved by this deplorable case; and it is indispensable that the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, should be elicited. For my part, I do most earnestly and sincerely hope that the most noble, venerable, and beneficent foundation of Christ's Hospital will come unscathed out of the trying ordeal to which it is being subjected. I love the very name of the Blue Coat School; and if I am prejudiced in its favour my prejudice, I trust, springs from no unworthy motive. Forty years ago my Mother used to sing at the Public Suppers in the old hall in Newgate-street; and forty years ago I had a dear brother (C. K. S., *sheu!*) who was a "Blue" (Dr. Rice Head Master, Mr. Huggins Steward), and who was Monitor, "Great Erasmus," Deputy Grecian, and what not.

I never heard my brother speak of any cruelty or oppression, scholastic or monitory, at the Blue Coat School in his time. I never heard Thornton Hunt, whose father, Leigh Hunt, was a "Blue," speak ill of the place; and I have often heard poor dear Peter Cunningham, my predecessor in the column of Table-Talk, which, at intervals, these seventeen years past, I have had the honour of contributing to this Journal, speak in any but terms of love and veneration for the school in which he had been a distinguished scholar. That the rod has always been one of the "institutions" of Christ's Hospital everybody knows. It has been, time out of mind, an "institution" in every famous school in England. All readers of quaint old Tusser are familiar with his apostrophe to Nicholas Udall, the *plagius Orbilius* of Eton—

From Paul's I went, to Eton sent,
To learn straightways the Latin phrase;
Where fifty-three stripes given to me
At once I had,
For fault but small, or none at all,
It came to pass thus beat I was;
See, Udall, see the mercy of thee
To me, poor lad!

Only last night, reading myself to sleep with Howell's Letters, I came on that exquisitely pathetic letter to his father in which J. H. thanks him for "the indulgent and costly care" he bestowed on his breeding by placing him in "a choice methodical school" near his dwelling, "under a learned (though lashing) master." "Old Boys," Blues or otherwise, bore no grudge to their schoolmasters in those days. One word more ere I conclude an unconscionably protracted series of "Echoes" on one theme. This is not the first time that I have said in print, yet this is a time when I may perhaps appropriately repeat, that I was educated in a foreign school containing a thousand boys, where I forgot what little I knew of my own language, and never subsequently learned to speak any other with propriety. In this school there was neither flogging, nor caning, nor corporal punishment of any kind. On the other hand, I passed a considerable portion of my collegiate career in the collegiate black hole, in the company of a loaf of sour bread and a pitcher of water, and in constant dread of rats. And if I have any memory at all, I owe the development of that faculty to the horrible long "impositions" which were set me (not to write out, but to learn by heart) at school. Which is the right way of teaching boys? We have been squabbling over different systems ever since Martial wrote his epigram on the "lashing" pedagogue, and we seem as far from agreement on the subject as ever.

A "Domestic Economy Congress" has been opened with great *clat* at Birmingham; and as the indefatigable Sir Henry Cole is "running" the undertaking, it cannot fail, I should say, to achieve brilliant success. I always thought that "Domestic Economy" was a branch of "Social Science," which is likewise about to be congressionally discussed; but when the health and comfort of the people are the topics under discussion "the more the merrier" may emphatically be said of Congresses. Cooking, nursing, warming, ventilation, "elementary instruction to children in physiology," and so forth, will be the subjects taken up by the domestic sages in the Midland metropolis. I have no time to go down to Birmingham myself, nor, if I went there, perhaps, should I be welcome; yet should I dearly like to write, or to get somebody to write, a paper to be read at the next session of the Congress on "the Possibility of teaching Housemaids how to dust china ornaments and other drawing-room 'curios' without breaking them into little bits." In these days of "blue and white" such instruction is imperatively needed; and I can't help thinking that the first lesson to be taught to a housemaid is, while she is dusting, not to turn her head in a contrary direction to the object which should claim her entire attention, in order to listen to the strains of "Said the old Obadiah to the young Obadiah," in the next street, or to stare at Sarah Jane cleaning the second-floor windows (and risking her life thereby) at Number Ten, opposite.

I have always thought that the centre of the court-yard of the British Museum would be the very best site which, in the entire metropolis, could be found for the erection of Cleopatra's Needle, which—thanks to the munificence of Professor Erasmus Wilson and Mr. John Dixon—should soon arrive in the Thames. Mr. Dixon, however, seems to be of opinion that the transport of the enormous mass of stone from the river side to Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, would be not only a very expensive process, but might likewise be perilous to the integrity of the roadway and the subterranean network of gas and water pipes, subways and sewers. Moreover, Mr. Dixon decries the grass-plot in the Museum's court-yard as "sooty," and the façade as "dingy." As a parishioner of St. Giles's, Bloomsbury (I wish that the poor rates were a little lighter), I indignantly protest against the insinuation. We have more bright greenery in our squares and in the grounds of the Foundling than in any other part of London; and the Messrs. Smirke's magnificent Ionic façade (praised by Professor Cockerell as second only to the constructions of Trajan and Hadrian) is, in fact, not half so "dingy" as the frontage of the new Houses of Parliament. There! For the rest, I say all honour to Dr. Erasmus Wilson and Mr. John Dixon; and good luck may they have with their obelisk on the site selected for it by the Earl of Harrowby, "at

Whitehall steps, halfway between Charing-cross and Westminster Bridges."

Mem.: Mr. Dixon says that the Adelphi terrace casts a "dismal shadow," and that Charing-cross railway bridge is "hideous." *De gustibus, &c.* I am Goth enough to hold that the bridge which has supplanted the old Hungerford cobweb structure is, with its colossal piers and its titanic reticulations of sombre ironwork relieved by golden bosses, one of the most superb engineering structures in Europe. The twenty-first century will do it justice.

Captain Hawley Smart, who when I knew him first was a dashing *hauptmann* of foot in Canada, and not long from the battle-fields of the Crimea, and is now an equally dashing writer of sporting and military novels, has begun a new story, promising excellently well, called "Sunshine and Snow," in the July number of the *St. James's Magazine*. The magazine itself, which has passed under new management, has been developed to abnormal dimensions, and now looks "as deep as a well and as wide as a church door." To be sure, it is the *United Empire Review* as well; and a Review must needs be imposing in size.

In that immense treasury of human learning, the Common Place Books of Robert Southey, who, quite apart from his attainments as a poet and a historian, may, on the score of curious erudition alone, be qualified as the English Duncane and the English Bayle,—in four closely-printed volumes of a thousand pages each, the indices contain but two trifling references to Alfred the Great, whose statue by Count Gleichen was unveiled at Wantage, in the presence of the Prince and Princess of Wales, on Saturday last. The paucity of references to the great King in Southey (who probably knew Asser and the Venerable Bede by heart) puzzles me.

Mem.: It has been noticed as a curious coincidence that Wantage is on the verge of the Vale of the White Horse, the periodical "scouring" of which has been so graphically described by Mr. Thomas Hughes, and that a White Horse is the ancient heraldic cognizance of the House of Hanover, whose august Head is lineally descended from Alfred.

Pinning my faith to a statement made in a usually scrupulously accurate contemporary, the *Athenaeum*, I desecrated last week on the presumed death of that very talented artist M. Ernest Griset. I rejoice to learn that M. Griset is alive. As my estimate of his artistic merits was made in perfect good faith and with a hearty appreciation of what he had already done, I do not see anything to alter in it, save to express a hope that M. Griset will live long enough to develop all the "sketches" of which I spoke into first-rate drawings.

G. A. S.

THE CLAIM OF LORD DUNDONALD.

The Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into the case of the late Lord Dundonald recommend in their report that steps should be taken to vindicate his character, and that a pecuniary compensation be granted to the present Earl.

The Committee say they "have arrived at the conclusion that complete reparation will not have been done to Lord Dundonald unless the claim for back pay, which he bequeathed to his grandson, is recognised. Everything connected with his restoration to the naval service and to his rank and honour proceeded upon the principle that, so far as possible, he should be placed in the same position as if he never had been removed from the service. This appears, of necessity, to imply that the reparation spoken of in the Treasury Minute is not complete. In the opinion of your Committee, no technical rule should be permitted to stand in the way of such reparation, the justice of which seems to be followed by a natural inference from the steps that have already been taken. In reviewing the whole case, your Committee have to observe that under one Government, in 1832, Lord Dundonald received the free pardon of the Crown and was promoted to that place in the Navy which he would have held had he never been dismissed the service. Under a subsequent Government, in 1847, he was restored to the honours conferred upon him previous to his expulsion. It appears to your Committee that these steps could not have been taken by responsible advisers of the Crown who believed Lord Dundonald to have been guilty of the charges of which, in 1814, he was convicted, and the course pursued towards him amounts to nothing less than a public recognition by the Government of his innocence. It should further be borne in mind that the exceptionally brilliant services of Lord Dundonald rendered to the British Crown as a naval officer would, but for his dismissal, probably have earned for him more ample and adequate reward than any which he received for his services. Your Committee have arrived at the conclusion that this is a case peculiarly exceptional in its character, and deserving her Majesty's most gracious and favourable consideration."

The Mercers' Company have appointed Mr. Holmes as the agent to their estates in Londonderry, the post being worth £800 a year, with a residence.

Bristol, which some time ago began an importation of dead meat from America, has begun to import live stock also. The Acadie on Monday brought 300 sheep from New York, which arrived in excellent condition; but, in consequence of there being no distinct place at Bristol for the reception of foreign stock, the whole cargo had to be slaughtered either on board or close alongside the steamer.

The fund which has been raised for the relief of Mrs. Williams and her family now amounts to £1200. The committee who have charge of the fund have advised Mrs. Williams to send her eldest boy to Christ's Hospital, a nomination having been offered; and the second boy to the Royal St. Anne's School, a gentleman having undertaken his election on condition of the expenses being paid. Any votes for St. Anne's School sent to the hon. treasurer will be much appreciated. The investment of the money collected will be resolved upon at a meeting on the 31st inst.

The Select Committee appointed to inquire into the annual expenditure on public offices and buildings have presented their report to Parliament. They state that at the present time £20,080 is paid annually for the hire of houses for the use of the public departments at the west end of London, and that the evidence taken by the Committee shows that, independently of the deficient accommodation, the system of hiring, when applied to the great departments, is unsatisfactory. They call attention to three plans for the concentration of certain public departments which have been submitted to them, and, in conclusion, remark that "they cannot too strongly insist on the expediency of the Government losing no time in proposing some plan by which the evils complained of may be remedied." It is their opinion that "delay will lead to greater expense in the future, and that immediate action is demanded for the efficiency and comfort of the public departments and the dignity of the country."

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHAY, BART.

Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., of Bombay, whose death in India is just announced, was born Oct. 9, 1811, the eldest son of Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, a Parsee merchant of wealth and ability and a great philanthropist, who was created a Baronet Aug. 6, 1857. He succeeded to the baronetcy at his father's death, April 14, 1859, and the following year relinquished his original names, "Cursetjee Jamsetjee," for those of his father, under a special Act of the Council of India authorising all successors to the title to bear the names of the first Baronet. Sir Jamsetjee was twice married; by his first wife he had one child, who died in 1872; by his second wife he had three sons and ten daughters. Of the former, the eldest, his successor, formerly Manockjee Cursetjee, now Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, third Baronet, was born March 3, 1851.

SIR F. F. ECHLIN, BART.

Sir Ferdinand Fenton Echlin, Bart., died on the 4th inst., at Leisulip, in the county of Kildare, aged eighty. He was a younger son of the late Sir James Echlin, fourth Baronet, and succeeded to the title at the decease of his elder brother, Sir Frederick Henry Echlin, in May, 1871. He married, 1840, Mary, only daughter of Mr. William Cavanagh, of Orangeby, in the county of Westmeath, and leaves, with other issue, a son and successor, now Sir Thomas Echlin, seventh Baronet, born Nov. 8, 1844. The baronetcy was conferred, in 1721, on Sir Henry Echlin, Baron of the Court of Exchequer in Ireland, but came eventually, divested of all estate or property, to the branch of the Baronet whose death we record. The melancholy story of these landless Baronets Echlin forms a touching episode in Sir Bernard Burke's "Vicissitudes of Families."

SIR GEORGE BELL.

General Sir George Bell, K.C.B., Knight of the Legion of Honour and of the Medjidie, Colonel 1st (Royal Scots) Regiment, died on the 10th inst., aged eighty-three. He saw much service in the Peninsula, Burmah, Canada, Crimea, &c., and had the Indian, Crimean, and Turkish medals. At the Alma and Inkerman he commanded the Royal Regiment, and was wounded at Sebastopol. He was author of "Rough Notes by an Old Soldier." Sir George was son of Charles Bell, Esq., of Bellevue, Ireland, and brother of Henry Nugent Bell, whose successful management of "the Huntingdon peerage" was one of the most interesting instances of energy and skill. Sir George married, first, Alicia, daughter and heiress of James Scott, Esq., of Ecclesjohn; and, secondly, Margaret Addison, daughter of Thomas Dougal, Esq.

MAJOR-GENERAL TINLEY.

Major-General R. N. Tinley died at St. Helier's, Jersey, on the 10th inst. His services from the year 1832, when he obtained his first commission, included the campaign against the Rajah of Coorg, the Battle of Maharajpore, wherein he was severely wounded, and the Crimean War, in which he commanded the 39th Regiment. He had the bronze medal for Maharajpore, a medal and clasp for the Crimea, and was also decorated with the Legion of Honour and the Medjidie. His commission of Lieutenant-Colonel bears date 1855, Colonel 1858, and Major-General 1868.

MR. D. B. MORIER.

David Richard Morier, Esq., formerly H.M. Minister Plenipotentiary to the Swiss Confederation, died on the 13th inst., at 45, Montagu-square, at the advanced age of ninety-three. He entered the diplomatic service so far back as 1804, when he went out as secretary to a political mission to Ali, Pasha of Janina, and to the Turkish Governors of the Morea. He was for several years engaged on various missions in the East; in 1813 was attached to the Austrian Embassy, and in 1814 was employed on matters relating to the Treaties of Paris, and at the Congress of Vienna under Lord Castlereagh and the Duke of Wellington. He was Consul-General in France from 1815 till the abolition of that office in 1832; and subsequently, from 1832 to 1847, was Minister Plenipotentiary to the Swiss Confederation.

MR. MERRITT.

The death is announced of Mr. Henry Merritt, who has for the last quarter of a century gained high repute as a picture-restorer and art-critic. Self taught, save what knowledge he acquired from an old picture-restorer at Oxford, his birthplace, he was considered one of the most accomplished experts and judges of the authenticity of pictures. He was not only engaged by the possessors of large private collections, but also by the authorities of the National Gallery and the Royal Academy. Perhaps his chef-d'œuvre in the art of restoration was that of the ancient portrait of Richard II., which hung formerly in the choir of Westminster Abbey. This picture, in which it was stated the fidelity of the likeness had been destroyed by previous restorers, was confided to the care of Mr. Merritt, in conjunction with Mr. Richmond; and so successfully did they perform this difficult feat that they removed the outer and unfaithful portrait, leaving the original an almost perfect tempera painting of the style of the fourteenth century. Another interesting restoration of his was that of a portrait of Henry VII., in the National Portrait Gallery.

William Kynaston Gaskell, Esq., on the 12th inst., in his eighty-first year.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Frederick Johnstone, late Grenadier Guards, on the 14th inst.

Dr. James Bryce, of Edinburgh, the well-known geologist, killed by a fall from a rock in the Pass of Inverfarigag.

Thomas Hall, Esq., B.A., F.C.S., late Lecturer of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy at the City of London School, on the 10th inst., at Ryde, Isle of Wight, aged fifty-nine.

The Rev. Daniel Nantes, Vicar of Powderham and Chaplain to the Earl of Devon, one of the leaders of the Evangelical clergy of his district, on the 11th inst., aged above eighty.

Captain L. B. Mackinnon, R.N., formerly M.P. for Rye in the Liberal interest, author of "Atlantic and Transatlantic Sketches," "Steam Warfare," and other works, on the 10th inst., in his sixty-third year.

Thomas Lomax Openshaw, Esq., of Heaton-grove, Bury, Lancashire, J.P. and D.L., eldest son of Jonathan Openshaw, Esq., of Bank House, in the same county, by Eliza, his wife, daughter of Joseph Holt, Esq., of Heaton-grove, on the 2nd inst., aged forty-nine.

CHESS.

St. Valery (France).—You have mistaken the conditions of Problem No. 1742. These moves, while not as you have supposed, to obtain a winning position—in three moves. While, we are aware, can win in many ways.

H M P (Plymouth).—The problem shall have our best attention.

E T (Bath).—The game is very acceptable, and we are much obliged for it. We shall be glad to hear from you again.

J F (Vienna).—We have, as requested, sent you the solution of No. 1728.

A M (Moscow).—Many thanks for your letter and the inclosure; the latter shall have early publication.

R H (Middleborough).—Both problems, with solutions, have come to hand, and shall be examined as promptly as possible.

H R G (Clement's Inn).—The *Schackes* games of Max Lange was published by Vett and Co., Leipzig. Any book agent should procure it for you without difficulty.

W Forster (Sunderland).—Thanks for the problem. The two-move position is marked for early insertion. The other contents of your letter shall receive due consideration.

J C W (Honor Oak).—We are not quite satisfied as to the accuracy of your problem, but we hope to report upon it next week.

D M P (Sao Paulo).—The correction of No. 1 is noted.

CORRECTOR SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1740 received from G W Stevens, A Little Boy, Bishop's Pawn, H R G, J S Warren, Lady's Mile, W Foster, and L A N.

CORRECTOR SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1741 received from H Stebbing, O O M, W P Welch, Norman Rumbelow, G W Stevens, Indious, F O Egger, F S Shenale, E Burkhard, H Human, and Acton.

CORRECTOR SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1742 received from H B. Copiapino, J de Honsteyn, E H V, East Marden, Damiano, E P Villamy, J Thursty, T Edgar, L G A, R T King, E Worsley, Mechanic, Only Jones, B R Stone, N E D, Triton, R Roughhead, H Burgher, Leonora and Leon, Black Knight, L B R, Tippee, S Western, W Lee, Long Stop, Americanine, J Winton, W Alston, Tallich, Simplicity, J Williams, Queen of Connaught, A G R, W Nelson, Harrovian, A Scott, S Threlfall, G B Elmore, D Leslie, N Powell, W C Dutton, T Hope, R W R, E Edmonds, W Cowell, G Reeves, A Macdonald, S J R, N Brock, J Lyndford, S Adams, J L T, H Standfield, G A Ballingall, Norman Rumbelow, Horward, Dr F S, F O Egger, B H Brooks, T West, Woolwich Chess Club, W Leeson, W B H Stevenson, O Egger, E L G, E Burkhard, H M Pridaux, Dolly, G W Stevens, Emile Frau, B Levy, H Human, B Beumann, B W O, N H Hastings, and W Robson.

CORRECTOR SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1 and 2 received from H B. Copiapino, E H V, J de Honsteyn, G H V, Norman Rumbelow, East Marden, Horward, F O Egger, R H Brooks, T West, W Leeson, O-Carbonizer, W B P, S Shenale, E L G, H M Pridaux, A R, G W Stevens, Emile Frau, Queen of Connaught, Leonora and Leon, H R G, J F Spiers, Lady's Mile, L G H, Winchester, A Mountaineer, J Lyndford, and St J E.

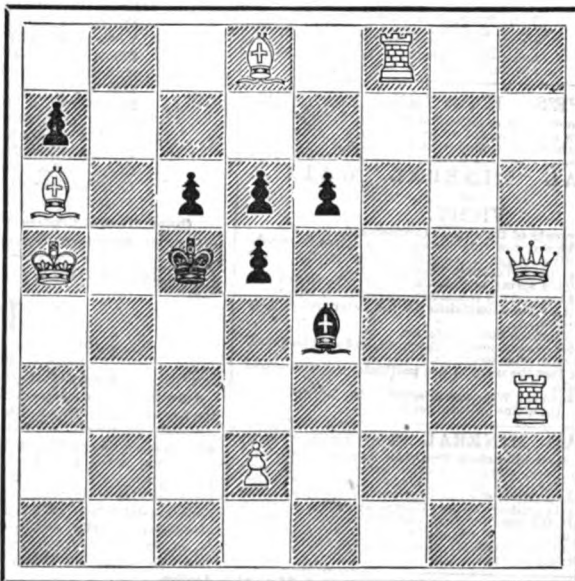
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1741.

WHITE. BLACK.
1. Kt to Q B 4th. Any move.
2. Mates accordingly.

PROBLEM No. 1744.

By J. A. W. HUNT.

BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN LONDON.

The following interesting Games were played between two of our best English players, Messrs. BODEN and BIRD.—(Evans's Gambit declined.)

WHITE (Mr. Bird).	BLACK (Mr. Boden).	WHITE (Mr. Bird).	BLACK (Mr. Boden).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	18. Kt takes B	Q takes Kt
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	19. Kt to K 5th	Q to K 3rd
3. B to B 4th	B to B 4th	20. P to B 4th	Q R to Q sq
4. P to Q Kt 4th	P to Kt 3rd	21. P to B 5th	Q to Q B sq
5. Castles	P to Q 3rd	22. Q B to B sq	P to Q B 4th
6. P to Q B 3rd	Kt to B 3rd	Evidently the best move.	
7. P to Q 4th	P takes P	23. B takes Kt	R takes B
8. P takes P	B to Kt 5th	24. R takes P	Q to Q sq
9. B to Kt 2nd	Castles	25. R takes R	Q takes R
10. P to Kt 5th	Kt to K 2nd	26. Q takes Q	Kt takes Q
11. Q Kt to Q 2nd	P to Q 4th	27. R to Q B sq	P to B 3rd
12. P takes P	Q Kt takes P	28. Kt to Kt 5th	K to B 2nd
13. Q to Kt 3rd	P to Q B 3rd	29. P to Kt 4th	B to Kt 3rd
This move subjects Black to a tedious and defensive game. It Kt to K 5th would, we venture to think, have been a better line of play.		30. B to B 3rd	R to Q B sq
14. Kt to K 5th	P to Q 2nd	31. B to Q 2nd	R takes R (ch)
15. K to R sq	P to K R 3rd	32. B takes R	R takes P
16. P to R 4th	B to R 4th	The remainder of the game was not recorded, but it was eventually won by White.	
17. Q Kt to B 3rd	B to K sq		

Between the same Players.—(Irregular Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. Boden).	BLACK (Mr. Bird).	WHITE (Mr. Bird).	BLACK (Mr. Boden).
1. P to Q R 3rd	P to K 4th	12. Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt
2. P to K 4th	P to K B 3rd	13. Castles	P takes Kt
3. B to B 4th	P to B 4th	14. R to K sq	P to B 3rd
4. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to B 3rd	15. B to Kt 3rd	K to Q 2nd
5. P to Q 3rd	P to B 4th	He does not appear to have any better move at his disposal. White threatens to win the Kt by 16. B to Kt 5th, and should Black play 15. P to K R 3rd, then follow 16. Q to R 5th (ch) and 17. Q to B 7th, &c.	
6. Kt to B 3rd	B to Q 3rd	16. B to Kt 5th	R to K sq
The situation is now one that frequently occurs in the King's Gambit declined.		17. Q takes P (ch)	An exceedingly fine finish to a pretty little game.
7. P to Q Kt 4th	B to Q 5th	18. B to K B 4th (ch)	K takes Q
Mr. Bird plays rather carelessly here. This move and the exchanges that follow it lose time.		19. B to K 6th.	Mate.
8. Kt takes B	P takes Kt		
9. Kt to K 2nd	P takes P		
10. P takes P	K Kt takes P		
11. B to Q 5th	Kt to B 5th		

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 5.—By A. F. Parbury.

White: K at Q B 2nd, Q at K B 2nd, R at Q R 8th, B at K R 2nd, Kt at K R 7th; P at Q 5th, K B 6th, and K Kt 6th.

Black: K at Q 2nd, B at Q sq, Kt at K Kt 5th and K R 3rd, P at Q Kt 2nd and K 2nd.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

White: K at Q 8th, Q at Q R 2nd, R at Q 2nd and K B 8th, B at Q R sq and Q 7th, Kt at Q Kt sq and K Kt 4th.

Black: K at Q 3rd, R at Q R 4th, B at Q Kt 2nd, Kt at Q R sq and Q 4th; P at Q Kt 3rd, K B 3rd, and K Kt 2nd.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

The close of the regular season at the City Chess Club was signalled on Saturday last by a dinner party at the residence of the president, Mr. H. F. Gaskell. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather a large number of London amateurs attended, and, engaging in consultation and alternation games, passed a very pleasant day. The next season of this flourishing association will commence in September; but, in the meantime, the club will be open on the Monday, Wednesday, and Friday of each week, and the committee, not unmindful of our younger sort, have arranged a set encounter between Mr. Blackburne and twenty-five members simultaneously for the 25th inst.

It is announced that Mr. Blackburne has challenged Herr Steinitz to a match for a stake of £50, and that the *def* will, in all probability, be accepted. It cannot with any grace be refused, we should think, for the result of the last match between these players—the Austrian scored every game—can only be ascribed to the shattered state of Mr. Blackburne's health.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Aug. 12, 1870) of the Most Hon. Cecil Chetwynd, Dowager Marchioness of Lothian, late of No. 15, Bruton-street, who died on May 13 last at Rome, was proved on the 16th ult. by Lord Ralph Drury Kerr, the son, and Lord Henry Francis Charles Kerr, the surviving executors, the personal estate being sworn under £14,000. The testatrix directs her body to be buried with plainness and privacy in some churchyard or vault attached to a Roman Catholic church or chapel, and provides that her funeral and testamentary expenses shall be paid out of the money in the hands of her bankers, and the rest of such money she gives to the Rev. Robert Whitty, or the officiating priest for the time being of St. David's Roman Catholic Mission at Dalkeith. The deceased Marchioness has also bequeathed all her railway stock and shares to her executors upon trust to be applied by them as they shall in their absolute discretion think most proper for the spiritual benefit of the Roman Catholic children of that part of Scotland called the Roman Catholic Eastern District, the preference being given to the schools or children of St. David's, Dalkeith; all her Bank of England Stock to the Roman Catholic Mission at Jedburgh; to the said Rev. Robert Whitty or the officiating priest for the time being of St. David's Chapel, at Dalkeith, for the use of the services of the said chapel a gold locket with the word "Rome" engraved on the back, containing a relic of the true cross, which formed part of the relic of the true cross formerly in the Chapel Royal, St. James's. There are legacies, both specific and pecuniary, to different members of her Ladyship's family, and the remainder of her property she leaves to her son, Lord Walter Talbot Kerr.

The will (dated May 24, 1875) of Sir James Phillips Kay-Shuttleworth, Bart., late of Barbon Manor, Westmorland, and of No. 68, Cromwell-road, South Kensington, who died on May 26 last, was proved on the 29th ult. by Sir Ughtred James Kay-Shuttleworth, Bart., the son, and Joseph Kay and Edward Ebenezer Kay, the brothers, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. Subject to some bequests, as his eldest son and successor in the baronetcy succeeds to the Shuttleworth estates, the testator leaves his property to his children, Lionel Edward Kay-Shuttleworth, Janet Elizabeth Kay-Shuttleworth, Robert Kay-Shuttleworth, and Stewart Marjoribanks Kay-Shuttleworth.

The will (dated Sept. 23, 1876) of Mr. Ellis James Gilman, late of Crown-court, Old Broad-street, and of The Boltons, Torquay, who died on April 13 last, was proved on the 2nd inst. by Mrs. Amelia Christiana Gilman, the widow, and Ellis Gilman, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £100,000. The testator leaves to his wife his residence The Boltons, with the furniture, plate, pictures, wines, household effects, horses, and carriages absolutely, and the sum of £40,000 for life, and at her death to their children or issue, as she shall by deed or will appoint; the advowson of the rectory, vicarage, or benefice of Chudleigh, Devon, and certain pieces of freehold land in the said parish, he leaves upon trust for his daughter, Mrs. Amy Amelia Macartney. There are other provision for his children, and the residue of his real and personal estate he gives to his said son Ellis.

The will and codicil (dated Dec. 23, 1873, and Aug. 12, 1874) of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir John Stepany Cowell Stepany, Bart., K.H., late of No. 5, St. George's-place, Hyde Park, and of Llanelli, Carmarthenshire, who died on May 15 last, were proved on the 6th inst. by Sir Emile Algernon Arthur Keppel Cowell Stepany, Bart., the son, the sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £18,000. With the exception of a legacy and annuity to his late wife's maid and legacies to his butler and housekeeper, the testator gives all his property to his said son.

The will and codicil (dated April 15, 1872, and March 27, 1876) of Mr. Henry Weekes, R.A., art-sculptor, late of No. 96, Buckingham Palace-road, who died on May 28 last, were proved on the 25th ult. by Henry Weekes and John Ernest Weekes, the sons, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. The only persons interested under the will are testator's wife and children.

The will, with three codicils, of the late Mr. Robert Garrod, of Ipswich, was proved on the 14th inst., the personal property being sworn under £45,000. The testator devotes the sum of £32,000 to legacies to his four daughters, and to one or two minor bequests. The residue of his personal property he bequeaths to his son, Alfred Baring Garrod, M.D., F.R.S., to whom he also devises the whole of his real estate.

PROPOSED REMOVAL OF WILLS FROM YORK TO LONDON.

A deputation, introduced by the Archbishop of York has had an interview with Mr. W. H. Smith, at the Treasury, on the subject of the proposed removal of the old wills and testamentary records of the province of York to London. Memorials were presented from the Corporations of York and Leeds, the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, the Yorkshire Archaeological and Topographical Association, the Incorporated Law Societies of Leeds, Yorkshire, and Manchester, and the Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society, all protesting against the removal of the wills to London. Mr. W. H. Smith, in reply, promised to lay their views before the Government, and to carefully consider the memorials on the subject. He would undertake to say, on the part of the Government, that the treatment which was applied to the rest of the kingdom in respect to the custody of such documents should, if they desired it, be applied to the important province of York. The Judge of the Probate Court had said that the documents were not at present in such custody as to be secured against fire, and that the building was not such as to justify their continuing where they were; and further added that there was ample provision in Somerset House for the old records. He would take care to bring under his Lordship's notice the statements made, and would inquire respecting the arrangements made in other parts of the kingdom.

There was a contest yesterday week between wings and steam, in which the former won. A carrier pigeon, which had been "homed" to a building in Cannon-street, City, was tossed through a carriage window of the Continental express-train from Dover to London as the train moved from the Admiralty Pier, the wind being west and the atmosphere hazy, but with the sun shining. For upwards of a minute the pigeon circled to an altitude of about half a mile, and then flew towards London. By this time the train, which carried the European mails and was timed not to stop between Dover and Cannon-street, had got up to full speed, and was proceeding at the rate of sixty miles an hour. The pigeon, as soon as it ascertained its bearings, took the nearest homeward route in a direction midway between Maidstone and Sittingbourne, the distance "as the crow flies" between Dover and London being seventy miles and by rail seventy-six miles and a half. When the Continental mail-express came into Cannon-street station the bird had been home twenty minutes.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1985.—VOL. LXXI.

SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1877.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6d.



THE WAR: NARROW ESCAPE OF THE "TIMES" CORRESPONDENT AND OUR ARTIST AT RUSTCHUK.

BIRTHS.

On the 23rd inst., at 15, The Green, Richmond, Surrey, the wife of Robert Buckling Cheesman, of Saint Vincent, West Indies, of a son.

On the 24th inst., at 16, Gloucester-street, Warwick-square, the wife of Ralph William Elliot Forster, Esq., barrister-at-law, of a son.

On the 10th ult., at Mahelony, Mauritius, the wife of Owen L. O'Conner, of a son.

On the 2nd inst., at 17A, Onslow-gardens, the wife of Lord Montagu, of a son.

On the 21st inst., at 38, Ennismore-gardens, Countess Deym, of a daughter.

On the 23rd inst., at Heath's Court, Ottery St. Mary, the Hon. Mrs. Colridge, of a son and heir.

On the 22nd inst., the wife of Sir Sherston Baker, Bart., of Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 2nd inst., at the British Consulate, Funchal, Mr. Henry J. C. Jones, manager of Miles' Carme Hotel, Madeira, to Miss Mary McDermott, of Kilkenny.

On the 28th ult., at Trinity Church, Sing-Sing, by the Rev. G. Ferguson, assisted by Dr. I. B. Gibson, Lieutenant H. D. Borup, U.S.A., to Mary Watson, eldest daughter of the Hon. George A. Brandreth, and granddaughter of the late General Aaron Ward.

DEATHS.

On the 23rd inst., at Hillesley House, the Dowager Countess Howe.

On the 20th inst., at 6, Grosvenor-place, Sir Thomas Neville Abdy, Bart., in his 67th year.

On April 11, while on the voyage to Australia, William Charles Loraine, Esq., second son of the late Sir John Lambton Loraine, Bart.

*. The charge for the Insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 4.

SUNDAY, JULY 29.

Ninth Sunday after Trinity.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. R. J. Simpson, Rector of St. Clement Danes; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Gregory; 7 p.m., Bishop Steere, of Central Africa.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Very Rev. Dean Stanley; 3 p.m., Rev. Canon Farrar; 7 p.m., Rev. Alfred Ainger.
Whitehall, 11 a.m., Rev. W. F. Erskine Knollys; 3 p.m., Rev. Francis Garden, Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal.

MONDAY, JULY 30.

London International College, annual speech-day, 3 p.m.
Regattas: Royal Southern Yacht Club, Southampton; Beaumaris; Yare Sailing Club (Postwick); Torbay (three days).

TUESDAY, JULY 31.

Ormeau and St. Helen's Agricultural Society Show, Wigan.
Gloucestershire Agricultural Society Show, Dursley.
Leicestershire Horticultural, Poultry, and Dog Show, Shepshed.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 1.

Lammas Day.
Accession of George I., first Sovereign of the House of Hanover, 1744.
Dogs' Rowing-Match on the Thames.
Horticultural Society, fruit and floral committee, 11 a.m.; general meeting, 3 p.m.

THURSDAY, AUG. 2.

Moon's last quarter, 10.21 a.m.
Royal Toxophilite Society: fourth target, &c.
Consumption Hospital, Brompton, quarterly court, 4.45 p.m.

FRIDAY, AUG. 3.

Erith Yacht Club: Handicap Match. | Goodwood Races: Chesterfield Cup.

SATURDAY, AUG. 4.

International and Polo Club: beginning of Tournament at Brighton.
Regattas: Agcrot, Manchester; Malahide; Isle of Purbeck; Royal Clyde Yacht Club; Irish Model Yacht Club.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.	
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum read at 10 P.M.	Minimum read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
July	18 29.553	58.9	45.1	63	0-10	52.8	52.8	ws.w.	233
	19 29.799	61.9	57.0	85	10 69.6	56.0	56.0	ws.w.	188
	20 29.949	58.4	42.2	57	6 65.8	54.8	54.8	ws.w.	242
	21 29.861	58.3	49.1	73	6 68.8	54.0	54.0	ws.w.	245
	22 29.750	60.2	55.0	84	— 66.8	53.2	53.2	sw. ss.w.	237
	23 29.568	62.2	60.4	94	10 68.8	59.7	59.7	s.	301
July	24 29.646	60.6	51.7	74	7 68.8	55.2	55.2	s. sw.	271

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.847	29.828	29.914	29.996	29.785	29.626	29.574
Temperature of Air	60.9°	64.1°	60.4°	61.2°	63.2°	65.8°	62.8°
Temperature of Evaporation	63.4°	66.6°	61.5°	64.7°	66.2°	61.4°	56.9°
Direction of Wind	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 4.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
4 17	4 34	4 48	5 3	5 19	5 34	5 50
8 1	8 18	8 32	9 1	9 17	9 32	9 48

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.—THE EXHIBITION
WILL CLOSE ON MONDAY, AUG. 6 (Bank Holiday). Admission (from Eight till 6.30), 1s. Catalogue, 1s. or bound, with pencil, 1s. 6d.
The Evening Exhibition will commence on Monday, July 30. Admission (from Eight till Eleven), 6s. Catalogue, 6d. On Bank Holiday the admission, Day and Evening, will be Sixpence.
FRED. A. EATON, Secretary.

WALKER ART-GALLERY.—LIVERPOOL
CORPORATION ANNUAL AUTUMN EXHIBITION.—Arrangements are now in progress for opening this magnificent Gallery on SEPT. 6, on which occasion the Right Hon. the Earl of Derby will inaugurate the building simultaneously with the Annual Corporation Exhibition of Pictures. Intending contributors are therefore requested to take notice that the days appointed for the reception of pictures are limited from Wednesday, Aug. 8, to Saturday, Aug. 18, inclusive, and that artists who have not been especially invited to contribute must address their works, carriage prepaid, to the Curator of the Walker Art-Gallery, Liverpool.
Mr. Bourlet, 17, Nassau-street, Middlesex Hospital, acting as Agent in London.
JOSEPH RAYMOND, Town Clerk.

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE-GALLERY.—Open all
the year round for the RECEPTION and SALE of PICTURES by the British and Foreign Schools. For Particulars apply to Mr. C. W. W&A.

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DEVONSHIRE ON VIEW at the BYRON GALLERY, 26, Savile-row, W., on and after SATURDAY, JULY 28. Admission, 1s., from Ten a.m. to Six p.m.
A. T. HOMS, Manager.

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ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION at AIX-LA-CHAPPELLE. Beginning of Lectures, OCT. 1. Prospectuses, Plan of Lectures and Conditions of Admission may be had on application to the Director.

GEOLOGY and PALÆONTOLOGY. SIX
ELEMENTARY LECTURES, adapted to a Juvenile Audience, will be given by Professor TENNANT, at his residence, 149, Strand, W.C., in the Midsummer Holidays, JULY 30, 31, August 1, 2, 3, and 4, at Ten a.m. and Three p.m. Terms, Half a Guinea for the Course. Professor Tennant will probably afterwards repeat the Elementary Lectures on Mineralogy given during last Christmas holidays, and those in Geology given at Easter.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

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MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, at THREE and EIGHT.
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VOL. LXX. (JAN. 6 TO JUNE 30, 1877)

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ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS OFFICE,
198, Strand, W.C., London.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1877.

Proverbial philosophy teaches that "misfortunes never come singly." The life of the world is analogous in this respect to the life of an individual. The history of humanity shows its clusters of evils which group themselves without any necessary association one with another but that of contemporaneous action. At any rate, such seems to be very much the case at the present time. A summary glance of what is happening East and West, North and South, takes in an unusual number of dark spots, terrible in their magnitude, which, like those which occasionally present themselves upon the sun's disc, forebode impending disturbance. Optimism, it is true, is a comforting creed, but it does not invariably produce corresponding fruit. Hope, based upon the laws of nature and of Providence, seldom fails altogether; but there are occasional seasons when it is hard pushed to obtain the ascendancy; and just now it must be confessed that the ills of life, looked at on a large scale, seem to preponderate over the good.

The calamities which arrest attention in glancing over the condition of men at the present time may be divided into two classes, those which are still, for the most part, in the germs and casting ruinous shade over the proximate future, and those which are immediately operative and which have already left their mark of suffering and death upon the parts of the world which they affect. To begin with that which least excites the imagination—there is the Colorado Beetle. It is as though one of the plagues of Egypt were making a slow, an almost visible, but an irresistible approach to our shores. Its origin appears to be wrapt in mystery. The phenomenon in all its appalling power is a secret seemingly impetrable to modern science. To what cause is it due that the incalculably rapid growth of this insect tribe has only

lately developed itself? Why has it started from its original breeding-ground and multiplied so enormously in transition from west to east. A hundred questions of a speculative kind may be put in reference to this modern invasion. The issue, however, is mainly of a practical character. That the insect has crossed the Atlantic is certain. It has made its appearance in Germany. Will it thrive in this hemisphere? or will its nature undergo such modification consequent on its migration to this part of the globe as will render it comparatively harmless? Who shall say? The probability seems to be that in the course of a year or two it will establish itself in Europe. We know too well what followed the prevalence of the potato disease in the British Isles some years ago. But the evil which now threatens us, not as possible only, but as probable, seems likely enough to transcend that in magnitude. Every attempt will be made, no doubt, to prevent the invasion. We can only fervently pray that a success which appears most unlikely may nevertheless be achieved.

Before turning from the West to the East our attention is arrested by the railway strikes in the United States. They also astonish one by the rapidity of their development and by the extent of the social mischief they are inflicting upon American interests. Already they have assumed, though upon a minor scale, some of the characteristics of civil war. They have injured, we might almost say severed, some of the main tendons which knit together the frame of social unity in the West. They indicate, perhaps, a more deeply-seated disease than that which shows itself upon the surface. They compel one to look forward to a struggle in future even more severe than that which is now taking place. The spirit which is ablaze in the United States may easily communicate itself to the still more inflammable materials which abound in Europe. For the present, however, there can be little misgiving as to the issue of the conflict. Authority will maintain its supremacy over lawlessness. Our cousins in America are too sober and law-abiding a people to give anything like free scope to the Dictatorate of a class. The fire which seems to have spread with unexampled rapidity over nearly the whole surface of the country will probably as speedily burn itself out. But doubtless it is a great calamity—a calamity not for the United States only, but for the world. What good may hereafter come of it we will not venture to predict. Just now, and looking at it as it stands, we must set it down in the category of unmitigated misfortunes.

Then there is the anticipated Famine in Southern India, the extent of which can hardly be foreseen. We have had some experience now of this order of afflictions. We know to what a loss of life they will run if left uncontrolled by the Government of the country, and we know also how far they may be averted by prompt, prudent, and energetic administration. But it does not necessarily follow that what has been done with success in Bengal and Berar will be equally efficacious in the Presidency of Madras. The impending calamity threatens to be of greater duration, and even to involve a greater number of sufferers. Under any circumstances, the crisis must needs prove a fearfully calamitous one; and, even if should not be attended by a greater loss of life than that of Bengal, it cannot fail to overshadow with melancholy and even despondency no small portion of the teeming population of South India.

We need hardly point to the Russo-Turkish War. This is naturally the focus of European attention. How it may end it is not for us to prophesy, though there are reasonable bases upon which to found conjecture. Our hope is that it will end soon. The waste of human life (to say nothing of property) which it involves is such as cannot be contemplated without shuddering awe. There is little consolation to be gathered out of the chaos of mutual destruction which now characterises it. It will probably take its place in the annals of the human race as one of the most sanguinary of modern conflicts.

Such are the gloomy scenes which simultaneously force themselves upon public notice in taking the most superficial and cursory glance at passing events. We do not say, we do not wish to imply, that the picture has not another and a brighter side to it. The sunshine of history is never very obtrusive, and even a grey sky is less noticed, though it may continue unchanged for a considerable length of time, than one covered with stormy clouds. The prospect before us, if it do not extinguish hope, assuredly does not inspire joy. But we may continue to exercise unfaltering trust in the principles upon which the moral government of the world proceeds, and we may be sure that out of evil, however dark it may be, the Ruler of the Universe will eventually educe good.

Russia has sent a special Envoy to Kashgar to congratulate the new Emir on his accession.

Monsignor M'Cabe was consecrated on Wednesday in St. Michael's Catholic Church, Kingstown, as coadjutor to the Archbishop of Dublin, Cardinal Cullen.

A statue of Richard Cobden in the Bradford Exchange was unveiled on Wednesday morning by Mr. John Bright, M.P., the proceedings being under the presidency of Mr. W. E. Forster, M.P. After the unveiling of the statue Mr. Bright addressed the assembly on the life and work of Richard Cobden; and afterwards, at a luncheon given by Mr. Behrens, president of the Bradford Chamber of Commerce, spoke on the subject of free trade. At a public meeting held in the evening Mr. Bright made a third speech, dealing principally with the Russo-Turkish war.

THE COURT.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, arrived at Osborne House on Thursday week from Windsor Castle. Rear-Admiral Sir Edmund Commorell dined with her Majesty the next day at Osborne. On Sunday the Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service, performed at Osborne by the Rev. George Prothero. Mr. and Mrs. Prothero dined with her Majesty on Monday. The Queen, with Princess Beatrice, has driven to Newport, Cowes, and other parts of the Isle of Wight. Prince Leopold has been yachting in the *Alberta*.

Her Majesty has made an exception to her general rule concerning Church restoration in favour of St. Albans Abbey, and has given a subscription of £100, an account of its great historical and antiquarian interest. The Queen has also contributed £50 towards defraying the expenses of the forthcoming congress of the Social Science Association at Aberdeen.

Her Majesty has presented to Mlle. Etelka Gerster a magnificent medallion, having a large ruby in the centre, surrounded by a cluster of pearls and diamonds.

The Hon. Frances Drummond has succeeded the Hon. Mary Pitt as Maid of Honour in Waiting to her Majesty. The Queen has appointed the Hon. Horatia Charlotte Stopford to be one of the Bedchamber Women in Ordinary to her Majesty, in the room of Lady Elizabeth Phillippa Biddulph, appointed Extra Woman of the Bedchamber. The Queen has also appointed Miss Amy Gwendoline Lambart to be one of the Maids of Honour in Ordinary to her Majesty, in the room of the Hon. Horatia C. Stopford.

Sir Albert Wouns, Garter Principal King of Arms, has placed the banners of the King of Greece and Prince Frederick William Victor Albert of Prussia, son of the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Prussia, among those of the Knights of the Garter in St. George's Chapel, Windsor.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales, accompanied by Princess Louise and Prince George of Wales, was present at Lady Holland's garden party on Saturday last at Holland House, Kensington. The Prince paid a visit to the Empress Eugénie and the Prince Imperial at Camden House, Chiselmurst, on Monday. Subsequently his Royal Highness and the Princess of Wales visited the Duchess of Cambridge at St. James's Palace. On Wednesday their Royal Highnesses visited the Duchess of Cambridge and the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz at St. James's Palace. In the evening the Prince was present at a dance given by Madame de Murrieta (la Marquesa de Santurce) at Kensington Palace-gardens.

Prince Albert Victor of Wales has been suffering since the 7th inst. from a slight attack of fever, from which he is now recovering.

The Duchess of Edinburgh, with her children, has accompanied the Empress of Russia to Peterhof from Zarsko-Selo.

Princess Christian will to-day (Saturday) lay the cornerstone of new workshops and stores at the Home for Little Boys, near Farningham, Kent. Prince Christian will be present, and the usual summer fête will be held.

Princess Louise of Lorne and the Marquis of Lorne have been on a visit to Lord Carlingford and Countess Frances Waldegrave at Strawberry Hill.

The Duke of Cambridge dined with Earl and Countess Spencer on Saturday last, at Spencer House, St. James's. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and the Countess of Dornberg were present. The Duke of Cambridge on Tuesday presented commissions and prizes to the gentlemen cadets who had successfully passed the recent examination at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich. The Prince Imperial was present.

The Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz arrived at St. James's Palace on Wednesday from Strelitz, to stay with the Duchess of Cambridge.

The Duke and Duchess of Teck dined with the Premier on Saturday last in Whitehall-gardens. The Duke and Duchess dined on Monday with Mr. and Mrs. Villebois, at their residence in Belgrave-square, and were present at Mrs. Villebois's reception. The Duchess opened a memorial fountain, the gift of Mrs. Wheeler, near Kew Bridge Station, on Thursday.

His Excellency the Brazilian Minister and Baroness de Penedo left town on Saturday last for the Continent. During the Baron de Penedo's absence the Chevalier de Souza Corrêa will act as *Chargé-d'Affaires*.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, accompanied by the Duchess of Marlborough, left Dublin on Monday on a semi-official tour in the north of Ireland.

The Duke and Duchess of Roxburghe have arrived at Broommouth Park, Dunbar.

The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, accompanied by the Marquis of Stafford and Lady Alexandrina Leveson-Gower, left Stafford House, St. James's, on Tuesday, for Trentham.

The Duke and Duchess of Leinster and the Ladies Fitzgerald have left Carlton House-terrace for Trentham, on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, on their way to Carton, the family seat, near Maynooth.

The Duchess of Abercorn has returned from Homburg.

Lady Holland had a garden party at Holland House on Saturday last. Refreshments were served in the ball-room adjoining the conservatory. The full band of the Grenadier Guards was in attendance. The guests numbered 1100, including the Prince of Wales, with Prince George and Princess Louise, Princess Louise of Lorne and the Marquis of Lorne, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Prince George of Solms-Solms, and the Prince Imperial.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

Mr. Cecil Foljambe, eldest son of Selina Viscountess Milton and the late Mr. George Savile Foljambe, of Osberton Hall, Notts, was married to Miss Susan Louisa Cavendish, eldest daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel William H. F. and Lady Emily Cavendish, at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, on Saturday last. The bride was accompanied by her mother to the chapel, where she was received by Colonel Cavendish and her bridesmaids—namely, Miss Evelyn Cavendish, her sister; Miss Foljambe, Miss Caroline Foljambe, Lady Beatrix Lambton, Lady Evelyn Campbell, Miss Florence Craufurd, the Hon. Mary Cavendish, and Miss Portman. She wore a dress of white satin duchesse trimmed with Brussels lace, a wreath of orange-flowers, and tulle veil, fastened to her hair by a tiara of pearls and diamonds, the gift of the bridegroom's mother. Her other ornaments were also of pearls and diamonds. The bridesmaids wore white cashmere and silk dresses trimmed with gold braid, and lace mob cap trimmed with blue and pink ribbon. Each wore a gold locket with monogram in pearls, the gift of the bridegroom. Mr. Gerald Howard was best man. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Hon. and Rev. Francis R. Grey, Canon of Durham and Rector of Morpeth, assisted by the Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal, the Rev. Francis Garden, M.A., and the Rev. S. Malone. The bride was given away by her father. After the marriage Colonel and Lady Emily Cavendish received their friends at breakfast

at Prince's-gate; after which the bride and bridegroom left for St. Clair, the seat of Colonel and Lady Catherine Harcourt, near Ryde, Isle of Wight.

The marriage of Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Walter Rodolph Trefusis, Scots Guards, third son of the late Charles Rodolph, nineteenth Lord Clinton, and brother of the present peer, with Lady Mary Charlotte Scott, youngest daughter of the Duke of Buccleuch, K.G., took place on Tuesday at St. Andrew's, Wells-street. The service was choral. The bride arrived, with the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, and was received by the bridesmaids—namely, the Ladies Cecil and Margaret Kerr, daughters of the Marquis and Marchioness of Lothian; Lady Catherine Scott, daughter of the Earl and Countess of Dalkeith; Miss Scott, daughter of Lord and Lady Henry Scott; Miss Evelyn Scott, daughter of Lord and Lady Walter Scott; the Hon. Helen and the Hon. Evelyn Trefusis, sisters of the bridegroom; the Hon. Ada Trefusis, daughter of Lord Clinton; and Miss Rolle, daughter of the Hon. Mark and Lady Gertrude Rolle. The bride wore a princess dress of white satin duchesse, with tablier of white chenille quadrille, profusely trimmed with point de gaze; the bodice, which was cut square, was trimmed with the same lace and a small bouquet of orange-blossoms. She had sprays of natural orange-blossoms fastened to her hair by the diamond stars presented to her by her father's Queensberry tenantry, over which she wore a large Brussels lace veil. Her jewels were a necklace of pearls and bracelet of diamonds, pearl, and sapphire, given to her on her marriage by her father, and a diamond and pearl pendant, Lady John Scott's gift. The bridesmaids wore dresses of Indian muslin, trimmed with plissés of Valenciennes lace, with cuirasses of white poul de soie, and hats composed almost entirely of Valenciennes lace, with a wreath of white fuchsias and a sprig of heather (the Buccleuch badge), and white ostrich feather. Each of the bridesmaids was presented with a turquoise enamel Maltese cross, set with rubies, with pearl star centre and turquoise loop. The bridegroom's brother, the Hon. John Schomberg Trefusis, acted as best man. The Rev. Benjamin Webb, M.A., Vicar of St. Andrew's, assisted by the Rev. Robert Edward Trefusis, Vicar of Chittlehampton, South Molton, Devon, cousin of the bridegroom, performed the ceremony. The breakfast was at Montagu House, Whitehall, at which were 300 guests. The band of the Scots Guards, conducted by Mr. J. P. Clarke, was in attendance. Colonel and Lady Mary Trefusis left Montagu House for the South-Western Railway, on their way to Palace House, Beaulieu, Lord Henry Scott's seat in the New Forest, Hants, for the honeymoon. Lady Mary's travelling dress was of blue poul de soie and cachemire des Indes, trimmed with blue silk passementerie, and flounces of wide Valenciennes lace, and chapeau to match.

Lord Aberdour, eldest son of the Earl of Morton, and the Hon. Helen Ponsonby, daughter of Lord de Mauley, were married on Wednesday at St. Mark's, North Audley-street. The bridesmaids were Lady Agnes Douglas, Miss Maria Ponsonby, the Hon. Miss Pennant, Miss Violet Ogilvy, and Miss Alice and Miss Di Ogilvy (nieces of the bride). The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a white satin dress trimmed with Brussels lace and small bouquets of orange-blossoms. She had a wreath of orange-blossoms and Brussels lace veil, which were fastened to her hair by a pearl and diamond star, her other ornaments being of pearls and diamonds. The bridesmaids were dressed alike in primrose batiste trimmed with lace; their bonnets to match trimmed with lilies; and all had gold lockets with monogram, the gift of Lord Aberdour. The Hon. Charles Fitzwilliam was best man. The marriage service was performed by the Hon. and Rev. Maurice Ponsonby, brother of the bride, assisted by the Hon. and Rev. Walter Ponsonby, her uncle. After the ceremony Lord and Lady de Mauley received the wedding party at breakfast at their house in Queen-street, Mayfair. Lord and Lady Aberdour left for Wicken, Lord Penrhyn's seat, Stony Stratford, to pass the honeymoon.

The *Morning Post* states that marriages are arranged between the Earl of Aberdeen and Miss Marjoribanks, daughter of Sir Dudley Coutts Marjoribanks, M.P., and Lady Marjoribanks; and between Mr. Edward Nevill, son of Mr. and Lady Dorothy Nevill, and Edith, daughter of Colonel Edward Owen Leggatt.

BOOKS OF POETRY.

There is an inducement, of which it is difficult to foretell the effect, to fall to hastily and multitudinously upon the volume of *Historical Dramas*, by Tom Taylor, M.A. (Chatto and Windus), for the author intimates that, if we do not show what he considers a proper appreciation of his learned and ingenious "historical dramas," we shall not have the nice collection of "romantic dramas" and the still nicer collection of "comedies and comediettas," which, if we are good, he has more than half a mind to publish for our amusement and edification. We may, of course, reply that we do not care a doit, that we can see them and hear them upon the very boards for which they are far better adapted than they are for reading; but, if we conquer our petulance and take time for a little reflection, we shall probably conclude that it will be better to read them. For it is only by reading that we shall be able to discover how much their success, which cannot be gainsaid, is due to the author and how much to the actors and actresses and accessories. We shall be able to decide how much it was owing to Mr. Phelps that we were electrified by "The Fool's Revenge," how much to Mrs. Rousby that we were charmed with "Twixt Axe and Crown," how much to Mr. A. Wigan, Mr. Emery, Mr. Robson, and Mrs. Stirling that we were enchanted with "Plot and Passion," supposing that we saw those plays to such advantage. And similar remarks will apply to the other pieces in the volume. On the whole, then, it is probable that the reader will recognise in the author the master-spirit and the master-hand, most ably seconded, no doubt, but capable, nevertheless, of riveting the attention and swaying the feelings, without any extraneous assistance, by the mere influence of his own faculties reflected upon the printed page. It is true that, whether knowledge of the fact be responsible for the fancy or not, it seems as if the author had taken the business-like view of things, had kept the foot-lights steadily before his eyes, had confined himself almost entirely to the consideration of what would "act well" and what would "tell" with an audience, and has seldom or never permitted his genius to soar away into the regions of sheer poetry, those regions where the mere playgoer would be lost and bewildered, but where the reader and thinker would be perfectly at home and would revel in abundance of intellectual gratification. And this idea, in whatever way it may originate, whether spontaneously, from the impression produced in the course of perusal, or from the author's own explanation of his purpose and declaration of his method, is very much strengthened by the profusion with which "stage directions" are scattered over the pages, by the instructions which are given touching the costumes, and by the hints afforded concerning the grouping of the characters at the end of a play. The adoption of this course has a great tendency to spoil the effect of the plays from the literary point

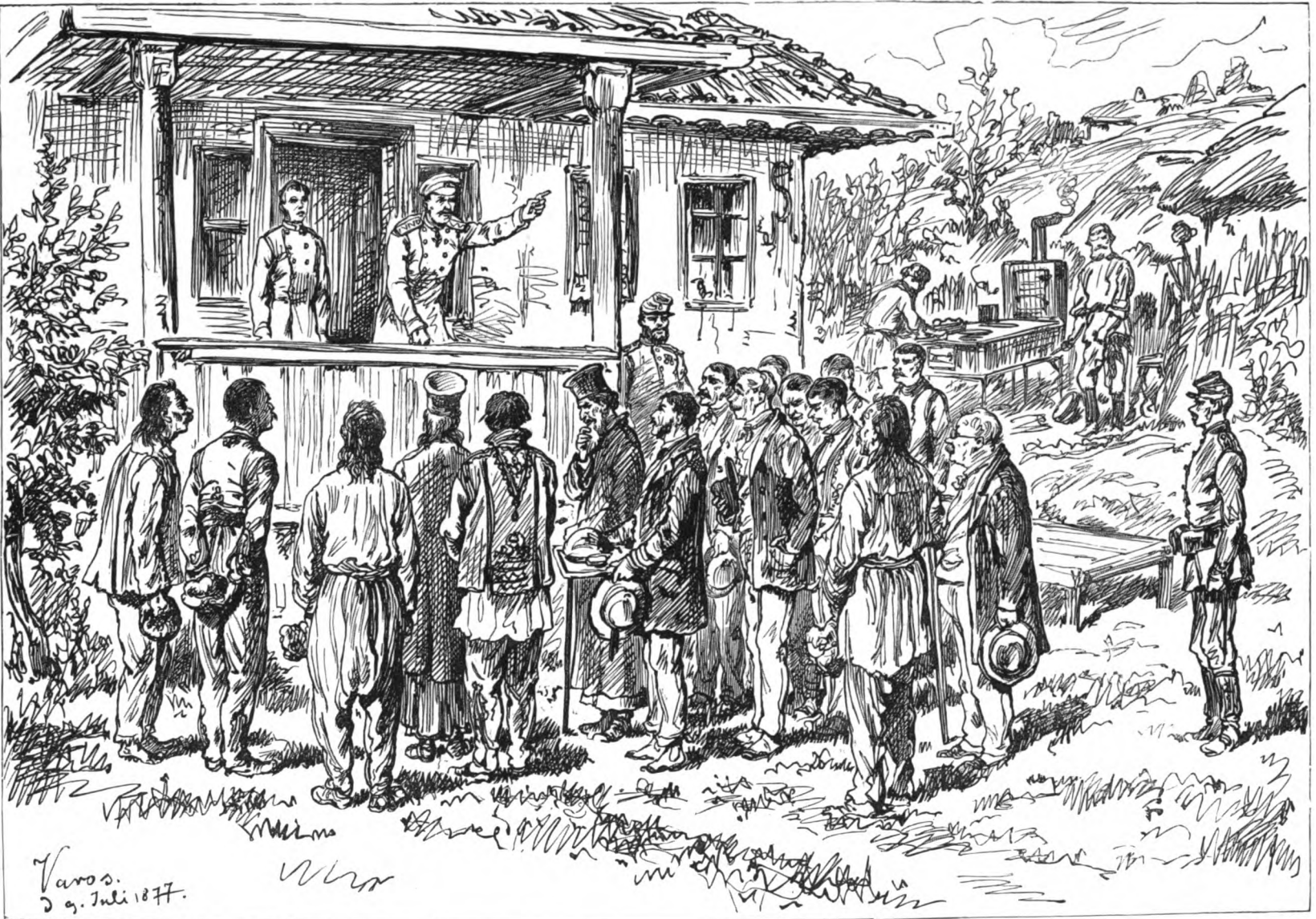
of view; but, on the other hand, it is pretty certain that, if it were not for the assistance thus supplied, some of the situations would fail to be appreciated, and some portions of the dialogue would be almost unintelligible to the reader. Besides, the plays are thus rendered more easy of representation for the lovers of "private theatricals." The author is himself of opinion that "every drama submitted to the judgment of audiences should be prepared to encounter that of readers." When he says "prepared," he, of course, uses a term which may be misunderstood; but he, no doubt, means that such dramas should, in the form in which they were acted and without any further "preparation," be able to hold their own as specimens of literature; and it will be strange if his "historical dramas" be not generally considered to stand that test triumphantly.

That Homer sometimes nodded is universally admitted, and there is no reason for surprise, whatever there may be for regret, if *Harry*, by the author of "Mrs. Jerminham's Journal" (Macmillan and Co.), be found to disappoint the great expectations with which a host of readers will be sure to take up the poem. This is a case such as often arises: if the author had published nothing before, a very favourable impression would be made by the present publication; but, as the author had already acquired no small reputation, the inevitable penalty has to be paid, and inferior work produces a feeling of discontent approaching to a sense of injury. One is almost ashamed to offer so truly poetical a writer one's acknowledgments for a budget of pretty verses; but it is scarcely possible to go further in the way of complimentary language. Nor, indeed, are all the verses pretty: to only some of them can even that unsatisfactory epithet be truthfully applied. Many of them are little better than doggerel. And it is to be feared, both from internal evidence and from reasonable conjecture, that the great Wordsworth is responsible for this melancholy fact. Not even he could always handle his simplicity so as to keep himself clear from reproach; he could certainly wield it in such fashion that what he produced by its means was often almost sublime, and more often irresistibly touching, but he sometimes so mismanaged it that what he wrought thereby was grotesquely ludicrous, or ludicrously grotesque. And in less skilful hands than his it is a very dangerous tool to employ. And so it happens that in the case under consideration what should have been, and was most likely intended to be, simple and pathetic becomes commonplace and unimpressive, prosy and marred by bathos, conventional and tinged with vulgarity. So long as the poem is confined to love-dreams, in which flowers and scents and stars and dew and "everything that pretty bin" are as plentiful as usual in such happy visions, the verse is as melodious as need be, the language is, for the most part, appropriate enough, and the scenes are sufficiently idyllic and graceful, illuminated with some pleasant gleams of playful humour; but so soon—which is very soon—as the realities of life, whether ordinary or tragic or comic, begin to be depicted, then, indeed, the writer's flight is very near the ground, and the writer's muse seems to be less familiar with Helicon than with the neighbourhood of Aldgate Pump. The fact is that few writers can safely indulge their inclination, however great it may be, to make poetry, or rather verse, the vehicle for introducing to public notice a tale told in a style—a half burlesque style—which might do, perhaps, for a prose story in a magazine. And the story itself is hackneyed enough. The sweet girl loves and marries the handsome captain, whom she believes, of course, to be a paragon, and whom she expects, poor soul, to be content with her attractions alone for ever. She soon finds that he can neglect her for the more attractive cards. He quarrels over them, and is supposed to have killed a comrade. He flies to a distant land, and his faithful wife insists upon going with him. There they live a not very joyous life, chiefly on account of the husband's remorse; until one day the supposed-to-be-murdered man stands suddenly before them, all is set right, and the paragon, returning home "a sadder but a wiser man," behaves in a manner which meets with his wife's full approbation. Such a theme could hardly bear to be treated in the semi-burlesque style in which the author has treated it without detriment as regards the poetical element: for the muse is not congenially employed in the portrayal of a policeman with his finger on his nose, slang and bad grammar on his lips, and not an A to his alphabet.

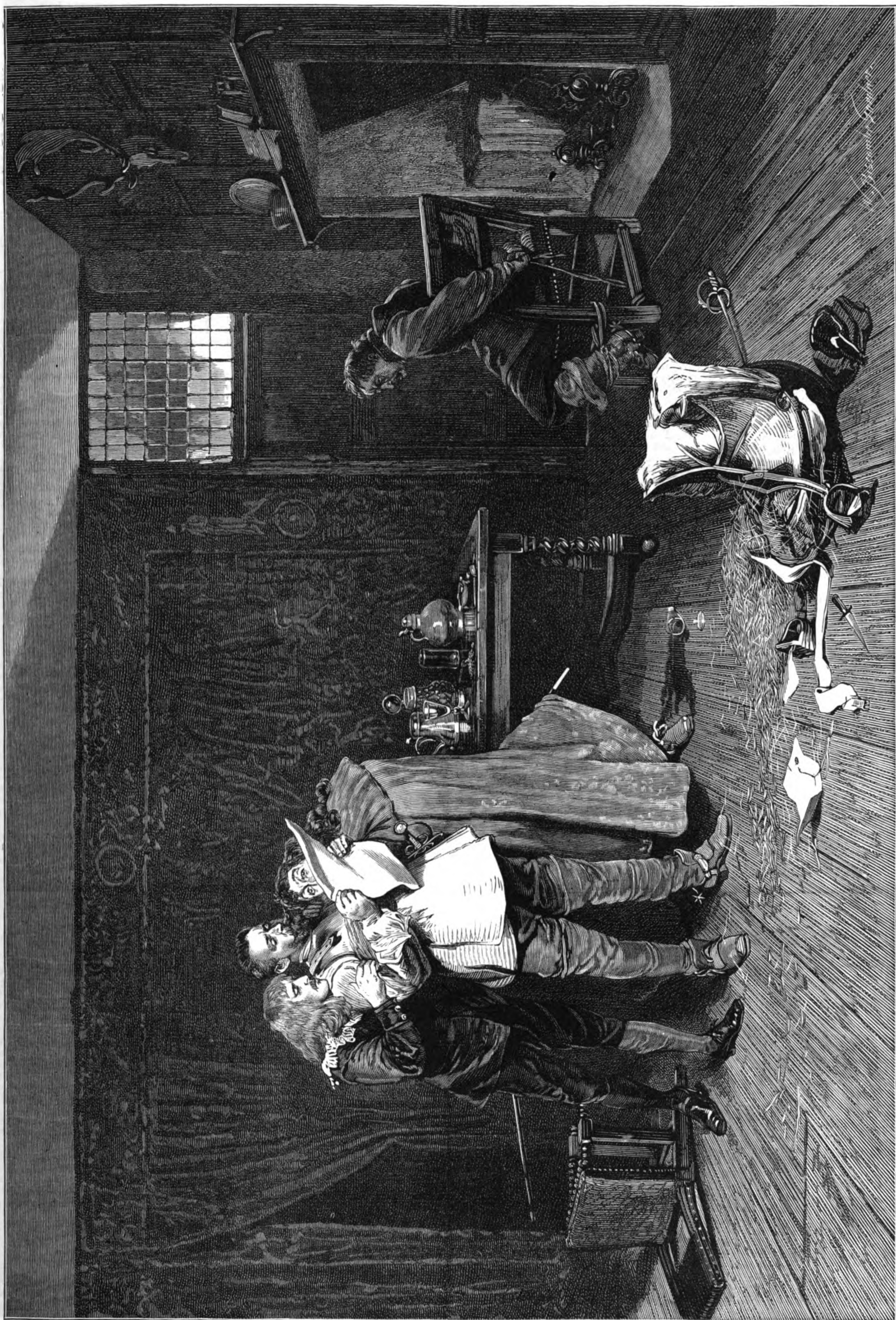
What a chaste, elegant, simple cover can do towards recommending a volume has been done for *A Dream of the Gironde, and Other Poems*, by Evelyn Pyne (Smith, Elder, and Co.); nor will the curiosity which may prompt a reader to peer within the covers go altogether unrequited. "A Dream of the Gironde" is a drama in five acts; and the "other poems" are four in number, entitled respectively, "The Star-God," "Lost Happiness," "Thistle-Blossom," and "Dulcamara." And each of these pieces has its own charm of thought, passion, eloquence, grace, metre, or rhythm, though none of them may attain to grandeur or disclose the properties expected of those whose birth took place beneath the very eye of Melpomene or her sisters. Still, a certain degree of elevation is reached, and the standard arrived at is above the common. The drama, which is in the orthodox five acts, cannot have been written with any view of being acted. The guillotine and the tumbril are introduced too often for representation upon the stage. Moreover, there is quite an embarrassment of prominent characters, so that it would be almost impossible to divide the whole into harmonious, duly subordinated portions, with that carefully graduated scale of interest which is the surest means of fixing the attention of an audience. The drama, besides, is peculiar in other respects. The dialogue and the soliloquies are written sometimes in blank verse, sometimes in rhymed verse; and, in the latter case, one of the personages will be found to soliloquise in separate stanzas. This is not at all according to the rules of the dramatic Cocker. Some pretty little, airy songs are interspersed; and there are one or two very tender, affecting, simple, graceful scenes between Madame Roland and her little daughter. For the title will have led the reader to correctly conclude that the period of the drama is that of the French Revolution; so that the names of Louis and Marie Antoinette, of Roland, Vergniaud, Danton, Desmoulins, Robespierre, and many another celebrated or infamous contemporary of those momentous times throng, one after another, upon the bewildered gaze. And it is as a study, in verse, of those characters that the drama must be regarded; and so regarded it is likely to meet with appreciation, although it is quite plain that the multitude of interesting personages precluded anything like a profound study or a complete picture of any. In the "Star-God" the author exhibits his imaginative powers, in verse of simple construction; in "Lost Happiness" he indulges his plaintive vein, displaying considerable skill and musical mastery in the management of a somewhat complicated metre; in "Thistle-Blossom," a longish poem, he shows himself in various moods and various metres, uttering thoughts and melodies of many kinds; and "Dulcamara," a melancholy wail, a tale of love and loss, of happiness cut short by ruthless Death, concludes the volume with a touching strain, a song of mixed sweetness and sadness, in unpretentious language and in the minor key.



THE WAR: TURKISH CHILDREN IN A VILLAGE NEAR ERZEROU M DRAGGING A KRUPP GUN TO THE FRONT.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



GENERAL ZIMMERMANN SCOLDING THE BULGARIANS FOR DESTROYING TURKISH PROPERTY.
FACSIMILE OF A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



"INTERCEPTED DESPATCHES." BY SEYMOUR LUCAS.
IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

THE WAR.

Our Illustrations of the War, both on the Danube, or farther on in Bulgaria, and in Armenia, on the road between Erzeroum and Kars, continue to be supplied by the Special Artists who have been appointed to go through those campaigns, as well with the Turkish as with the Russian armies. These gentlemen have personally endured, along with the literary correspondents of the daily journals, English and foreign, their necessary share of the hardships and perils of military life in the field of actual warfare. The scene at one of the gates of Rustchuk, which is represented on our front-page Engraving, shows the narrow escape of Mr. Melton Prior and Mr. Coningsby from the bursting of a Russian shell directly in front of their carriage, as they were about to enter the town during its late bombardment. In the foreground is an armed Turk, intent, as a good father, on carrying off his three little boys to a place of safety; but horrible accounts have lately been published of the cruelties practised on Turkish children, besides the ill-treatment of women, in some villages of Bulgaria, since the Russian invasion of that country. The fosse or moat outside the walls of Rustchuk, at the time of this incident, which is represented in our Artist's sketch, was crowded with Turkish women, some of whom, says our correspondent, were badly hurt by the exploding shells. Having made his way into the town, he witnessed that extraordinary scene in the streets which he has delineated in the sketch that furnishes our two-page Engraving, placed in the middle of this week's sheet. It shows the hurried and mingled flight of a multitude of private families, with part of their household furniture and stores of clothing or provisions, hastening to take refuge in the villages upon the neighbouring hills. The scene was rather distressing than amusing; and it is most grievous now to consider that many of those unfortunate people are likely to have been overtaken, some days later, either by the Cossacks or by the infuriated Bulgarians, who presently rose up to wreak their vengeance indiscriminately on the Turks, at the approach of the Russian army. It is but fair to say that some of the Russian Generals in command have exerted their authority to prevent the Bulgarians, or the licentious and ferocious troops of irregular soldiery, perpetrating such deeds of cruelty and wanton havoc and insult in the places abandoned by the Turkish Government officials. General Zimmermann, who commanded the army corps that crossed the Danube at Braila and captured Matchin on the 22nd ult., refused to accept the customary offering of "bread and salt," in token of ceremonious hospitality, from the elders, the pastor and schoolmaster of the Bulgarian parochial community at Hirsova. The Russian General rebuked them severely for having permitted an attack upon the houses of their Mussulman neighbours or fellow-townsmen. This incident was witnessed by our Special Artist there, whose sketch of it is engraved for the present Number; and it is also narrated by the *Daily News* special correspondent. The sacking of the Turkish coffee-house at Matchin, and the destruction of tombstones in a graveyard, and of a small mosque adjacent to it, by the mob of native Bulgarians, were noted by our Artist, and were made subjects for his pencil. One of his minor sketches is that of the comfortable apartment in the Konak, or Turkish Government House, at Matchin, where two of the Special Correspondents were fain to accept a lodging.

Referring once again to the bombardment of Rustchuk in the last days of June, we may remind our readers of the complaints then made that the Russian batteries at Giurgevo, on the opposite bank of the Danube, had directed their fire, apparently of set purpose, against the house of Mr. Reade, the British Consul, and likewise against the Konak or Government House, which was then used as a military hospital. The fact is scarcely denied, and we presume that the Russian Government has been asked to give some explanation, or to make some apology, for that gratuitous insult to the British flag, if not for the offence to humanity implied in such treatment of a building devoted to the care of the sick and wounded. Our Artist then in the town of Rustchuk contributes several illustrations of the damage thus caused to the British Consulate, and to the Hospital also, which was consequently broken up and removed elsewhere.

The subject of one sketch by our Artist at the Imperial Russian head-quarters is of much more pleasant character. It is an incident that took place on the 6th inst., at Simnitsa, when the Emperor Alexander II. and his staff had just finished dinner. A detachment of Turkish prisoners, under strong escort, were marched into the yard fronting the Emperor's house for his Majesty's inspection. These prisoners had been taken during the crossing of the Danube and in the fighting which ensued; they consisted of regular soldiers, Bashibazouks, and ordinary peasants. The Emperor entered into conversation with them, through an interpreter, and distributed his cigarettes among them, much to their astonishment and pleasure. The staff followed the Emperor's example, and soon every cigar-case was empty, and the prisoners were actually asking the Russian officers for a light. This treatment had evidently a great effect on the wretched men, who had fared miserably in the Turkish service.

"The School Board of Asia Minor" would not be an inappropriate name for the sketch we get from one of our correspondents at Erzeroum. The local educational government at the seat of war have decided that, if they don't actually "teach the young idea how to shoot," they will at least make him useful in bringing up the guns. It is a very curious sight to see these urchins hard at work, from 100 to 150 of them to each battery, toiling with a hearty will in a cause of which they know but little; while the village schoolmaster, proud as a generalissimo, gallops hither and thither directing the movements of his little battalion of light infantry. By this system, taken up in turn from village to village, do the Turks bring their "Krupps" to the front in Asia Minor.

Our Extra Supplement large Engraving is a view of the bombardment of Nicopolis, with the troops moving to the assault upon that town, which was captured in the manner already related, with a large number of Turkish soldiers, forty guns, and a store of ammunition.

The progress of military operations, as shown by the latest reports to Thursday evening this week, has not been of a decisive character since our last week's account of the campaign in Bulgaria. The Turkish Commander-in-Chief, Abdul Kerim Pasha, has been recalled to Constantinople in disgrace, and his post is now held by Mohamed Ali Pasha, who arrived at Shumla and took command on Monday evening last. Redif Pasha has also been dismissed from the Ministry of War.

The Russian advanced column beyond Tirnova has forced the Shipka Pass of the Balkans, from Gabrova to Kazanlik, and has firmly established its hold there, which will enable the main body to enter Roumelia, and to come down upon the line of railway between Philippopolis and Adrianople. There was much fighting in the Shipka Pass on Wednesday and Thursday week, and it was renewed on subsequent days, but the Russians kept the advantage. They will probably be called upon to fight a more serious battle in the valley of the Tundja, where the position of Yeni Zagra is likely to be contested. The Turkish forces on that side, collected under the joint command of Sulciman Pasha and Raouf

Pasha, number about 60,000, which is double the Russian force at this time south of the Balkans. It seems therefore possible that a check may be administered to the invading army in that direction, unless it remain satisfied with the occupation of the mountain passes till after some decided victory in Bulgaria shall have permitted the advance of the Grand Duke Nicholas with the bulk of his disposable forces.

In the meantime, however, it is certain that the Russian right wing, moving southward from Nicopolis, has suffered a repulse at Plevna, thirty miles from the Danube. This action was fought yesterday week; General Schuldner, the Russian commander, owns to a positive defeat, with the loss of 2000 men killed and wounded. The Turks were commanded by Osman Pasha. At the same time, the very important position of Rasgrad, on the road between Rustchuk and Shumla, has been contested with severe fighting; and Eyoub Pasha appears to have been enabled, so far, to defend it against the Russian attacks. We hear little, just now, of the operations already commenced for the siege of Rustchuk. The fortress of Silistria, lower down the Danube, is menaced by a portion of the army corps of General Zimmermann, which has passed through the Dobrudscha and occupied Osman Bazarjik, towards Varna. The centre of all the Turkish military operations is at Shumla, which is tolerably secure from hostile approach.

There was an engagement on the Danube near Silistria last Monday, between the Russian gun-boats, supported by batteries on shore, and some Turkish monitors or gun-boats. The Russians claim to have sunk or burnt four of the latter. The Roumanians opposite Widdin have made an unsuccessful attack on that town. It is expected that they will be allowed to occupy Nicopolis, while the Russians move on to the south. In Herzegovina the Montenegrins have taken some outworks of Nikschin, and are pressing the siege of that fortress.

From the seat of war in Asia there is little news of importance, and the exact positions of the armies have not been reported for some days past. It is still uncertain whether the Russians will again come forward to renew the siege of Kars.

"THE INTERCEPTED LETTER."

The Civil Wars, or the plots and conspiracies, of English political partisans in the seventeenth century, are familiar to our historical students as having abounded in disagreeable personal adventures, like that which Mr. Seymour Lucas has represented, with considerable dramatic force, in his picture at the Royal Academy Exhibition. It is hardly needful that we should comment upon a scene of characters in action, which tells its own tale so distinctly and vividly as in this particular encounter. The captive bearer of an illicit message, tied fast in the chair by hand and foot, scowling at the gentlemen who have got possession of the letter he carried, which they have torn from the stuffed lining of his saddle, now lying on the floor beside his idle sword; the master of the house, be he lord, or knight, or squire, attentively perusing that important document, assisted by one who looks like a clergyman, and by the frightened person in the long cloak; these figures might easily be introduced in a tale of historic romance similar to the *Waverley* Novels, and Sir Walter Scott would have known what to make them do and say. But we shall leave our younger readers to exercise their own fancy, if they please, in filling up the details of the story, and in providing each of its several persons with "a local habitation and a name."

The iron-masters of Scotland, at a meeting held in Glasgow on Wednesday, unanimously resolved to reduce their output by one third, having found that to maintain their whole furnaces in blast is unremunerative. One third of the furnaces at present working will therefore be immediately blown out.

Two large bronze figures, representing Peace and History, have been shipped by the steam-ship *Batavia* for Boston, United States. They were modelled by Mr. Martin Milmore at his studio in Rome, and cast by Messrs. Cox and Son at their Bronze Foundry, Thames Ditton. These complete the *Soldiers' and Sailors' Memorial* at Boston of the war between the North and South. The monument, which consists of a large column ornamented with nine figures, trophies, wreaths, and several bas-reliefs, all in bronze, is to be unveiled in September next.

A verdict for £6100 damages was given on Wednesday in an action brought at the Nottingham Assizes against the Great Northern Railway Company by Mrs. Burbage for the loss of her husband and injuries sustained by herself in the Arlesley accident in December last. The carriage in which the plaintiff and her husband were travelling was smashed, Mrs. Burbage received injuries which will render her a cripple for life, and her husband died from the results of the amputation of his leg, which was rendered necessary by the injuries he sustained. At the time of the accident Mr. Burbage was in receipt of £500 a year. Joseph King, a greengrocer, has obtained £350 from the same company as compensation for the injury he sustained whilst unloading potatoes.

The King of Greece has bestowed the Greek order of "the Saviour" upon Mr. John Hilary Skinner, the well-known Special Correspondent of the *Daily News* on foreign and military affairs. Mr. Skinner is now at Athens, writing instructive reports of the present state of Greece, and of its readiness to take an active part in the general Eastern conflict. He was with the Greeks and the Cretan insurgents ten years ago, thrice running the blockade on the coasts of that island, and then sojourning a time in its mountain districts, where he saw much of the desperate struggle to throw off the Turkish yoke. Upon his return to England he exerted himself to raise funds and procure needful stores for the relief of the Cretan sick and wounded, and of the fugitive and destitute Cretan families. He lectured at St. James's Hall, and in Liverpool, and also visited the United States of America, for that benevolent purpose; after which he again went to Greece, for the distribution of the bounty thus obtained. Mr. Skinner has served *con amore*, with genuine enthusiasm for these modern crusades of national independence, as the faithful and zealous reporter of their historic deeds, upon several important occasions during the last fifteen years. The Danes in their sturdy defence of Schleswig-Holstein, the Prussians in their momentous contest with Austria, and Germany in its mighty duel with the French Empire, have been indebted to his presence in their camps, and to his accurate and animated narratives, for making their conduct appear to the English public in a most favourable light. He made also a thorough personal examination of the state of the American Union, and of Mexico, "after the storm" of those events which convulsed the Western Continent from 1861 to 1866; and he witnessed and commented upon the final act in the accomplishment of Italian unity. As Mr. Skinner is the author of several books on these subjects of recent contemporary history, and has received particular tokens of esteem from more than one foreign Court, in acknowledgment of services going far beyond the work of a mere travelling journalist, his career has seemed to be worth this brief notice upon the present occasion.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

It is stated by the *Moniteur* that, although Oct. 14 is the day on which the French elections will probably take place, that date has not yet been fixed.

The Post Office authorities, acting under instructions from the Minister of the Interior, refuse to deliver letters or newspapers addressed to clubs or corporate bodies, and the various postmasters have been ordered to state that the law requires that all articles passing through the post must be addressed to some one person. Thus, letters addressed to the Mayor of a town or commune will be returned unless his name is given.

At Rouen and Bordeaux the booksellers who were prosecuted for selling newspapers have been acquitted. At Marseilles the Municipal Council has been dissolved and a Commission has been appointed in its stead.

HOLLAND.

The Government has presented to the Chamber a bill for granting to authors the copyright for literary works, to extend over a period of fifty years from the first publication. This copyright, which is to hold good for the Netherlands and Dutch Indies, is also applicable to dramatic and musical works. Penalties for infringement are to consist of fines ranging from twenty-five to 2000 florins.

PORTUGAL.

The King has gone from Lisbon on a visit to King Alfonso during his stay in Galicia.

Tuesday being the anniversary of the entry of the Liberal troops into Lisbon, a statue which has been erected to the memory of the Duke of Terceira was unveiled. A review of the garrison was held in the presence of the Royal family, and in the evening the city was illuminated and bands of music paraded the streets.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The monument erected by order of the Emperor Francis Joseph at Pola in honour of the late Admiral Tegethoff was unveiled on the 20th inst. This monument is a bronze statue of Austria's naval hero.

AMERICA.

The riotous proceedings of the railway men on strike in the United States have almost assumed the dimensions of a civil war. They have led to a reign of terror in two cities, and the militia are under arms in five States. The traffic has been paralysed on two main trunk lines—on the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania Railways—and is seriously embarrassed on a third, the Erie. The gravity of the situation is so great that President Hayes has issued a general proclamation commanding the railway rioters to disperse, and has ordered all available army and navy forces to Washington and Baltimore, with General Hancock in command. The Cabinet has been discussing the policy of declaring Maryland, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia in a state of insurrection, and calling out 75,000 volunteers for the suppression of the outbreak.

The disturbances originated in this way. The directors of the Baltimore and Ohio line recently announced a reduction of 10 per cent upon the wages of all their servants. In this they have only followed the initiative of the boards of other important lines and of many trading and industrial employers in America. The proposed reduction was accepted by all the servants concerned, except the stokers and brakemen in the goods department, who when the change came into force, on Monday week, encountered it with a strike. At Baltimore the places of the men who went on strike were filled without difficulty by new hands eager for employment, and a first attempt to interfere with the recruits and to stop the dispatch of the trains was defeated by the police. But in West Virginia the opposition assumed a much more formidable character. The "strikers" attacked the new men, beat back the police when the latter were called to the rescue, overpowered the railway officials, and took possession of the rolling stock. They boldly declared their intention of wholly stopping the goods traffic, though they provisionally allowed the dispatch of passenger-trains. The president of the company appealed to the Governor of the State, who ordered out two companies of State militia to restore order. But the men on strike offered a daring and obstinate resistance. Shots were exchanged and blood was shed, and the local troops showed so much sympathy with the rioters that no good result was attained. The forces of the disaffected, amounting to nearly 1000 men, seized the line, keeping guard over some eighty locomotives, and completely paralysing the goods traffic of the entire railway. Reinforced by a number of canal boatmen, they seized arms, constructed earthworks, and liberated their captured fellows from the gaols. The Governor promptly ordered out more troops, but he was not able to use them effectively against the rioters, who were excited as well as numerous. For the militia evidently sympathised with the rioters, and nothing could be done to restore order. The disturbance then spread throughout the district, and also to the Pennsylvania Railway, and during the past week has covered a large area.

The most serious outbreak was at Pittsburg. The men on all the lines passing through the city stopped work, and prevented the running of city trains. The result was that a body of militia, a thousand strong, was dispatched from Philadelphia to quell the disturbance. The city remained quiet until the militia arrived on Saturday afternoon. In marching through the city they were struck with stones, and fired two volleys into the crowd of women and children on the pavement, killing twenty persons and wounding twenty-nine. This inflamed the passions of the working men. Crowds gathered in the streets at night, armed themselves with revolvers and guns, and besieged the round-house of the Pennsylvania Railroad, where the Philadelphia soldiers were stationed.

The Philadelphia correspondent of the *Times* says:—"About daylight on Sunday the mob got a cannon into position, for the purpose of bombarding the round-house, but the troops soon drove the gunners away, and the mob, by pushing the burning cars against the house, fired it. The troops made several unsuccessful sorties on their besiegers, sometimes scattering them; but they were ultimately driven back into the burning buildings, surrounded with blazing petroleum cars. About nine o'clock the troops found they could no longer remain without being roasted alive, and they therefore abandoned the position, retreating through an adjoining timber-yard along the streets eastward from Pittsburg. They had not marched far, however, when the rioters gave chase, and the retreat continued till the United States arsenal was reached. The commander refused the troops admittance, fearing that the building would be sacked, and having only ten men. Finally, he received the wounded, and the troops continued their retreat, the mob chasing them, and a running fusillade was maintained till Alleghany cemetery was reached. Here the contest was renewed, and several were wounded and some killed. After a brief pause the retreat was again resumed, the troops crossing the Alleghany river by Sharpshooter bridge, above Pittsburg. Then, scattering into small bodies, they managed to avoid the mob, but were completely disorganised. Later on Sunday they reassembled at Claremont, ten miles from Pittsburg, forming a fortified camp. They lost twenty-five killed and wounded during the retreat."

At Pittsburg 125 locomotives and 2000 laden cars have been destroyed, the value being estimated at about four millions of dollars. The citizens have formed a Vigilance Committee, by which the city is guarded.

Fifty leaders of the Pittsburg riot have been arrested, and a quantity of plunder has been recovered. A proclamation has been issued by Governor Hartrout advising the citizens to form armed associations for the protection of property. Work in the Pennsylvania mines has been suspended, in consequence of the blockade of the coal-trains.

Large crowds gathered on Sunday round the Pennsylvania railway station, where the strikers prevented any movement of trains. The Mayor has issued a proclamation urging the citizens to keep the peace and avoid assembling in the streets. No disturbance has occurred. The Governor of Pennsylvania has called upon President Hayes for assistance. At Reading, in Pennsylvania, a regiment which was attacked by the mob fired, killed seven persons, and wounded twenty-five others.

Telegraph wires have been cut, trains blocked or wrecked, and the troops in charge of the trains besieged by the rioters. The agitation has extended to San Francisco.

The insurgents, who are strong in their own organisation, are supported morally and physically by large numbers of operatives who have never worked on the railways. In the States multitudes of people who are in want of employment are roaming over the country. From this class the rioters have been largely recruited. The fighting at Pittsburg and elsewhere has been conducted with a skill and a determination which seem to indicate that the leaders, at least, are trained soldiers.

Strong forces have been ordered by the Government to St. Louis and Chicago, where the mobs are particularly threatening. In view of possible trouble, the militia of New York, Brooklyn, and Jersey City remain under arms night and day. The Government at Washington are, however, reported to feel confident of their ability to repress disorder with the force at their command.

Such was the state of affairs at the time we went to press with our early edition.

A collision between two passenger-trains has occurred near Pittsburg, causing the death of eight persons.

It is pleasant to turn from the consideration of these untoward events to treat of one quite different. The widow of Mr. A. T. Stewart has made a munificent offering, in part as a memorial of her late husband—no less a matter than the building and endowing of a cathedral. One million and a half of dollars is mentioned as the sum set apart for this object. The cathedral is to rise on Long Island, at the distance of some eight or ten miles from Brooklyn, a city on the East River, directly opposite to New York. The corner-stone was laid on the 5th inst., in the presence of Mrs. Stewart and a great multitude of persons. One hundred and twenty of the clergy, in full robes, were in the procession. Addresses were made by the Bishop of Long Island and others of the clergy, and by a leading layman of the diocese, and all were excellent in form and spirit.

INDIA.

The latest news from the famine districts is most gloomy, owing to the almost entire cessation of the rains. The situation is said to be critical in the extreme, and is causing much anxiety. From Madras the news comes of crops suffering and pasture failing, and an extensive failure of unirrigated crops is inevitable.

The *Times*' correspondent says:—"If rain does not fall within the next few days, in all probability the next week or two will decide whether Madras and Mysore are doomed to undergo the terrible calamity of a second year of scarcity. The mortality in the relief camps is already very great, and should the rains be much longer withheld it will increase enormously. These gloomy anticipations, however, do not apply to the Malabar coast districts, where the monsoon has continued without interruption, and everything is going on satisfactorily. The last Bombay official report also complains of a break in the rains, and says it has not yet done any harm to districts which, previous to the break, had received a sufficient supply of rain, but that elsewhere it was doing much evil, causing prices to rise fast and creating much anxiety. Nor are these tales of anticipated drought confined to the famine districts only. Complaints come from Northern India, and the aspect of affairs in Behar has been growing serious during the last fortnight. The July rainfall has also been very short in the north-west, central provinces, and Assam, while from beyond the frontier we hear that scarcity is inevitable in Nepal. The rainfall has been much below the average in Lower Bengal, but prospects are fair, as there was no actual cessation of rain."

Telegraphic communication between England, Jersey, and Guernsey, which had been interrupted during the last five weeks, was restored on Sunday. The rupture of cable was found to be about thirty miles from the English coast.

The ship *Newcastle*, 1137 tons, Captain Whereat, sailed from Gravesend on the 20th inst., bound for Brisbane, New Zealand, with the following number of emigrants on board:—72 married people, 164 single men, 90 single women, 61 children between the ages of twelve and one, and 10 infants.

A memorial has been forwarded to Lord Carnarvon by the Aborigines Protection Society in favour of the direct representation of the native races of South Africa in the Legislative Assembly of the Union. The memorialists state:—"We have no desire to see masses of uncivilised men invested with political rights which they would be wholly unable to exercise in either a responsible or an intelligent manner; but we venture to submit, on the ground alike of justice and of policy, that native Africans who have acquired both education and property should not be excluded from the possession of the elective franchise." Amongst the names appended are those of Lord Ebury, Mr. Charles Darwin, Canon Liddon, Mr. Justice Fry, Dr. Moffat, and nearly forty members of Parliament.

The Aosta section of the Italian Alpine Club has issued a prospectus inviting all similar bodies to take part in a reunion and excursion to the Little St. Bernard, which is to precede the International meeting at Grassonay, organised by a number of the Italian sections. The fête is to last three days, beginning next Monday, in the course of which time, in addition to enjoying the luxury of banquets, déjeuners, "social suppers," and soires, the excursionists will ascend the Lancebrantette—from which a magnificent panorama of the Alps can be had from Mont Blanc to Monte Rosa—visit the Meteorological Observatory, directed by M. C. Chevalier Chanoux, inspect the Ruitor glacier, explore everything of interest in the neighbourhood, and finally assemble at Courmayeur. Those of the Alpinists who mean to attend the International meeting at Grassonay will be accompanied as far as Aosta by the members of that section, who will be happy to entertain them, and point out the Roman and Middle-Age relics of the town. The ascent of the Lancebrantette being easy, ladies are invited to essay the task, while foreign school parties are also asked to join the pleasure-seekers. The monks of St. Bernard will extend their hospitality to the travellers.

THE CHURCH.

PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Alford, Bradley, to be Vicar of St. Luke's, Nutford-place.
Bolingbroke, Frederick Henry; Vicar of Melchbourne.
Boot, Samuel; Vicar of Monkhoppton.
Burrows, Henry Malden; Curate of Eagle, Lincolnshire.
Casson, Francis Martin; Rector of Fawkesham.
Casson, Burman; Rector of St. George-the-Martyr, Southwark.
Collinson, Edward William; Rector of Woodford and Vicar of Tinsleton.
Cust, Daniel Mifford; Perpetual Curate of Ripley, Derby.
Fairclough, Richard John; Vicar of Backford, Cheshire.
Green, Edward Peter; Vicar of St. Simon Zelotes, Bethnal-green.
Handcock, C.; Vicar of Wetherby; Chaplain of Wetherby Union Workhouse.
Hayton, Edward Josiah; Rector of Fenney Bentley, Derby.
Hedges, Thomas Toovey; Vicar of Alfriston.
Holmes, James Robert; Rector of Knowlton.
Howard, Thomas Henry; Incumbent of St. Jude's, Plymouth.
Hull, Robert B.; Vicar of All Saints', Northampton.
Hutchins, George; Rector of Telcombe and Piddington.
James, Henry; Chaplain of the Leicester County Gaol.
Jenkins, W. R.; Perpetual Curate of St. John-the-Evangelist, Storridge.
Lawrence, William Robert; Rural Dean of part of the deanery of Weobley.
Lindman, John Joshua; Vicar of Naseby.
Macrae, Isaac Vandenhoevel; Vicar of Brassington, Derby.
Malam, W.; Vicar of Buxton, Derbyshire.
Mallinson, James Gill; Perpetual Curate of Martindale, Westmoreland.
Manwaring-White, Edmund Roger; Vicar of Ryash.
Maynard, Robert Fitz Gerald; Vicar of Catherington.
Nisbett, M. A.; Vicar of Mildenhall.
Oldham, D'Oyly William; Rector of Exbourne.
Parker, the Hon. Algernon Robert; Rector of Bix, Oxford.
Parker, Edward; Honorary Canon in Peterborough Cathedral.
Pennington, Walter; Vicar of St. Philip's, Earl's Court.
Powell, Henry Clark; Vicar of Stanton Saint Bernard, Wilts.
Powell, William; Minister of the district of St. Crispin, Bermondsey.
Rendall, Ven. Archdeacon; Rector of Christian Malford, Wilts.
Robinson, Thomas; Vicar of Heston.
Sillitoe, Acton Winderley; Chaplain at Darmstadt.
Stewart, C. Hylton; Precentor of Chester Cathedral.
Stretch, Henry; Rector of Ludgershall, Bucks.
Swete, Henry Barclay; Rector of Ashdon.
Thompson, Henry Lewis; Rector of Iron Acton.
Thompson, Robert Boyle; Perpetual Curate of St. Paul's, Shepley.
Tudor, Charles; Vicar of North Newbald.
Turner, George Henry; Vicar of Stapeley.
Wilkinson, Thomas Henry; Perpetual Curate of St. John's, Moulham.
Williams, David; Vicar of Newmarket.—*Guardian*.

The special evening services in Westminster Abbey will be discontinued after Sunday, July 29, until further notice.

A crowded meeting was held yesterday week, in Exeter Hall, in opposition to the practice of auricular confession in the Church of England.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has conferred the degree of Doctor of Divinity on the Rev. John Causton, Chaplain to the Fleet and of Greenwich Hospital, for his services to the Church in the Royal Navy.

The little chapel of St. Mary's, South Zeal, a hamlet in the parish of South Tawton, Dartmoor, has been restored by the kindness of Mr. Lethbridge, a member of the firm of Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son, under the direction of the Vicar, the Rev. J. Bliss. The building, which is of the Tudor period, is only 35 feet long by 13 feet wide.

Mr. Dale officiated at St. Vedast's, Foster-lane, on Sunday, for the first time since his inhibition. There was no celebration of communion, and consequently there were no Ritual observances. In the course of his sermon Mr. Dale said, with regard to the charges against him, that he was not ashamed of what he had done. He gloried in it, and had been glad to suffer for Christ's sake.

A new church at Laindon Hills, Essex, has been consecrated by the Bishop of St. Albans on a new site beautifully and picturesquely placed in a wood at the top of the hill. It is understood that the cost has been borne almost entirely by the new Rector. The church, from designs of Mr. W. White, F.S.A., is of Early Pointed character, and, although small in size, is lofty in its proportions. The tower is not completed.

A new church has for some months been in the course of erection at Biarritz, upon a design by Mr. C. Mileham. The building will be completed by the time that the winter pressure of English begins; and as soon as the remaining debt of £300 or £400 is raised it will be consecrated. The cost of the church will be £3000 without the tower and interior adornments, which are to be subsequently added.

On the 17th inst. St. Andrew's, Hoxton, which had been closed for some weeks, was reopened for Divine service. Extensive repairs have been carried out on the roof, towards which the Bishop of London's Fund has made a grant of £100. Alterations have also been made at the east end for the accommodation of a newly-formed choir, and a lectern, the gift of the Rev. R. W. Delacour, has been placed there.

The west window of Chiswick church has lately been filled with painted glass. The window consists of three lights and tracery. The following inscription is placed at the base:—"To the glory of God and in loving memory of Thomas Wilson, late of Bradmore House, Chiswick, who died May 17, 1876. This window was erected by Annie Maria, his widow, 1877." The execution was intrusted to A. L. Moore and Co.

The chancel of St. Gwladys's Church, in the parish of Gelligaer, was on Thursday week opened for Divine worship. The foundation-stone was laid on Easter Tuesday, 1876, by Miss Richards, of Plasnewydd, who, in conjunction with Mr. Wingfield, of Barrington Park, gave the site; and on the same day an iron church, which had been erected, was opened. The two have now been united, and the iron church will serve as the nave until the church is completed.

The Archbishop of York attended last week the reopening services of the West Orchard parish church, in Dorset, which, by the munificence of Lady Westminster and Lord Wolverton, has been rebuilt at a cost of £1500. The edifice is in the Early English style of architecture, built of green stone with Bath stone dressings. The chancel has been formed from the east end of the old church, and has a handsome reredos of mosaic work. The design of the building is by Mr. T. H. Wyatt, of London; Mr. T. B. Miles, of Shaftesbury, being the builder.

Mr. Robert Alderson Turner, hon. secretary of the London Gregorian Association, has undertaken the arrangements of the proposed service for the working classes to be held in St. Paul's Cathedral on Aug. 9. The festival will be given at the request of a very large number of working men. All the seats will be free, and there will not be any collection. The choir will number 1000 voices, assisted by the band of the association as well as the organ, under the direction of Mr. C. Warwick Jordan, Mus. Bac., Oxon.

The ceremony of confirming the election made by the Dean and Chapter of Rochester of the Rev. A. W. Thorold, D.D., to be Bishop of that see in the room of Dr. Cloughton, translated to the bishopric of St. Albans, took place on Monday morning in Bow church; and his consecration on Wednesday in Westminster Abbey. The Archbishops of Canterbury and York and the Bishops of London, St. Albans, Ely, Guildford, Durham, St. David's, and Winchester were present on the occasion. Dr. Thorold was enthroned at Rochester on Friday. The *Sheffield Telegraph* is authorised to state that the consecration of the Rev. Canon Hill, Bishop-Designate of Sodor and Man, will take place on Aug. 24, in York Minster.

The governors of the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy held their last meeting for the present season on Saturday, at their house, 2, Bloomsbury-place—the Archbishop of Canterbury presiding. The governors gave away £1240 amongst ninety-six clergymen and clergy widows, aged single daughters and children, the grants for children being for apprenticing, educating, and providing outfits. The pensions of twenty-three widows and daughters, whose comparative merits and necessities presented the strongest claims, were raised from £20 to £30 per annum; and four other ladies were elected to pensions of £20 and £10. Last month the governors distributed £2174, chiefly amongst poor clergymen with large families; and since the last long vacation they have distributed in all about £26,500 in donations to poor clergymen, their widows and children, and in pensions to clergy widows and aged single daughters, the recipients being about 1450 in number, and applying from various parts of England and Wales.

The Church Congress, which will be held at Croydon on Oct. 9, 10, 11, and 12, promises to be a more important gathering than any of its sixteen predecessors. The table of meetings, though settled by the committee as long ago as April 16, is only now ready for publication. Among the more important and interesting subjects are—"Mohammedanism in relation to Christianity," "Christian faith and sceptical culture in their relative bearings on practical life," "The best means of promoting united action and mutual toleration between different schools of thought within the Church," "Representative assemblies of the Church of England," "The readjustments, if any, desirable in the relations of Church and State," "The mutual relations between the Church and Nonconformity," "The Church in relation to Trades Unions," "The observance of the Lord's Day." The opening sermon will be preached by Professor Lightfoot; and the closing one, on Oct. 13, in the parish church, Croydon, by Canon Farrar.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Lord Penrhyn has sent to the hon. secretary a cheque for £100 in aid of the funds of the University College of Wales. Mr. Williams, writing to the *Times* on the subject of this college, says:—"It is not the chief aim of the promoters to establish a large educational institution as a stepping-stone to other Universities, although without doubt this would be one result of their success. Our desire is to establish in Wales a University College at which there can be obtained an education equal to that obtained at Oxford, Cambridge, and the Scotch Universities; and we seek to establish this not for the sake of the poor only, but for the benefit of all classes in the Principality. We desire to establish in Wales an institution that shall be to it what the University of Glasgow is to the West of Scotland."

Tuesday was prize-day at Marlborough College. The distribution of prizes was made by the new Master, the Rev. G. C. Bell, late Master of Christ's Hospital, who prefaced the ceremony with a review of his first year's work here. Then the Senior Prefect presented Dr. Farrar with £200 worth of plate in the name of past and present Marlburians—a memorial of their gratitude for his energy and devotion as Head Master of Marlborough College. The sum of £125 has also been invested from the testimonial fund to found the Farrar Prize in perpetuity of £4 per annum. Canon Farrar, in response, made a most eloquent speech, testifying to his unabated love for Marlborough.

The Duke of Cambridge on Tuesday presented commissions and prizes to the cadets who recently passed at the examination at the Royal Military Academy. The reports which were read were satisfactory, except that of the conduct of the cadets, and consequently General Sir John Adye could not recommend the presentation of the sword which is usually awarded for exemplary conduct. Mr. Alfred P. Codd was the most successful cadet, standing at the head of the list, and carrying off seven of the principal prizes. There was a large assembly of spectators, among them being the Prince Imperial.

In the absence of Mr. Gathorne Hardy, Lord Morley distributed the prizes at Oxford Military College last Saturday, and also laid the foundation-stone of a new wing intended to accommodate upwards of sixty students. Satisfactory reports were read by Major-General J. Desborough, the Governor, and the Rev. A. H. Dyke Acland, the Head Master.

The following award of Scholarships and Exhibitions has been made at Wellington College:—Leaving Exhibitions.—1, Wellesley Scholarship (classics and mathematics), H. A. Haines; 2, Modern Exhibition (mathematics and modern languages), S. G. Burrard; prox. accessit, H. G. Burrows. Senior Scholarships for boys under sixteen in the school.—1, Kirkpatrick; 2, Pearce; 3, Capper; 4, MacLaren.

At the Privy Council Office on Friday afternoon a memorial praying for the grant of a charter to Owens College, Manchester, conferring upon it the rank of a University, to be called the University of Manchester, was presented to the Duke of Richmond and Gordon by a deputation composed of over fifty gentlemen. The main grounds for the proposal were said to exist in the dense population in and around Manchester, the increasing demand for University education, the tendency of residence at either Oxford or Cambridge to weaken the interest attaching to the pursuits which constitute the main work of the northern districts, and the rigid system of training rendered obligatory by the examinations of the University of London. The Duke of Richmond, in reply to the speeches that had been delivered, said the scheme should receive the great attention it deserved from himself and his colleagues.

The annual speech-day of the College for Blind Sons of Gentlemen, Worcester, took place on the 20th inst., and prizes were distributed by Lady Emily Foley.

The summer examination and distribution of prizes at the Royal Naval Female School took place on Tuesday at St. Margaret's House, Twickenham, previous to the breaking up of the school for the summer holidays, under the presidency of Captain the Hon. F. Maude, R.N.

The Rev. Dr. Abbott, of the City of London School, distributed the prizes to the successful students in the City of London College for Ladies on Wednesday at the City Terminus Hotel. The first prizes were taken by Miss Mary Armstrong, for English history, English, and arithmetic; by Miss Bardsley, for good conduct and German; for literature and composition, by Miss E. A. Brown; algebra, Miss Catherine Midwinter; French, Miss Sherry; Latin, Miss B. Stiernard; drawing, Miss Hemmerde; a special prize for an essay on the duty of kindness to animals, by Miss Cuthbertson; music, Miss Parkinson; singing, Miss Parker; drilling, Miss Midwinter; and the Kindergarten prizes by the Misses H. C. Webster, K. Walter, and F. Sarsen.

Professor Palmer, distributed the prizes at Leamington College on Wednesday, when the senior scholarship was awarded to Owen and the junior to Carter.

On Tuesday the prizes were given to the pupils of the Bradford Grammar School, in St. George's Hall.



THE BOMBARDMENT
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF



OF RUSTCHUK.
OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

PARLIAMENT.

LORDS.

It became the province of the Marquis of Salisbury to deliver the principal Ministerial answers in the Upper Chamber yesterday week. The motion of the Earl of Longford for a copy of the protest made by Major-General Colin Mackenzie, C.B., on the part of claimants to the undistributed portion of the Kirwell Booty, was granted; but the Secretary of State for India explained that five or six successive Governments, and both Houses of Parliament, had decided against the claim in question, and he therefore thought that his noble friend might bow to those decisions. Equally judicious was the noble Marquis in his answer to Lord Hampton. His Lordship, in making a successful application for papers respecting coolie emigration from India to the West Indies, expressed his opinion that it was wise to foster this emigration, as being good alike for India and the West Indies. Whereupon the Marquis of Salisbury showed that the Government were fully alive to the fact, especially as emigration would ameliorate the condition of the natives of the famine districts, but that it was necessary to proceed with caution in the matter; and these views were endorsed by Lord Northbrook and the Earl of Carnarvon. Yet another Indian motion was brought forward. On the motion of Lord Lawrence, an address to the Crown for copies of correspondence and reports on the subject of the proposed separation of the territory beyond the Indus from the Lieutenant-Governorship of the Punjab and the Chief Commissionership of Scinde was agreed to.

Lord Derby, replying briefly on Monday to a question from Earl Granville as to what foundation there was for the rumours of movements of troops to the Mediterranean, stated—

The Mediterranean garrisons are at present below their full complement, and in the present disturbed state of Europe it has been thought desirable that they should be strengthened to the extent of 3000 men. That is the sole foundation for the statements which have appeared in the newspapers.

At the same sitting a few questions of minor import were raised; and the Consolidated Fund Bill for £20,000,000, with a large number of private bills, received the Royal assent.

On Tuesday the Married Women's Property (Scotland) Bill and the Telegraphs Money Bill were read the second time; various other bills were passed; and Earl Cadogan, in placing on the table the new Royal warrant on Promotion and Retirement, said it would be in the hands of peers on Thursday, and he would call their Lordships' attention to it next Monday.

During a brief sitting of their Lordships on Thursday Earl Nelson presented a huge petition, with over 47,000 signatures, from the Church of England Working Men's Association, praying for the repeal of the Public Worship Regulation Act. In the course of conversation on the subject, the Earl of Harrowby traced the petition in some measure to the Society of the Holy Cross and the St. Alban's Mission. The Marquis of Bath attributed the excitement on ecclesiastical matters to the strong party view taken by the Archbishop of Canterbury. After some observations from the two Archbishops and Lord Dynevor, the petition was ordered to lie on the table.

COMMONS.

"The course of business never does run smooth!" the Chancellor of the Exchequer may well have been led to exclaim, with a sigh. Even the mention by Sir Stafford Northcote of Aug. 12 as the approximate date for the close of the Session has not had a mollifying effect on the obdurate Irish brigade. On the contrary, Mr. Parnell has renewed his obstructive tactics with increased vigour; and has made use of language which it has been necessary to "take down," though that operation has not, as yet, been performed on the hon. member himself; albeit, there is in pickle for him a rod, which bids fair to be smartly applied ere the close of the week.

Sir Stafford Northcote, yesterday week, related Lord Beaconsfield's explanation of the reasons which guided him in appointing Mr. Pigott from a War Office clerkship to the post of head of the Stationery Office. Sir W. Barttelot gave notice of a motion for rescinding the motion of censure in the matter; and the Marquis of Hartington deprecating public time being wasted by a prolonged discussion of the subject on that occasion, only a few further remarks fell from Mr. Holms and Mr. Callan. The debate in Committee on the Irish Supreme Court of Judicature Bill had reference to the clauses regulating the appointment of officers to the Court; and a melancholy interest attaches to it from the fact that it was the last debate in the House which the late Sir C. O'Loughlen took part in, an amendment enforcing the appointment of junior clerks by open competition having been inserted in clause 74 on his motion. Mr. O'Connor Power next moved that the time had come for the Fenian convicts to be pardoned; and Major O'Gorman seconded the motion in an amusing historical speech, in which he strove to prove that many Kings of England, from Henry IV. to Cromwell, and many successful statesmen and soldiers, from George Washington to Count Andrássy, were at one time rebels, and therefore inferentially no better than the Fenian convicts. Major O'Gorman concluded with the recitation of Shakespeare's lines, "The quality of mercy is not strained." His appeal for mercy found a supporter in Mr. Pease. Mr. Hardy, as is his wont, infused some warmth into his reply, the effect of which was that until the time arrived when it would be expedient to pardon the men there ought to be no interference between the Government and the prerogative of the Crown. Mr. Butt entered an eloquent defence for the imprisoned men and maintained that it would be best for England as well as for Ireland that the imprisonment should terminate. His arguments were answered by the Attorney-General. Mr. Gladstone thought that either the time had arrived, or it speedily would arrive, when the prerogative of mercy might be extended to the Irishmen in question. Not so, insisted Mr. Cross. The Home Secretary, moreover, justified the resistance of the Government by referring to the similar position taken up by Mr. Gladstone's Ministry. The Government having been supported by the Marquis of Hartington and Mr. Forster, the House divided, and negatived the motion by 235 to 77.

Saturday's sitting was mainly occupied in a wrangling conversation in Committee on the Irish Supreme Court of Judicature Bill, which was eventually ordered to be reported with the amendments, but not before Mr. Parnell and a few other obstructive members had brought upon themselves a just reproof from their nominal leader, Mr. Butt.

On Monday the Chancellor of the Exchequer, replying to the Marquis of Hartington, gave a similar explanation to that which Lord Derby gave to the House of Lords respecting the dispatch of troops to the Mediterranean. It was simply "to raise the garrison of Malta to its full complement" that a number of troops were to be sent there. Questioned previously by Mr. Callan as to whether there was any truth in the rumour that Gallipoli was the destination of the forces, Mr. Bourke contented himself with referring to Sir Stafford Northcote's answer to the Marquis of Hartington. Then ensued another of those personal discussions which have been of frequent occurrence this Session. To enable the Ministry to pass the few measures

which they intend shall become law, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved that Government orders should have priority on Tuesdays and Wednesdays. Any threatened infringement of the rights of private members is jealously regarded in the House. Mild objection to the proposal was therefore raised by Mr. Monk, Mr. Meldon, and Mr. Cowen, who were apparently reconciled to the arrangement, however, by the conciliatory explanations of Sir Stafford Northcote. And so the matter might have dropped had not the tap of Milesian loquacity been turned on, and the stream of garrulity flowed on from Messrs. O'Donnell and Parnell, in spite of the efforts of the Speaker, Mr. Chaplin, and The O'Donoghue to check the unrestrained babbling of these obstructives. Still another personal matter cropped up to enchain the attention of the House. The rehabilitation of Mr. Pigott was begun by Sir Stafford Northcote, who moved the suspension of the orders of the day, and so gave Sir W. Barttelot the opportunity to move—

That this House, while most anxious to maintain the usefulness and influence of its Select Committees, and to encourage the interest and zeal of officials employed in the public departments of the State, after hearing the further explanations concerning the recent appointment of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, withdraws the censure conveyed in the said resolution.

Mr. Reginald Yorke seconded the resolution. Mr. Holms, whilst not unwilling that the vote of censure should be withdrawn, after the Premier's explanation, could not help pointing out an inexact statement in that explanation. Lord Beaconsfield had said that Mr. Pigott's father had recorded his vote against him; but Mr. Holms produced the poll-book to show that Mr. Pigott had registered no vote at all at the one contested election at which he could have voted. Though not adverse to the motion under the circumstances, Mr. Holms maintained that the appointment was not in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee, or in the best interests of the public. Mr. W. H. Smith justified the action of the Premier from his personal experience in business affairs. The Chancellor of the Exchequer expatiated on the theme afresh. The Marquis of Hartington advised the Opposition to accede to the motion. A few words were added by Sir R. Knightley and Sir G. Bowyer, and the motion was then unanimously agreed to. Mr. Meldon fruitlessly moved that the salaries of Irish teachers should be increased—his motion was rejected by 110 to 73 votes—and Mr. Henry Samuelson appealed to Lord John Manners to establish an equitable scale of pay for postmen.

Mr. Lowther, in moving on Tuesday that the House should go into Committee on the South Africa Bill, said that the measure resembled in its essential features those of the British North American Act. Sir George Campbell vainly moved, as an amendment, that "no measure establishing a self-governing federation for South Africa will be satisfactory, unless direct provision is made for a settlement of the relations of the white and black races." Mr. W. E. Forster and Mr. E. Jenkins, though severely criticising the Government measure, were not prepared to vote against it. Sir Henry Holland accorded the bill his warm support. Mr. Parnell, Mr. O'Donnell, Mr. Biggar, and Major O'Gorman then strove, either by discussing the clauses out of order, or by moving that the House be counted, to delay the bill from going into Committee. Mr. Cowen, in an able and manly speech, pointed out that the bill was a necessary one. A few other members having spoken, the House divided on Sir George Campbell's amendment, which was negatived by 221 to 22 votes. By 229 against 5 votes the House decided to go into Committee on the bill, and progress was reported; the remainder of the sitting being taken up with the passing of certain clauses in the Irish County Courts Bill.

On Wednesday the obstructive policy pursued throughout the Session by a small section of Irish Home-Rulers reached a climax. No sooner had the House gone into Committee on the South Africa Bill than Mr. O'Donnell moved that progress should be reported, the reason given by him being that legislation on the matter ought to be postponed until the "South African Republic" had had an opportunity of declaring its views on the question. Vainly did the Chancellor of the Exchequer plead that the passing of the bill was urgently necessary to avert the danger of threatened native wars. The obstructives were obdurate. Disorder reigned. Confusion became worse confounded. Mr. Jenkins objected to some words which Mr. Monk used, and moved that they should be "taken down." Mr. Parnell jumped to his feet, and said "the limits of endurance have been passed." The hon. member was right, though possibly not in a sense agreeable to himself. Sir Stafford Northcote moved that his words should be "taken down." Repeatedly was Mr. Parnell called to order by the Chairman. Heedless of authority, he went on to say that he "should feel satisfaction in preventing and thwarting the intentions of the Government in this respect." This time the Chancellor of the Exchequer insisted that these words should be "taken down" and reported to the Speaker. Mr. Raikes having vacated the chair, the Speaker resumed his seat, and gave ear to Sir Stafford Northcote's gravely-uttered complaint. The Speaker then called upon Mr. Parnell, who used further language of a provoking and unseemly nature, to which objection was taken. In the end, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, amid loud cheers, moved:—

That Mr. Parnell, having wilfully and persistently obstructed public business, is guilty of contempt of this House; and that Mr. Parnell, for his said offence, be suspended from the service of the House until Friday next.

Mr. Whitbread, with that good judgment and moderation of tone which render him generally acceptable to both sides of the House, remarked that no objection could be raised against the first part of the motion, but he hoped that the resolution to be introduced on Friday would not be in the direction of limiting the rights of minorities. Mr. Sullivan, with much fluency, repeated these views, and Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen followed in the same vein. Mr. Hardy thereupon thought it discreet to move the adjournment of the debate. Captain Nolan seconded this motion; and, after several other members had spoken, Mr. Parnell, who had been directed to retire from the House, re-entered. The hon. member for Meath had, however, again and again to be called to order by the chairman, on the House resolving itself once more into Committee on the South Africa Bill; and, in the end, only clauses 1 and 2 had been passed when the House adjourned, at six o'clock.

Much disappointment must have been experienced by the occupants of the Strangers' Gallery and the House generally who attended on Thursday in unusually large numbers with the expectation of a recurrence of some of those extraordinary scenes which during the last few days have "thwarted" the efforts of the Government to advance public business, and occasioned manifestations wholly inconsistent with the gravity, decorum, or dignity of the representative branch of the Legislature. The Chancellor of the Exchequer having, in the course of the unprecedented proceedings of yesterday, committed himself to a resolution to subject the hon. member for Meath (Mr. Parnell) to the offence of contempt of the House, and to the penalty attached to the same, much curiosity and interest were excited to ascertain the precise terms of his penal propositions. In reply, then, to

an inquiry of the Marquis of Hartington as to the course he intended to take to bring the little section of "Obstructives" to a sense of their duty, and to facilitate the progress of business, the Chancellor of the Exchequer replied that he was not able at that moment to give the exact terms of the two resolutions which he intended to submit to the House on the following evening (Friday), but he would state the general effect of them. The first would declare that when any member, after having been more than once declared to be out of order by the Speaker or the Chairman of Committees, as the case might be, in having wilfully disobeyed the authority of the Chair, the debate shall be at once suspended, and, on motion being made in the House that the peccant member shall not be heard during the remainder of the debate or the sitting of the Committee, such motion to be put after the member had been heard, without further discussion. The second resolution would be a restriction upon the right of members in Committee to make motions more than once—"That the Chairman report progress," or "leave the chair." The right hon. gentleman said he concurred with the noble Lord that it would be for the convenience of the House that the Government should not mix up with the discussion of these resolutions the motion relating to the conduct of Mr. Parnell. He therefore moved that the order for the adjourned debate on the language of Mr. Parnell be read and discharged. The order in question was thereupon read and discharged, amid the general cheers of the House. Apropos of the new scheme for retirement and promotion in the Army, Mr. Trevelyan gave notice that on going into Committee of Supply on the Supplementary Estimates he would move a resolution to the effect that it was not desirable to proceed with a question at that late period of the Session which would involve a considerable expense of at least £350,000 annually, and materially affect our future military system. A new writ was ordered for Great Grimsby, in the room of Mr. Chapman, deceased. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, replying to an interrogatory from Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen, said that, after consultation with Lord Carnarvon, they felt it was desirable that there should be a full discussion on the Gibraltar Ordinances; and, if no opportunity could be given for such discussion, the Ordinances would not be put in operation until next Session. Mr. Butt having moved the second reading of the Dublin University Bill, the great object of which was to establish a Roman Catholic College within the University of Dublin, that measure was under discussion up to a late hour of the night.

THE WESLEYAN METHODIST CONFERENCE.

The Conference proper, at Bristol, began on Wednesday morning, the last of the preliminary committees having been held on the previous day. Nearly the whole morning was occupied with filling up vacancies in the Legal Hundred, and it was close upon one o'clock before the President was elected. The principal votes for the presidential chair were—the Rev. Samuel Coley, 39; Dr. Rigg, 162; Dr. Pope, 205. The election of the secretary of the Conference was next taken up, with the following results:—the Rev. Marmaduke Osborne, 31; Dr. Rigg, 51; Dr. Williams, 260. Dr. Pope then came forward to take the chair, and the ex-President handed him the only insignia of office—a bible about 200 years old—and hoped they would never have any other insignia than the Word of God. He assured Dr. Pope that he would be sustained by the sympathy and prayers of the Church. The Conference seal, he observed, bore the inscription, "What hath God wrought?" Dr. Pope then took the chair, and said it would be more in harmony with his feelings and most fitting for the occasion that they should proceed at once to the Conference prayer meeting, and he would reserve any further remarks he had to make.

The open session of the conference was held in the evening. The Conference Chapel was crowded to excess. Dr. Pope presided. The Rev. James Tobias, from Ireland, observed that Methodism in his country had a sphere of usefulness among the scattered Protestants in rural districts, whose case could not be met by the Church. The Rev. W. Curnock, president of the French Conference, gave a brief sketch of some parts of the work of Methodism in France. The Rev. Dr. Lowry, of the Methodist Episcopal Church (South) of the United States, said that in England there were found the highest form of civilisation and the purest form of evangelical religion, only excepting the United States. In England they might need an extension of the franchise, but in America they had some to spare. He believed that Methodism would die on both sides of the Atlantic if it ever ceased to be a holy and spiritual power. The Rev. William Kelyneck, from Australia, gave some account of Methodism in that country, and gave it as his opinion that education would one day be compulsory, secular, and free throughout the southern world, and that Churches would have to make the most of their Sunday schools. He also spoke of the progress of Christianity in Tonga and the Fiji Islands.

A portrait of the new President will be given in this Paper

The Queen has appointed Colonel John Stokes, R.E., C.B., to be a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath.

The Dunmow Flitch was on Monday awarded, with the usual solemnities, to a wedded couple—James and Hannah Barrack, of Dunmow—who declared they had lived in unbroken fidelity and affection for twenty-eight years.

The following are the names of the gentlemen selected in 1875, who, after two years' training in this country, have passed the final examination for the Civil Service in India, in the following order of merit:—C. S. Bailey, E. B. Harris, R. H. Macleod, V. A. Brodie, T. E. Vaughan, A. Kensington, J. W. F. Dumergue, J. P. Hewett, G. C. Walker, H. Adamson, S. J. Douglas, H. T. White, S. Russell, G. K. Lyon, W. O. Macpherson, P. C. Wheeler, T. L. L. Jenkins, R. L. Harris, W. C. Holmes, R. T. Greer, H. Z. Darrah, O. T. Barrow, R. M. Kennedy, R. W. Frazer, F. d'Arcy Wolfe-Murray, J. A. Grant, M. Hammick, E. C. Morrison, H. G. Joseph, R. E. Hamblin, H. Maude, A. D. Youngusband, J. E. Gill, H. W. Reynolds, D. J. A. Campbell, and H. Cox. Mr. le Hardy, selected in 1874, who was prevented by illness from passing last year, has also passed the final examination.

At Cambridge on Wednesday the rifle-shooting which was to determine the team to be selected to proceed to the international competition in America came to a close, and the team was appointed as follows:—Sir Henry Halford, Colonel Fenton, Messrs. Ferguson, Rigby, Humphry, Evans, Dunlop, F. T. Piggott, Fraser, and Gilder. Lieut. Fraser, 77th Regiment, has also been nominated a member of the team. Colonel C. L. Peel will act as umpire. Martin Smith goes as a member of the staff. The party sail on Aug. 16.—According to annual custom, the county volunteer artillery competition came off at Eastbourne on the same day. The first, second, and third prizes, value in all about £30, were won by the Nos. 1 and 2 batteries 6th Cinque Ports (Hastings), the fourth by the 2nd Sussex (Fairlight), the fifth by the Shoreham detachment, and the 6th by the 9th Cinque Ports (Winfield and Pevensey). The inspecting officer was Lieutenant Brendon, R.A.

NEW BOOKS.

Two good, solid, substantial volumes, whether they be regarded from the point of view of avoirdupois weight or of literary weight, present themselves for public recognition, which they will, no doubt, receive without stint, under the title of *Renaissance in Italy*, by John Addington Symonds (Smith, Elder, and Co.), one of them having for its theme "the revival of learning," the other, "the fine arts." The two are themselves supplementary, or rather complementary, of the volume, published in 1875, which had for its subject "the Age of the Despots." The whole work, a tetralogy as it may be called, is to be completed by the publication of a fourth volume dedicated to "Italian literature." The volume devoted to the "revival of learning" commences with a chapter in which the characteristics belonging to "the men of the Renaissance" are discussed. Then follow six chapters in which "humanism," divided into four periods, is the subject of discourse. After this comes a chapter in which the "special causes for the practice of Latin versification in Italy" are expounded, and in which there is a learned dissertation upon "Latin poetry," with specimens, usually, if not always, translated into English. The ninth and concluding chapter is occupied with a "general survey," down to the "decay of learning in Italy," when "all that was virile in humanism fled beyond the Alps," and the "transference of intellectual supremacy from Italy to Germany was speedily accomplished." And here it may be well to let the author state for himself the sense he attaches to the somewhat vague term "humanism." According to him, "The essence of humanism consisted in a new and vital perception of the dignity of man as a rational being apart from theological determinations, and in the further perception that classic literature alone displayed human nature in the plenitude of intellectual and moral freedom. It was partly a reaction against ecclesiastical despotism, partly an attempt to find the point of unity for all that had been thought and done by man, within the mind restored to consciousness of its own sovereign faculty. Hence the single-hearted devotion to the literature of Greece and Rome that marks the whole Renaissance era. Hence the watchword of that age, the *Littera Humaniora*." And Petrarch he regards "as the first, and, in some respects, the greatest of the humanists." He shows how the impulse, communicated in the first instance, as he holds, by Petrarch, was "continued by Boccaccio and his immediate successors." He bids us watch "the enthusiasm for antiquity strike root in Florence, spread to Rome, and penetrate the Courts of Italy," whilst "one city after another receives the light and hands it on, until the whole cycle of study has been traversed, and the vigour of the nation is exhausted." He points out how "Florence discovers manuscripts, founds libraries, learns Greek, and leads the movements of the fifteenth century;" and how "Naples criticises, Rome translates, Mantua and Ferrara form a system of education, Venice commits the literature of the classics to the press," so that, "by the combined and successive activity of the chief Italian centres, not only is the culture of antiquity regained, it is also appropriated in all its branches, discussed and illustrated, placed beyond the reach of accident, and delivered over in its integrity to Europe." No more need be said to give an idea of the treat in store for any classical scholar who takes the volume in hand; but it is probable that the general reader will find more delight in the other volume, in which the author treats of "the fine arts;" for though in each case a special knowledge would undoubtedly be an aid towards thorough appreciation, it is not so absolutely necessary for adequate comprehension in the latter as in the former. The author, he it is observed, does not "pretend to retrace the history of the Italian arts, but rather to define their relation to the main movements of Renaissance culture;" and, with that object before his eyes, he has "tried to explain the dependence of the arts on mediæval Christianity at their commencement, their gradual emancipation from ecclesiastical control, and their final attainment of freedom at the moment when the classical revival culminated." And in this part of his work he was in a great measure emancipated from the necessity, which was in other parts inevitable, of depending far more upon reading than upon that personal observation which brings a sense of satisfaction, and which he has exercised so conscientiously that he can say: "I am not aware of having mentioned any important building, statue, or picture which I have not had the opportunity of studying." What he has written "about the monuments of Italian art has always been first noted face to face with the originals, and afterwards corrected, modified, or confirmed in the course of subsequent journeys to Italy." It is not improbable that the spirit of controversy will be aroused by the author's first chapter, although it cannot be denied that there is much reason in the arguments he advances, and that he urges his arguments with force and eloquence. He insists that painting, "the art in which the Italians among all the nations of the world stand unapproachably alone," was, far beyond sculpture or even architecture, "the art demanded by the modern intellect upon its emergence from the stillness of the Middle Ages." And then he proceeds to utter what some enthusiasts will very likely consider flat blasphemy against painting, asserting that painting, so far as it might in the direction of piety, "had to omit the very pith and kernel of Christianity as conceived by devout, uncompromising purists," inasmuch as the art "cannot free itself from sensuous associations." And, by way of illustration, he relates an anecdote showing "how difficult even the holiest-minded and most earnest painter found it to effect the proper junction between plastic beauty and pious feeling;" he tells how "Fra Bartolommeo, the disciple of Savonarola, painted a Sebastian in the cloister of St. Marco, where it remained until the Dominican confessors became aware, through the avowals of female penitents, that this picture was a stumbling-block and snare to souls." It is obvious, of course, to suggest that those "female penitents" were just as likely to have come with evil thoughts readily formed to the contemplation of the picture as to have had such thoughts awakened by the picture itself. However, this is no place for disputation; and readers will do well to peruse and ponder all that the author has to say upon the subject. The author devotes a chapter to architecture and a chapter to sculpture, and then four chapters are given to painting, the subject upon which he bestows his chief attention. Then comes a chapter containing a biographical notice of Michael Angelo, afterwards a chapter occupied with a biographical sketch of Benvenuto Cellini; and, lastly, a chapter headed "the Epigoni," in which some account is "taken of the legacy bequeathed to the next generation by the great masters," and in which the author explains, for the information of "those who have visited the picture-galleries of Italy, and have noticed how very large a number of the painters flourished after 1550," why he has "persistently spoken of the last half of the sixteenth century as a period of decadence." Among those painters one would fain include Andrea del Sarto, but, as he died in 1531, that is impossible. Whosoever has suffered from the repetition of his numerous Madonnas may be pardoned for wishing that he had never been born, and will, at any rate, assent heartily to the

proposition that he "cannot take rank among the greatest Renaissance painters," and that "what he lacked was precisely the most precious gift—inspiration, depth of emotion, energy of thought." The Italians did well to dub him "the faultless painter;" for such an appellation generally implies insipidity. He aggravates the spectator, as Aristides aggravated the Athenian voter. The volume concludes with three appendices, one relating to "the pulpits of Pisa and Ravenna" and the origin of Niccolò Pisano; another to Michael Angelo's sonnets, of which several specimens have been selected and translated; and a third containing very useful "chronological tables of the principal artists mentioned" in the volume. From this volume no reader, whether acquainted with the classics or not, can fail to derive the greatest gratification, and most readers will derive instruction as well; whereas the other volume, from the nature of the case, will enlist the sympathies of those principally who are termed scholars. But in both volumes there is an abundance of intellectual pleasures collected by the cunning hand of a practised and eloquent writer, a learned and elegant scholar, a laborious and sympathetic observer, a keen and cultivated critic.

Unmistakable as was the favour bestowed upon "Roba di Roma," and great as the inclination will consequently be to fasten with avidity upon *Castle St. Angelo and the Evil Eye*, by William W. Story (Chapman and Hall)—a volume described as containing "additional chapters to 'Roba di Roma,'"—it would be well for expectant readers to learn exactly what is in store for them, lest they should do the author the injustice, and inflict upon themselves the disappointment, of having looked for more than he professes to offer them. The volume, in point of fact, consists of two distinct parts. The former, relating to the Castle of St. Angelo, is reprinted from *Blackwood*; and the latter, dealing with superstitions concerning the "evil eye," and having no more to do with the Castle of St. Angelo and not much more with Rome and the rest of Italy than with other haunts of credulity, save that modern Italy supplies the most handy instances of belief in "jetta tura," appears to have "formed originally a chapter in the first editions of 'Roba di Roma,'" and to have now been reproduced after a temporary suppression. As to this latter part, opinions will, no doubt, differ; many will consider, as the author himself suggests, that the subject is "unprofitable;" and as many more, if not a great many more, will find, as he found, that it arouses their "interest and curiosity." At any rate, nobody can deny that the author must have expended upon it a vast amount of time and labour, and that, if he has not exhausted it, he has investigated it with a patience, a research, and an erudition worthy, somebody may think, of a better cause. It is interesting to learn that the aged and benignant Pope Pius IX. is himself popularly believed to be endowed with the fatal gift of the "evil eye;" so that, according to the account of a certain Roman, "everything he blesses makes *fiasco*," and it was no "wonder the workmen at the column in the Piazza di Spagna refused to work the other day in raising it, unless the Pope stayed away." This will be good news for the hon. member for Peterborough, who must have been scandalised lately at the number of peoples, nations, and languages represented by the pilgrims in search of the Pope's blessing. As regards the other part of the volume, it runs a risk of being considered a trifle dry; but there is certainly no little information, of no little interest—historical, antiquarian, and general—to be acquired from it. Indeed, it is a most erudite and thorough account of the Castle of St. Angelo from the time when it was known as the Mausoleum of Hadrian to the date of 1825, when "important excavations were made in the interior of the Castle, which led to very interesting discoveries," after which "little more remains to be said of the Castle, but that it is still a prison, and still a fortress, and well worthy to be seen from within as well as from without." The memorable incidents which took place, and the horrors which were perpetrated within, no mortal tongue or mortal pen can fully tell; but the glories which can still be seen from without are eloquently enumerated by Mr. Story. All that is to be seen is historic and interesting, if not glorious, from the purple mountains in the distance to the "piazza over the bridge at your feet," where "the beautiful Beatrice Cenci was executed." Be it added that there are nine illustrations—Castle St. Angelo, the Mole of Hadrian, Rome from the Villa Corsini, the Portico of Octavia, the house of Rienzi, basalt lions at the foot of the Capitol, the statues of St. Peter and St. Paul, a portrait of Beatrice Cenci, and the Forum.

Under the title of *A Year's Housekeeping in South Africa*, by Lady Barker (Macmillan and Co.), the reader will find a very agreeable collection of letters, written with so much sprightliness, grace, and vivacity as to confirm the belief generally held that, in the epistolary style, women easily carry off the palm. Perhaps the matter is less admirable than the manner—that is to say, the writer's experiences appear to have been of such a kind, and acquired under such circumstances, that her account, though it will amply satisfy the requirements of the searcher after entertainment, will be of little or no use to anybody who has an eye to business, and who looks wistfully towards South Africa as a place where it might be advisable to settle with a view of wringing a livelihood and something more than a bare livelihood from the recesses of the earth or from any other source. The writer certainly kept house, for a year or so, in Maritzburg or the neighbourhood, and she has certainly recorded the tale of her fortunes with much detail and in the most charming fashion; but it is evident that her means, though she may consider them small, and her position, though it may not be very exalted, enabled her to live in a very different style from that which would have to be adopted by the ordinary settler or visitor, and that, though she may consider herself to have roughed it, her roughing differed from the real thing almost as much as to keep a stall at a fancy fair differs from standing behind a counter, or the encampment of volunteers at Wimbledon from an encampment of the troops on the Danube. She had, it is plain to see, leisure, opportunities, status; she could afford to treat Langalibalele and other chieftains as curiosities, and she could visit them, under worshipful escort and with good introductions, as one would visit the animals at the Zoological Society's Gardens. That she regarded the whole sojourn about which she has written as a mere piece of fun, as a sort of playing at house-keeping and residence in South Africa, is apparent from the nine illustrations, in which the spirit of caricature is conspicuous. And that spirit, to a considerable extent, pervades the text. The writer, in fact, belongs to the laughing school of philosophy, and clearly tries to show the ludicrous side of everything, or to put everything in a ludicrous light. Such writers amuse us, but seldom instruct us. In this case, however, the writer manages to convey more information than was perhaps to be expected; and, on the whole, she does not draw such a picture as would be likely to send anybody in a hurry, save for curiosity's sake and the delights of roaming, to the regions of "fair Natal." How wildly she can talk upon some subjects is proved by the very last sentence of her book:—"Spring is always lovely everywhere, but nowhere is it lovelier than in fair Natal." An Englishwoman ought surely to know

of one country in which Spring, when there is any, is about the most diabolical of all seasons nowadays, though it was not always so. She tells, moreover, of a dead lion so heavy "that it took two strong Kafirs to lift one of its ponderous fore-feet a few inches from the ground;" a statement at which, as it is only made on hearsay and not on her own authority, it may be permissible to express wonder, if not incredulity. For ladies the book is eminently adapted, inasmuch as the effects of climate upon dress come in for a considerable share of attention, and inasmuch as it is hardly too strong to say that the foremost place in the pages is occupied by a baby; but readers of both sexes will only have their own unhappy dispositions to blame if they fail to derive gratification from the volume.

WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL, BROAD SANCTUARY.

(To the Editor.)

Your kind notice, some months since, of a public appeal by the Duke of Westminster, on behalf of an undertaking then begun, for the thorough reparation and structural improvement, for sanitary purposes, of this hospital, elicited some portion of the prompt liberality towards that object which I now entreat the privilege of acknowledging through the same influential medium—namely, subscriptions amounting to £3400; more than a fourth of the total amount required. Will you permit me to state that the whole cost of the work (£12,000) must be paid on its completion, in October next; and that, other sources failing, the house committee must necessarily have recourse, for that purpose, to the small funded property of the hospital, which forms a portion of its annual income? This contingency will, I trust, be averted by the kind consideration of the public. A medical charity founded in 1719, which initiated the voluntary principle of hospital support in this country, and which is still almost entirely dependent upon it—which has an excellent medical school and every remedial and beneficent adjunct for the most efficient hospital administration in all its phases—will not, I trust, ask in vain for the means of providing and maintaining a most beneficial extension of its powers of usefulness. I should wish to add that her Majesty the Queen, who since 1838 has been a most liberal annual subscriber to the institution, has graciously aided this undertaking likewise for the public advantage, and that some of the principal City companies have generously responded to the president's appeal. Thanking you, on behalf of the authorities, for your own spontaneous assistance, I am, Sir, yours faithfully, P. P. BOUVIER, Treasurer.

The fifty-mile race for £200 at the Alexandra Palace, between Stanton, the bicyclist, and three trotting horses, was won on Tuesday by the horses by nearly five miles.

The state apartments at Windsor Castle are open to the public, and will remain open on the usual days until further orders during the absence of the Court.

Lady Louisa Tenison presented new colours to the Roscommon Militia, at Boyle, yesterday week, the occasion being the annual inspection of the regiment. The inspection was conducted by Colonel Bagot, commanding the Galway brigade.

It is stated that the Duke of Devonshire has guaranteed £200,000 towards the construction of a direct line between Eastbourne and the Hastings branch of the South-Eastern line, at a point between Ticehurst-road and Wadhurst stations.

The great annual show of the Lincolnshire Agricultural Society was opened on Wednesday, at Boston. The prize list amounts to nearly £2000, and the entries are unusually numerous, especially of horses and implements.

Upon a number of persons being fined, at Aberdare Police Court, for allowing dogs to be at large without being muzzled, Mr. Rhys, one of the sitting magistrates, remarked that as he himself had been inadvertently guilty of the same offence he should fine himself 5s.

The grand jury at the Somerset Assizes has thrown out the bill against Messrs. Isaac, Hickes, Bruce, Mitchell, and Tanner, who were committed on the Coroner's inquisition for the manslaughter of the persons killed by the fall of the Widcombe Bridge, at Bath.

The Pickwick Bicycle Club has its races to-day (Saturday) at the Alexandra Palace; in the afternoon there is to be a promenade concert in the central hall, which will be followed by an extensive firework display by Mr. James Pain, who will repeat his highly-successful programme of the 12th inst.

At a meeting held on Tuesday evening in the Chorlton Townhall—the Bishop of Manchester in the chair—to establish a working men's club, it was stated, as showing the rapid growth of these institutions, that fifteen years ago there were in England and Wales only about fifty, whereas now there are upwards of 900, and the number is increasing at the rate of eighty or one hundred a year.

It was mentioned some months ago that a local and public subscription had been opened for the erection of the fine bronze group, by Mr. E. B. Stephens, A.R.A., "The Deer-Slayer," in his native city of Exeter. We are informed that the proposal has been so well received as to leave no doubt of its success, but the committee still invite further contributions to make up the entire cost.

The Duke of Brunswick's mausoleum at Geneva, to be erected in the Jardin des Alpes, at a cost of 1,400,000fr., is to include six white marble statues of his ancestors, beginning with Henry the Lion, and ending with his father, who fell at Quatre Bras. There are also to be representations of incidents in the history of the House of Brunswick, and a recumbent effigy of the Duke under a canopy supported by six marble columns, the whole surmounted by an equestrian statue.

The annual meeting of the Poor Clergy Relief Corporation was held at the offices of the corporation, Southampton-street, Strand, on Tuesday. The chair was occupied by the Ven. Archdeacon Hessey. Dr. Pigott read the report, which stated that the income of the corporation during the past year had been £6072; and 279 cases had been relieved with grants ranging from 45 to £25. The adoption of the report was moved by the chairman, the Archdeacon of Middlesex, and seconded by Bishop Claughton, the Archdeacon of London.

The annual show of the Highland and Agricultural Society was opened on Tuesday, in the West Meadows, Edinburgh. The exhibition is one of the most successful ever held. The entries for the different classes of stock numbered 339 cattle, 342 horses, and 305 sheep. The principal prize for aged shorthorn bulls went to Mr. K. H. Brown, Northumberland, whose bull was preferred to that of Mr. W. Linton, of York, which was placed first at the Royal Agricultural Show at Liverpool, but here only obtained a commended ticket. There were 1250 entries of implements. The premiums offered amount to £2714, this being the highest sum ever offered by the society.

WAR SKETCHES, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



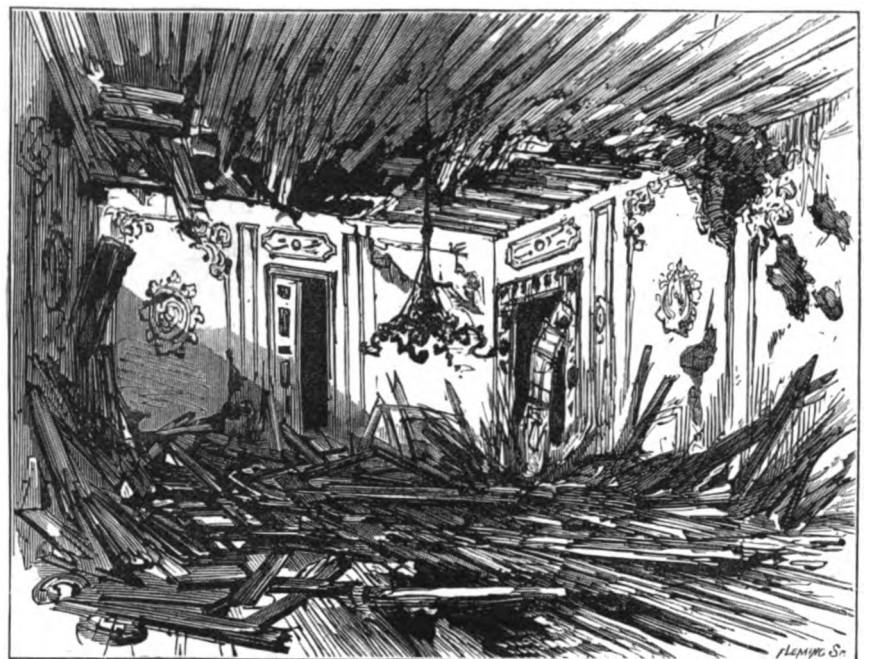
BRITISH CONSUL'S HOUSE.



INTERIOR OF BRITISH CONSUL'S STUDY.

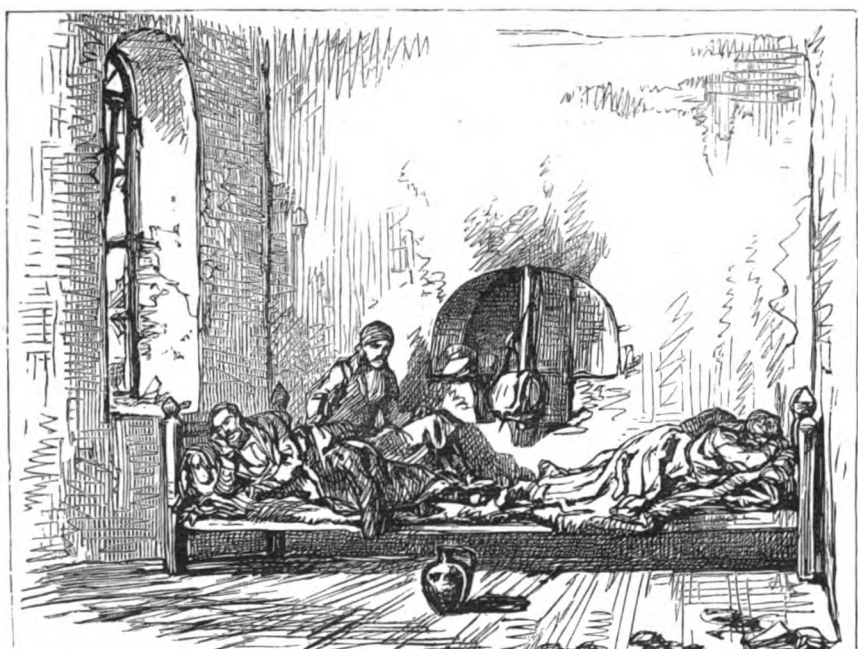


ENTRANCE TO HOSPITAL.

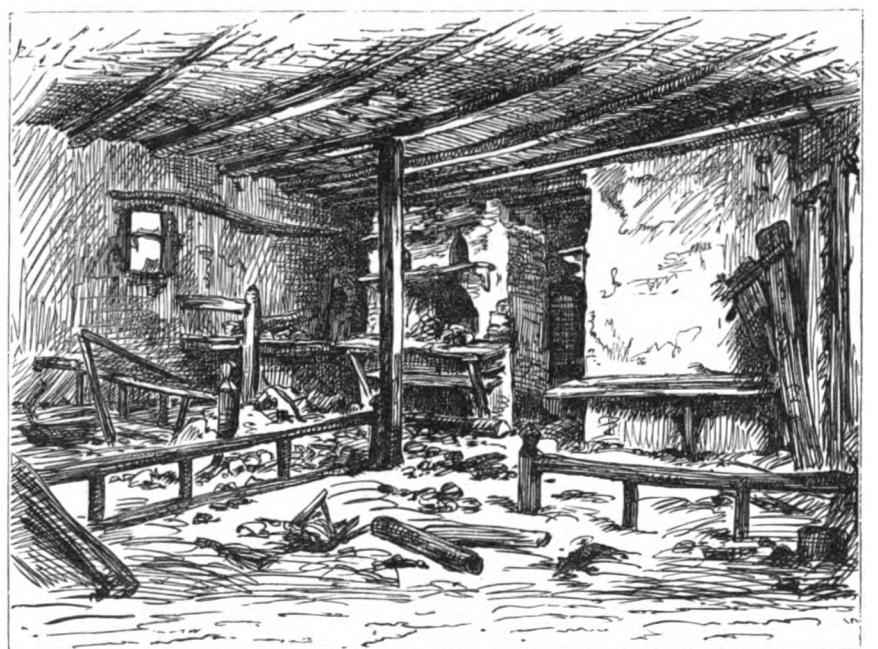


ROOM IN THE HOSPITAL.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF RUSTCHUK.



SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS' LODGING AT MATCHIN.



TURKISH COFFEE-HOUSE AT MATCHIN SACKED BY THE BULGARIANS.

THE STATUE OF KING ALFRED.

The interesting ceremony performed at Wantage by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Princess, was described in our last. The marble statue of King Alfred, presented to his native town by Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, who entertained their Royal Highnesses at Lockinge House, is now shown in our illustration. It is the work of a sculptor of illustrious rank and considerable acknowledged talent, Count Gleichen, otherwise styled Prince Victor of Hohenlohe, nephew to her Majesty Queen Victoria. The statue is generally admired for its chaste simplicity and its majestic, yet calm, aspect. The figure is nine feet high, based on a massive plinth eight feet in height. The King wears a close cap-shaped helmet, a short coat of mail, and half-hose bandaged with strips of leather. He carries a battle-axe in one hand, and in the other a roll of parchment, which, presumably, is the code of laws which he gave to his subjects. The work, as a whole, is one on which the sculptor, the donor, and the town of Wantage may fairly be congratulated.

A correspondent supplies the following pedigree to show how both the Prince and Princess of Wales are lineally descended from the ancient Wessex Kings (the names of their ancestors who have actually reigned are printed in italics):—

Albert Edward, son of *Queen Victoria*, daughter of Edward, Duke of Kent, son of *George III.*, son of Frederic Louis, Prince of Wales, son of *George II.*

Alexandra, daughter of Christian IX., King of Denmark, son of Louisa, Duchesse of Glucksburg, daughter of Louisa, Landgravine of Hesse-Cassel, daughter of Louisa, Queen of Denmark, daughter of *George II.*

George II., the common ancestor of both their Royal Highnesses, was son of *George I.*, son of Sophia, Electress of Hanover, daughter of Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia; who was daughter of *James I.*, son of Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots, daughter of James V., King of Scotland, son of James IV., King of Scotland; whose Queen, Margaret, was daughter of *Henry VII.*, son of Margaret Tudor, Countess of Richmond; she was daughter of John, Duke of Somerset, son of Margaret, Countess of Kent, daughter of John, Earl of Somerset, son of John of Gaunt, son of *Edward III.*, son of *Edward II.*, son of *Edward I.*, son of *Henry III.*, son of John, son of *Henry II.*; that King was son of Matilda, "the Atheling," Countess of Anjou, daughter of *Henry I.*; whose Queen, Matilda, "the Atheling," was daughter of Malcolm III.,



STATUE OF KING ALFRED THE GREAT, AT WANTAGE, BY COUNT GLEICHEN.

King of Scotland; and his Queen, Margaret (sister of Edgar Atheling, the last Saxon Prince and heir to the throne of England), was daughter of Edward, son of *Edmund Ironside*, son of *Ethelred the Unready*, son of *Edgar*, son of *Edmund*, son of *Edward the Elder*, son of *Alfred the Great*, son of *Ethelwolf*, son of *Egbert* (descendant of Cerdic), the Egbert who, dissolving the Heptarchy, became first King of England, in the year 827. Cerdic was King of Wessex from the Saxon conquest of Great Britain, at the end of the fifth century.

HOME HOSPITALS FOR THE WELL-TO-DO.

A meeting of the committee recently appointed to consider the scheme for the promotion of home hospitals for the well-to-do was held at the Mansion House yesterday week, under the presidency of the Duke of Northumberland. There were present Sir Francis Hicks, Mr. George Stanley, Dr. Quain; Mr. Albert G. Sandeman, and Mr. Clifford Wigram, directors of the Bank of England, and Mr. H. C. Burdett. It was resolved to establish an association to provide homes which should be self-supporting for the treatment and cure of diseases, as in hospitals, by skilled nursing, rest, and regulated diet, &c., with the comforts of home, for the benefit of persons who could afford to pay in various degree for such advantages. It was stated that upwards of 200 of the best known members of the medical profession and others had testified to the necessity of such a step in a population like that of London, including millions of people above the class for whom charitable accommodation could be properly found available in hospitals, but whose homes or lodgings were incapable of affording to them the comforts and special appliances, the skilled nursing, and regular attention which are necessary in cases of sickness. To supply that want it had been decided to establish homes for invalids, at which all charges should be fixed at such a rate as should cover the expenses incurred. In order to establish the first homes successfully it was necessary to provide sufficient funds to meet the primary outlay for buildings, fittings, furniture, &c. For that purpose the committee decided to make an appeal to the public for funds—say £20,000. They proposed that every contributor of fifty guineas and upwards should be regarded as a governor of the association with the following privileges—eligibility to serve on the committee of management, priority of admission to the homes, and power to nominate patients. Other donors would have privileges equal to the amount of their donation.



THE WAR: THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA GIVING CIGARETTES TO TURKISH PRISONERS AT SIMNITZA.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

At the meeting of Middlesex magistrates on Thursday Lord Salisbury was unanimously re-elected chairman for the ensuing year.

The Prince of Wales has lent to the British Museum a fine papyrus he brought home from his Egyptian trip. It will be on view for some time longer in the Egyptian Room.

On Wednesday the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief made, in Hyde Park, his annual inspection of the battalions of Guards quartered at the west end of London.

Earl Granville, the president of the City Liberal Club, presided at the annual meeting of the members on Thursday at the Cannon-street Hotel.

The Thames International Regatta, which extends over three days, began on Thursday afternoon. We reserve our notice of it until next week.

A dramatic fête has been announced to be given at Lillie-bridge Grounds on Friday and Saturday (to-day), including a polo-match by the officers of the Coldstream Guards, in aid of the funds of the Royal Dramatic College.

The Benchers of the Middle Temple have, on the motion of Mr. Forsyth, M.P., determined to hold a special meeting in November for the purpose of admitting Mr. A. M. Sullivan to the English Bar.

We learn from the *City Press* that in the Tallowchangers' Company Mr. G. Jeffkins has been elected master for the ensuing year; Mr. W. P. Brook of the Plaisters' Company; and Mr. T. Fardell of the Carmen's Company.

The *Gardeners' Chronicle* hears that the Society of Apothecaries, in addition to the usual medals and prizes for botany and chemistry given to medical students, intends to offer a silver medal for proficiency in botany, to be competed for by ladies only.

Captain Shaw presided at a meeting held this week at the chief station of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, when a gold watch and chain and a purse of one hundred sovereigns were presented to Superintendent Bridges on his retirement from the brigade.

Thirty-two competitors started on Monday for the Lords and Commons' Swimming-Match in the Thames, which represented a distance of five miles and a half. Horace Davenport came in first, James Fearn second, and James Whittle third.

Mr. Wyndham Slade, of the Western Circuit, Recorder of Penzance, has been appointed to succeed Mr. J. H. Patteson, who retired owing to ill-health, as magistrate of the Green-wood and Woolwich Police Courts; and Mr. A. S. Stonehouse Vigor, barrister, succeeds to the vacant recordership of Penzance.

Mr. Bacon has published a new map of London on a scale of four inches to the mile, with 2000 new streets. The map is on such a scale that almost a glance suffices to indicate a route, especially with the landmarks afforded by the prominence he has given to public buildings and railway stations.

The drawings submitted in competition by students of the schools of art throughout the United Kingdom during the present year were exhibited for private view at the South Kensington Museum on Monday. These works, regarded collectively, give a good account of the industry and ability of the art-students throughout the country.

A three-days' conference, with the object of suggesting improved methods for the moral and physical education of the deaf and dumb, has been held this week at the offices of the Social Science Association—a number of head masters of institutions and others giving the result of their experience in this direction.

Sir Rutherford Alcock, as president of the Royal Geographical Society, appealed to a meeting at the Mansion House on Thursday week, and to the public, for a fund of £5000 a year to promote the thorough exploration and civilisation of Africa. Commander Cameron, the Archbishop of York, Sir Henry Barkly, and others spoke in support of the same object, resolutions in favour of which were passed.

Yesterday week the Lord Mayor, Sir Thomas White, escorted by the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, went in state from the Mansion House to preside at the opening ceremony of what may be called New Billingsgate, meaning by that a structure which is henceforth destined to supersede in part, if not entirely, the famous locality, with its various surroundings and its nomenclature, long known to all Londoners.

A deputation from the Charity Organisation Society brought under notice of the Home Secretary last week the deplorable condition of poor Italian children who were brought over to this country as assistants to street musicians. Mr. Crose replied that this abominable traffic had already engaged his attention, and anything that the English law could do to suppress it should be put in force.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers at the end of the third week of July was 76,932, of whom 35,608 were in workhouses and 41,324 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in 1876, these figures show an increase of 15, and compared with 1875 and 1874 a decrease of 6288 and 15,327 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 565, of whom 358 were men, 166 women, and 41 children under sixteen.

At the last meeting of the Shipwrecked Mariners' Society held at Hibernia Chambers, London Bridge—Captain the Hon. F. Maude, R.N., in the chair—the sum of £3249 was awarded in relief to 1090 widows of deceased fishermen and seamen in annual grants, a similar sum being given in January each year to about an equal number; but, the dividends of the funded property not being sufficient, it was found necessary to sell out £1170 to meet the needed amount.

At Wednesday's weekly meeting of the School Board for London—Sir Charles Reed presiding—the successful candidates at the late examination for scholarships were presented, and congratulated by the chairman. Professor Gladstone, chairman of the Committee on Spelling Reform, brought up an amended memorial on the subject for presentation to the Education Department, and it was adopted. It is to be presented by a deputation.

A meeting of bondholders of the Turkish Loan of 1871 was held on Tuesday, at the City Terminus Hotel, for the purpose of considering an arrangement proposed by the financial commissioners of the Porte. The chief features in the proposal were the reduction of interest on the 1871 and 1854 loans, and the substitution of new bonds to carry out this change. With some provisos, the terms of the arrangement were agreed to. At a meeting of the 1854 bondholders, the scheme of the Porte's commissioners met, in the main, with the assent of those present.

Lord Hartington was on Wednesday evening presented with the honorary freedom of the Fishmongers' Company, and, with Earl Granville, Earl Spencer, Mr. Lowe, Mr. Goschen, Mr. Stansfeld, and most of the prominent members of the Liberal party, was afterwards entertained at a banquet in the hall of that corporation. The noble Lord, in responding to the toast of his health, pointed out that the Opposition, by the course which they had pursued in Parliament, had forced upon the Government not only a strict but a calm neutrality in respect of the war between Russia and Turkey.

The annual conference of representatives of working men's clubs and institutes was held last Saturday at the house of the Society of Arts, Mr. Stansfeld, M.P., presiding. Some valuable papers were read, offering suggestions for increasing the usefulness of the Working Men's Club and Institute Union, and discussing plans for improving the character of workmen's clubs and raising funds for their establishment; and after each discussion Mr. Stansfeld gave a practical address on the points at issue. At the close of a long sitting the delegates adjourned to the St. James's and Soho Club, where the Union prizes were presented.

A fair number of spectators assembled on the 19th inst. on the beautifully kept ground of the All-England Club, Wimbledon, to witness the final contest between Messrs. Spencer Gore and W. Marshall for the lawn-tennis championship. All three sets were won by Mr. Gore, who therefore becomes lawn-tennis champion for 1877, and wins the £12 12s. gold prize, and holds the silver challenge cup, value £26 5s. The second and third prizes were then played for by Messrs. W. Marshall and C. G. Heathcote (best of three sets by agreement). Mr. Marshall won two sets to love, and therefore takes the silver prize, value £12 12s. Mr. Heathcote takes the third prize, value £3 3s.

A monthly general meeting of the Zoological Society was held on Thursday week at the society's house in Hanover-square—Professor Flower, F.R.S., V.P., in the chair. Amongst the additions to the society's menagerie during the month of June were specially noticed a white-cheeked gibbon, presented by Mr. W. H. Newman, H.B.M. Consul, Siam, Bangkok, and brought to this country under the care of Mr. A. B. Houghton in the steam-ship Agamemnon; a Tibetan partridge, presented by M. J. M. Cornely, of Tours, C.M.Z.S.; a young male hippopotamus, acquired by purchase; a fine example of the black variety of the common leopard from Lahore, Malay Peninsula, presented by Sir Harry St. George Ord, Bart., C.B., F.Z.S.; and twenty common boa constrictors, produced alive by one of the boas in the society's gardens. This was the first occasion on which this serpent has bred in the gardens.

There were 2415 births and 1438 deaths registered in London last week. The deaths referred to diarrhoea, which in the seven previous weeks had steadily increased from 13 to 169, further rose to 173 last week, which were, however, 116 below the corrected average weekly number. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had been 144 and 159 in the two preceding weeks, further rose to 181 last week, and exceeded the corrected average by 35. The fatal cases of smallpox, which had been 23 and 32 in the two preceding weeks, further rose last week to 35. There were 42 deaths from measles, 19 from scarlet fever, 6 from diphtheria, 36 from whooping-cough, and 21 from different forms of fever. The mean temperature was 59.1 deg. and 3.4 deg. below the average. The duration of registered sunshine in the week was 37.8 hours out of the 112 hours that the sun was above the horizon.

An influential deputation, including the Mayors of the chief provincial towns of England, waited yesterday week upon the Prince of Wales, as chairman of the Royal Commissioners of the Exhibition of 1881, and urged that a portion of the surplus sum from

that exhibition should be applied to the promotion of science and art in the provinces. They were adverse to the scheme of scholarships for provincial towns, proposed by the Commissioners, and asked that such assistance as could be afforded to them should be given for the erection and furnishing of museums. His Royal Highness, in reply, promised that the views of the deputation should be carefully considered by the Royal Commissioners. Lord Granville pointed out the grounds that existed in favour of establishing a central school of science and art in the metropolis, with its vast population, which had given one half the guarantee fund for the exhibition; but at the same time, he said, the special committee, of which he was the chairman, would carefully consider the request of the deputation. The deputation was introduced by Mr. Chamberlain, M.P.

The annual meeting of costermongers, promoted by the Golden-lane Mission, took place on Tuesday evening in Foresters' Hall. The Earl of Shaftesbury presided. It appeared from the report that the burial club numbers 150 members, and has a balance in bank of £271. The Friends of Labour Club number one hundred members, each holding a £1 share. The Share Barrow Club has made advances to the amount of £57; and in the savings bank the number of deposits during 1876 has been 2326, and their amount £157. The remaining clubs affiliated with the institution were in an equally satisfactory condition. Previous to the meeting a show of donkeys was held in the open space adjoining the hall, and here Lord Shaftesbury, assisted by Lady Ethel Ashley, Mr. L. Ashley, and Mr. Athol Chichester, distributed the prizes. Hymns were then sung and several addresses were delivered, amongst others a very humorous one by a costermonger named Wilkins, who was loudly cheered. Colonel Henderson, Chief Commissioner of Police, testified to the general good conduct of the costermongers, and expressed his satisfaction that the vexed question of Sunday trading was being gradually and amicably settled. Mrs. Griffin, on the part of the women of Golden-lane and its neighbourhood, thanked Lady Edith Ashley for the interests he took in their welfare, and presented her Ladyship with a timepiece.

A meeting was held on Wednesday evening at the Society of Arts, under the presidency of Colonel Lloyd-Lindsay, for the purpose of organising arrangements for an evening class to be formed under the direction of a Sergeant-Instructor of the Army Hospital Corps, to be trained in field surgery as practised at Aldershot; the class to consist of volunteer medical officers, who would each qualify himself to instruct a certain number of men in his regiment in the duty of attending to the sick and wounded in the field. Several medical officers of volunteer corps have already given in their adhesion to the movement. The secretary, Mr. Maclure, read a letter from Sir W. Muir, D.G., Army Medical Department, giving various suggestions as to the proper mode of carrying out the project; and also one from Captain St. John Mildmay, Aide-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief, intimating the approval of his Royal Highness of its principle, provided the question of expense could be met. Miss Nightingale, he added, offered to subscribe £5 in support of the necessary funds. Major Duncan, on the part of the Order of St. John, tendered all the ambulances and other appliances of that society for the purposes of the new organisation, but suggested that the volunteer bearers should be trained to give their assistance in every form of accident as well as those of war. The chairman gave his entire approval to the plan and objects of the proposed society. After some discussion, the secretary announced a list of subscriptions, including five guineas from the chairman; and Major Duncan proposed a resolution proposing to request the Secretary for War to order an army medical officer and hospital sergeant to remain in London to instruct, in case the Volunteer Bearers Association should be able to mature its arrangements. Dr. Day seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

AID TO THE SICK AND WOUNDED IN THE WAR.

The Stafford House committee for the relief of sick and wounded Turkish soldiers is distributing with all possible rapidity the funds at its disposal. At the meeting yesterday week of the full committee it was determined to send out four more surgeons, in addition to the five who have arrived, fully equipped. Besides these Mr. Kennett is superintending the distribution of appliances and the establishment of hospitals, of which three are in working order under other doctors at Schumla, Varna, and Rustchuk. Mr. Pratt, of Royston Hall, Norfolk, has volunteered to proceed to the East as assistant commissioner, and will take out the next supply of stores. Lord Blantyre has generously sent out a number of medical men at his own expense, and altogether no fewer than twenty-three English surgeons of proved capacity will represent in a practical form the assistance which the good feeling of Englishmen tenders in mitigation of the horrors of war. Subscriptions continue to flow in and are urgently needed. At the meeting of the committee on Wednesday further subscriptions were announced to the extent of £1400, including one anonymous donation of £1000. The Duke of Sutherland has addressed a letter to the secretaries of the trades societies asking them to afford their powerful aid to the Stafford House Committee in its endeavours to alleviate the

sufferings of the sick and wounded Turkish soldiers. He states "it is a question entirely of sympathy with men who are suffering from no fault of their own, but who have been taken from their homes to repel an invasion of their country, begun at the very moment when their rulers have adopted and are striving to carry out a liberal Constitution."

A committee of ladies has been formed at Constantinople for preparing bandages, sheets, and other necessities urgently required for the Turkish sick and wounded. They are independent of any society, and are ready to give the benefit of their work to any persons who may be at the seat of war, and can make proper use of the articles they are prepared to send. In this way a great deal of good can be done with comparatively small means, as the ladies forming the committee give their own work and that of their friends to make what is necessary. They have already sent sheets and pillow-cases for 300 beds to Batoum; lint, bandages, &c., to Erzeroum; and are about to send off mattresses and other necessities to Varna. All these articles have been made up by themselves, and have been forwarded to English surgeons employed in the Turkish hospitals. The president of the committee is Mrs. Layard, and among its members are the Princess Reuss (the German Ambassador) and Madame d'Ehrenhoff, the wife of the Swedish Minister. Contributions may be sent to Messrs. Henry Allix Hanson, Great Winchester-street, E.C., for the Ladies' Committee in Aid of the Sick and Wounded.

The following is an extract from a letter of an English officer employed at the seat of war in Asia Minor, dated Erzeroum, June 28, 1877:—"I have telegraphed to Lieutenant-Colonel Loyd-Lindsay for help for the sick and wounded here (Erzeroum). There are 1300 wounded here already; and in a few days' time we shall have 2500 wounded at least, and there are also 1000 sick (all Turkish soldiers), and only fourteen so-called doctors and surgeons in the whole place, of whom not more than three or four are competent to perform surgical operations. Many men were here yesterday whose wounds, received on June 16, were not dressed until arrival here (ten or twelve days' interval), and that by some American missionaries, who are now hard at work in the hospitals, and who gave me yesterday a shocking account of the state of the wounds they had examined. If you or your friends have a few pounds to spare, they could not be better employed than in aid of the sick and wounded in Asia Minor. The Turkish soldiers have been behaving splendidly, and they deserve all the help and sympathy they can get."

The Commissioners of Education in Ireland report that, in reference to the scholarships founded by them in Trinity College in connection with the Royal Schools, they have made certain alterations as to their pecuniary value, and also in the course for the competitive examination preliminary to obtaining them. The Commissioners add that the primary schools established for the benefit of the children of their tenantry continue to be very largely attended.

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE for WOMEN.
TWO ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS, of the value of £50 and £20 respectively, will be awarded after a COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION in ARTS, to be held on OCT. 1, 1877. For further particulars apply to Mrs. THOMAS, Hon. Sec., at the school, 30, Henrietta-street, Brunswick-square, W.O.

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The NEXT TERM will begin on MONDAY, SEPT. 24.

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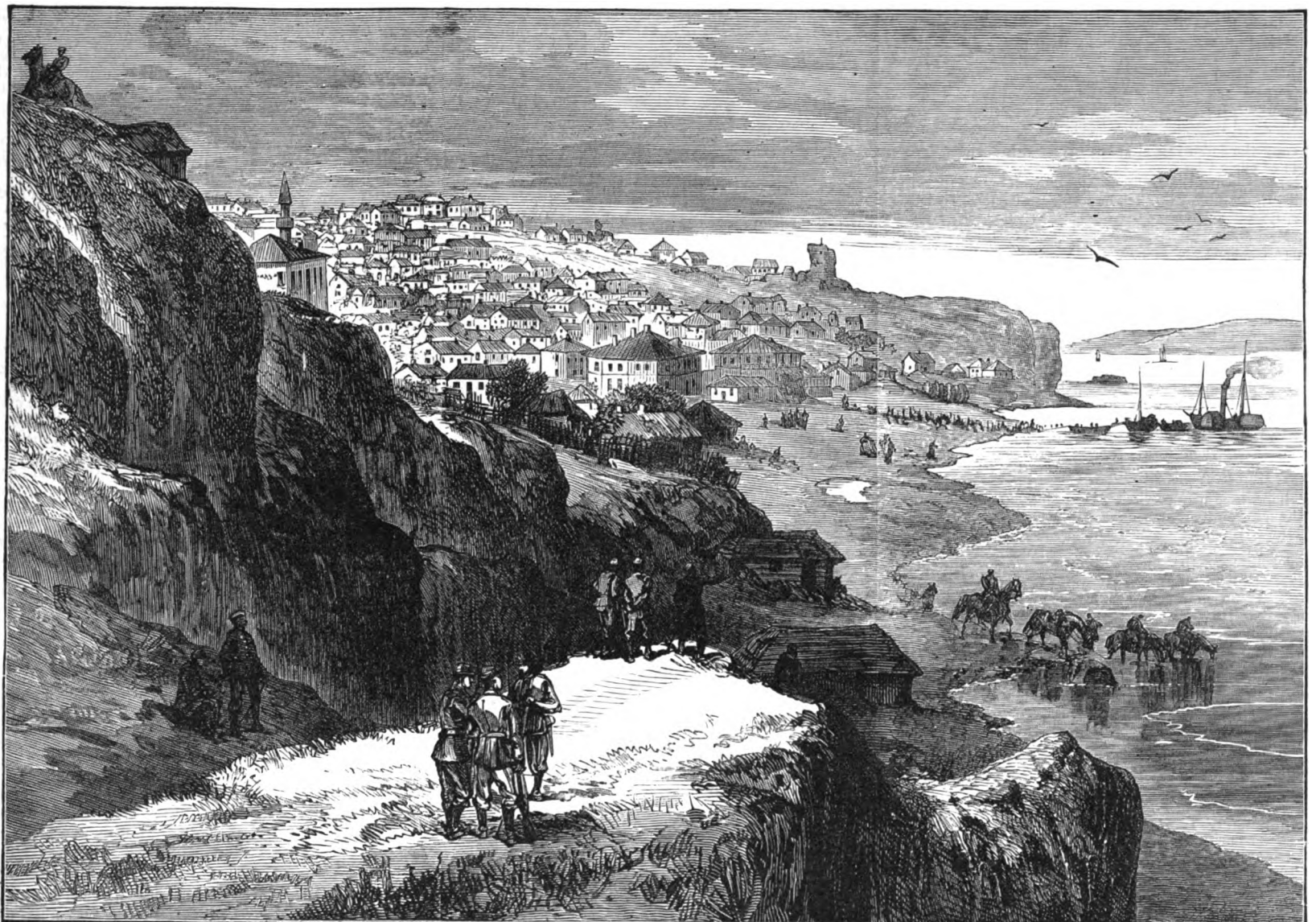
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SKETCHES OF THE WAR, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



FLIGHT FROM BUSTCHUK: AN OLD TURK AND HIS HAREM WAITING FOR THE TRAIN.



HIRSOVA, ON THE DANUBE.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Gustave Doré has come and gone—has received our welcome and bidden us farewell in his usual "lightning express" way. He was at Lady Holland's garden party on Saturday; and on Monday he visited Stoke Pogis to see the churchyard which, it is said, suggested to the poet Gray the composition of the *Elegy*, and, as was remarked by the anonymous but gifted author of the advertisement setting forth that Pope's villa was for sale, speaking of the grotto in which the poet is reputed to have written the "Universal Prayer," "it is probable that he may have done so." Gustave Doré intends, I am told, to illustrate the "Elegy in a Country Churchyard" on the same grandiose scale as that in which he has embellished Coleridge's "Ancient Mariner." Meanwhile, the Briarean painter is hard at work on his pictures for the Paris Exhibition of 1878; and his "leisure" is occupied by the completion of the wood drawings for a sumptuous edition of Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso," to be published next season by Messrs. Hachette. I have seen some of the drawings on the wood, and others which have been engraved, and they are really marvels of force and fancy.

Touching Gray's immortal poem, has it been noticed once, or twice, or five hundred times, or has it been pretty well forgotten, that the first stanza of the *Elegy* is as close a paraphrase, or rather as close an imitation, of the opening of the second canto of the "Inferno" as the exordium to the *Fairy Queen* is an imitation, or rather a translation, of the first four lines (and usually suppressed as apocryphal) of the *Æneid*? *Ille ego qui quondam, &c.* Here is Gray:—

The curfew tolls the knell of parting day,
The lowing herd winds slowly o'er the lea,
The ploughman homeward plods his weary way,
And leaves the world to darkness and to me.

Here is Dante:—

Lo giorno se n'andava, e l'aer bruno
Toglieva gli animali che sono in terra
Dalle fatiche loro; ed io sol uno
M'apparecchiava a sostenere la guerra.

In the late Prebendary Ford's translation (a very admirable one), London, 1875—

The day was parting, and the dusky eve
Released the animals from toil and care;
When I forlorn, with no such sweet reprieve,
Was arming me, the double fight to bear.

It is curious that the commentators on the *Elegy*, overlooking (so far as I can gather from the commentators) the coincidence I have pointed out, have accused Gray of borrowing the first line from a passage in the "Purgatorio" beginning "Squilla di lontano."

The English language is in danger. On Tuesday, in the House of Lords, the Earl of Harrowby moved for copies of a warrant signed by the Master of the Rolls, March 8, 1856, for sending to the Stationery Office certain Admiralty records to be "pulped." In vain do I dig and delve in my dictionaries for the verb active "to pulp;" but I am helped in the endeavour to comprehend the mysterious announcement by reading in an American paper that the Treasury Department at Washington had invited tenders for the purchase of some hundreds of tons of pulp, the product of macerated greenbacks and other public securities which had been called in. Fancy wearing a penny paper collar which had once been a thousand-dollar bill or a ten-thousand dollar "Five-Twenty!" "To what base uses!" &c. Was Mr. Pigott, I wonder, expected to have a technical knowledge of "pulping" when he was appointed Comptroller of the Stationery Office?

To my mind, morally certain as I am that were I to offer myself for examination for the post of a tide-waiter I should be plucked, a great deal too much is required from candidates for public employment in the way of scholastic and technical knowledge. Postulants for commissions in the Line are asked to fit all the Scriptural characters mentioned in "Absalom and Achitophel" with their proper political personalities; while aspirants for the Civil Service are expected to give the precise etymology of every word in the prologue to the "Canterbury Tales." Ah! it was different in the good old times, the rare old times when a candidate for a berth in Somerset House, being asked by the Chief of the Department what were his qualifications, replied that he combined "the wildest humour with the most passionate invective." And he got the berth.

I copy the following, simply because it is curious, from that budget of curiosities, the "Private Correspondence of Thomas Raikes, Esq., with the Duke of Wellington and other distinguished Contemporaries." The letter is addressed by the Duke to Mr. Raikes, in Paris:—

My dear Sir,
I am afraid that Count Mastuscevic is mistaken, and that the Emperor will find his fleet relieved off Sebastopol. Where is Old England, with all her interests in the Levant and in Asia, in all this? Ever yours most faithfully,
WELLINGTON.

The question so pithily put forty-four years since by the victor of Waterloo is being reiterated, with somewhat embarrassing pertinacity, just now. The precise mistake made by Count Mastuscevic I cannot well make out; but he seems to have been a gentleman of very strong opinions, and a prophet to boot. I find him writing from Belvoir Castle to Raikes in 1832:—"Things look more and more gloomy in France. They are sure to have a blow up in a short time; and then they must cut their own throats: which will be a great blessing to Europe." A true philanthropist, Count Mastuscevic!

A handsome window in stained glass has just been put up in the church of East Bergholt as a memorial to John Constable, R.A., who was born in that parish, and did much of his admirable work on the banks of the "gently-flowing Stour." The artist loved "brimming" rivers and marshy pastures and plashing "back waters." "Gif me my omprerler, I am going to see Mr. Gonstable's bictures," old Henry Fuseli used to say when any new work appeared from the pencil of John Constable, the "rainiest" painter of his day. He was the Jupiter Pluvius of landscape art; and not Ruydael, not David Cox even, could put so much moisture in his clouds as Constable managed to infuse into his. Do you know his magnificent picture of Salisbury with the cathedral in the distance? Properly to appreciate its aqueous qualities you should be provided, not only with an umbrella, but likewise with a waterproof and goloshes.

Mem: I notice that the comic *feuilletonistes* of the Paris press have adopted a (to me) new term for an umbrella. They call it a "Robinson." The expression puzzled me at first; but ultimately I cried "Eureka," remembering Robinson Crusoe and his goatskin parasol.

The "Custom of Dunmow" has been duly celebrated this year, under the patronage of the veteran novelist to whom the modern revival of this ancient "whimsy" is really due. Twenty-two years have passed away since Mr. William Harrison Ainsworth sat as judge in a "fitch-of-bacon" case in the Town-hall of Dunmow; Mr. Robert Bell being counsel for the claimants, and Mr. Dudley Costello acting as *Avvocato del*

Diavolo, and conducting the examination in opposition. The claimants were the lively Chevalier de Chatelain, the translator into French of the "Merchant of Venice," and his wife—the lady being a countrywoman of our own. Another pair of candidates appeared in the person of a Mr. and Mrs. Barlow, of Chipping Ongar. The mixed jury of maidens and bachelors (what should they know of connubial felicity or the reverse?) having arrived at a verdict "in accordance with the evidence," the fitch was awarded; the happy quartet were duly carried in triumph, and there were very "high jinks" indeed in the Windmill Field, in the presence of some seven thousand spectators.

At the celebration of last week Mr. Saville, of Dunmow, was judge, and Mr. Harrison Ainsworth was only the tutelary genius of the solemnity. Robert Bell and Dudley Costello (was there ever such a prolific magazine-writer as D. C.?) are dead. There were but one couple of claimants to make oath and affirm, kneeling on the "sharp stones," that for three years their married lives had been marked by unbroken fidelity and affection. Then I read that the bacon was presented to them "amid the firing of cannon," and after that there was abundance of cheers and laughter, and brass bands—I have no doubt, of beer likewise, and all the rest of it. I am not much in love with the "Custom of Dunmow." Are you? In the French institution of the "Rosière" there is some sense; and the honours and rewards bestowed on "the best girl" of the village are a salutary incitement to good conduct, and help the fortunate maiden to that dowry which, be it ever so small, every French Beatrix must have ere she can hope to secure a Benedict. I fail to perceive similar usefulness in the gammon of bacon prize; and altogether the "custom," of which neither the local gentry nor the clergy approve, would be more honoured in the breach than in the observance thereof. The monks of Dunmow Priory, who, it is said, devised these silly saturnalia some time in the eleventh century, were doubtless the drollest of wags; but there are many mediæval jokes which have come to possess a very "ancient and fish-like smell," and will not bear resuscitation. G. A. S.

CIVIL LIST PENSIONS.

The following is a list of pensions, making a total of £1200, granted during the year ended June 20, 1877, and charged upon the Civil List:—

Mrs. Mary Clifton Smith, in recognition of the services rendered to the cause of science and archaeology by her husband, the late Mr. George Smith, and in consideration of his discoveries in Mesopotamia, £150.

Mrs. Anastasia Lane, in recognition of the literary services of her husband, the late Mr. Edward William Lane, the eminent Oriental scholar, £100.

Mr. Thomas Edward, a Scottish naturalist, £50.

Mrs. Frances Mary Noble, in recognition of the services rendered to art by her husband, the late Mr. Matthew Noble, sculptor, £150.

Mr. Thomas Wilmshurst, in consideration of his services to art in connection with enamel painting and staining upon glass, £100.

Miss Mary Ann De Foe, Miss Jane Amelia De Foe, and Miss Sarah Frances De Foe, the lineal descendants of the author of "Robinson Crusoe," £75 each.

Miss Selina Henrietta Burgoyne, in addition to the pension of £75 a year granted in consideration of the distinguished military services of her late father, Field Marshal Sir John Burgoyne, £75.

Miss Mary Ann Parris, in recognition of the services rendered to art by her father, the late Mr. Edmund Thomas Parris, £100.

Mrs. Jemima Charlotte Bleek, in recognition of the literary services and labours of her husband, Dr. Bleek, late Keeper of the Grey Library at Cape Town, a distinguished linguist and African scholar, £100.

Miss Martha Charters Somerville, the daughter and biographer of Mary Somerville, in addition to the pension of £50 granted to her by warrant, dated Feb. 4, 1873, £50.

Mrs. Frances Sophia Rumsey, in consideration of the long and able services rendered to sanitary science by her late husband, Dr. Henry Wyldbore Rumsey, F.R.S., £100.

Lord Ronald Leveson-Gower has accepted the office of president of the Art Department of the Social Science Congress for the ensuing year, to be held at Aberdeen.

Much approbation was expressed on Saturday by the managers of the Metropolitan Asylum District who visited the Asylum for Imbecile Persons at Caterham.

Judgment was delivered in the Wreck Commissioner's Court on Saturday, after an inquiry extending over several weeks, upon the loss of the Great Queensland. The vessel, which was of 1793 tons burden, having on board thirty-three passengers, a crew of thirty-six men, a general cargo, and between thirty-three and thirty-four tons of gunpowder and other explosives, left Gravesend for Melbourne on Aug. 5 last. She was spoken on the 12th of the same month, and was never afterwards heard of, but portions of her wreck came ashore on the south coast of England. Mr. Rothery, the Commissioner, in delivering judgment, reviewed at great length the nature and stowage of the ship's cargo, and came to the conclusion that the loss of the ship with all on board was in all probability due to the spontaneous combustion of two tons of patent gunpowder. He also held that there had been negligence on the part of the owners in the stowage of the explosives, in shipping which in the manner they had done they had infringed the Thames Conservancy by-laws. The Commissioner pronounced no opinion as to the liability incurred by the various parties concerned, and no costs were given.

The annual congress of the Royal Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland has already been fixed to be held at Hereford, and the arrangements of proposed excursions have been made. The Hereford meeting will be held under the presidency of the Bishop of Hereford, and among the local patrons are Lord Bateman, Lord Lieutenant of the county and High Sheriff, the Marquis of Hartington, Earl Powis, Earl Beauchamp, the Earl of Bradford, Earl Ducie, and all the local M.P.s. Sir W. Guise is the president of the section of Antiquities; Mr. Beresford Hope, M.P., of History; and Mr. Gambier Parry, of Architecture. On the afternoon of the opening day Sir Gilbert Scott will conduct the visitors round the cathedral, and give a historical description of the fabric. There will be excursions on every day of the Congress, with the exception of the opening day, to objects of archaeological and antiquarian interest in the surrounding district. These will include a considerable number of churches of antiquarian interest, including the minster at Leominster, and Ludlow church, Ludlow Castle, Kilpeck Castle, Ewyas Harold Castle, Goodrich Castle, Kentchester (Magna Castra), with a Roman road crossing Offins Dyke near, and Credenhill Camp will be visited, and it is proposed to wind up the meeting by devoting a day to an excursion to Tewkesbury to examine Tewkesbury Abbey, now in course of restoration.

ANTIQUARIAN DISCOVERY IN DENMARK.

The Copenhagen correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, writing on the 20th inst., says:—A most interesting discovery of antiquarian remains has just been made close to the town of Storeheddinge, in Zealand. About nine feet below the surface of the earth a tumulus was discovered, surrounded, as usual, with fifteen large stones raised on end and covered with other large stones, which when removed disclosed the interior of the tomb, which was about sixteen feet long and three feet wide. On the bottom was laid a broad piece of oaken plank, on which were found the remains of a woman, evidently buried in her clothes, the face turned towards the east, the left arm crossed over the chest, and the right arm stretched out by the side of the body. A large number of vessels of various kinds were placed round the head, the most remarkable being a cup of blue glass, surrounded by a richly-chased silver rim, representing the leaves of the vine, having an inscription in Greek characters which, translated, means "Farewell." Next may be mentioned another cup of red-coloured glass and a large vase of green glass, besides many pieces of other cups which had been crushed by one of the stones having fallen in. In the blue cup the ribs, and in the red cup other bones of different kinds of fishes were discovered. To the right of the head lay a gold coin which had evidently been used as an earring, dating from the reign of the Roman Emperor Probus, whose short reign lasted from about the year 276 to 282. The tomb consequently cannot date further back than from A.D. 276. A large and beautifully-embossed ring of gold inclosed the neck, and close to the right shoulder lay a thick golden pin, probably used to hold the upper garment together. On two fingers of the right hand were two massive rings of gold, the one spiral-formed, the other plain; while close to the waist one large and several smaller buckles of silver were discovered. A collection of bones of various animals lay close to the feet of the body, as well as a wooden basin ornamented with bronze handles, containing forty-two dice turned from bone, and apparently used for play. In a large Roman basin of bronze, which stood at the extreme end of the tomb, the bones of a small pig were found, other bones of the same animal being discovered in the surrounding earth, as well as the remains of human beings, possibly bones of slaves who had been sacrificed at the funeral. The discovery is here looked upon as being of the very highest antiquarian importance, it being, for instance, the first time that any object bearing a Greek inscription has been found in Scandinavia; while it adds another proof of the relations which so early existed between the North and the South, which were mostly carried on through the present Russian provinces, and which finally, in the eighth or ninth century, culminated in the creation of a special body-guard of the Emperor in Constantinople, consisting of the so-called "Varangians"—an institution which lasted nearly until the final overthrow of the Byzantine Empire by the Turks. The Government is going to institute further researches round the tomb, as many signs seem to indicate that this place in olden times has been a kind of regul burial-place.

ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN AUGUST.

(From the "Illustrated London Almanack.")

There is a Partial Eclipse of the Sun on the 9th, but it is invisible from Europe. It begins at 4h. 12m. a.m., Greenwich mean time, in north latitude 72 deg. 50 min. and west longitude 37 deg. 50 min. At the greatest phase of the eclipse nearly two thirds of the Sun's diameter will be obscured—viz., at 5h. 30m. a.m., Greenwich time—in north latitude 62 deg. 31 min., and west longitude 138 deg. 20 min. The eclipse ends at 6h. 48m. a.m., Greenwich time, in north latitude 35 deg. 48 min., and west longitude 179 deg.

A Total Eclipse of the Moon, visible from England, takes place on the 23rd, in the early night hours. The Moon rises at 7h. 1m. p.m., the eclipse begins at 9h. 14m. p.m., the beginning of the total eclipse is at 10h. 19m., the middle of the eclipse is at 11h. 11m. p.m.; the end of the total eclipse is at 3m. after midnight; and the Moon is due south at 24m. after midnight, and the end of the eclipse is in the morning of the 24th, at 9m. after 1h. a.m. At the time of the middle of the eclipse the Moon is in the zenith of a place whose south latitude is 11 deg. 19 min., and whose longitude is 12 deg. 45 min. east of Greenwich.

The Moon is near Mercury and Venus on the evening of the 10th, near Jupiter during the evenings of the 17th and 18th, and near Saturn and Mars during the night of the 25th. Her phases or times of change are:—

Last Quarter on the 2nd at 21 minutes after 10h in the morning.	
New Moon " 9th " 17 " 5 " morning.	
First Quarter " 15th " 28 " 10 " afternoon.	
Full Moon " 23rd " 11 " 11 " afternoon.	
Last Quarter " 31st " 15 " 9 " afternoon.	

She is nearest the Earth on the morning of the 9th, and furthest from it on the morning of the 23rd.

Mercury is an evening star, setting on the 4th at 8h. 23m. p.m., on the 9th at 8h. 10m. p.m., on the 14th at 8h. 7m. p.m., on the 19th at 7h. 54m. p.m., on the 24th at 7h. 40m. p.m., and on the 29th at 7h. 25m. p.m.; being 42m., 44m., 44m., 41m., 37m., and 32m. respectively after sunset on these evenings. He is near the Moon on the 10th, in his descending node on the 16th, in aphelion on the 26th, and at his greatest (eastern) elongation 27 deg. 5 min. on the last day.

Venus is an evening star, setting on the 9th at 8h. 30m. p.m., or 58m. after sunset; on the 19th at 8h. 10m. p.m., or 57m. after sunset; and on the 29th at 7h. 48m. p.m., or 55m. after the Sun. She is near the Moon on the 10th. She is due south on the 1st at 1h. 40m. p.m., on the 15th at 1h. 48m. p.m., and on the last day at 1h. 55m. p.m.

Mars rises on the 8th at 9h. 5m. p.m., or 1h. 31m. after sunset, which interval decreases to 1h. 11m. by the 18th, and to 50m. by the 28th, the planet rising on these last two named days at 8h. 20m. p.m. and 7h. 45m. p.m. He is stationary among the stars on the 7th, in perihelion on the 21st, near the Moon on the 25th, and near Saturn on the 26th. He is due south on the 1st at 2h. 48m. a.m., on the 15th at 1h. 53m. a.m., and on the last day at 0h. 38m. a.m.

Jupiter is an evening star from the 11th. He sets on the 1st at 0h. 52m. a.m., on the 10th at 0h. 15m. a.m., on the 19th at 1h. 35m. p.m., and on the 29th at 10h. 50m. p.m. He is near the Moon on the 18th, and stationary among the stars on the 20th. He is due south at 8h. 53m. p.m. on the 1st, at 7h. 56m. p.m. on the 15th, and at 6h. 54m. p.m. on the last day.

Saturn rises on the 8th at 8h. 42m. p.m., or 1h. 10m. after sunset; on the 18th at 8h. 2m. p.m., or 49m. after sunset; on the 28th at 7h. 21m. p.m., or 28m. after sunset. He is near the Moon on the 25th. He is due south on the 1st at 2h. 46m. a.m., on the 15th at 1h. 48m. a.m., and on the last day at 0h. 41m. a.m.

The Walker Art-Gallery, the magnificent gift of the present Mayor of Liverpool to the Corporation of the town, will be opened by the Earl of Derby on Sept. 6 next. The noble Earl has also accepted an invitation to a civic banquet at Liverpool Townhall on the evening of the same day.



SKETCH PLAN OF THE ROUTES OF THE RUSSIAN FORCES IN TURKEY.

THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE IN BULGARIA.

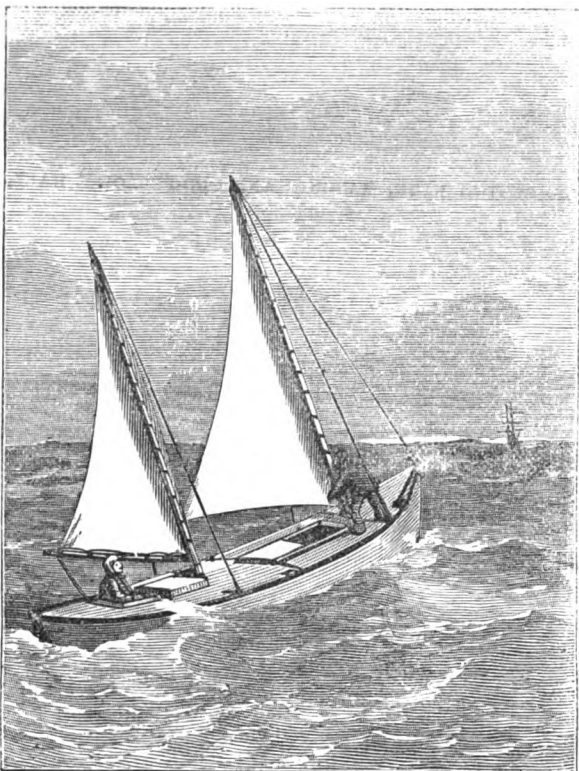
With reference to our Map of the routes which have been taken by the different Russian army corps for their advance through Bulgaria from the Danube to the Balkans, and over the Balkans into the plains of Roumelia, we would direct attention to the figures introduced at intervals along the lines of march. These denote in some instances which of the several army corps or divisions of the army, to be respectively distinguished by their proper numbers, have proceeded by each particular route through Wallachia and Moldavia; but their actual positions on the 26th inst., when the central division, to which belong the head-quarters of the Grand Duke Nicholas, crossed the Danube at Simnitsa, will be found more conspicuously marked. It will be observed that while the fourteenth army corps, forming the right wing of the entire military array, having crossed the Danube at Braila or Galatz, has moved southward in the Dobrukscha to Medjidieh and Kustendje, the twelfth and thirteenth army corps, with other forces, under the immediate direction of the Commander-in-Chief, has advanced from Sistova up the course of the Jantra to Tirnova, which was reached on the 6th inst.; and from which the vanguard of the eighth army corps has been thrown forward over the Balkan mountain range, by the Hainkoi and Shipka passes, descending on the Roumelian side into the Valley of the Tunja. It is now at Kazanlik and Eski Zagra, almost close upon the branch railway from Yamboly to Adrianople. The ninth army corps, in the mean time, has captured the fortress of Nikopol or Nicopolis, where a third bridge over the Danube will now be available, but it seems to have met with some resistance in advancing southward to Plevna. It is understood that two Russian army corps are to be occupied with the siege of Rustchuk, while those which have entered through the Dobrukscha will be employed in the siege of Silistria; and these Danubian fortresses will, altogether, engage the services of nearly 100,000 men, or more than half the Russian army in the field. The remaining portion of the Russian forces, which must now undertake the task as well of securing their positions and communications in Middle Bulgaria, as of gaining all the passes of the Balkans, and achieving the conquest of Roumelia to Adrianople, is not at all too strong for the purpose. Its left flank is constantly exposed to an attack from the Turkish army now sheltering itself behind the impregnable fortress of Shumla, which has ready communications with Varna, and thereby with the whole Turkish Empire by sea. At the same time there is a separate Turkish force, under Osman Pasha, hovering on the Russian right flank at Plevna, and capable of inflicting serious blows. The strategic position, therefore, of the Russian army in Bulgaria does not seem to be the most favourable. We will here reprint an extract from the late Sir John Burgoyne's commentary upon this subject, quoted by Colonel Evelyn Wood, Assistant-Quartermaster-General, in his lecture to the officers at Aldershot, just before the outbreak of the present war.

Sir John Burgoyne, writing in the spring of 1854, when, as he thought, the Turks would endeavour to hold in force the line of the Danube, which becomes more easy to pass as the summer draws on, remarked as follows:—

"To whatever extent they (the Russians) may threaten the two flanks or make partial attacks there, or whatever line they may determine to take for their subsequent advance, the real point where they will make their great effort to cross the Danube with their main forces may be expected to be in or about the centre. By this means the whole of the defensive line of the river will be cut in two, and, the Russians once

firmly established on the right bank, the Turks must necessarily retire to Shumla and the Balkan; and it is to be hoped this will be effected before the detached corps on the flanks shall be too much compromised. A river of the extent of this portion of the Danube—that is, some hundreds of miles—forms no feature of defence to a country; it presents merely an obstacle which some portable bridges in a few hours obliterate. If there were any strong fortresses on the line of the enemy's route, they should be well garrisoned, and would be more particularly harassing to an invader if there were attached to them an equally strong *tête-de-pont*, so as to secure access to both banks. The best chance of defence on this part of the frontier would be by retaining a very slight hold on the river (except where there might be good fortresses), and by concentrating the army in the rear, ready to fall upon the first advance across it should circumstances afford a favourable opportunity, which is hardly to be expected.

"The first real defence, then, that it would appear could be prudently made would be on the Balkan passes; each of these, it is said, prevents very strong features that might, no doubt, be much improved by intrenchments and engineering



THE BOAT NEW BEDFORD, WHICH HAS CROSSED THE ATLANTIC.

work of different kinds. It is probable that the line of real attack on the Balkan would be more clearly indicated, or more easily ascertained, than that on the Danube, and against it the means and forces would naturally then be augmented. Still, a leading arrangement for defence would be good reserves in the rear, to support whatever part would be found to require it."

The Turks should, therefore, concentrate their army south of the Balkans, and, having retarded the advance of the Russians on the plain north of the mountains as much as possible, without incurring serious loss, should hold the passes at least long enough to enable the main body to concentrate on the real Russian advance. The Russians will naturally attempt to combine their forces for a simultaneous attack on the Turks, who should endeavour, from a central position, to retard one column as it emerges from the mountains, while they throw the bulk of their army on to the others. To a capable commander, with a mobile army, such a position, behind a difficult mountain chain, offers great advantages; but it remains to be seen whether the Turks will succeed in making use of it.

THE LITTLE BOAT THAT CROSSED THE ATLANTIC.

On Saturday evening, the little boat which had left America for England with only a man and a woman on board arrived at Penzance. We give an illustration of this wonderful little craft. She is called the *New Bedford*, after the town of New Bedford, Massachusetts, from which she hails. The *New Bedford* is a boat only twenty feet long, and her burden capacity is a little over a ton and a half. She carries two masts, one anchor, and a drogue. She is built of cedar, and is rigged as what is known as "a leg-of-mutton rigged schooner." The name of the owner is Captain Thomas Craps, aged thirty-five, who, with his wife, has bravely crossed the Atlantic in such a tiny craft. The voyage was commenced on May 28, when the vessel left New Bedford, but from stress of weather she had to put into Chatham, Massachusetts, where she stayed until June 2. Then the sails were again hoisted, and the little vessel left on her perilous voyage, with a fair wind. All went well for three days, the wind being S.W., and the sea calm. The wind then changed to south-east, and it came on foggy for four days, and continued often foggy up to the time when they reached the Grand Banks, seventeen days out. The drogue which they had brought with them was found to be of little use, as it was too light. Whilst off the Banks they saw a keg floating, which luckily they were able to secure. Captain Craps knocked off the iron hoops, and with some canvas made a new drogue, which answered admirably. It was the more needed, since at one part of the voyage they were obliged to lie to nearly three days in a gale of wind. After leaving the Banks, where they lay to in a gale fifteen hours, the weather improved, and they sailed on till June 21, when another gale was encountered. While lying to, the *New Bedford* spoke the steamer *Batavia*, from which assistance was offered. An offer was made to take them on board, which was bravely declined. After this incident they encountered a succession of gales. During the voyage, which took forty-nine days, the rudder broke, but happily there was a spare oar on board, which was used until the first could be repaired. The sea was running very high; and during all this time, even when lying down to rest, they had to lie on wet clothes—everything being wet on board. On one occasion the captain was seventy hours steering without relief, the weather being frightful; another time he was eighteen hours continuously attending to the drogue. Captain Craps says he could not have stood another fifteen days; indeed, he had not slept for seventy hours when he landed. His average of sleep whilst coming across was under four hours a day. Among the extraordinary things connected with this voyage is that it had to be run by dead reckoning, as the *New Bedford* carried no chronometer. Only on two occasions could they get their longitude. When speaking the two vessels, Captain Craps had intended to make for Falmouth; but the wind was against it. Captain and Mrs. Craps seem wonderfully well after the hardships they have undergone.

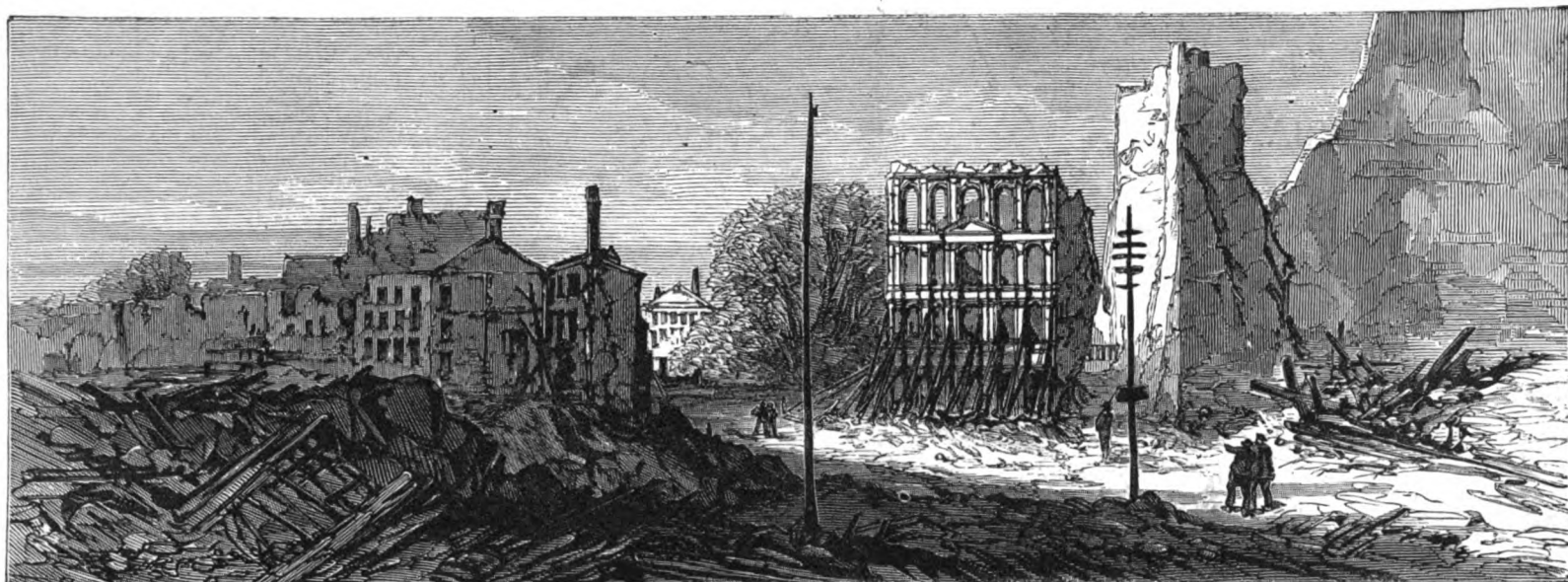
The Select Committee which has been inquiring into the constitution, duties, and working of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade recommends that it should be transferred from the Board of Works to the Commissioner of Police for the Metropolis, with authority to act within the city of London when occasion requires.

The annual meeting of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers opened on Tuesday at Bristol. There was a large attendance. Mr. T. Hawkesley, C.E., in his opening address, said it was the duty of the Government to adopt such timely measures as would secure to us the paths of the ocean for our food inwards and our manufactures outwards. He deprecated the building of enormous and unwieldy floating castles, and advocated the construction of a fleet of swift, light, well-engined ships, equally capable of sailing or steaming. He thought the extreme action of some of the working classes the cause of England's trades going abroad. There was a conversation in the evening.

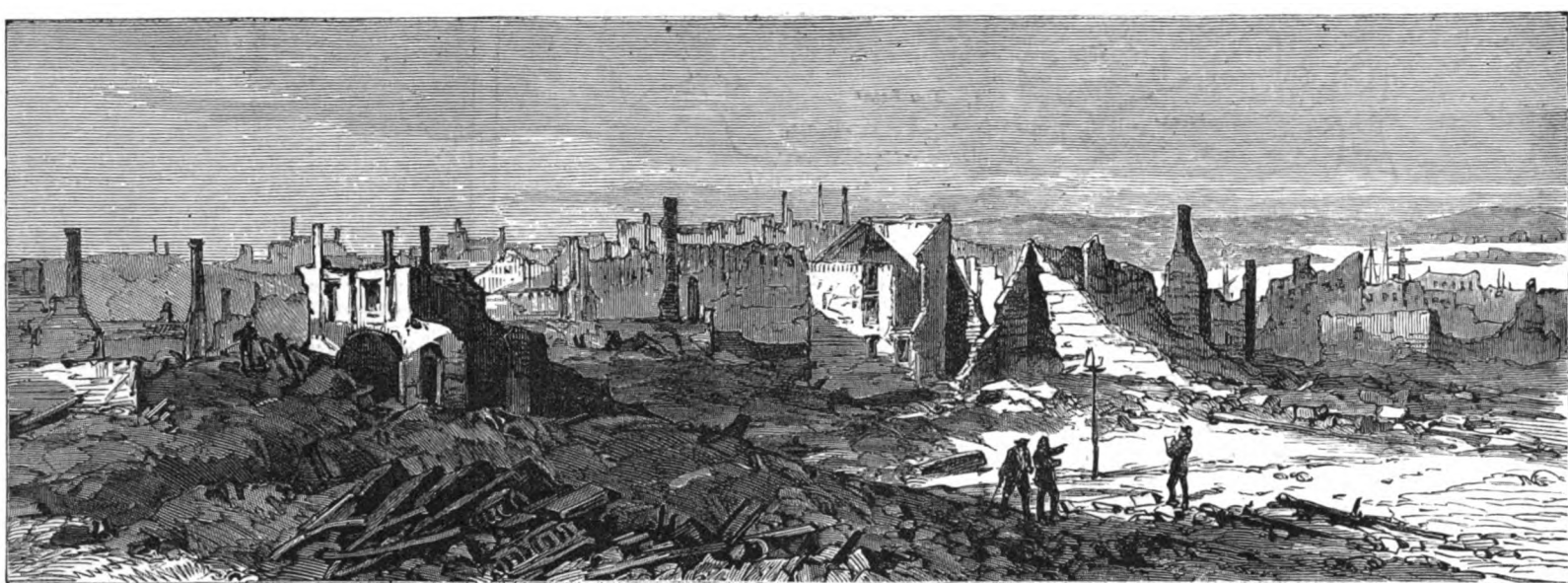
THE FIRE AT ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK.

The destruction by fire on the 20th ult. of the best part of the town of St. John, the capital of New Brunswick, has been, during several weeks past, a theme of regretful comment. A view of the city and harbour appeared in our Journal three weeks ago. We have received from a colonial correspondent, Mr. Forshaw Day, of Halifax, sketches of the ruins in Market-square and King-street, and those of the Victoria Hotel and several public buildings. The detailed accounts of this conflagration have borne out the first estimate of the magnitude of the disaster. The public buildings destroyed are more than five and twenty, including the Post Office, the City Building, the Custom House, and four banks. Hardly any of the business premises have been saved. The offices, plant, and stock of six newspapers have been swept away. Private houses have not suffered to so large an extent as public buildings; but it is calculated that nearly half the ordinary dwellings have been burnt down, and half the population of the town has been rendered homeless. The fire broke out at half-past two in the afternoon of that Wednesday, and raged uninterruptedly throughout that afternoon and night, and was not finally mastered till the evening of Thursday. We read exciting accounts of the rapidity with which the flames spread; how, sweeping from street to street, they fastened on one of the wharves, which they enveloped in a few moments; then caught the masts of ship after ship lying alongside, till they formed a bridge of fire over an arm of the water; how they sped along rows of wooden houses and overthrew them "as if felled by a hurricane;" how the sparks lodged in the steeples of the churches, which burnt downwards from the top without possibility of aid; how the fire occasionally caught the two sides of a street simultaneously, and then a fearful race was run between the competing flames, until both sides

THE FIRE AT ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK.



RUINS OF MARKET-SQUARE.



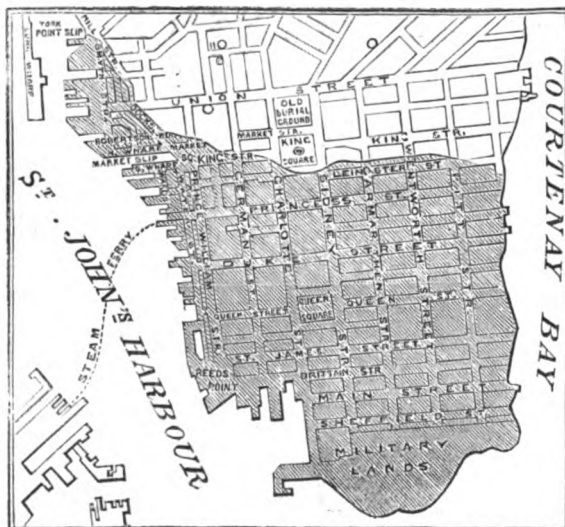
RUINS IN KING-STREET.



VICTORIA HOTEL, OLD SCOTCH KIRK, MASONIC AND ODD-FELLOWS' HALL, AND GRAMMAR-SCHOOL.

of the street were destroyed. And we can imagine how, as the flames spread, the frightened people poured in ever increasing numbers out into the streets; bedding, chairs, tables, and furniture of all kinds were dragged from the burning houses and piled in the squares and open spaces; merchants were past saving; bankers were endeavouring to rescue from the vaults and strong rooms of their doomed banks their boxes of specie and bundles of notes and bonds; while the saddest sight of all was found in the numbers of sick, aged, and infirm, who were hurried hither and thither by their anxious friends in the doubtful hope of finding a place of safety for them. It is difficult to imagine anything more terrible than the spectacle must have been during the night, with nearly half the population homeless and panic-stricken in the streets, and the fire still advancing and threatening to destroy the whole of the town. Happily, but few lives were lost; twenty seems to be the outside. But the loss of property was immense: it is estimated at 15,000,000 dols., of which hardly more than 5,000,000 dols. is covered by the various insurances. Many other cities of the Canadian Dominion, and of the United States, have raised large subscriptions for the relief of the destitute families. The London Mansion House Fund, for this benevolent object, amounts to £6250.

Our small Engraving is a plan of the southern parts of the city; and the portion destroyed by the fire is shown by a dark shading. The fire began at the north-west corner (upper left-hand corner of the Engraving) at York Point Slip, close to Mill-street. It spread over the wharves in that quarter, to the

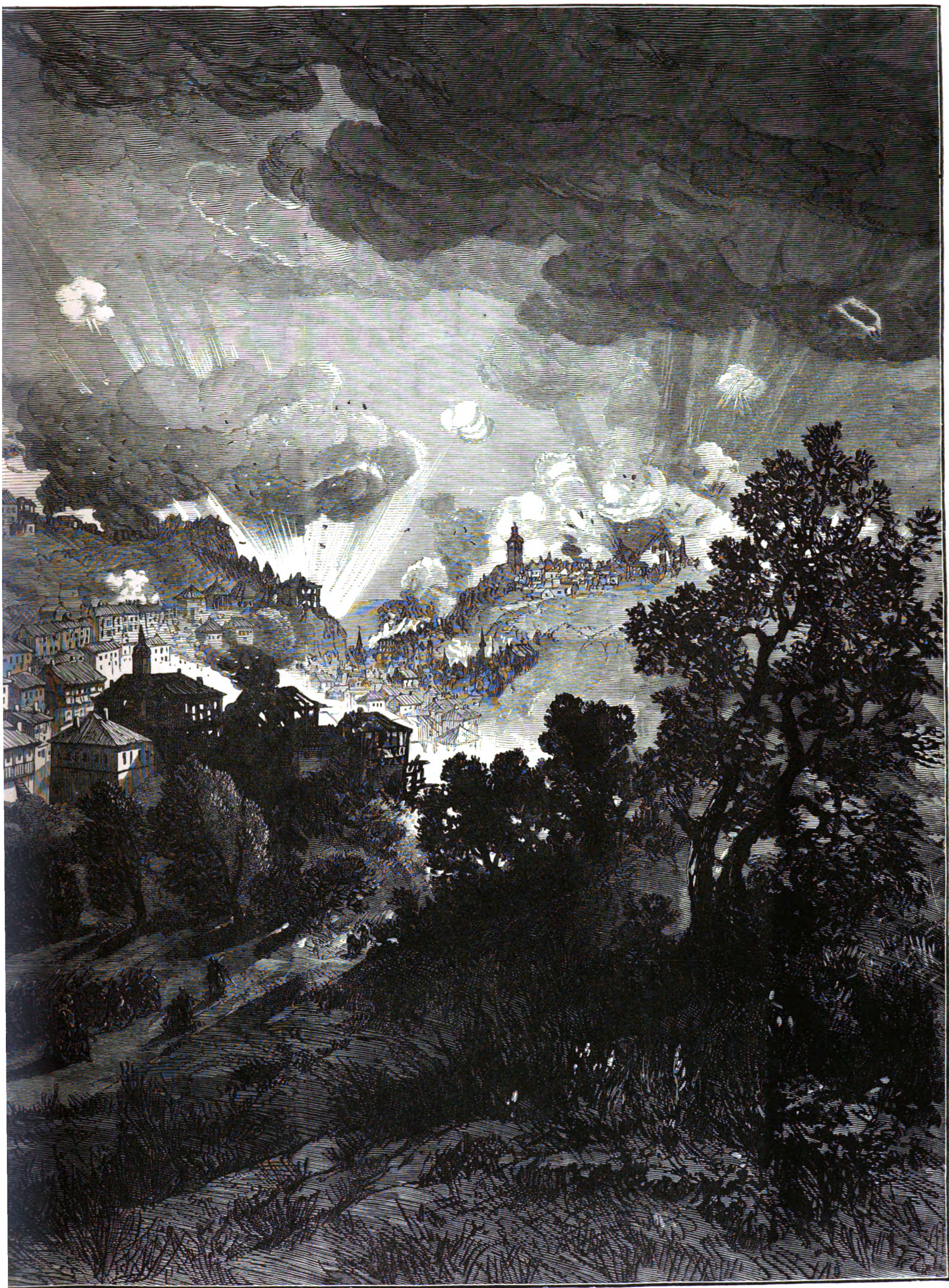


PLAN SHOWING PART DESTROYED BY THE FIRE.

Market Slip, where it consumed much shipping, and the masts of the vessels carried the fire across the water to buildings on the south side. Water-street, Market-square, King-street, and Prince William-street were thus attacked, and were presently filled with devouring flames. A violent west wind drove the conflagration quite across that part of the city. In traversing Duke-street, past the Victoria Hotel, and in sweeping over Germain-street and Charlotte-street, it destroyed a vast amount of property. The conflagration finally stopped on the shore of Courtenay Bay. The following are amongst the public buildings burnt:—Post Office, Bank of New Brunswick, City Building, Custom House, Maritime Bank Building, in which are this bank and that of Montreal and Nova Scotia, School Trustees' office; Bank of Nova Scotia, new building; Academy of Music, in which was the Knights of Pythias' Hall; Victoria Hotel, Oddfellows' Hall, No. 1 Engine House; Orange Hall, King-street; Temperance Hall, King-street East; Dramatic Lyceum, Victoria School House, Temple of Honour Hall, Barnes's Hotel, Royal Hotel, St. John Hotel, Acadia Hotel, New Brunswick House, Bay-View Hotel, International Hotel, Wiggins's Orphan Asylum, and the Deaf and Dumb Institution. The churches burnt are Trinity, St. Andrew's, Methodist, on Germain-street; Baptist church, Germain-street; Christian church, Duke-street; St. James's Church, Leinster-street; Baptist church, the Centenary church, St. Philip's, Carmarthen-street Mission Methodist church, Pitt-street Mission church, St. David's Church, Reformed Presbyterian church, and Sheffield-street Mission House.



THE BOMBARDMENT AND EVACUATION
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF THE SOLDIERS



ACUATION OF NICOPOLIS.
OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

ST. MARY ALDERMARY CHURCH.

This church, which during more than sixteen months has been closed for repairs and renovation, was reopened on Tuesday, the 17th inst. The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs were present, and a large body of the clergy. The sermon was preached by Bishop Claughton to a crowded congregation. The original building was erected by Sir Henry Keeble, grocer, and Lord Mayor, between 1510 and 1516. A large portion of the church was destroyed in the Great Fire of London. It was afterwards rebuilt by Sir Christopher Wren, being completed in 1682, at the expense of Henry Rogers. The general character of the building, as then restored, followed that of the former structure. At the recent union of the benefices of St. Antholin and St. John the Baptist, Walbrook, with those of St. Mary Aldermary and St. Thomas the Apostle, it was determined thoroughly to renovate the church, and to render it a more fitting place of Divine worship. Funds were obtained for this purpose, partly from the sale of St. Antholin's church and tower, and partly from the united parishes of St. Mary Aldermary and St. Thomas the Apostle. Extensive and various works have been executed in this church. They include a general repair of the external stonework, the reopening of the windows in the north aisle, which had been blocked up after the Fire of London, the removal of the gallery and old internal fittings, the erection of a new oak glazed screen across the church at the west end, and of a stone reredos, the gift of the senior churchwarden of St. Antholin; the repaving of the church with tiles, with marble steps to the chancel; and the reglazing of the windows, principally with painted glass, which was presented by City Companies, by Mr. Joseph, acting churchwarden of St. Antholin, and by other donors. The refixing of the monuments from the church of St. Antholin in the ground story of the tower, is also to be noticed. The whole of the works have been carried out from the designs and under the superintendence of the architect, Mr. Charles Innes, of Queen-street, City. Mr. Charles Fish, of Pimlico, was the contractor for the general work.



THE CHURCH OF ST. MARY ALDERMARY, QUEEN VICTORIA-STREET, LATELY RESTORED.

THE LATE MR. J. C. MARSHMAN.

This gentleman, whose great learning and his zealous labours for the benefit of the native population of India during half a century have often been acknowledged, died some days ago at his residence in London, nearly eighty-three years of age.

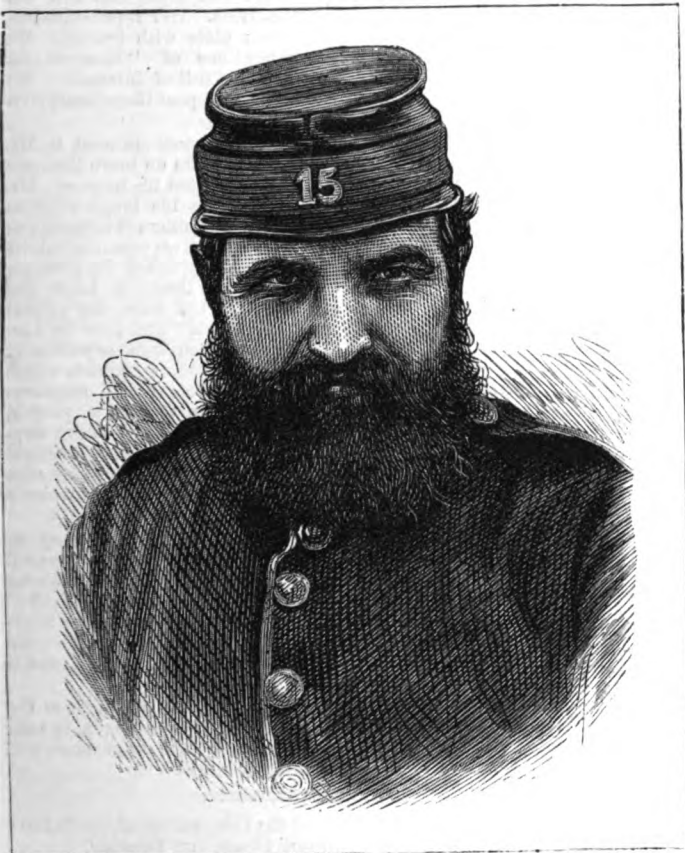
Mr. John Clark Marshman was the son of Dr. Marshman, a well-known Baptist Missionary at Serampore, in Bengal. He was educated there, and was very early introduced to the business management of religious missionary agencies in India; but soon turned his attention to secular works of social improvement in that country, and became an active journalist. He established the first newspaper in the Bengalee language, and the *Friend of India*, which was the first English weekly paper in India. He compiled a history of Bengal, and at a later period wrote the history of British India. He was also the author of a series of useful law-books for the Indian public. He held, during ten years, the laborious post of official translator, but spent the whole of its salary, with £30,000 of his private fortune, or the profits of his literary and business undertakings, in building and maintaining a College for the higher education of the natives. In 1852 he came home to live in England, but continued his researches, and produced several historical and biographical works of standard value. He was a candidate for a seat in Parliament at several elections, but did not succeed in that object. The affairs of the East India Railway Company still afforded him useful occupation. The order of the Star of India was conferred upon Mr. Marshman by Lord Lawrence as a recognition of his service to our Eastern Empire.

Norfolk. It may be as well here to recapitulate other successes. The Elcho Challenge Shield, competed for by the representative teams of England, Scotland, and Ireland, was carried off by the eight Irishmen. The Englishmen won a National Challenge Trophy, for shooting at shorter ranges. In the match between members of the two Houses

THE WIMBLEDON RIFLE MEETING.

We give the portrait of the winner of the Queen's Prize, as stated in our last week's account of the National Rifle Association at Wimbledon. The prize is £250, with the gold medal of the Association. The winner this year is Private G. Jamieson, of the 15th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers, who registered the score of 70 points, four less than secured the prize of 1876. Mr. Jamieson had not before distinguished himself by extraordinary work in either of the other matches in which he competed; and this victory was only achieved after a severe struggle with another Scotch marksman who had been making notable shooting at Wimbledon. The little fishing village of Portgordon, on the coast of Banffshire, and on the estate of the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, is the birthplace of Mr. Jamieson, and though he is a member of an English corps, his success may be considered as a triumph for Scotland; indeed, it was looked upon in that light by both the Scotch and English riflemen, who equally cheered him on his success. Mr. Jamieson, we read in a Scotch paper, joined a rifle corps as far back as 1861, the company whose uniform he first donned being the Fochabers, or 5th Elgin corps. Some time in the year 1862 he left his native village, and proceeded to Liverpool, where he has since been carrying on the work of a wright and cabinet-maker. He is to appearance a man of between forty and fifty, is thick set, and of a medium size, and speaks the Banffshire dialect. The portrait is from a photograph by Messrs. Byrne and Co., of Richmond. The champion marksman of this year went home to Liverpool on Monday, and was greeted by his comrades of the 15th Lancashire, and by a crowd of the townsfolk, with a great demonstration of popular favour.

The silver medal, with £60, for best shooting in the first stage of the competition for the Queen's Prize, was won by Corporal Betts, of the 1st



GEORGE JAMIESON, 15TH L.R.V.,
WINNER OF THE QUEEN'S PRIZE AT WIMBLEDON.



THE LATE MR. J. C. MARSHMAN,
FOUNDER OF THE "FRIEND OF INDIA."

of Parliament, for the Vizianagram Cup, the Lords were the victors. The Ashburton Shield, for the youth of the different public schools, was won by the eight of Cheltenham School. The Spencer Cup was awarded to Lamb, of the same school. The St. George's Vase and Dragon Cup were won by Mr. C. H. Hop, of the 8th Ayrshire. Sir Henry Hallford won the Whitworth prize. The Warwickshire Yeomanry obtained the Loyd-Lindsay prize for Mounted Riflemen; the Belgian Challenge Cup was taken by the first Notts' Rifles (Robin Hood's). The Duke of Cambridge's prize was won by Mr. Humphry, of the Cambridge University Corps. A sailor of H.M.S. Excellent, named Hampton, won the Army and Navy Challenge Cup, besides a prize for himself. Sergeant W. Paton, of the 1st Lanarkshire Corps, won the new challenge shield presented by the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association. This is a magnificent silver-gilt shield, wrought in high relief with the battles of Cæsar, the subject being the "Triumph of Rome." In the centre is a female figure emblematic of Canada; round the shield, let into the border, are medallions enamelled with gold, bearing the arms of the seven provinces of Canada. It has been presented by the Canadian volunteers to be annually shot for by the British volunteers, and was designed and manufactured by Messrs. Elkington and Co. We mentioned last week that Sergeant Paton had made the highest aggregate score in shooting for the first stage of the Queen's Prize and other competitions.

The proceedings on Wimbledon-common were closed on Saturday by the presentation of the prizes, without any review of volunteer troops. A guard of honour of the London Scottish was drawn up at the dais, where the prizes were handed to the successful competitors by the Duke of Cambridge. As Commander-in-Chief of the British Army, and as president of the National Rifle Association, the presence of his Royal Highness on this occasion was peculiarly appropriate, and the welcome he received from those present was unusually cordial. At the appointed hour, five o'clock, the presentation at once commenced without any preliminary ceremonies; and each winner as his name was called by Captain Mildmay, the secretary, stepped up to the dais to receive his prize. Those who had displayed any exceptional skill, or whose prizes were of particular importance, received a few words of compliment from his Royal Highness, and the usual hearty recognition from the crowd. An important feature in the proceedings was the presence of the Lord Chancellor, who in person, accompanied by Lord Wharmcliffe and Lord Waldegrave, appeared to receive the handsome silver flagons, which are now the reward of victory in the Lords and Commons' match, and which till next year will be held by the Lord Chancellor on behalf of the Upper House. At the conclusion of the ceremony his Royal Highness inspected the guard of honour, and then left the ground.

The 40th Middlesex, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Howard Vincent, were officially inspected last Saturday evening by Colonel Riche, in Gray's Inn-square.

The Secretary of State for War having sanctioned the attendance of several thousands of Volunteers from different parts of the kingdom at the Camp of Exercise now formed at Aldershot, it has been decided that the troops shall begin to arrive to-day (Saturday), the stay in camp being restricted to not less than eight or more than sixteen days. As has been customary now for some years, the provisional battalion instructed by the War Office to the command of Colonel Du Plat Taylor, Post Office Rifles, will be the first to put in an appearance, and it will be composed principally of his own corps, the 26th Middlesex (Customs and Docks) Rifles, the 21st Middlesex (Civil Service) Rifles, and a company of Lord Ranelagh's regiment, the South Middlesex, under the command of Captain Morse. This battalion will remain at Aldershot till Saturday, Aug. 4, on which day Colonel Vickers's (2nd London Rifles) provisional battalion, composed of detachments of his own and several other regiments, will arrive, and remain for eight days. Among the other metropolitan regiments sending detachments this year are the London Rifle Brigade, 39th Middlesex (Finsbury) Rifles, 40th Middlesex (Central London Rifle Rangers), 46th Middlesex (London and Westminster) Rifles, the Tower Hamlets Rifle Brigade, 10th Surrey (Bermondsey), &c. The Government defrays all the expenses of the volunteers while in camp, and, besides also paying the travelling expenses to and from it, makes an allowance to the regiment of ten shillings per man, independent of the grant for efficiency.

In April next year an examination of candidates for the Civil Service of India will be held in London. The examination will take place only in the following branches of knowledge:—English composition, 500 marks; history of England, including that of the laws and constitution, 500; English language and literature, 500; language, literature, and history of Greece, 750; Rome, 750; France, 375; Germany, 375; Italy, 375; mathematics (pure and mixed), 1250; natural science, that is (1) chemistry, including heat, (2) electricity and magnetism, (3) geology and mineralogy, (4) zoology, (5) botany, 1000—the total (1000) marks may be obtained by adequate proficiency in any two or more of the five branches of science included under this head—moral science, that is, logic, mental and moral philosophy, 500; Sanskrit language and literature, 500; Arabic language and literature, 500. Candidates are at liberty to name, before Feb. 1, 1878, any or all of these branches of knowledge. No subjects are obligatory.

A meeting was held at the Mansion House on Monday in furtherance of a building fund for the Metropolitan Free Hospital, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor. His Lordship opened the proceedings by moving the adoption of the report, from which it appeared that a special committee, acting in obedience to the views of the public meeting held in November last, had considered the question of a new site for the Metropolitan Free Hospital, the present building having been taken by a railway company, and has obtained a valuable property in Half Moon-street, Bishopsgate, upon which it is proposed to build a hospital containing not less than one hundred beds, together with large accommodation for out-patients. A sum of £10,000 was already in hand, and the committee now appealed for a further £20,000 to enable them to complete this important work. His Lordship, having forcibly advocated the claims of the Metropolitan Free Hospital on the sympathy and support of the City of London, concluded by moving the adoption of the report. The motion was seconded by Cardinal Manning, who expressed his conviction that the present hospital accommodation of London is inadequate in the face of an annual mortality of 70,000. The hospitals are few and far between, being, however, supplemented by dispensaries, of which he is wholly in favour. He bore his testimony to the good which is effected by the Free Hospital, and hoped that the inhabitants of the greatest commercial city in the world would promote the building of the new hospital with their usual liberality. The resolution was carried unanimously, as were other resolutions, requesting the building committee to continue its labours, and pledging the meeting to subscribe to the fund.

MUSIC.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

With the close of this establishment to-night (Saturday) the Italian Opera season of 1877 will come to an end.

The performances of the past (the final) week began on Monday with the benefit of Signor Tamberlik, who repeated his performance as Manrico, in "Il Trovatore," with the same effect as on a previous recent occasion. The cast included Madame Marie Roze as Leonora, Madame Trebelli as Azucena, and Signor Del Puente as the Count di Luna. On Tuesday Mdlle. Etelka Gerster appeared as Gilda, in "Rigoletto," for the first time here, and achieved another success by her brilliant vocalisation, particularly in the aria, "Caro nome" (encored), and in the duet with Rigoletto in the Duke's palace. The cast included Madame Trebelli as Maddalena, Signor Del Puente as Rigoletto, Signor Talbo as the Duke, &c.

For Wednesday "Les Huguenots" was announced, for the benefit of Madame Christine Nilsson, the cast including that artist as Valentina, and other features, as before. On Thursday "I Puritani" was to be repeated; and on Friday (yesterday) "Faust," the closing night being appropriated to the benefit of Mdlle. Gerster, who is to appear as Astriflamante, in "Il Flauto Magico."

It was on April 28 that Mr. Mapleson opened the Haymarket opera-house, the building which replaced the theatre that was destroyed by fire in December, 1867. For several years previous and up to that date Mr. Mapleson had carried on operatic performances in the old theatre—occupying, in the mean time (as need scarcely be said), Drury-Lane Theatre, with the exception of his two-years' coalition with Mr. Gye, at the Royal Italian opera-house.

In a retrospect of Mr. Mapleson's season, first mention is due to the serious hindrance to the plans of the lessee caused by the lamentable illness of Mdlle. Titiens. This great artist sang on the opening night as Norma, and afterwards as Leonora in "Il Trovatore," and as Lucrezia, all the time, as she had been for years, suffering from that internal malady which would long before have incapacitated anyone endowed with less resolute energy, enduring power, and goodwill than were possessed by her. Recent accounts report very favourably of Mdlle. Titiens's progress towards recovery, and it may now be hoped that she will, in time, be able to resume her professional career.

As we remarked in our notice of the opening night, it was a matter of great interest to find Mr. Mapleson located on the very ground he had formerly occupied for some years.

Absolute novelty has not been forthcoming, nor could this be expected—the promised production of "Armida" having been rendered impossible by the illness of Mdlle. Titiens, who alone could have realised the musical and dramatic requirements of such a character as that of the heroine of Gluck's opera. The revival of Cherubini's "Medea," too, was prevented by the same cause.

Madame Christine Nilsson, who made her debut during Mr. Mapleson's leasehold of the former theatre, in 1867, and has been a powerful attraction in the Drury-Lane performances, repeated several of her well-known representations—those of Margherita in "Faust," Violetta in "La Traviata," Lucia in "Lucia di Lammermoor," Desdemona in "Otello," Leonora in "Il Trovatore," Elsa in "Lohengrin," Donna Elvira in "Don Giovanni," and Valentina in "Les Huguenots."

Several new appearances have been made, that of Mdlle. Etelka Gerster having been especially successful. This excellent artist made her debut, on June 23, as Amina in "La Sonnambula," and in repetitions of that character, of Lucia, of Elvira in "I Puritani," and as Gilda in "Rigoletto;" she has established herself here as a prima donna of the first class. Mdlle. Chionni also appeared with much success, as did Mdlle. Carolina Salla, whom indisposition hindered from following up her career here. Signor Talbo was favourably received, as was Signor Carrion in secondary parts.

The first appearance at her Majesty's Theatre of Signor Tamberlik was a feature of the season, during which many other more or less well-known artists appeared, including Mesdames Trebelli, Marie Roze, and Lablache, Mdlles. Alwina Valleria, Mila Rodani, Elena Vuresi, Filomena, and Robiati; Signori Fancelli, Rinaldini, Grazi, Gillandi, Herr Wachtel, M. Faure, Signori Galassi, Rota, Del Puente, Brocolini, Foli, and Herr Rokitsansky, who have contributed to the general efficiency of the performances.

The excellence of the band, with M. Sainton as leading and solo violinist, has again been a special feature; the chorus having also been generally efficient—Sir Michael Costa's presence as conductor (as during Mr. Mapleson's Drury Lane seasons) having offered another link of association with the old Haymarket opera-house, where the eminent musical director was engaged for some years previous to the establishment of the Royal Italian opera-house, at which he officiated for a period. Mr. Willing's co-operation as organist has been serviceable on various occasions; Mr. Stirling's stage management having been worthy of his reputation; and the ballet department has been well sustained, with Madame Katie Lanner as principal dancer.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The distribution of prizes to the students took place on Saturday afternoon, in the concert-room of the institution, the presentations having been made by Madame Sainton-Dolby, who, in addressing the recipients, dwelt strongly on her pleasurable recollection of her own studies as a pupil of the Academy. Professor G. A. Macfarren also made an address, in which, among other things, he stated that the Academy had received a second gift of 100 guineas from the Goldsmiths' Company and 50 guineas from the Merchant Taylors' Company. Further, that Messrs. Broadwood had given 200 guineas; and among the list of donations was a gift of a bookcase, with an interesting collection of literary works of the best authors, for the use of the students, which had been given by Mr. Charles Mudie as a memorial to his brother, the late Mr. T. M. Mudie, who was one of the earliest students of the Royal Academy. The following is a list of the principal prizes:—

Lucas Silver Medal—For the composition of the first movement of a string quartet: Richard Harry Löhr. Parepa-Rosa Gold Medal—For the singing of pieces selected by the committee: James Sauvage. Sterndale Bennett Prize (purse of ten guineas)—For the playing of a composition by Professor Sir William Sterndale Bennett, selected by the committee: Nancy Evans. The Llewellyn Thomas Gold Medal—For declamatory English singing: Ellen Orridge. The Christine Nilsson Prizes (purses of twenty and of ten guineas)—For the first and second best singing respectively of pieces selected by the committee: Mary Davies, Marian Williams. Silver Medals—To those who have already received bronze medals: Singing—Amy Aylward, Kate Brand, Annie Butterworth, Ellen Orridge, Hannah Turner; piano-forte—Fanny Boswell, Jane Burrough, Fanny Ellis, Minnie Elwell, Alice Heathcote, Kate Lyons, Jessie Percival, and Isabel Thurgood; violin—Julia de Nolte.

In addition to these, certificates of merit and commendations were awarded to many of the students.

A short selection of music was performed during the day, conducted by Mr. Walter Macfarren.

We drew special attention last week to the benefit of Mr. Mapleson, which took place at the Crystal Palace on Saturday. The afternoon concert included familiar performances by

Mesdames Nilsson, Trebelli, and Marie Roze; Mdlles. Valleria and Macvitz; Mr. Sims Reeves, Signori Tamberlik and Rota, M. Faure, Herr Rokitsansky, and Signor Foli. Herr Remenyi contributed a brilliant violin solo. Mr. Manns conducted. In the evening a compressed version of "Il Barbiere di Siviglia" was given in the opera theatre (conducted by Signor Li Calsi), Madame Trebelli having been the Rosina and Signor Del Puente the Figaro; the cast in other respects having also been similar to that of recent performances at Her Majesty's Theatre. A ballet and the fourth act of "Rigoletto" concluded the musical performances. There was a very large attendance, and the result, it is to be hoped, will be beneficial to the lessee of the Haymarket Opera.

The ten performances of operas in English by the Rose Hérès Opera Company begin next Saturday (Aug. 4) at the Crystal Palace, and are to be continued until Aug. 25 inclusive. The following is the repertoire from which selection will be made, those operas distinguished by an asterisk not having before been given at Sydenham:—

* Marriage of Figaro ...	Mozart.	* Bride of Venice ...	Benedict.
Don Giovanni ...	Mozart.	Lily of Killarney ...	Benedict.
* Don Pasquale ...	Donizetti.	Rose of Castile ...	Balfé.
Dinorah ...	Meyerbeer.	Bohemian Girl ...	Balfé.
La Sonnambula ...	Bellini.	Maritana ...	Wallace.
Robin Hood ...	Macfarren.	Il Trovatore ...	Verdi.
Lurline ...	Wallace.	* The Mountain Symp ...	Barnett.

The names of the artists engaged are as follow:—Mesdames Rose Hérès, Arabella Smyth, and Cave-Ashton; Misses Lucy Franklin, Bessie Palmer, and Florence St. John; MM. George Perren, Nordblom, Pearson, Frederick Wood, E. Cotte, M. de Solla, Parkinson, F. H. Celli, R. Temple, Lithgow James, Pyatt, Arthur Howell, and Signor Campobello. Mr. Sidney Naylor is to be the conductor.

Sir J. Benedict's opera, "The Lily of Killarney," was announced for performance at the Alexandra Palace on Thursday afternoon; with Madame Cave Ashton as Eily. The evening promenade concert was to include recitals from Weber's "Der Freischütz" and "Euryanthe."

It will be remembered that the works at the New National Opera House were suspended a few months ago, and have since that period been at a stand, after an expenditure of about £60,000 on the building so far as it has at present proceeded. The *Times*, however, understands that the works will be actively resumed in the course of next week, and that, in accordance with an undertaking entered into by Mr. Mapleson and the proprietors with the Metropolitan Board of Works, the building will be covered in and internally finished by Lady Day next.

THEATRES.

The want of novelty at the few houses which yet remain open is supplied with certain attempts at private speculation, which it is hoped by the parties interested may succeed in attracting some casual attention, in the absence of regular theatrical business. Mr. Ryder has introduced at the Globe a pupil to notice in the part of Portia. The lady's name is Miss Louise Denman, and she manifests so much ability that she merits public encouragement. At present she is crude and hasty in her delivery, but she has undoubtedly a degree of enthusiasm which is of the best promise. We had the satisfaction of seeing Mr. Ryder in Shylock on the occasion, and are happy to characterise it as a powerful effort.

We are glad to find that Miss Glyn's experiment of giving readings at her residence, 13, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, has been fairly responded to. That first-class Shakespearean artist, male and female, should fail to find a fitting stage for the exhibition of their talents, is one of the faults of the time that need correction. Much as Miss Glyn's readings may be admired, her acting of the characters would be still more satisfactory. We all remember her performance of Cleopatra, a part of transcendent difficulty, in which she has excelled all other actresses. Her conception of Antony was first rate; and, in fact, every part in the play received its due share of care, down to even that of the poor clown who brings to her the asp intended to take her life. This little sketch is a study of itself. Scarcely inferior proved "Macbeth" on the succeeding Friday—the weird element making itself prominently felt. The superstitious Thane and his ambitious wife were superbly delineated, and nothing could exceed the pathos of the great Macduff scene. Miss Glyn's reading of "Hamlet" is a remarkable effort, and reveals in her a mine of metaphysical thought, and a mind kindred to that of the Danish Prince and that of his great creator, Shakespeare. The reading of "The Merchant of Venice" presented fewer salient points; but the character of the persecuted and malignant Jew was thoroughly grasped by the great actress. Her representation, too, of "Romeo and Juliet" was replete with beauty. We may be sure that her interpretations of "Measure for Measure" and "King John" will be full of interest. We trust that Miss Glyn will be solicited to repeat these instructive studies.

Among the lecturers of the week the most eminent is Mr. Barnum, who has appeared at the Aquarium on more than one evening, and not only amused but instructed his hearers. Mr. Barnum is a great humourist, and secures his laugh when he chooses, relates an anecdote and suggests ludicrous associations which are not likely to be forgotten, and gives practical advice certain to bring benefit to those who wisely follow the precepts that he so luminously recommends. His theme is large and extensively utilitarian, as may be gathered from the title of his clever discourse—namely, "The World; and How to Live in It." Mr. Barnum deals in satire and sarcasm, as well as in fun and broad jesting; and in all makes an impression which the judicious hearer will cherish for future use and improvement. Among the matters that he commends is proper, judicious, and adequate advertising by those who have anything to dispose of; but he is cautious lest the advice should be abused. Only the good article will repay the expense of a costly process; all attempts at imposition necessarily involve a material loss.

In connection, likewise, with the Aquarium, it may be profitably mentioned that Miss Virginia Blackwood has appeared as Nell and the Marchioness in an adaptation of Charles Dickens's "Old Curiosity Shop," entitled "Little Nelly." At this season of the year it may be difficult to get a fair hearing for such a performance, but it may at least be truly stated that it deserves support. The piece is fairly enacted, and is illustrated with some new scenery and effects.

The Mohawk Minstrels announce the annual benefit at the Agricultural Hall of Mr. R. G. Thomas, the manager, to take place next Tuesday, when they state that the programme will be selected from the finest old negro-melodies.

The Lord Mayor entertained the Corporation of the Trinity House at a dinner in the Mansion House last Tuesday.

Miss Glennie's Home for Motherless Girls has been removed from Margate to Shabourne, in Berkshire, where a public-house has been converted into a suitable building for the orphanage, which was formally opened on Saturday.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR COLMAN O'LOGHLEN, BART., M.P.

The Right Hon. Sir Colman Michael O'Loughlen, Bart., M.P. for the county of Clare, P.C., Q.C., Second Serjeant in Ireland, died suddenly on the 22nd inst., in the mail packet from Holyhead to Kingstown. He was born Sept. 20, 1819, the eldest son of the Right Hon. Michael O'Loughlen, Bart., a Baron of the Court of Exchequer, and afterwards Master of the Rolls in Ireland (who was created a Baronet in 1838), by Bidelia, his wife, daughter of Daniel Kelly, Esq., of Dublin, and succeeded his father in 1842. Sir Colman received his education and graduated at University College, London, and was called to the Irish Bar in 1840. He was connected as counsel with the O'Connell State trials a short time afterwards, and was associated with Mr. Butt in the defence of the "Young Irelanders." In 1852 he attained his silk gown; from 1856 to 1859 was Chairman of Quarter Sessions for the county of Carlow, and from 1859 to 1861 for the county of Mayo. He sat in Parliament for the county of Clare since 1863, a member of the Irish and latterly of the Home-Rule party, and was instrumental in passing many useful bills affecting his native country, particularly with reference to its systems of judicature. In 1865 he was made Queen's Serjeant, and from 1868 to 1871 was Judge Advocate-General. He was sworn of the Privy Council of England in 1868. Sir Colman was never married; and the baronetcy devolves consequently on his next surviving brother, now Sir Bryan O'Loughlen, third Baronet, Barrister-at-Law, and Crown Prosecutor at Melbourne, who was born in 1828, is married, and has issue.

SIR T. N. ABDY, BART.

Sir Thomas Neville Abdy, Bart., of Albys, Essex, J.P., died on the 20th inst., at his residence in Grosvenor-place, having survived his wife only a fortnight. He was born Dec. 21, 1810, the only son of Captain Anthony Abdy, R.N., by Grace, his wife, daughter of Admiral Sir Thomas Rich, and was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1833. Sir Thomas was M.P. for Lyme Regis from 1847 to 1852, served as High Sheriff of Essex in 1875, and was created a Baronet in December, 1849. He married, Oct. 19, 1841, Harriot, second daughter of Rowland Alston, Esq., of Pishobury, Herts, and leaves four sons, of whom the eldest, his successor, now Sir William Neville Abdy, second Baronet, was born in 1844, and one daughter, Grace Emma Townshend, widow of Lord Albert Leveson-Gower. The Abdys of Albys are an old Essex family, and has had no less than five Baronetcies conferred upon it.

MR. JOHN CHAPMAN, M.P.

John Chapman, Esq., M.P. for Great Grimsby, J.P. and D.L., died on the 18th inst. at his residence, Hill End, Mottram, Cheshire. He was born in 1810, the eldest son of the late John Chapman, Esq., of Ashton, Lancashire, by Mary, his wife, daughter of John Sidebottom, Esq., of Mottram, Cheshire, and graduated M.A. at Oxford in 1838. He sat in Parliament in the Conservative interest for Great Grimsby from 1862 to 1865, and from 1874 till his decease, and was for many years chairman of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company. Mr. Chapman married, in 1836, his cousin, Anne, daughter of the late George Sidebottom, Esq., and leaves issue.

The following deaths have also been announced:—
Captain George Hilton, R.N., on the 21st inst., in his ninety-sixth year.

The Rev. Barton Lodge, Rector of St. Mary Magdalen, Colchester, a well-known antiquary and litterateur.

George Skipton, Esq., of Beech-hill, in the county of Londonderry, D.L., on the 20th inst., at Chisclhurst, Kent.

Mr. Henry S. Gibson, Paymaster-in-Chief Royal Navy, on the 13th inst., aged fifty-eight.

Major Edward Methold, late 3rd Dragoon Guards, who, as Lieutenant 23rd Regiment, was present at Waterloo.

Bonham Ward Bax, Esq., Captain R.N., H.M.S. Sylvia, on the 15th inst., at Nagasaki, Japan.

The Rev. James Prosser, M.A., Vicar of Thame, Oxfordshire, on the 15th inst., aged eighty-seven.

James Atty, Esq., of West Pinchbeck, Lincolnshire, J.P. and D.L., on the 14th inst., at Rosemount, Rugby.

Major-General William Twigg (son of the late Rev. Thomas Twigg, Vicar of St. Stephen's, Coleman-street, London), on the 8th ult., at New Harmony, Indiana, U.S.

Lady Kuper (Emma Margaret), wife of Admiral Sir Augustus Leopold Kuper, G.C.B., and eldest daughter of the late Admiral Sir J. J. Gordon Bremer, K.C.B.

Sir Thomas Davies Lloyd, Bart., of Bronwydd, in the county of Carnarvon, formerly M.P. for Cardigan, on the 21st inst. A memoir will be given in next week's Obituary.

James Hall, Esq., of Scorbrough Hall, Yorkshire, J.P., Master of the Holderness Hunt, at his residence, Scorbrough, near Beverley, in his seventy-eighth year.

Admiral James Ensley, ex-First Lord of the Dutch Admiralty, on the 3rd inst., at his residence at the Hague. He was born at Dort, on Dec. 26, 1796, of English parents.

The Dowager (Anne) Countess Howe, on the 23rd inst., at Hillesley House. Her Ladyship was second daughter of the late Admiral Sir John Gore, K.C.B., and was formerly Maid of Honour to Queen Adelaide.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. P. Mayers, late of the 86th Regiment, on the 17th inst., at Weston-super-Mare. He served with the 86th Regiment during the Indian Mutiny campaign of 1857-8, and was with the Central India Field Force under Sir Hugh Rose.

William Earle Lytton Bulwer, Esq., of Wood Dalling and Heydon, Norfolk, eldest son of the late Brigadier-General Bulwer, by his wife, Elizabeth Barbara Lytton, the heiress of Knebworth, on the 21st inst., aged seventy-eight. Mr. Bulwer's younger brothers were the late Lord Dalling and Bulwer, G.C.B., and the late Lord Lytton.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Kent Jones, on his passage home from Ceylon. He entered the Army in 1846, served with the 97th Regiment in the Crimea from Sept. 4, 1855, including the siege and fall of Sebastopol, and in India; in 1857-8 with the Jounpore Field Force; in the actions of Nusrutpore, Chunda, Ummeerpore, and Suttanpore, and afterwards at the siege and capture of Lucknow.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

E P O B (Oxon).—The game shall have due honours at an early date.

A BRASSLEY (Halmstad).—We agree with your remarks upon Enigma No. 2. Your problem shall have our best attention.

EAST MARDEN.—The match was broken off after each player had scored one game. We have received no authentic information of the cause.

FICHS (Oldham).—You do not give Black's best defence. In reply to 1. Q takes Kt, he can, for instance, play 1. K to B 6th, a move of which your analysis takes no notice.

H C L (Cologne).—We are obliged for the information and for your offer of service. We shall, of course, be pleased to receive some of the best games.

R T K (Southampton).—The subscription to the Chess Divan is two guineas per annum; for a single day we believe the admission fee is sixpence. The problem is too weak.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1741 received from W Foster and M M.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1742 received from A Wood, H Stevenson, Highway Institute, L A N, D H, M Clare, Alex Beasley.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1743 received from C Eggert, H B, Damiano-H Stevenson, W S B, Dr F St, P S Shenale, W Nelson, A G R, T R Y, American Long Stop, Leonora and Leon, S Western, W Lee, Con, F G V, N Brock, C C Elmore, N Prince, D Leslie, St J E, B Parkinson, M Recs, F Wharton, P Hampton, L G A, Queen of Connaught, Mechanic, A Scott, J S W, H Burgher, Black Knight, J Wontone, L S B, Tipper, A Mackenzie, G Wright, J Lyndford, T W Hope, Robin Gray, M Whitley, L Barret, G Bester, G Fambrook, G Fambrook, H Standish, S Adams, Paul's Rook, Littlego, Tallyho, B R Stone, R T King, Simplex, T Edgar, N H H, E Worsley, J Williams, Slocum, B Roughhead, Only Jones, S Threlfall, J F Spiers, Harrold, An Old Boy, Copplepin, G Gruwald, H Beermann, J Thurbury, E P Vulliamy, A Tupper, G A Hallingall, H M Pridmore, Cant, N Rumbelow, Cheltenham, Woolwich Chess Club, J de Honsteyn, East Marden, G H V, and E H H V.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS Nos. 1 and 2 received from W Foster, A Little Boy, L A N, P Daly, M Clare, and Alexander Beasley.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS Nos. 3 and 4 received from H B, Copplepin, Hereward, P S Shenale, Woolwich Chess Club, J de Honsteyn, T R Y, W Lesson, Co-Carbonizer, Cant, A Wood, N Rumbelow, W S B, A R G, St J E, Queen of Connaught, Leonora and Leon, J Lyndford, H G Rubeon, J F Spiers, Winchester, W Stevens, Lady's Blis, and A Mountaineer.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS No. 2 received from A Wood, and of No. 4 from A Little Boy.

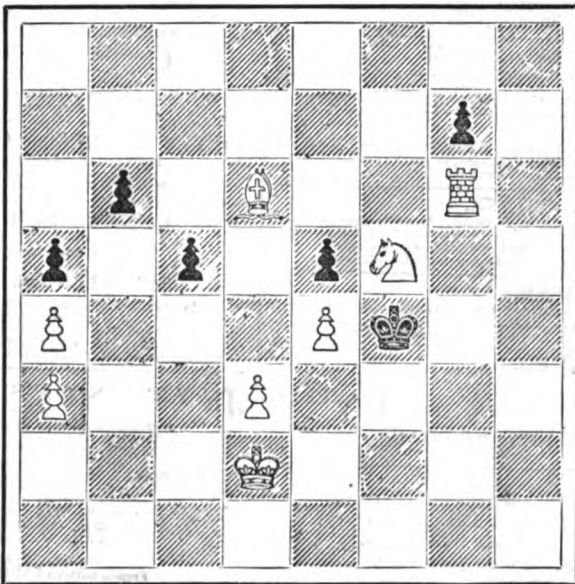
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1742.

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.
1. Kt to K B 4th Kt to B 6th 3. Mates accordingly.
2. Q to Q sq Any move

PROBLEM No. 1745.

By C. Eggert.

BLACK.



White to play, and mate in four moves.

THE COUNTIES' CHESS ASSOCIATION.

The following interesting Partie was played at the Cheltenham meeting between Professor WATTE and Mr. BURN.—(Rugby Express.)

WHITE (Mr. B.) BLACK (Prof. W.) WHITE (Mr. B.) BLACK (Prof. W.)
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th 17. Q to K 4th, White can retreat
2. Kt to K B 3rd P to Q B 3rd the Queen to K 2nd and afterwards play
3. B to Kt 5th P to K B 3rd P to K B 4th.
4. P to B 4th Kt to B 3rd 18. Kt takes Kt (ch) Q takes Kt
5. P to Q 3rd P to Q 3rd 19. P to K B 4th
6. P to Q B 3rd B to K 2nd The advance of this Pawn is well con-
7. P to K 3rd followed by 7. B to ceived, but the advantage acquired by it
Kt 2nd, is considered stronger; but in that should not prove decisive.
case, should Black castle prematurely, 19. P to K B 3rd, although it would have
White can secure an effective opening on led to the Bishop being shut in by P to K
the King's side by P to K 4th. B 5th, would have been better.
8. P to K R 3rd Castles P takes P
9. B to K 2nd P to Q Kt 4th 20. R takes P Q to K Kt 4th
10. B to B 2nd B to Kt 2nd Q R to K sq
11. Q Kt to B sq P to K R 3rd Q R to K 2nd
12. Kt to K 3rd Kt to K R 2nd Q R to K 4th
13. Kt to K B 6th Kt takes Kt (ch) B to Q B sq
14. Q takes Kt B to K Kt 4th K takes B
15. Q to K Kt 3rd Q to K B 3rd K takes B
16. Castles B takes B 25. Q takes R Q to K Kt 4th
17. Q R takes B Kt to K 2nd 29. R takes K B P, and wins.

CHESS IN LONDON.

An off-hand consultation game played recently at the Divan between Messrs. MACDONNELL and DICK on the one side and two skilful Amateurs on the other.—(Queen's Knight's Opening.)

WHITE (Messrs. M. and D.) BLACK (Messrs. A. and B.) WHITE (Messrs. M. and D.) BLACK (Messrs. A. and B.)
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th 19. R to Kt 3rd P to R 4th
2. Kt to Q B 3rd B to B 4th 20. P to Q 4th Kt to B 2nd
3. Kt to B 3rd P to Q 3rd 21. P to Q R 4th
4. B to B 4th Kt to K B 3rd
5. P to Q 3rd Kt to B 3rd
6. B to K 3rd B to Kt 3rd
7. Castles B to Kt 5th
8. Kt to K 2nd
White was probably desirous that Black should open the Knight's file by B takes Kt; but he gains nothing by such a manoeuvre when, as here, the adverse King has not castled on that side.
9. P takes B B takes Kt
10. K to R sq Kt to K B 4th
11. Kt to B 3rd Q to B 3rd
12. Kt to Kt 5th P to B 3rd
13. B takes B P takes B
Apparently, this sacrifice of the exchange is perfectly sound.
14. Kt to B 7th (ch) K to Q 2nd
15. Kt takes R R takes Kt
16. R to K Kt sq Q to Kt 3rd
17. P to B 3rd P to Kt 4th
All this is very well played by the Black allies, and is extremely interesting.
18. B to Kt 3rd K Kt to B 5th

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 5.

White: K at Q Kth 7th, R at Q 2nd and K Kt 3rd, B at Q R 4th and Q Kt 4th, Kt at K 7th and P at Q R 5th.
Black: K at Q sq, B at K 2nd, Kt at Q 4th, and P at Q 2nd.
White to play and mate in two moves.

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

Herr Harwitz arrived in London a few days since, and has visited most of the metropolitan chess clubs. The distinguished Prussian master retired from the practice of the game some years ago, and will not, therefore, engage in play during his sojourn in London.

An extension of the West Cork Railway from Dunmanaway to Skibbereen was opened for traffic on Monday morning. This will shorten the route to Bantry and Glengarriff, and be a convenience to those tourists who take this district on their way to or from Killarney.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Nov. 30, 1876) of Emmanuele Lanza e Branciforti, Count di Mazzarino, late of the Palace Trubia, Palermo, Italy, who died on Nov. 30 last, was proved in London on the 14th inst. by Oliva Mantegna ed Alliata in Lanza, Countess di Mazzarino, the widow, the personal estate being sworn under £120,000. The testator leaves to his wife 51,000 lire per annum for life, in addition to her marriage contract, with the use of residence, carriages, and horses; and there are several legacies for religious and charitable purposes, such as the purchase of wax in honour of a saint, the dowering of four poor maidens orphaned of father and mother, and the saying of two masses daily for fifty years for the suffrage of his soul. Provision is made for his servants; and to a nephew and to his brother-in-law he leaves legacies for the purchase by them of some object of antiquity as a memorial of him. The testator appoints his only son, Giuseppe Lanza e Mantegna, who is a minor, residuary legatee, and he earnestly exhorts him not to mix up in politics, social questions, or with sects of any kind, and not to seek for a wife within the fifth degree of consanguinity either on the paternal or maternal side, nor to act under the impulse of a momentary passion, but always to give the preference to a modest woman of sound religious Catholic principles.

The will and codicil (dated Nov. 22, 1869, and Oct. 20, 1871) of Mr. John Barlow, late of Atherton-grange, Wimbledon Park, who died on the 7th ult., were proved on the 5th inst. by William Barlow and George Barlow, the brothers, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £100,000. The testator gives to his brother George an annuity of £400 for life; to each of his sisters, Elizabeth and Ann, £200 per annum for life; and there are some other bequests. The remainder of his property, both real and personal, he leaves to his said brother William.

The will and codicil (dated April 12, 1855, and July 31, 1861) of the Right Hon. Robert Adam Christopher Nisbet Hamilton, late of Bloxholm, Lincolnshire, and of No. 33, Chesham-place, who died on June 29 last, were proved on the 13th inst. by the Right Hon. Lady Mary Christopher Nisbet Hamilton, the widow and sole executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. With the exception of a legacy of £2000 to his brother, Colonel Philip Dundas, the testator leaves all his estate, real and personal, to his wife.

The will (dated May 6, 1877) of Thomas Americus, Lord Erskine, late of Hillaide, Alderley Edge, Cheshire, who died on May 10 last, was proved on the 10th inst. by the Right Hon. John Cadwalader Baron Erskine, the brother, the acting executor, the personal estate being sworn under £3000.

The will (dated Aug. 2, 1876) of Mr. John William Furse, formerly of No. 31, Old Jewry, and late of No. 19, Montpelier-villas, Brighton, who died on May 10 last, was proved on the 23rd ult. by Robert Amadeus Heath, Henry Burnley Heath, and Charles Thomas Dovey, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £35,000. The testator gives to his wife, Mrs. Henrietta Angel Furse, his furniture, plate, household effects, horses and carriages, and £10,000, in addition to anything she may be entitled to under her marriage settlement; and, among other legacies, he gives £100 each, duty-free, to the British Charitable Fund, Paris, and the British Protestant Schools, Paris, and an annuity of £250 to his daughter, Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth Forbes, during the lifetime of her mother. The residue is left to Mrs. Furse for life, and on her death to his said daughter and her children.

The will (dated April, 1875) of Mrs. Susan Kitching has been proved. The whole of her estate, real and personal, the testatrix leaves to her only son, Walton Kitching, of Runnymede, Old Windsor, and Tan-yr-Allt, Carmarthenshire. The value of the freehold property is estimated at £150,000, and which the testatrix came into as a joint residuary legatee under the will of John Reginald Pindar, third Earl of Beauchamp, in whose family Mrs. Susan Kitching acted for many years as a confidential humble friend, up to the time of the Earl's second marriage in 1850.

The summer drills of 1877 came to a conclusion yesterday week with field operations, in which almost the entire army corps manoeuvred against a skeleton enemy. Last Saturday the Life Guards and the two battalions of Foot Guards left Aldershot. On Tuesday and Wednesday "The Grand Army Athletic Meeting," was held at South Camp, Aldershot. The events comprised flat races, high and long jump, putting shot, tug of war, tent-pegging, mounted combats, gymnastics, &c. About £400 was subscribed, which was distributed in money prizes and cups.

The Lord Mayor has accepted an invitation of the Mayor of Swansea to be present at his opening banquet in that town next Thursday evening, Aug. 2. His Lordship will be the guest of Mr. Hussey Vivian, M.P., at Park Wern. Next day the Lord Mayor will visit Mr. Mansel Talbot, M.P., the Lord Lieutenant of Glamorganshire, at Margam Park; and on the 4th he will distribute the Mansion House fund among the rescued men and their rescuers, of whom there are a large number. Testimonials to Mr. Wales, her Majesty's inspector, Dr. Davies, and others, who have accepted such recognitions of services rendered, will be presented on the same occasion.

The arbitration with regard to the proposal to reduce the wages of the Northumberland pitmen was held in the Wood Memorial Building, Newcastle-on-Tyne, upon four days of last week. Mr. J. B. Foster and Mr. W. A. Potter represented the coalowners as arbitrators; Mr. Burt, M.P., and Mr. Lloyd Jones were for the men. A good deal of evidence was taken, especially with regard to the pitmen's wages and hours of labour in other and competing districts. It is anticipated that the decision will be announced by the umpire, Mr. Hirschell, Q.C., this week.—The Warwickshire Miners' Association held a great gathering last Saturday at Bedworth. Mr. Macdonald, M.P., in addressing the meeting, said that throughout his experience, extending over a period of more than thirty years, he had never known a time when organisation and combination among the working classes of this country were more necessary than they are at present.

Lord Hartington, in presiding at the annual dinner of the Cobden Club, which took place at Greenwich last Saturday evening, paid a warm tribute to the memory of the deceased statesman. He glanced at the work necessary to be done in order to accomplish the main object of the club, which was to defend at home and extend abroad the principles which lie at the root of those measures of which Mr. Cobden was the eloquent advocate—those measures and principles in the truth of which he firmly believed, and which he devoted the greatest and best part of his life in advocating and carrying into effect, and expressed a thorough conviction in the triumph of the principles which they advocated. The other speakers included Mr. Forster, M.P., Mr. Leon Say, Sir Louis Mallet, Professor Atkinson, from the United States, Mr. Hay, of Sydney, New South Wales, and Mr. T. B. Potter, M.P. The speeches declared unflinching attachment to the principles of free trade and economic reform.

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E. DENT and CO., 61, Strand, and 34, METERS, WATCHES, CLOCKS, &c. (Catalogue free), to her Majesty the Queen and E.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and Foreign Sovereigns. Members of the Great Westminster Clock and of the New Standard Clock of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich.

PLATE.—GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, Limited, Manufacturing Silversmiths, 11, Cornhill, London.
The best wrought SILVER SPOONS and FORKS.
Fiddle Pattern, 7s. 6d. per ounce; Queen's Pattern, 8s. 6d. per ounce. Many other patterns, plain or highly ornamented:—
Fiddle Pattern. 10s. 6d. Queen's Pattern. 10s. 6d.
12 Table Spoons. 11 10 0 12 Table Spoons. 11 10 0
12 Dessert ditto 11 10 0 12 Dessert ditto 11 10 0
12 Table Forks 11 10 0 12 Table Forks 11 10 0
12 Dessert ditto 11 10 0 12 Dessert ditto 11 10 0
2 Gravy Spoons 3 10 0 2 Gravy Spoons 3 10 0
1 Soup Ladle 1 10 0 1 Soup Ladle 1 10 0
4 Sauce ditto 4 10 0 4 Sauce ditto 4 10 0
4 Salt ditto 4 10 0 4 Salt ditto 4 10 0
1 Pair Fish Carvers 1 10 0 1 Pair Fish Carvers 1 10 0
12 Tea Spoons 12 10 0 12 Tea Spoons 12 10 0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs 1 10 0 1 Pair Sugar Tongs 1 10 0
Set of Fiddle Pattern 21 10 0 Set of Queen's Pattern 22 10 0
A Pamphlet, illustrated with 200 Engravings, containing the prices of articles required in furnishing, gratis and post-free on application.
For the use of committees a work has been published, with large lithographic drawings of plate kept ready for presentation.

NOTICE.—Manufacture of SPOONS and FORKS.—Messrs. ELKINGTON and CO. beg to announce that, having succeeded in carrying out several important improvements in the above manufacture, they are now enabled to offer their guaranteed qualities at such prices as, while fully maintaining their high quality, place them within the reach of all classes. Revised Illustrated Price-Lists can be had on application.
Address—ELKINGTON and CO.
LONDON—42, Moorgate-street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL—25, Church-street.
MANCHESTER—38, Ann-street; or to the Manufacture, NEWHALL-STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

DEEP BLUE DINNER SERVICES at 25s. 6d. and 24s. 6d. the Set for Twelve Persons complete may be obtained at GARDNERS', 463 and 464, West Strand, Charing-cross. Photographs free on application.

GARDNERS' TOUGHENED GLASS and INDESTRUCTIBLE DINNER WARE, the glass direct from De La Bastie's Manufacture. Wholesale Price-Lists free on application.
GARDNERS', 463 and 464, West Strand, Charing-cross.

JOHN MORTLOCK

begs to call attention to the
"EVERY-DAY" DINNER SERVICES,

complete for 12 Persons, 24 12s.

Colours are indestructible.

The Pottery Galleries.

203 and 204, Oxford-street, 28 and 29, Orchard-street,

Portman-square, W.

The annual Clearance Sale, previous to Stock-taking, commencing on Monday, July 9, and will terminate Saturday, Aug. 11.

MAPPIN and WEBB,

MANUFACTURERS,
Mansel House, Buildings, City, London.
The Highest Quality at Lowest Prices.

MAPPIN and WEBB'S TABLE CUTLERY.—BEST QUALITY DOUBLE SHEAR STEEL.
24-inch ivory, per doz. .. 12s. 0d. 11s. 0d. 7s. 0d.
24-inch ivory, balance, per doz. .. 12s. 0d. 11s. 0d. 7s. 0d.
24-inch ivory, stout, per doz. .. 22s. 0d. 18s. 0d. 7s. 0d.
24-inch ivory, stout, per doz. .. 22s. 0d. 18s. 0d. 7s. 0d.
6-inch fine ivory, per doz. .. 22s. 0d. 18s. 0d. 7s. 0d.
Oak Boxes always kept ready in stock.
Illustrated Catalogue post-free.

MAPPIN and WEBB,
MANUFACTURERS,
75, 77, and 79, Oxford-street, West End, London.
The Highest Quality at Lowest Prices.

OSLER'S GLASS CHANDELIERS.
Wall Lights and Lusters for Gas and Candles.
Chandeliers in Bronze and Ormolu.

KEROSENE and OTHER LAMPS
for India and Home Use.

TABLE GLASS of ALL KINDS
and NEWEST DESIGNS.

ORNAMENTAL GLASS, ENGLISH and FOREIGN.

BIRMINGHAM: Manufacture and Show-Rooms, Broad-street.
LONDON: Show-Rooms, 45, Oxford-street, W.

MAPLE and CO.

FURNITURE.

TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD.

FURNITURE.

New ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, containing the Price of Every Article required, post-free.

MAPLE and CO., 144, Tottenham-court-road, London.

BED-ROOM FURNITURE.

100 Suites of various designs in stock, from 45s. to 200s.

MAPLE and CO., 144, Tottenham-court-road, London.

CARPETS.

British and Foreign, of every description. 800 Pieces best Brussels, old patterns, 3s. 6d. per yard.

MAPLE and CO., 147, Tottenham-court-road, London.

CRETONNE CHINTZ.

Just received from Mulhouse a Manufacturer's Stock of about 1000 Pieces, at prices varying from 10d. per yard.

These goods are about half the price of the best.

MAPLE and CO., 144, Tottenham-court-road, London.

SILK DAMASKS.

The largest and most varied assortment at old prices. Satins, Silks, Cotelines, Silk Reps of all Colours, in Stock.

MAPLE and CO., 147, Tottenham-court-road, London.

MAPLE and CO.

CARPETS.

TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD.

SINGER'S

SEWING

MACHINES.

WITH SPECIAL NOVELTIES and Patented Improvements.

Without addition to the Recently Reduced Prices.

The Cheapest and Best.

SINGER'S

SEWING

MACHINES.

WITH SELF-ADJUSTING BALANCE-WHEEL.

Machine cannot be turned in wrong direction.

Perfection for those Learning to Sew, and for Every Variety of Family Sewing, Embroidery, and Braiding.

SINGER'S

SEWING

MACHINES.

REDUCED PRICE, from 24s. 6d. Cash, 24s.

With New Patent Triple Action Balance-Wheel.

Which is Self-Adjusting in its Perfect Control by Learners.

SINGER'S

SEWING

MACHINES.

HAND OR TREADLE, with Self-Adjusting Balance-Wheel.

On Hire at 2s. 6d. per Week, with Option of Purchase Without Extra Charges or Expenses.

SINGER'S

SEWING

MACHINES.

With a NOVEL THREAD-COCCON and Cocoon Shuttle-Cass.

The Latest Improvement. No Re-winding of Thread.

Perfect Sewing, with Great Saving of Time.

SINGER'S

SEWING

MACHINES.

WITH SPECIAL IMPROVEMENTS. The New Thread-Coccon.

On Sale at all the Offices of the Company.

Price per dozen for per gross. As cheap as Cotton on Spools.

No Re-winding of Thread.

SINGER'S

SEWING

MACHINES.

CAUTION.

BEWARE OF PERSONS WHO, HAVING NO GOOD TRADE REPUTE OF THEIR OWN,

"SINGER,"

TO PALM OFF COUNTERFEIT MACHINES of inferior Construction and Manufacture.

SINGER'S

SEWING

MACHINES.

EVERY SINGER MACHINE Has the COMPANY'S NAME PRINTED UPON THE ARM, And Imprinted upon the Brass Trade-Mark Plate.

To Avoid Deception, Buy only at the Offices of THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY (formerly I. and M. Singer and Co.).

CHIEF OFFICE IN EUROPE: 85, Foster-lane, London, E.C. AND 121 BRANCH OFFICES in the United Kingdom. Prospectuses forwarded free by post.

GARDEN PARTIES, Weddings, Balls. MARQUEES, Tents, Flags, Illuminations, Temporary Ball-Rooms, of unique and elegant designs. Fancy Masquerade fitted complete. Estimates free.

FIGGOTT BROS., Show-Rooms, 20, Bishopsgate Without.

SIBERIAN MINERALS.—Some Fine Siberian Minerals for SALE, being superb specimens of Beryl, Emerald, and Adonchite, &c.; also a Russian Obsidian. Address—A. Z., 25, Chalk Farm-road, N.W.

PETER ROBINSON, OXFORD-STREET.

ANNUAL SALE OF
SURPLUS SUMMER STOCK.

Patterns and Illustrations free. Detailed Circular forwarded on application to 108 to 110, Oxford-street, London, W.

PETER ROBINSON, OXFORD-STREET,
having just concluded the purchase (in Paris) of Forty Thousand Yards of extra Rich Coloured Silks, is selling the same at unexampled prices. The shades are of the most distinguishing character, and this purchase is specially recommended as being by far the cheapest Stock of Silks ever submitted. Prices, 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. per yard. Patterns free.

ANNUAL SUMMER SALE.

In addition to the above a large purchase of the richest figured Silks is now being offered at 2s. 6d. per yard, amongst which will be found the most choice shades of White, Bronze, Tulle, Vert, and every fashionable colour.

PETER ROBINSON, OXFORD-STREET,
has purchased the Model Silk Dresses of Messrs. Pingat, Grange et Magnetics, E. Paquet, F. Canivet, Baratel and Denery, of Paris, and the same are now ON SALE at less than half price. These Costumes are of the richest possible description, which will readily be understood by a glance at the names of the artists from whom they were purchased.

ANNUAL SUMMER SALE.

FANCY DRESS MATERIALS
In every variety of fabric, 10s. 6d. to 25s. the Dress. Rich Summer Gossamers and other Light Fabrics, in White, Black, and Colours, 12s. 6d. to 25s. the Dress.

IN 25 NEW SHADES OF COLOUR.

CACHEMIRE DE PARIS.

This elegant material is all wool, beautifully soft, and richer in its colourings than any article previously introduced. 45 inches wide, 2s. 11d. and 3s. 6d. per yard. Patterns free.

PETER ROBINSON, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON, W.

FOR TRAVELLING AND SEASIDE WEAR.

BOULOGNE SERGES (All Wool),
at 12s. 6d. and 25s. 6d. the Full Dress.

Patterns free.

In all the New Shades of Navy, Bronze, Vert, &c.

VERY FASHIONABLE THIS SEASON.

CASHMERE MERINOES,
45 in. wide, 17s. 6d. the Dress.

Patterns free.

The richness and variety of colour in this useful fabric have never been equalled.

PETER ROBINSON, OXFORD-STREET.

Belge and Matalassé Costumes, 3s. 6d.

Cashmere and Silk Costumes, 3s. 6d.

Micado Washing Silk Costumes, 4s. 6d.

ANNUAL SUMMER SALE.

Several important purchases of

MANTLES and JACKETS,

in Matalassé, Cashmere, Silk, and Velvet, at very low prices. A large Stock of

Cashmere and Silk Mantles, lined Fur, from 2s. to 8s.

For Fur Jackets, see separate notice.

PETER ROBINSON, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON, W.

JAYS' SEASON SALE.

BONNETS' BLACK SILKS, at cost prices.

FRENCH MILL RAYE SILKS, 2s. per yard.

BLACK SILK COSTUMES, 4s. 6d. each, with Silk for unmade Bodice.

HALF-MOURNING SILK COSTUMES, 4s. 6d. each, with Silk for unmade Bodice.

BOBES PRINCESSE, 6s. 6d. each.

FETES ET CEREMONIES. Rich Paris Model Costumes, late 25s., reduced to 14s. 6d. each.

RICH PARASOLS, from 2s. 6d. each.

MILLINERY.

French pattern BONNETS and HATS (as worn in the Opera).

SEASIDE HATS.

MAINTLE DEPARTMENT.

CLOTH JACKETS, from 7s. 6d. each.

GREENADINE MANTLES, from 1 guinea each.

CASHMERE MANTLES, from 1 guinea each.

SHAWLS, from 2s. 6d. each.

FUR-LINED, FUR-TRIMMED, and VELVET MANTLES, worth buying for next winter wear.

BLACK DEPARTMENT.

MODEL FRENCH COSTUMES, at nominal prices.

FRENCH GREENADINES, 9d. per yard.

DAMASKEE ALPACAS, 1s. per yard.

BARQUE COSTUMES, 9s. 6d. each, with Material for Bodice, unmade.

HOSIERY, &c.

FRENCH BLACK KID GLOVES, Patent Weave, 1s. 11d. per pair.

SUMMER COTTON HOSE, 1s. 6d. per pair; late 2s. 6d.

IRISH CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, 1s. 6d. per dozen.

SCARVES, FATTICOATS, DRESSING-GOWNS, and FICHUS, at half the usual cost.

GREY DEPARTMENT.

COSTUMES, at 24s.; late 44s.

TRAVELLING DRESSES, at 24s.; late 44s.

EXCLUSIVE WOVEN MATERIALS, at 1s. 3d. per yard.

BLACK TULLE EVENING DRESSES, a little out of condition, 21s. 6d.; late 23s.

As the above-named superabundant stock is limited in quantity, Messrs. JAY cannot guarantee a supply of individual articles during a continuance of the Sale, nor can they send on approbation goods which are specially reduced for the occasion.

MOURNING ORDERS.

Messrs. JAY beg to announce that this Sale will in no way interfere with the execution of MOURNING ORDERS.

To avoid delay, send size of Mourning Orders. The ordinary staff of Assistants will be employed for the performance of these usual duties.

JAYS'

THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,

REGENT-STREET, W.

EGERTON BURNETT'S

ROYAL WELLINGTON SERGES.

Repeatedly supplied to the Royal Family by his direct.

"The Court Circular." "The Queen." "The Journal," &c.

unanimously testify to the superiority of Egerton Burnett's Serges as per excellence the material for ladies' wear. Special makes for

BOYS' HARD WEAR and GENTLEMEN'S SUITS.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

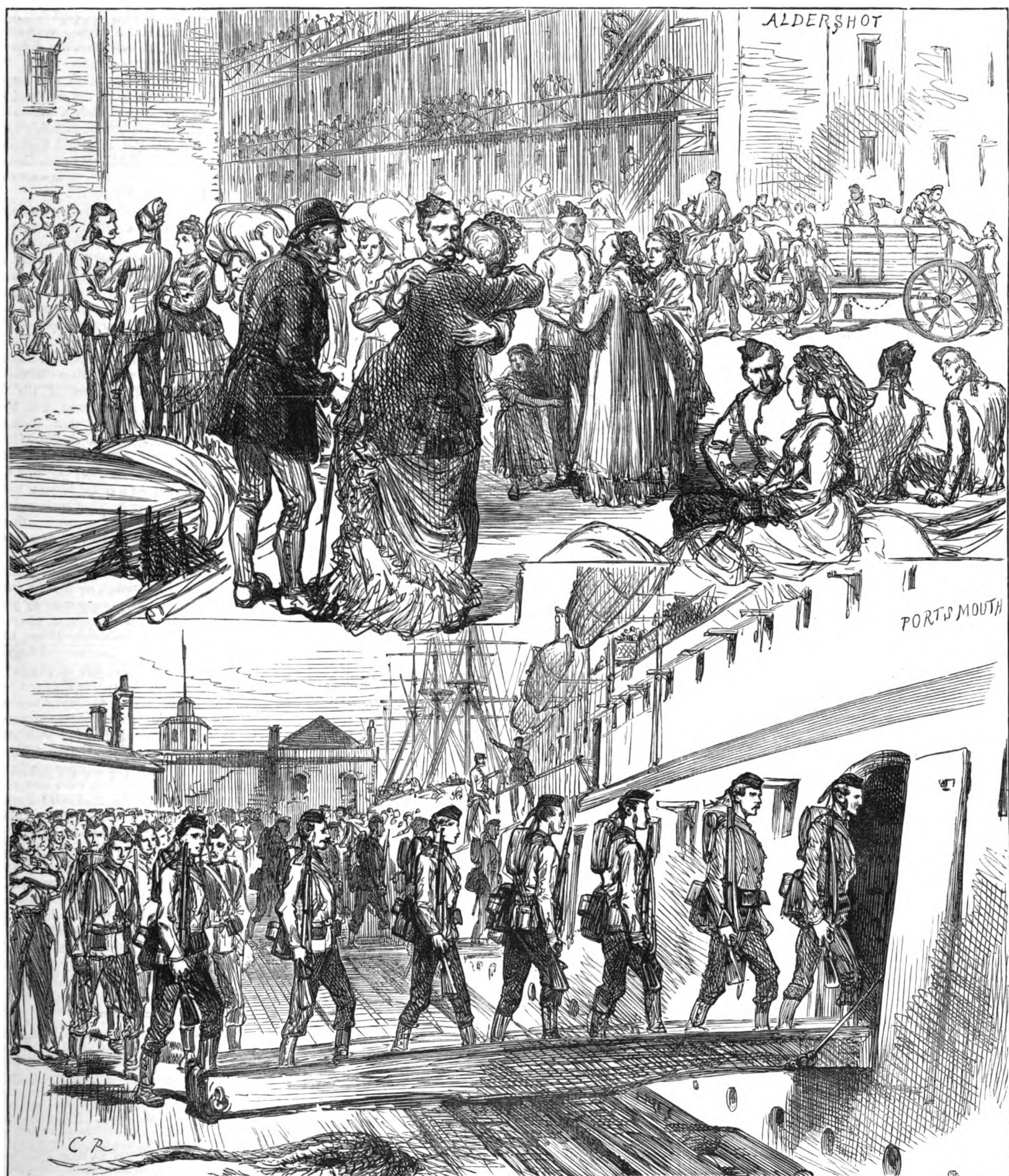


REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1986.—VOL. LXXI.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1877.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6d.



TROOPS FOR MEDITERRANEAN GARRISONS.—DEPARTURE OF THE 2ND (QUEEN'S ROYAL) REGIMENT:
LEAVING ALDERSHOT; EMBARKING IN THE EUPHRATES AT PORTSMOUTH.

BIRTHS.

On the 29th ult., at Bridge House, Church Minshall, Cheshire, the wife of A. N. Hornby, Esq., of a son.
On the 1st inst., at Steyning, Sussex, the wife of Frederick Herbert Holmes, of a son.
On the 24th ult., at The Shrubbery, Shooter's-hill, Lady Sarah Sophia Sladen, of a son.
On the 25th ult., at Avonmouth House, Christchurch, Hants, the Hon. Mrs. Bernard Ward, of a daughter.
On the 28th ult., at The Chilterns, Weston Turville, Tring, Lady Jane Kenney-Herbert, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 26th ult., at Itton church, by the Rector, the Rev. N. Shatto Bartrop, assisted by the Rev. William Somerset, Rector of Woolstone, Gloucestershire, Neptune William, only son of Edmond Maghlin Blood, Esq., of Brickhill, County Clare, and 3, Bryanston-place, London, to Constance Rebecca, only daughter of the late Edward Matthew Curre, Esq., of Itton Court, Monmouthshire.
On the 2nd inst., at the Church of St. Peter and St. Edward, Palace-street, Buckingham-gate, London, by the Rev. Archibald J. J. McDonnell, the Hon. Henry Robert Orde-Powlett, second son of the Right Hon. Lord Bolton, of Bolton Hall, Bedale, Yorkshire, and of Hackwood Park, Hampshire, to Henrietta Cathcart, elder daughter of John Randolphus de Trafford, Esq., of Croston Hall, Lancashire.
On June 27, at Pewsey Vale, South Australia, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Adelaide, Edward Charles Stirling, M.A., M.B., F.R.C.S., eldest son of the late Edward Stirling, Esq., of 34, Queen's-gardens, Lancaster-gate, and Adelaide, South Australia, to Jane, eldest daughter of Joseph Gilbert, Esq., J.P., of Pewsey Vale.
On the 28th ult., at St. Mary Abbott's, Kensington, Henry Stewart Cunningham, youngest son of the late Rev. J. W. Cunningham, Vicar of Harrow, to Harriette Emily, second daughter of Lord Lawrence.

DEATHS.

On the 29th ult., at his residence, Coldwell House, Eckington, Derbyshire, Alfred Alderson, Esq., solicitor, aged sixty-one.
On the 29th ult., at Parson's-green, Fulham, Paget Standish O'Grady, fourth Viscount Guillemore, of Cahir Guillemore, Ireland, aged 41 years.
On the 23rd ult., at 17, Hans-place, S.W., Mary Elizabeth, widow of the late Charles Tyler, Esq., and daughter of the late Sir David William Smith, Bart., of Alnwick, Northumberland.
On the 30th ult., at his residence, 34, Ennismore-gardens, after a long and painful illness, Lord Headley, aged 67.
On the 24th ult., at Brighton, Mary Jane, widow of the late William Bowler, Esq., of Wellington, New Zealand.

*. The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 11.

SUNDAY, Aug. 5.		MONDAY, Aug. 6.		TUESDAY, Aug. 7.		WEDNESDAY, Aug. 8.		THURSDAY, Aug. 9.		FRIDAY, Aug. 10.		SATURDAY, Aug. 11.	
Tenth Sunday after Trinity.	Whitehall, 11 a.m., Rev. W. F. Erskine Knollys; 3 p.m., Rev. W. Hulton.	Bank Holiday.	Athletic Sports: Belford, Sheffield, Newport (Mon.), Northampton, Spalding, Olney.	British Medical Association Congress opens at Owens College, Manchester (four days).	Royal Archaeological Institute, annual meeting at Hereford: President, the Bishop of Hereford; reception by Town Council; visit to the Cathedral.	Trinity Law Sittings end.	Royal Archaeological Institute, Hereford Meeting: Excursions to Ludlow, Leominster, &c.; descriptions by Sir Gilbert Scott and Mr. G. T. Clark.	New Moon, 5.17 a.m.	Royal Archaeological Institute, Hereford Meeting: annual meeting of the Institute; visit to the City antiquities; excursion to Sutton and Marden.	Botanic Society, anniversary, 1 p.m.	Royal Archaeological Institute, Hereford meeting, excursions to Kilpeck Church, &c., with lecturers.	Half-Quarter Day. Probably meteors at sunrise.	Western (Clyde) Yacht Club Regatta at sunrise.
Dr. C. B. Scott.	Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. John Oakley; 7 p.m., Rev. Dr. Cunningham Gekie.	The Duke of Edinburgh born, 1844.	Southern Yacht Club: sailing-matches (six days).	Royal Yacht Squadron Regatta, Cowes (four days).	Brighton Races.	Cowes Royal Town Regatta.	Excursions to Ludlow, Leominster, &c.; descriptions by Sir Gilbert Scott and Mr. G. T. Clark.	Eclipse of the Sun, invisible at Greenwich.	Knareborough Dog Show.	Quickett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.	Church, &c., with lecturers.	Barnes and Mortlake Amateur Regatta.	Royal Archaeological Institute, Hereford meeting: excursion to Ross, Goodrich Castle, &c.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Rev. Basil Wilberforce; 3 p.m., Rev. Capel Cure.	Temple Church, 11 a.m., Rev. Dr. Vaughan, the Master; 3 p.m. Rev. Alfred Ainger, the Reader.	International Polo and Shooting Club Tournament, Brighton (last day).	Regattas: Mersey and Irwell, Royal Channel Islands, Jersey, Oxford, Bath, Bridgnorth.	Great Yarmouth Marine Regatta.		Northumberland Agricultural Society Show, Newcastle (three days).		Races: Brighton Club, Redcar.	Whitby Cattle and Poultry Show.	Lewes Races.			

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Maximum, read at 10 p.m.	Minimum, read at 10 p.m.	Force.	Direction.			
July 25	29.921	59.8	49.6	71	68.0	53.2	SW. W. S.W.	229	0.240		
26	29.911	61.6	53.5	76	71.2	56.2	SW. W. W.N.W.	276	0.000		
27	30.092	61.7	53.3	75	71.2	53.3	W.N.W. S.W. W.	140	0.000		
28	30.123	60.0	56.8	89	65.8	52.2	N.W. S.W. W.	140	0.025		
29	30.212	60.2	59.9	73	79.1	59.0	W.	179	0.000		
30	30.218	60.2	60.0	71	81.0	57.6	W. S.W.	113	0.005		
31	29.911	70.0	62.3	78	82.9	56.6	SW. S.W.	141	0.010		

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.921	29.911	30.092	30.123	30.212	30.218	29.911
Temperature of Air	59.8	61.6	61.7	60.0	60.2	60.2	70.0
Temperature of Evaporation	53.5	53.3	53.3	56.8	59.9	60.0	62.3
Direction of Wind	SW. W. S.W.	SW. W. W.N.W.	W.N.W. S.W. W.	N.W. S.W. W.	W.	W. S.W.	SW. S.W.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 11.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
9 20	10 6	10 47	11 30	—	0 7	0 40

WALKER ART-GALLERY.—LIVERPOOL
CORPORATION ANNUAL AUTUMN EXHIBITION.—Arrangements are now in progress for opening this magnificent Gallery on SEPT. 8, on which occasion the Right Hon. the Earl of Derby will inaugurate the building simultaneously with the Annual Corporation Exhibition of Pictures. Intending contributors are therefore requested to take notice that the days appointed for the reception of pictures are from Wednesday, Aug. 8, to Saturday, Aug. 18, inclusive, and that artists who have not been especially invited to contribute must address their works, carriage prepaid, to the Curator of the Walker Art-Gallery, Liverpool.
Mr. Bourlet, 17, Nassau-street, Middlesex Hospital, acting as Agent in London. JOSEPH KAYSON, Town Clerk.

ELIJAH WALTON.—EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLOUR
DRAWINGS, chiefly LINDSEY and EASTERN, ON VIEW and for SALE at very moderate prices.—NOW OPEN at BRISTOLTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly. Ten to Six. Admission (including Catalogue), 1s.

GOUPIL and CO.'S PICTURE GALLERIES.

LONDON, 25, Bedford-street, Covent-garden.

PARIS, 9, Rue Chaptal.

PARIS, 19, Boulevard Montmartre.

PARIS, 2, Place de l'Opéra.

NEW YORK, 170, Fifth Avenue.

THE HAGUE, 20, Plaats.

BERLIN, 63, Charlotten Strasse.

DORE'S GREAT WORKS, "THE BRAZEN SERPENT,"
"CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM," and "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE," each 351. by 22 in., with "Dream of Pilate's Wife," "Christian Martyr," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street, W. Daily, 10 to 5. 1s.

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE-GALLERY.—Open all the year round for the RECEPTION and SALE of PICTURES by the British and Foreign Schools. For Particulars apply to Mr. C. W. Wase.

ALEXANDRA PALACE.—BANK HOLIDAY (next Monday).—Mackney, Fred Evans's Comic Ballet, Jackey Acrobats, Premier professional Wrestlers and Boxers (Professors Graham, Beely, Huntley, Napper, Kappers, &c.), Ballroom Dance (Orion, A. Morton), Garden Concert, "The Crossing of the Danube," Harry Jackson and Fanny Leslie, Illumination of the Grove, Mr. Arthur Skelley, the Prohibited Picture, Victor and Niblo, on the lofty Trapeze and other gymnasts, the Colorado Beetle, "The Colleen Bawn," Castiglioni and Professor Field, conjurers, Mr. W. J. Hill, the popular comedian, in "Crazed," "Wieland's Great," Hippodrome, Felix the Funniest, Artzelli on Low Rope, Fred Evans, Little Georgina Coven and Monkey, &c.; swimming Races on the Great Lake (man against dog), Captain Crapo's Little Boat, and Grand Concert—Madame Rudolph, Julia Eiton, Annie Sinclair, Mr. Vernon Bigby, The Alexandra Palace Choir of 300 Voices; Solo Concert, Mr. Howard Reynolds, Conductor, Mr. Weiss Hill, Jullien's British Army Quadrilles, with all the original effects, the marching of troops, &c. Admission, as usual, 1s.
Swings, Roundabouts, Boating on the Lake (Mr. Searle), American Garden with Triple Lake and Willow Bower, 22 ft. Shooting, the Beautiful Grove, Trained Hawas, Falcons, and Cormorants, Gymnasium, Japanese Village, Great Banqueting Hall, Italian Garden and Fountains, Great War Picture, Picture Galleries (every Picture labelled, no catalogue required), Magnificent Views of surrounding Country, Sixpenny Drives round the Park, Jacycle Track, Great Central Hall, with Portrait Figures of Kings and Queens of England, Deer Park, Great Conservatory, Aviaries, Great Open Swimming Bath—the largest in England, Comorano Working Models, Moorish Houses, Music and Flowers every where, Portrait Busts, and the Thousand and One Delights of the Palace, Park, and Grove.
—Accommodation for 300 horses in stables, charge 1s.; no charge for the admission of vehicles.

NATIONAL BANK HOLIDAY

ON MONDAY, AUG. 6,

MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS
will give TWO SPECIAL PERFORMANCES.
THE FIRST in the AFTERNOON, at THREE;
THE SECOND in the EVENING, at EIGHT.
An Entirely New Programme will be presented on these occasions.
Doors open for Day Performance at 2.30.
Evening " 7.30.
No fees. Prices, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 4s. Every West-End Omnibus will convey passengers to the doors of the St. James's Hall.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

ON MONDAY, AUG. 6,

THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS
will introduce an ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME. The whole of the songs contained in the first or musical portion of the Entertainment will be changed. New Dances, New Whimsicalities, and New Burlesque Sketches. For the first time the New Programme will be given
EVERY NIGHT at EIGHT; and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at THREE and EIGHT.
Fanteuil's, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Doors open at 2.30 for the Day Performance; at 7.30 for the Evening Performance. No fees. Ladies can retain their seats in all parts of the Hall.

GLOUCESTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL, SEPT. 4, 5, 6,
and 7, 1877.—Principal Singers at present engaged.—Mills, Telford, Miss Adela Vernon, Madame Sophie Lowe, and Miss Albani, Miss Bertha Griffiths, and Madame Patsy; Mr. E. E. H. Mr. Cunningham, Mr. Maybrick, and Mr. Santley. Programmes and Tickets at Mr. E. Nest's, Westgate-street, Gloucester.

Now ready

THE ILLUSTRATED PENNY ALMANACK for 1878.
Containing Twenty-Four Engravings from the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS—viz., Gates of Constantinople, Forts on the Bosphorus and the Black Sea, Old Modes of Locomotion, &c.; Tables of Stamps, Taxes, and Licences; Eclipses, Remarkable Events, Post-Office Regulations, and a great variety of Useful and Interesting Information. The Trade supplied by G. VICARS, Angel-court (172), Strand; and H. Williams, Warwick-lane, Fenchurch-row, London.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1877.

One of the most remarkable Parliamentary contests ever recorded has signalled the present week. It has not been one of intellectual or political power, but simply one of physical endurance. A minority consisting of about half a dozen Irish members seem to have combined to stop the machinery of Legislation, for what purpose the public of the United Kingdom is left to judge. The measure over which the fight took place was the South African Bill of Lord Carnarvon, providing authority and facilities, with duly considered restrictions, for federating the now separate States in that part of the world. There was nothing in it which specially touched the interests of Ireland. The measure was exclusively Imperial in its scope and character. But it was selected by Mr. Parnell, Mr. Biggar, and Mr. O'Donnell, with occasional assistance from some two or three other members, as the bone of contention over which was to be fought the battle which should decide how far the forms of the House, intended to protect minorities against hasty legislation on the part of a dominant majority, can be legally, we will not say constitutionally, turned to account. The country has watched the conflict with a deep sense of humiliation. It has witnessed with a feeling of shame an attempt to destroy a system in which it took just pride by a handful of men who could hardly boast of being animated by patriotic motives. That they should have been foiled in their attempt is only what might have been fairly anticipated. That the attempt should have been made and so obstinately sustained, even though only by a miserable minority, is a matter which can only be regarded with painful surprise and regret.

We need not enter into particulars. They are before this time thoroughly well known by every intelligent man in the country. There are some lessons, however, to be learned from them which we hope will not be overlooked. Of course, the tactics adopted by the minority can only be regarded as tactics of obstruction. They derived no special importance from the particular bill to which they

were applied. They borrowed their excuse from something deeper than any projected legislation for the benefit of her Majesty's South African subjects. They were suggested probably by Parliamentary arrangements which, time out of mind, and under many successive Administrations, have characterised the business in the House of Commons. Members of a minority have had too much reason to complain of a system which has borne heavily upon them when called upon, as they too frequently are, to discuss and to oppose what may be described as minor departmental measures. Such measures are usually set down, for one or other of their stages, low on the list of the Orders of the Day. They are never brought on until after 12.30 a.m. They can only be stopped by a notice which forbids the consideration of them after that hour. If no such notice of opposition has been given, any member desired by his constituents to watch its course for the purpose of defeat or modification must attend in his place, time after time, far into the small hours of the morning. Again and again he is destined to witness nothing further than a postponement of the Bill in which he is interested to the next day. Should he, however, be accidentally, or, it may be, compulsorily, absent, there are about twenty chances to one that the measure will be proceeded with. Now, such an arrangement as this does not deal fairly with members who, in the particular instance, represent but a minority of the House. They are kept dancing attendance till the latest hour in the performance of bonâ-fide duty to their constituents, from night to night, without sufficient reason, by those who who represent the different departments of Government in the House—which departments it must be owned push to an unfair and occasionally an extreme limit what may be called the rights of a majority. We have long wondered that such a tactical abuse has been endured—patiently endured it certainly has not been. And hence we are the less surprised that measures of obstruction should be resorted to by members to whose minds any obstruction, reasonable or unreasonable, seems to commend itself as a present duty.

The instance, however, now before us, although it may have in part grown out of the discontent thus excited, is far from being covered by any such explanation. Majorities have their rights as well as minorities. When a fish-bone has stuck in the throat and thereby obstructs, if it does not altogether prevent, any act of deglutition, it must be got rid of if possible. If it cannot be coaxed out of its position it must be extracted by some operation sufficiently severe to be efficacious. It is a very little thing in itself, but in the wrong place it may become extremely dangerous. So with the obstructing Minority in the House of Commons. The forms of the House, no doubt, protected them; and it was not by a change of the forms of the House that their ill-judged operations could be brought to a close. When the spirit of fair debate is at an end, other means based upon lower considerations must needs be resorted to. One cannot argue with a man who puts a pistol to your head and calls upon you to stand and deliver. That such men there should be in this advanced period of the nineteenth century and in this United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland may be a legitimate cause of wonder and vexation. But such outrages upon the public peace cannot be permitted. They are not, it is true, to be treated as if they were affairs of heroism. A little ingenuity, supported by patience, may do all that needs to be done without exacting the perpetrators to martyrdom. Whether or no, however, the thing has to be done. The machinery of Legislation, now some centuries old, cannot be left at the mercy of some half-dozen Members who fancy that they can forward some ulterior measures by blocking its normal action.

There can be little doubt that improvements of no slight value can be made, if made with due care and deliberation, in the forms of the House of Commons. Our social habits have greatly altered since our forefathers laid down general rules, wise as they were comprehensive, for the conduct of debate in the Houses of Parliament. As there is no likelihood of our being able to conform modern habits to bygone regulations, we are bound to adapt the rules to existing habits. No great change need be attempted, for no great change is to be desired. But as grit in a machine must needs be removed because it threatens permanent injury to the mechanism itself, so the means of unreasonable obstruction in Legislation which are now found to exist should be carefully and reverently removed, with a view to maintain unimpaired the Institution which has been considered by most Englishmen as the pride of their country, and by enlightened foreigners as a glory to the race.

A declaration has been exchanged at Berne between England and Switzerland, subject to ratification by the Federal Council, for the mutual protection of trade marks.

A report has been received from the British Consul at Jeddah, and laid before Parliament, respecting a fugitive slave who escaped to her Majesty's ship *Fawn*, and who was given up to the Governor of the place. It is stated that the slave in question belonged to an Ottoman subject, and that the acting Consul, to whom he was handed over by the commander of the *Fawn*, surrendered him in accordance with the rules laid down by the Consul in such cases. The only irregularity in the proceedings was that the acting Consul did not make an official report upon the case, although one of her Majesty's ships was concerned, but treated it as an ordinary occurrence, to be dealt with by the usual reference to the Governor.

THE COURT.

The Queen, with Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, continues at Osborne House. Her Majesty and their Royal Highnesses attended Divine service on Sunday, performed at Osborne by the Rev. George Connor, Vicar of Newport. The Queen and the Prince and Princess have taken daily walks and drives, and have visited Cowes and Ryde. Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold have been out yachting in the Alberta. The Marquis of Salisbury and the Earl of Beaconsfield have had audiences of her Majesty; their Lordships, with Mr. Montagu Corry, have dined with the Queen.

Her Majesty has expressed her intention of conferring upon Lieutenant-Colonel Edmund Frederick Du Cane, R.E., C.B., Director-General of Convict Prisons and Commissioner of County and Borough Prisons under the recent Act, the honour of Knight Companion of the Order of the Bath.

Lady Waterpark has succeeded Lady Abercromby as Lady in Waiting, and Major-General Ponsonby and Colonel McNeill have succeeded Lord Charles Fitzroy and Colonel Byng as Equerries in Waiting to the Queen.

Her Majesty has taken under her patronage the Westminster Training School and Home for Nurses, Broad Sanctuary, founded in 1874 by Lady Augusta Stanley, and has sent a donation of £100 in aid of its funds.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales gave Mr. Watts a sitting at his studio at Little Holland House on Monday for a picture which he is painting of his Royal Highness for the Benchers of the Middle Temple. Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne visited the Prince and Princess, and remained to luncheon. Subsequently the Princess drove out, accompanied by Prince George and Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales. The Prince and Princess left Marlborough House on Tuesday on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Richmond at Goodwood House, where a distinguished party of guests were assembled for the race week. Their Royal Highnesses have attended the races. Mr. Borgen has submitted to the Prince and Princess Mr. T. Jones Barker's picture of "The Charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava."

Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein visited the Prince and Princess of Wales yesterday week at Marlborough House, and remained to luncheon. Their Royal Highnesses dined with his Excellency Count Beust at the Austrian Embassy in Belgrave-square. Prince Christian was present on the previous day at a garden party given at Langley Park, Bucks, in celebration of the coming of age of Mr. Robert Grenville Harvey, eldest son of Sir Robert Bateson Harvey, Bart., M.P. On Saturday last Princess Christian laid the corner-stone of new workshops and stores at the Home for Little Boys, at Farningham. Her Royal Highness afterwards received presents from ladies on behalf of the institution, after which prizes were presented to the meritorious boys in the various departments. The Prince and Princess were entertained at luncheon, at which his Royal Highness presided.

Princess Louise of Lorne and the Marquis of Lorne left Kensington Palace on Tuesday for Germany.

The Duchess of Teck visited Bath on Wednesday and distributed the prizes to the successful scholars at the Royal School for Daughters of Officers of the Army. The Duchess dined with the pupils, and subsequently attended a pianoforte performance by thirty of the pupils. After partaking of tea, her Royal Highness returned to London. She was warmly greeted by the citizens.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has left Lambeth Palace for Addington Park.

His Excellency the Russian Ambassador and Countess Schouvaloff have left town for Brighton.

His Excellency the French Ambassador has joined the Marchioness d'Harcourt at Cowes.

The Duke and Duchess of Cleveland have left Cleveland House, St. James's-square, for Germany.

The Duke and Duchess of Athole left Eaton-place on Monday for Blair Athole.

The Duke and Duchess of Grafton have left their residence in Grosvenor-place for Euston Hall, Suffolk.

The Duke of Norfolk, accompanied by the Dowager Duchess and the Ladies Howard, has arrived at Arundel Castle, Sussex.

The Duke of Devonshire has arrived at Holker Hall, Milnthorpe, from Compton-place, Eastbourne.

The Duke and Duchess of Bedford have left town for Endsleigh, Tavistock.

The Duke and Duchess of Abercorn have left town on a visit to the Earl of Mount-Edgumbe, at Mount-Edgumbe, Plymouth.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Bristol and Lady Mary Hervey have arrived at Ickworth Park, Bury St. Edmunds.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Headfort and Lady Adelaide Tylour have left town for The Lodge, Virginia, Ireland.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Waterford have left town for Germany.

The Marchioness of Conyngham and the Ladies Conyngham arrived at Bifrons, near Canterbury.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Lothian have arrived at Newbattle Abbey, near Dalkeith.

The Marchioness of Hertford has arrived at Ragley, Warwickshire.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne have left Berkeley-square for Derrin, Kenmare, in the county of Kerry.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Tavistock left town on Monday for Endsleigh, Devon.

Countess Sydney has left town for Buxton, Derbyshire, and the Earl for the Continent.

Earl and Countess Grosvenor have left their residence near Eaton Hall, Cheshire, for a cruise en route for Scotland.

Viscount and Viscountess Halifax have left town for Hickleton Hall, Yorkshire.

Viscountess Combermere has arrived at St. Mark's House, Tunbridge Wells.

Lord and Lady Edward Spencer Churchill and Lord and Lady St. Leonards have left town for a tour in Norway.

Lord and Lady Londesborough have left Berkeley-square for Homburg.

The marriage arranged between the Hon. W. Gerard and Miss Mary Milner will take place on Tuesday next.

The marriage of the Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P., and the Lady Beatrix Lambton, eldest daughter of the Earl of Durham, will not be celebrated till the end of the month.

Their Excellencies the Chinese Ministers and suite visited the Alexandra Palace on Monday afternoon.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

In consequence of the death of Mr. Ward Hunt, the Ministerial banquet at the Mansion House, which was fixed for Wednesday, was not held.

A return has been issued of the number, position, and area of the sites set apart under the Metropolitan Streets Improvements Act, 1872, for dwellings for the labouring class. These are ten in number.

The nomination in respect of the aldermanic vacancy for Ward of Cheap will be held on the 10th inst. Sir John Bennett, whose election has been declared void by the Court of Aldermen, seeks "re-election," and in his address refers to the decision of his "colleagues." Ex-Sheriff Breffit is also a candidate. Mr. Waddell, who ran Sir John Bennett so close in the last contest, declines to compete again.

The City Corporation has increased the allowances of the inmates of the City Almshouses at Brixton. The pay of the married couples is increased from £33 to £40 16s. per annum, and the widowers and widows will receive £30 a year instead of £20, with residence, coals, &c. This institution is for the reception of aged citizens in adverse circumstances, and over one hundred persons are domiciled in it.

In the presence of a large company, on Saturday last, Mr. James Watson, member of the London School Board, laid the foundation-stone of a new "Presbyterian Church of England," at Crouch-hill, close to the station of the Midland Railway. The structure, which stands on the Holly Park Estate, will in style be Geometric Gothic, and will cost £5500, of which sum £2170 has been subscribed. Mr. William M. Murray, one of the treasurers of the building fund, is the most munificent patron of the movement.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the number of paupers relieved at the end of the fourth week of July was 76,846, of whom 35,958 were in work-houses and 40,888 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in the years 1876, 1875, and 1874 respectively, these figures show a decrease of 13, 6341, and 14,952 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 626, of whom 408 were men, 168 women, and 50 children under sixteen.

Lord Salisbury gave evidence on Tuesday before the Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into the subject of the arrears of pay due from the Indian Government to artillery and engineer officers. His Lordship stated that both the Council and himself agreed that these officers had no substantial claim. The Imperial Government of India had no right to dispose of the revenue without the consent of the Council. The demands for the arrears were perfectly justifiable from the officers' point of view, he had no doubt; but, as guardians of the public purse, they ought not to grant them. He thought that the money should be paid, but not by them. It should be paid out of the Imperial revenues of India.

Captain Cockburn, of Ockham Park, near Ripley, Surrey, who is a director of the Caledonian Asylum, and a grandson of one of its founders, is desirous of giving the lads and lasses of this school a day's holiday at his beautiful old park, and solicits help, chiefly from his countrymen and countrywomen, for the purpose. He says:—"I shall be most happy to see here, to help me to entertain the children, anyone who may kindly subscribe ten shillings or more towards giving them this treat; and tickets will be sent to them, with receipts for their subscriptions, which should be paid into Cockburn's United Service Agency Society, 41, Haymarket, London, S.W., to the credit of the Caledonian Asylum Treat Fund. The trip will be managed as economically as is consistent with success, and any surplus subscriptions will be carried to the credit of the asylum, which stands much in need of them."

A meeting of the council of the Metropolitan Hospital Sunday Fund was held on Thursday afternoon at the Mansion House, to receive the report of the Distribution Committee for the present year. Sir S. H. Waterlow, M.P., presided. The report of the committee stated that the total amount received up to that time was £25,500. The total amount now recommended to be paid to 119 institutions was £24,960, to be divided as follows:—£22,747 to seventy-six hospitals, including four institutions which might be classed as hospitals, and £2,223 to forty-three dispensaries. Nearly all these awards were slightly below those of 1876, in consequence of an increasing number of applications to participate, and a slight decrease in the amount to be administered by the council. Bishop Piers Claughton, Mr. A. Sandeman, Sir F. Lycett, Sir E. H. Currie, Mr. Thomson Hankey, and others spoke to the different resolutions.

A meeting of the council of the Royal Agricultural Society of England was held on Wednesday at its offices, in Hanover-square, under the presidency of Lord Skelmersdale. A report was received from Professor Brown, of the Veterinary Department, in reference to the recent outbreak of cattle plague at Bethnal-green. The Professor remarked that every precaution had been taken to prevent the spreading of the disease. Cattle plague had again appeared in Germany, near the Polish frontier, having been introduced, it is believed, by meat from Poland. Active measures have been taken by the German Government to prevent the extension of the disease. The secretary, Mr. H. M. Jenkins, was empowered to act as honorary treasurer to a fund proposed to be raised for the benefit of the widow and children of Mr. Isaac Wilson, who was killed in the society's show-yard at Liverpool by the bursting of an emery wheel. Some other business having been disposed of, the council adjourned until Wednesday, Nov. 7.

The third election of the Military Benevolent Fund was held on Thursday week—Lieutenant-General Sir Francis Wheeler, Bart., C.B., in the chair—when two additional annuitants were nominated to the benefits of the institution, which has for its object the granting of annuities not exceeding £40 each to necessitous ladies, being exclusively the widows or unmarried daughters of deceased officers of the Army and Royal Marines. The hon. secretary, Miss Davies (who is the founder of the institution), read a statement of its present position, showing that, although its organisation only dates from 1875, it has already granted annuities to six ladies (nearly all of whom were previously perfectly destitute), and that it possesses, through adherence to the rule which provides for the investment of all life donations, a small funded capital of nearly £2000. The annuities are awarded by the votes of the subscribers, but the institution is one of the few conducted strictly on the non-canvassing system. Details as to its rules can be obtained from Miss Davies, 40, Arundel-gardens, W.

Last week 2429 births and 1430 deaths were registered in London. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 98, whereas the deaths were 314 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 27 from smallpox, 51 from measles, 25 from scarlet fever, 4 from diphtheria, 23 from whooping-

cough, 24 from different forms of fever, and 184 from diarrhoea; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 333 deaths were referred, against numbers increasing from 210 to 332 in the five preceding weeks. These deaths were, however, 205 below the corrected average number from the same diseases in the corresponding week of the last ten years. Different forms of violence caused 44 deaths; 39 were the result of negligence or accident, including 15 from fractures and contusions, 2 from burns and scalds, 13 from drowning, and 6 of infants under one year of age from suffocation. At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the duration of registered sunshine in the week was 21.7 hours out of the 109.9 hours that the sun was above the horizon.

Yesterday week the whole of the Corporation officers—from the Recorder downwards—attended at the Mansion House and presented to the Lady Mayoress (Miss White) a valuable diamond bracelet upon her coming marriage. The presentation was made by the Chamberlain, who stated that the gift thus spontaneously offered was intended to convey, if any such proof were needed, to the Lord Mayor the high esteem in which the Corporation held him and the Lady Mayoress, his daughter, for the graceful, kindly, and admirable way in which she had discharged her varied duties in connection with the Mayoralty. The Lord Mayor appropriately thanked the Corporation officers for their kind and most welcome present, and said he was sure his daughter, the Lady Mayoress, would always regard that gift—coming, as it did, from gentlemen of whom the City and the Corporation had every cause to be proud—with feelings of pride and gratitude.—The final reception of the Lady Mayoress was held on Monday.—The marriage of Miss White and Mr. Cecil Herbert Thornton Price is to be solemnised on the 9th inst. in St. Paul's Cathedral, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Bishop of Ely and Canon Liddon. It is expected that the Bishop of London will also be present. The service will be choral. It is stated that it is nearly 120 years since a marriage was celebrated at St. Paul's.

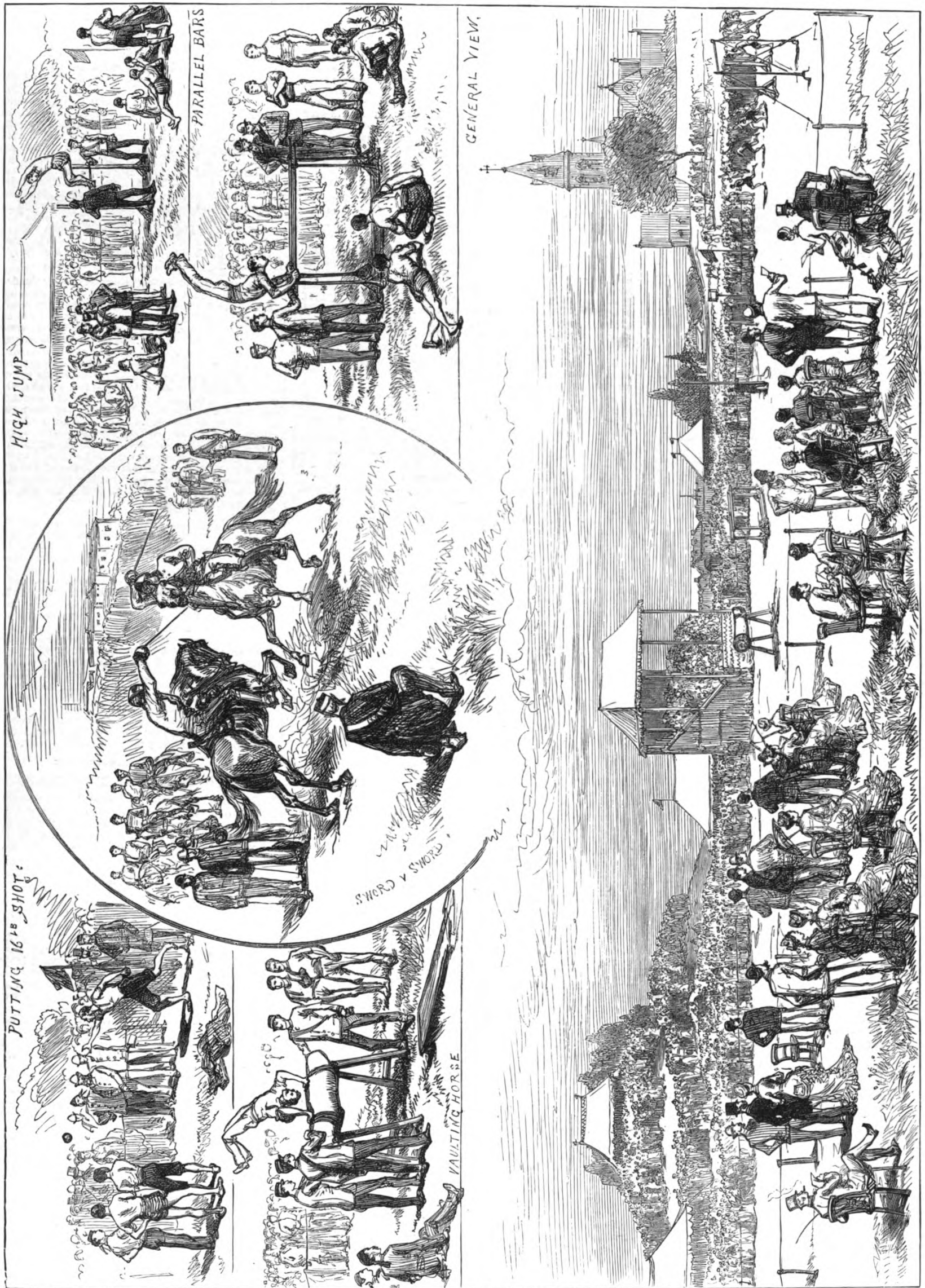
The ceremony of felling trees and cutting the first turfs on the land conceded to the vestry of St. Pancras by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, for the purpose of widening Gloucester-gate Bridge on its reconstruction, was carried out on Monday by Mr. Hoppey and Mr. W. Thornton, senior churchwarden of the parish. Axes having been presented to the churchwarden, Messrs. Hoppey and Westacott (chairman and deputy-chairman of the committee), and other members of the vestry, trees were felled on each side the canal, after which the gentlemen named cut the turf at the spot where the first stone is to be laid in a fortnight by Mr. Gerald Noel, First Commissioner of Works. The tender for the reconstruction of the bridge, by Messrs. Kirk and Randall, has been accepted, in the sum of £13,500, and the work is to be completed in nine months from the present time. It was stated that the bridge will be one of the handsomest in London, and worthy the position it will hold as the entrance to one of the Royal parks. Reference was also made to the other projected metropolitan improvements for St. Pancras, including the projected widening of Kentish Town-road.

Paulo Golero, described as a merchant, and Constantino Theodorides, described as a commission agent, were charged at the Marlborough-street Police Court on Tuesday with conspiring to demand from Miss Augusta Ernestine Slade, a young lady, niece of Admiral Slade, a large sum of money by menaces and threats. The prosecutrix, while travelling with her mother in Turkey, had become acquainted with the prisoner Theodorides, who is a Greek, and had ultimately been engaged to marry him, but the engagement was broken off; and he assured her that he had burned certain letters received by him from her. About a month ago, however, he informed her that he had not destroyed the letters, but that they were held as security for a debt owed by him to Golero, and demanded £500 for their return and surrender. Subsequently, Golero wrote to her stating that Theodorides owed him £695—a sum which he must have from somebody, or he would take his measures, intimating that one of them would be to send copies of her letters to other people. The evidence having been completed on Wednesday, both prisoners were committed for trial, the magistrates peremptorily refusing to accept bail.

TROOPS FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN.

The Illustrations on our front page show the second battalion of the 2nd (Queen's Royal) Regiment leaving Alder hot, on Thursday week, and going on board the transport-ship Euphrates at the Watering Island Jetty in Port mouth Dockyard. This battalion numbered twenty-four officers, thirty-six sergeants, and 835 rank and file, with seven horses. The men were mostly very young, but had a soldierly appearance. They were in heavy marching order, and each man carried the new pattern valise, mess-can, water-bottle, top coat, and haversack, with the Martini-Henry rifle, and side-arms; but the shako was left behind, and a light Glengarry cap worn instead, to be replaced by a pith helmet at Malta. The troops marched from the Factory Gate through the dockyard in fours, but without any music of the band, which has been found to distract the dockyard labourers from their work. An hour or two later came a detachment of the 104th Regiment, from the Curragh, part of which embarked on the Euphrates; and the same vessel had already received, on the previous day, about 500 men of the 64th, the 108th, and the 27th Regiments. These troops did not, like the 2nd Regiment, carry their own kits and rifles on board the ship. At seven in the evening, when all the detachments had come on board, the Euphrates was towed from the jetty, amidst the cheers of assembled spectators, the band playing and troops cheering on her deck. These forces are to join the head-quarters of the 27th and 98th Regiments, forming the garrison of Malta. The transport-ship Crocodile also takes out from Portsmouth some draughts from the 104th Regiment, at the Curragh, the 79th Highland Regiment, from Fort George, and the 78th and 71st Regiments, from Edinburgh. These arrived at Portsmouth and embarked in the Crocodile the same evening. The Malabar, the Jumna, and the Serapis will convey other detachments of troops.

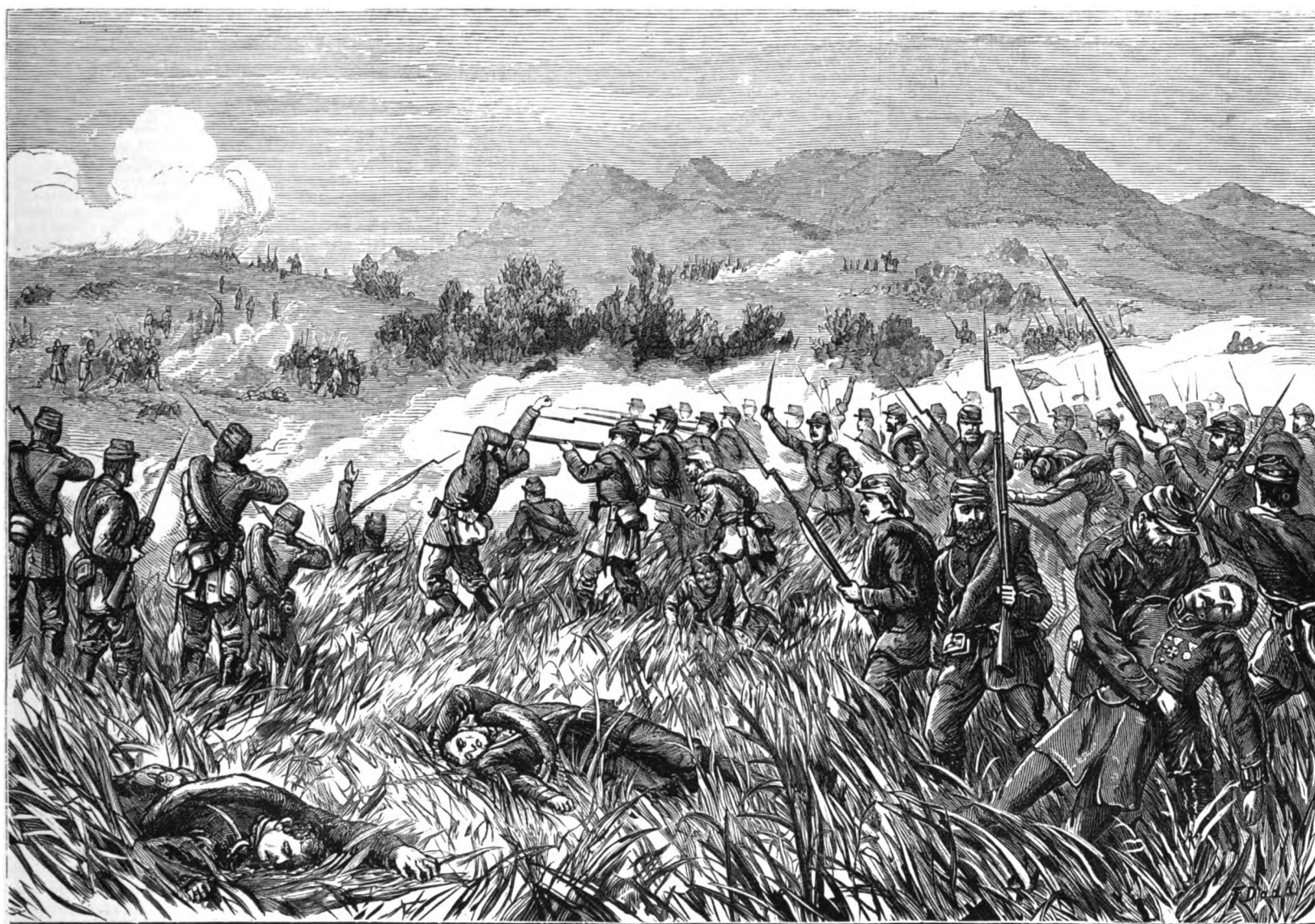
The strength of the garrison of Malta about ten years ago, before the reduction of our military establishments in the colonies, was eight batteries of Artillery, with an aggregate strength of 805 non-commissioned officers and men; two companies of Royal Engineers, numbering 178; six battalions of Infantry, 4232 strong; and the Malta Fencible Artillery, 591; the whole garrison numbering 5854 non-commissioned officers and men. The establishment of the present garrison, including officers, is 5098—viz., Artillery, seven batteries, 1022; Engineers, two companies, 198; Infantry, five battalions, 3440; and the Malta Fencible Artillery, 371. The additions now being made consist of the second battalions of the 2nd Queen's and the 13th Light Infantry, each 902 of all ranks, or 1804 altogether, with draughts as follows:—195 to the 27th Regiment, 288 to the 42nd, 245 to the 71st, 239 to the 98th, and 231 to the 101st, making the total reinforcements 3002, and bringing the strength of the garrison up to 8100 of all ranks.



MILITARY ATHLETIC SPORTS AT THE CAMP, ALDERSHOTT.



THE WAR IN ASIA: TURKISH IRREGULAR CAVALRY FOLLOWING UP THE RUSSIANS AFTER THE RETREAT FROM SEVIN.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



THE WAR IN EUROPE: FIGHTING NEAR RUSTOHUK.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

THE WAR: RUSSIAN DEFEATS.

The Russian army invading Bulgaria and Roumelia has this week suffered a great defeat on both sides of the Balkan. The exact particulars of the close of these actions were not precisely known on Thursday evening, at the time when this notice was written; but it was positively ascertained that a battle fought on Monday last at Plevna had proved disastrous to the right wing of the Russian army; and that the Russian advanced guard was likewise defeated on Tuesday at Eski Sagra, south of the mountains. The Turks were acting on the defensive in both instances, under the command of Osman Pasha at Plevna, and at Eski Sagra under Raouf Pasha and Suleiman Pasha.

The Turkish forces at Plevna, it is estimated, were about 50,000, being the Widdin army and troops from Sofia and Nisch. They occupied a series of positions in horseshoe shape in front of Plevna, with both flanks resting on the river Vid, behind the town. The defensive strength of the ground they occupied, naturally great, was increased by earthworks, redoubts, and shelter trenches in every available spot. The assaulting force consisted of the 9th Russian Army Corps, under Baron Krudener, and the Thirtieth Division and the thirtieth brigade of the Second Division, under Prince Schackosky, with three brigades of cavalry and 160 guns. The arrangement was that General Krudener should attack the Turkish centre at Grivica, and the northern flank of the entrenched positions over Ranova, while General Schackosky attacked Radisovo. The Turkish line extended up the Vid river as far as Looca, General Krudener failed to expel the Turks from their earthworks on the north side, but General Schackosky, after an obstinate contest, gained possession of Radisovo; an attack was then made on the positions covering Plevna, but without avail. The *Daily News* correspondent, in a telegram of last Tuesday from the Russian camp fifteen miles east of Plevna, thus describes the latter part of the engagements:—"This attack began about four, and was continued till nearly sundown. The Turkish infantry was in great force in a continuous line of shelter trenches, and in spite of the most stubborn efforts, no impression could be made upon it. Two companies of Russian infantry did work round to the right of the Turkish trenches, and, descending into the valley, entered the town of Plevna, but, being between two fires, it was impossible to hold it. The Russian batteries pushed boldly forward into the position first taken to attempt to keep down the Turkish cannonade crashing into the infantry men in the open, but they were compelled soon to evacuate the hazardous spot. At sundown the Turks made a continuous forward movement, and they reoccupied the second position, which the Russians had never been able to take entire possession of. The Russian infantry made a succession of desperate stands and died like heroes, but to no avail. The Turks gradually retook everything they had lost. The fighting lasted long after nightfall. With the darkness the Bash-Bazouks took possession of the battlefield and slew all the wounded who were too severely injured to effect their retreat. The Russians held the heights above Radisovo, but the Bash-Bazouks worked round their rear and fell on the wounded collected in the village of Radisovo. The Russian losses were very heavy—how heavy is not yet ascertained. A retreat was compelled in this direction, and the contingencies resulting from this untoward battle are of ominous significance."

The *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent sends the following from Loftcha, dated Wednesday morning:—"Osman Pasha has won a great victory, after two days' dreadfully severe fighting. The Russians, supported by artillery, in three columns of attack, numbering about 14,000 men each, assaulted the earthworks held by the Ottomans. Notwithstanding that they were repeatedly repulsed with immense slaughter, the Russians made a final and desperate attack yesterday morning. For hours the conflict raged with intense fierceness, each assault being received with a destructive musketry fire, the receding masses suffering still further from the well-sustained cannonade of the Ottoman artillery. Under cover of the fire of the latter, the Turks at last made a dash down the valley, and routed the enemy at the point of the bayonet."

The following, from Widdin, was sent to the same paper:—"Yesterday morning the Russians, with a force of 60,000 infantry, three regiments of cavalry, and forty cannon, attacked at three points the entrenched positions of Osman Pasha. After a terrible combat, which lasted throughout the day, the Muscovites retreated, leaving behind them, it is stated, 8000 killed, and nearly double the number wounded, besides abandoning a large quantity of ammunition and muskets. The losses of the Turks are very small, owing to their well-protected position. Osman Pasha's victory has caused great rejoicing here. He is awaiting reinforcements before making a forward movement. The Russians have demanded leave to bury their dead."

The Turkish official despatch from Osman Pasha says:—"This morning the ten Russian divisions recommenced their attack on our lines and redoubts east of Plevna. They were everywhere repulsed, and lost 8000 men killed and treble that number wounded. They retreated to their encampments."

A Russian official dispatch from Timova, dated next day, says:—"Yesterday General Krudener made another attack on Plevna, but without success." A telegram from St. Petersburg says that no details of this engagement have been made known there.

The news from the south of the Balkans is not much more favourable to the Russians. It seems that on Tuesday they attacked the corps of Raouf Pasha at Eski-Sagra. After seven hours' fighting Raouf Pasha fell back upon Karabounar. Suleiman Pasha the same day, however, repulsed the enemy, and recaptured Eski-Sagra, taking several guns from the Russians, and inflicting upon them considerable loss. It is stated that General Gourko is in imminent peril between the armies of Suleiman Pasha and Raouf Pasha, and that his retreat is intercepted. From the Danube we hear that Rustchuk is not invested, and cannot be until the disaster at Plevna shall have been repaired; while from Silistria the news is that the garrison have succeeded in repelling several attacks by the army of the Dobrudzha. The Roumanians have been requested by the Emperor Alexander to cross the Danube, and more Russian troops are brought over as rapidly as possible, to maintain the positions occupied in Bulgaria.

The new Turkish Commander-in-Chief, Mehemet Ali Pasha, is a German, from Magdeburg, whose real name is Julius Detroit; he was formerly mate of a merchant-vessel. He seems to be a man of far greater ability and energy than old Abdul Kerim.

The evidence of shocking cruelties practised on the Turkish and other Mussulman classes of the population in Bulgaria, since the Russian army has invaded that country, seems to be substantiated. It will form a political set-off against the horrid deeds of the Circassians, Kurds, and Bash-Bazouks in the suppression of the Bulgarian insurrection south of the Balkan in May last year. The truth seems to be that Christians and Mohammedans, or rather, in each instance, the sordid barbarians of Eastern Europe nominally adhering to the faith of the Cross or that of the Crescent, are equally capable of these foul and atrocious orgies of wholesale vengeance, wan-

tonnees, and inhumanity, scarcely outdone by the most debased savages of heathen Africa. Upon the present occasion there is reason to believe that the worst acts of ferocity, rapacity, and filthy licentiousness have been perpetrated by the native Bulgarians of the districts through which the Russian army has passed, when the remaining Mussulman families were left at their mercy by the withdrawal of the Ottoman troops. It appears, moreover, but too probable that, in some cases, though very rarely and exceptionally, a few of the wild Cossacks belonging to the Russian army have broken the bonds of discipline, and have joined in slaughtering or torturing even the women and children of the defenceless Moslem villages. The Cossacks are the only lancers, and it is a fact that some women and children have been conveyed to Shumla or Varna who had received several wounds inflicted by the lance, as well as rifle-shots. These poor victims of undeniable Russian cruelty, some of them mere babes, others still more unhappy females of every age, who had also suffered an unspeakable outrage, with every circumstance of pain and shame, were seen by the English, French, and German newspaper correspondents. There is no doubt of the massacre and hideous ill-treatment of large numbers of the Mussulman population in Bulgaria; the only question is, how far the Russian troops have had anything to do with it, and whether the officers commanding them should not have prevented it. The destruction and pillage of Turkish houses, as well for insult as for plunder, by their Bulgarian neighbours would seem to have been general throughout those districts which the Russian army has entered; and we do not find that the Emperor Alexander or the Grand Duke Nicholas have exerted their authority to put a stop to these excesses. In preference to quoting the letters and telegrams of correspondents hostile to Russia, we will only give the following extract of the *Daily News* correspondent's letter from Varna, dated the 19th ult., which appeared in that paper last Thursday:—"Atrocities, I deeply regret to say, are the order of the day. Only yesterday six Turkish women and children were brought down to Shumla from Rasgrad; one woman, aged seventy, was riddled with balls, four were in her body; the rest were wounded by lance-thrusts, the children badly so, and all the wounds were behind. An official told me to-day that the number of refugees who had passed through Varna since the beginning of the panic amounts to 60,000 heads of families; add to this number a fair proportion of women and children, and you will have, say, a minimum of 150,000 homeless wanderers. Who is responsible for this and for the route they are taking? I will go into that question presently. A whole country is emptying itself and fleeing from the Russians in the Dobrudzha to meet them at Adrianople; at the latter place they imagine themselves in safety, and no one warns them of the true state of things. I have asked the Tartars and the Georgians why they fly in the face of the Emperor Alexander's proclamation; and the answer has invariably been that, although the Russians at first are fair and generous, they in a very few days find means of inciting the Bulgarians against them, and death and desolation follow. They will move on and on until starvation meets them. We are on the verge of winter, and these people will be without home, shelter, food, fire, and money; they will die like flies. At this very instant a sight full of pain catches my eye. On the other side of the bay, distant from here about two miles, stretches a spur of the Balkan; at its foot, wearied with travel, is encamped a village, or rather the inhabitants of a village now deserted; the people are Tartars, and many of their women and children are very pretty and very fair; long lines of thin blue smoke rising up tell me they are preparing for the evening meal; the shoe has not begun to pinch yet; a little money is still left, and, besides, they are in the neighbourhood of a town; to-morrow they will cross the mountain at dawn and disappear, to be heard of months afterwards as dying from cold and starvation. Some who read my letters may think I harp too much on this subject. To them I appeal for patience. If they could picture to themselves as connected with or happening to any member of their family one lot of what I see, they would recoil with horror and indignation."

Further correspondence respecting the affairs of Turkey has been issued from the Foreign Office. It comprises thirty-one communications respecting cruelties perpetrated by the Russians and by Christians under Russian protection. The dates extend from June 24 to July 27. There are several despatches from Mr. Layard, inclosing Turkish reports of the alleged cruelties, upon which the British Minister at Constantinople observes:—

"The statements as to the cruelties and outrages committed by the Russians upon the Mohammedan population of the Turkish territories which they have invaded and overrun in Asia and Europe deserve very serious consideration. Many of them may be, and no doubt are, exaggerated; but I fear that there is too much reason to believe that some of them at least are well founded. Sir Arnold Kemball, in one of his despatches, mentions how the women in some of the Mussulman villages near Kars were stripped naked, flogged, and driven into the Turkish lines on the plea that they had given information to the besieged. The accounts of the shocking treatment by the Russian authorities and troops of the inhabitants of many villages in Circassia on the approach of the Turkish forces come from so many independent sources that their general truth can scarcely be called in question. There appear to be some grounds for believing that Russian agents are inciting the Bulgarian Christians to massacre the Mohammedans."

"Other proceedings of a similar nature on the part of the Russians have been brought by the Porte to the notice of the European Powers in circulars addressed to its representatives abroad. The Sultan and his Ministers have denounced to me the cruelties attributed to the Russians, and have expressed to me their conviction that it is part of the policy of Russia to exterminate, as far as possible, the Mohammedan population of the countries which they occupy. I have urged them, in the strongest language, not to make use of these accusations to incite the Mussulmans against the Christians, and to turn the war into one of fanaticism and into a life-and-death struggle for religion, as well as for hearth and home."

A despatch from Lord Derby to the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, on the 17th ult., calls the attention of the Russian Government to these reports of outrages inflicted by the Russian troops, or by the Christians acting under their protection, upon the Mohammedan population of the Turkish provinces in Asia and Europe. The reports are given in the order in which they were received, but the principal instances in Bulgaria are as follows:—

"Mr. Layard reports that the Porte received information on the 14th inst. that about 200 Mohammedan men, women, and children, who were escaping in carts towards Varna, were overtaken by the Russian cavalry, who murdered the men and children, and violated the women, who were afterwards killed in a most horrible manner. A number of Mussulman refugees flying from the Russians are reported by the Governor of Kazanlik to have been murdered in cold blood by Bulgarians in the gorge of Khaim Boghas, between Timova and Kazanlik. Therefugees thus murdered include women and children. Some Mohammedan villages are reported to have been burnt, and

others between Timova, Drenova, and Valona abandoned on account of the conduct of the enemy. Some villages in the gorge of Khimakeni were burnt, and the inhabitants are said to have been massacred. A British consular agent reported on the 14th inst. that the Mussulman inhabitants in that part of the country were in a deplorable state, and that the Russians and Bulgarian Christians, at their instigation, were committing shocking outrages upon Mussulmans. Her Majesty's Consul at Rustchuk, who arrived at Constantinople on the 16th inst. from Varna, confirmed the accounts of massacres of Mussulman women and children. It appears from the information received by him that shocking outrages are committed, principally by the Bulgarian Christians, at the instigation and under the protection of the Russian Cossacks, who are present at them. Great fears are entertained that these acts might lead to terrible retaliations on the part of the Mussulmans in places not occupied by the Russian troops."

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Marshal MacMahon, accompanied by the Minister of War and the Minister of the Interior, left Paris yesterday week on a visit to Bourges. Replying on Saturday to an address of congratulation from the Mayor of Bourges, the Marshal defined his policy thus:—"To maintain peace abroad, to keep our constitutional ground at home at the head of men of order of all parties, protecting them not only against subversive passions but their own impulses; to demand from them to impose a truce to their party differences in order to check Radicalism, which is the common peril—such has been my aim, and never any other." The Marshal went on to complain that he had been misrepresented. "People have spoken," he said, "of foreign relations being jeopardised, of the Constitution violated, of liberty of conscience threatened; they have even gone so far as to speak of the return of the abuses of the old régime, and I know not what occult influence, which they styled priestly government. These are calumnies, and the public good sense in France and abroad has already judged them at their true worth. They will not discourage me for one moment, and will not prevent me from finishing my task with the help of the men who have been the auxiliaries of my policy. I am confident that the nation will respond to my appeal; and that, by the choice of its representatives, it will terminate a conflict the prolongation of which could only be hurtful to its interests and check the pacific development of its greatness." In the course of his reply to the congratulatory address of the president of the Tribunal of Commerce, Marshal MacMahon said:—"France has done everything in her power to localise the war in the East. Peace is the first object of French policy."

On Sunday the Marshal continued his visits of inspection, and at midday attended mass in state at the cathedral, surrounded by an imposing concourse of military and civil authorities. The spectacle is described as magnificent. An enormous multitude awaited the Marshal at his exit. At four o'clock a grand review took place in splendid weather. At seven the Marshal dined at headquarters. At a later hour he was present at a public *fête de nuit* in the gardens of the Archbishop's Palace, and, leaving Bourges at ten o'clock, re-archived the Elysée early on Monday.

A Cabinet Council was held on Tuesday morning at the Elysée under the presidency of Marshal MacMahon. The Duc Decazes was present. A great part of the sitting was occupied in discussing the candidates to whom the Government will give their support at the forthcoming elections. Reports from several prefects were read, which stated that an excellent impression had been produced by the visit of the President to Bourges, and several of the members expressed a desire that Marshal MacMahon should undertake another tour to Saint Etienne and other important centres.

M. de Fourtou, the Minister of the Interior, has issued another circular to the Prefects warning them against too exclusive attention to the political part of their functions, to the neglect of the administrative. The Prefects are admonished to encourage the efforts of municipalities in forwarding enterprises interesting to the people, to stimulate the zeal of their agents in any case where recent changes have slackened business, and to leave no doubt of their goodwill towards matters which they cannot immediately solve.

The Minister of Public Instruction has dismissed ten inspectors of elementary schools, and has transferred fifty more to other localities. Press prosecutions continue. The managers of the *Lanterne* and the *Mot d'Ordre* have each been sentenced to 5000fr. fine for publishing articles said to have been written by M. Rochefort. The manager of the *Courrier de France* has been sentenced to one month's imprisonment and a fine of 2000fr. for publishing articles insulting public functionaries.

The population of Mulhouse, in Alsace, have raised a subscription of a million francs in aid of the funds of the Republican electoral committee.

A *cause célèbre* was brought to a conclusion at Paris on Thursday week. The Assize Court sentenced the widow Gras to fifteen years' penal servitude on the charge of instigating her servant Gaudry to throw vitriol into the face of a rich young man called M. de la Roche. It was alleged that she was afraid of losing the influence which she had gained over him, and took this course with a view to making the young man entirely dependent on her care. Her accomplice, Gaudry, was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment.

Seven soldiers were killed by an explosion which occurred on Saturday in a casemate in Fort Mont Valerien, where the men were engaged in extracting the charge from some old shells. The explosion of a shell from some unknown cause occasioned the disaster.

SPAIN.

King Alfonso, who has been suffering from a severe cold, has returned from Santiago to Carril, and started on Wednesday for Pontevedra and Vigo. His Majesty is to return to the Escorial or to Madrid on the 10th inst. The statement made last week that the King of Portugal had an interview with King Alfonso on the frontier of Galicia is devoid of foundation.

An official statement of the military forces is published, showing that the army would number in war-time 243,000 infantry and 30,000 cavalry, with 206 guns. In time of peace the yearly contingents will be reduced to suit the exigencies of the Budget.

PORTUGAL.

The King has gone to Vidago. The Queen intends devoting a sum of 4000 livres, forming the balance of the subscriptions for the sufferers by the recent inundations in Portugal, to the relief of the severe distress caused by the drought in the province of Ceara, Brazil.

ITALY.

Last Saturday evening, as Prince Amadeus was driving in his carriage, the horses took fright and ran away, and the Prince leaped from the carriage, sustaining a severe contusion in the head.

GERMANY.

The Emperor of Germany, who is staying at Gastein for

the purpose of drinking the waters, is said to be enjoying excellent health.

General von Blumenthal, Chief of the Staff to the Crown Prince in 1866 to 1870, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his entering the Prussian army on Tuesday. The Emperor and all the members of the Imperial house have congratulated the gallant officer, and the Crown Prince has presented him with a colossal marble bust of himself.

The German navy is steadily increasing, and the activity at Kiel is very great. Two new armour-plated corvettes have just been launched, and have received the names Sachsen and Bismarck. The Bismarck was christened by the Chief of the Admiralty, Von Stosch. The vessel is pierced for twenty-four guns, and has engines of 2400-horse power. A third corvette is very nearly finished.

The subterranean cable connecting Berlin with Leipzig, Frankfurt, and Mainz is completed, and the last section was sunk in the bed of the Rhine on Monday last, in the presence of the Postmaster-General, Dr. Stephan.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

Prince Rodolph, the heir to the throne of Austria, attained his majority on Thursday, July 26.

At a council of Austrian and Hungarian Ministers held on Tuesday at Vienna Count Andrássy, whose policy was entirely approved by his colleagues, was empowered to take measures for an eventual strengthening of the troops already echeloned along the southern frontier. The Cabinet also discussed the question of the cost, estimated at about 25,000,00 fl., of mobilising four divisions for the purpose of reinforcing the troops on the frontier should that measure be adopted.

GREECE.

The King has presented a memorandum on the military position of the country to the Minister of War. King George is understood to be of opinion that both the land and sea forces should be placed in a state of readiness, and that measures should be taken to defend the frontiers of Epirus and Thessaly, those provinces being infested by brigands.

DENMARK.

The King has accepted the resignation of General Hoffner, Minister of War and Marine, and has appointed General Dreyer as his successor.

AMERICA.

The great railway strike is nearly at an end. One line after another has been thrown open, and traffic has been resumed. At several places the armed mobs have been dispersed, or are maintaining an ineffectual struggle against the troops sent to deal with them. It is true that order has not been fully restored, but the blockade at almost every point has been broken, and it is not likely that the resistance will be anywhere prolonged. The chief work remaining to be done is that of meting out punishment to the captured rioters. The War Department closed on Monday night for the first time since the beginning of the strike, and the Secretary of War has issued orders that there shall be no further movements of Federal troops unless fresh troubles occur. During the riots at San Francisco on Wednesday week seven persons were killed; and at Chicago, on the same night, fifteen persons were killed. The last outburst of which we have a report was at Scranton, in Pennsylvania, on Wednesday last, when several persons were shot, and the Mayor was severely wounded. Mr. Vanderbilt has presented his railway employes with 100,000 dol., to be divided among them, in acknowledgment of their forbearance from the strike. Affairs are quiet in the Pennsylvania mining districts. The strike continues, but pumping operations have been resumed.

The Republican party in Ohio have nominated Mr. William H. West as their candidate for Governor.

Mr. Noyes, the new Minister to the French Republic, sailed from New York on Tuesday for Europe, on board the Illinois.

BRAZIL.

A bill has been brought before the Provincial Legislature authorising the Government to spend one million currency in wheat seed for distribution amongst the farmers. The great floods in the south have subsided, but the losses of sheep, which have been in some districts very heavy, are not yet known.

THE CAPE COLONIES.

The latest news from the Cape represents the condition of the Transvaal to be most satisfactory. The bill for the annexation of Griqualand West has passed through Committee in the Cape Assembly, with some amendments. The annexation of Zululand is being discussed in Natal.

INDIA.

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, telegraphing last Sunday, says, regarding the famine, that the prospect is far from reassuring, although not yet absolutely helpless. During the past week the rainfall has been scanty everywhere, except in Bengal, Burmah, Assam, and parts of the Central Provinces and Rajpootana. Elsewhere great anxiety is felt, and in some places the crops have already suffered much damage. Great and increasing apprehension is felt respecting the prospects of Madras and Mysore; and the situation in Bombay is also critical, but in a less degree. The correspondent says that if the gloomy anticipations regarding Southern India are fulfilled, as seems only too probable, the calamity will be such as to tax the resources of the country to their utmost. The Government, however, is fully alive to its responsibility, and apparently is doing everything in its power to be prepared for the worst.

A telegram from the Viceroy of India, dated July 31, gives some details respecting the famine. He states the results of inquiries respecting the grain supplies available for export to the suffering districts, and briefly reports the prospects of the season throughout India. In the North-West Provinces and Oude the drought continues, and causes anxiety and rise of prices, but there is still time for an average harvest. In Bombay the absence of rain in Goojerat causes anxiety, and the rainfall on the western coast is at present very small for the season. The Nizam's territory has been much distressed, owing to there having been no rain for one month, but two inches have just fallen. In Mysore and Coorg the rain generally is not abundant; and more is needed to save part of the young crop. In Madras there have been fair showers in all the districts, except Nellore and Kurnool. The reports concerning other districts are, on the whole, satisfactory. In Madras there were 913,000 persons on the works, and 731,000 charitably relieved. In Mysore, 48,000 on the works, and 138,000 charitably relieved. In Bombay, 256,000 on the works, and 149,000 charitably relieved.

Lord Salisbury, presiding yesterday week at the distribution of prizes at the Royal Indian Engineering College, at Cooper's-hill, spoke of the impending famine in Southern India as an event calculated to awaken the gravest anxiety.

A telegram from Bombay states that Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, son of the deceased Baronet, has been unanimously elected head of the Parsee community, in place of his father.

Mr. J. B. Phear, late member of the High Court of Judicature, Calcutta, has been appointed to the Chief Justiceship of Ceylon, vacant by the death of Sir W. Hackett.

The *Overland Mail* has brought news from Bombay to July 6, and from Calcutta to July 3. The Indian papers refer to the increasing anxiety respecting the famine in Southern India, but of this we have later news by telegraph.

The *Times of India* in its summary of news says:—

Intelligence has been received here, from what are regarded as trustworthy sources, which seems to show that Persia has no intention of assuming a hostile attitude towards Turkey at this present juncture. Persia apparently considers that her main interests as a Mussulman State, and one of the few that still maintains independence, are identical with those of the Porte. Differences, however, exist between the two Courts; but they appear not to be of such a nature as to threaten any serious breach.

A native paper reports that Lord Lytton is at present engaged in "making a scheme for the appointment of natives to the higher ranks of the Civil Service."

The Punjab Bank has suspended payment in consequence of a sudden run upon it, caused by disquieting articles in the newspapers.

It is intended to arm all the volunteer corps in India with the Henry-Martini rifle in the course of the current year.

One important political advantage resulting from the extension of the electric telegraph to Quetta is that Kandahar news can now reach India in six days, instead of three weeks or a month, as formerly.

The *Bombay Gazette* publishes the following items:—

On June 30 a public meeting was held in the Townhall—the Governor presiding—to form a European volunteer corps. Opposition was shown to the movement by a number of natives; but, nevertheless, the motion that such a corps should be formed at once was carried.

The finding of the court-martial on Quartermaster-Sergeant Miller, accused of writing a letter to the *Standard*, has been ordered by the Commander-in-Chief to take effect, although the verdict was set aside by the Judge-Advocate-General as illegal. Miller has been reduced to the ranks.

Information has been received in Bombay of disturbances in Muscat between the Sultan Syud Toorkee and an army of rebels. British residents had to fly from the city and take up their residence in ships in the harbour. Her Majesty's ship *Teazer* took the part of the Sultan, and shelled the rebels, who were eventually compelled to retreat.

AUSTRALIA.

Sir Arthur Blyth, the Agent-General for South Australia, has received the following telegram from Adelaide, dated July 26:—

The new lines of railway sanctioned last Session are advancing rapidly, three being in progress, and tenders invited for Oct. 1 for the construction of 200 miles of the line from Port Augusta northwards. The telegraph to Eucla is completed with iron poles throughout. This is the South Australian half of the telegraph line connecting South Australia with Western Australia. Send an extra emigrant-ship in October. A fortnightly mail service, via Suez, has been suggested by the South Australian Government to the adjoining colonies. The revenue for 1876-7 has exceeded the estimates. The following vessels have arrived, all well:—Heaton Hall, Pak Wau (London), and Papa (Hamburg). Harvest prospects are good, and a largely increased area is under crop. Price of wheat per bushel, 7s. 8d.

We have news from Melbourne to June 12 by the overland mail. Some heads of intelligence are subjoined:—

The new Parliament assembled on May 22, when the members were sworn. Sir Charles Gavan Duffy was elected Speaker, and the House then adjourned until June 26. The Ministry have been re-elected without opposition. The Cabinet is composed as follows:—Mr. Berry, Chief Secretary and Treasurer; Mr. Longmore, Lands; Mr. Paterson, Public Works; Mr. Smith, Mines; Mr. Lalor, Customs; Mr. Wood, Railways; Mr. Grant, Justice; and Mr. Trench, Attorney-General.

The Government are pledged to a policy of increased protection. They also propose the taxation of large estates, owners of property under £2500 being exempt, and also town lands.

The Ministerial majority in Parliament numbers thirty-six votes. The result of the elections is considered to be due to the absence of organisation on the part of the Freetraders. Out of 120,000 registered voters 80,000 abstained from voting. The Freetraders are now making strenuous efforts to retrieve their defeat.

The action of Mr. Davies, the late Chairman of Committees, against Mr. Berry, for publicly stigmatising him as corrupt, has been settled, an ample apology having been tendered.

The imports of the first six months of last year were £4,861,123, and the exports £5,326,261. This year, during the same period, the imports were £5,573,045, and the exports £6,210,882.

Mr. John Young, accredited as Canadian representative to Australia, in furtherance of commercial intercourse between Canada and Australia, has been entertained at a public dinner by the Chamber of Commerce.

Sir William Jervois and Colonel Scratchley arrived overland from Sydney on June 11, and were officially received at the railway station by Governor Bowen and a detachment of volunteers.

A great ball was given at the Government House on Coronation Day.

The Vice-President of the Executive Council of Queensland has addressed to the Agent-General in London for Queensland a letter, covering a circular notification to the chief secretaries of New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania, South Australia, and New Zealand, as to the present position of the Chinese question as affecting that Government, and requests him to bring the matter under the notice of her Majesty's Government.

The people (he writes) had succeeded by their own efforts in founding a prosperous and well-ordered State. They were now threatened with a large and unrestricted Chinese immigration, and he did not hesitate to say that the consequences of this immigration were contemplated with serious misgivings by all classes. Industrious, frugal, and law-abiding as the Chinese people might be, they were not colonists in the best sense of the term. It was possible, indeed, that their presence there in large numbers might produce an industrial activity of a certain kind; but it would be of a kind different from that which had hitherto contributed to their prosperity. The probability was that, in a country so sparsely populated as Queensland now is, it would entirely supplant European labour; and the creation of a large, intelligent, docile, but servile class would, he did not doubt, seriously affect and change the conditions upon which the political system of Queensland was founded. But whether the unrestricted introduction of Chinese be in itself a good thing or a bad thing, he begged that the Agent-General would impress upon Lord Carnarvon that in this choice the Executive Council should not be constrained by any forced interpretation of international obligations. As British subjects, they valued the privileges they possessed; but if they were to be called upon to sacrifice their hopes of perfecting a community which had been founded on principles of social and political equality, they were not content to do so without a most earnest effort to avert such a calamity. He hoped, therefore, that the Agent-General would very frankly explain to Lord Carnarvon that the people were most anxious to be allowed to grow in their own way; that they should, in fact, be permitted to encourage or discourage Chinese immigration as they pleased, and that the existence of international obligations between Great Britain and the empire of China should not be allowed to be a pretext for forcing upon them a Chinese population against their wishes or their interests.

In the circular notification the Vice-President says:—

We fear that both our rights and our civilisation may be compromised and that our social and political systems may be imperilled if, on any plea whatever, a Chinese immigration is forced upon us against our wishes and against our interests. The people of this portion of Australia will be the first to feel the change and its consequences; but I deem it to be my duty, on the part of this Government, to point out to you that it will not be confined to them alone.

The first section of the Khedive's railways in Nubia has been opened for traffic from the Second Cataract to Sigiaia. On the second section, to Dongola, 6000 men are working.

A corps of "student dragomans" has been instituted by the Foreign Office, with a view to the reorganisation of the Consular service in Turkey, Persia, and Egypt.

General Grant laid the foundation-stone of an American Episcopal Church at Geneva yesterday week. He was afterwards entertained at a breakfast.

The Charles Dickens, which sailed from Hamburg on April 5, and the City of Agra, which sailed from London on May 3, have arrived safely at Queensland.

There were disorders on Sunday last in the Swiss canton of Ticino. As the inhabitants of Locarno were returning from the rifle-matches, an anti-Ministerial demonstration was got up before the Government House. The gendarmes interfered, and a few people were wounded. Arrests were made, among others, that of the advocate Simen, the editor of the *Temps*.

The Post Office authorities have given notice that they will make up a mail for Australia and New Zealand, to go by the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steam-ship *Chimborazo*, leaving Plymouth on the 13th inst. The mail will be made up in London on the evening of Saturday, the 11th inst., and letters should be specially marked "per steam-ship *Chimborazo*."

SCENERY OF THE TYROL.

A series of fine Engravings, from the landscape pictures by G. Seelos, of the romantic scenery of the Ampezzaner-Thal, in the Austrian Tyrol, is published at Vienna by Herr Waldheim, who permits us to reproduce the striking view of "Monte Cristallo and the Dürren-See." The mountains of dolomite formation here display their most remarkable and characteristic features. At Schludersbach, near Landro, the centre of this picturesque district, the tourist may start for the ascent of Monte Piano, a height of 7200 ft., commanding a wondrous panorama, which extends to the Gross-Glockner, in a north-easterly direction, and southwards to the Italian mountains of Cadore. Another excursion is that which leads to the more difficult ascent of Monte Cristallo, which is not to be accomplished without the aid of ropes and crampons, but will afford a sufficient recompense, no doubt, to a member of the Alpine Club, in the honour of such a rare achievement. This mountain is above 10,000 ft. high, with a summit broken into sundry peaks and pinnacles of various shapes, which are sometimes curiously reflected in the still waters of the lake below. The Dürren-See, however, does not claim much importance as a lake, being annually dried up for several months of the year. This is also the case with several other sheets of water in the same district connected with the Toblacher-See. The view presented by Herr Seelos gives a faithful representation of Monte Cristallo.

A vacancy is occasioned among the Irish representative peers by the death on Monday of Lord Headley, Baron Allanson and Winn, of Aghadoe, in the Peerage of Ireland, who had been a representative peer for that country since 1868.

The 1st Administrative Battalion of the Notts Volunteers, numbering upwards of 400 men, have been this week encamped near Worksop. On Wednesday a sham fight and the annual sports took place.

The Thirlmere water scheme of the Manchester Corporation was on Wednesday approved by a special meeting of the Town Council, and a resolution was unanimously passed authorising the promotion of a bill for carrying out the object.

A series of experiments with light and heavy artillery was carried out on Monday at Shoeburyness, in the presence of military and naval officers and others interested in the question of our national defences.

At the annual competition for the international trophy at Altcar on Tuesday there were four teams of ten each, representing England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland, and the firing was at 200 yards, 500 yards, and 600 yards; seven shots at each range. The English team, which has won the trophy every year, were again victorious, making an aggregate of 714 points, the Scotch scoring 699, the Welsh 688, and the Irish 675. The highest individual score was made by Private Cox (Liverpool Rifle Brigade), who made 79. Private Jamieson (15th L.R.V.), the Queen's Prizeman, scored 77, the best in the Scotch team.

Next Wednesday will be the last day of sitting in the Supreme Court, and on the 10th inst. the long vacation will begin. The vacant Judges are Mr. Justice Lopes and Mr. Justice Fry. The Chancery vacation Judge, Mr. Justice Fry, will sit at the Roll's Court on Thursday in every week to hear applications which require to be "immediately or promptly heard;" applications for leave to give notice of motion to be made at the chambers of the Master of the Rolls, which will during the vacation be open on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday in each week.

Mr. Watkin, Liberal, was returned for Great Grimsby on Wednesday by a majority of 384 over Major Seddon, the Conservative candidate. The vacancy was caused by the death of Mr. Chapman, who was a supporter of the Government.—Colonel Corbett, the senior member for the Southern Division of the county of Salop, who has represented the constituency nine years in the Conservative interest, has issued an address announcing his resignation. He states that the health of some members of his family compels him to seek a residence in a warmer climate.

The annual gathering of the Cambrian Archaeological Association will take place next week at Carnarvon. Admiral Lord Clarence Paget succeeds Mr. E. A. Freeman as president, and the congress will be opened on Monday evening. There will be other meetings for the reading of papers on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday, and excursions daily during the week to different parts of the neighbourhood, including Tre Ceiri, Llannor (to the inscribed stones), Llanybi (church), Avon Wen, Pen-y-Gaer, Dinas Dinorben, Gladlys (circular camp), Dinas Dinordue, Roman Road, Llanberis, and Dolbadarn Castle. Carnarvon Castle will also receive due attention. The closing meeting will be held on Friday evening.

The hearing of the charge of fraud against Dr. Baxter Langley, the late chairman, and Mr. Swindlehurst, the late secretary of the Artisans' Dwellings Company, and Mr. E. Saffery, estate agent, was resumed at Bow-street on Wednesday. Evidence was given tracing to the defendants a portion of the purchase money paid by the company for the Cann Hall estate, which was bought for £35,000, but for which the company was charged £48,000. A charge respecting the sale of the Shaftesbury Park estate, which chiefly affects Saffery, was also opened, and the case was again adjourned for a night, the defendants being admitted to bail as before. In the course of the proceedings Mr. Vaughan stated that he had made up his mind to commit all the defendants for trial.

A conference was held last Saturday at the rooms of the Medical Society, Chandos-street, Cavendish-square, to consider the best means of bringing into general and practical use in the metropolis the provident dispensary system now adopted in many large towns. The conference was called by the Medical Committee of the Charity Organisation Society, and Mr. Timothy Holmes presided, there being present, among others, Sir Charles Trevelyan, Dr. Ford Anderson, Captain Fortescue, Mr. Jabez Hogg, Dr. Joseph Rogers, Dr. Naukivell, Dr. P. Steward, Mr. A. H. Hill, and Mr. Lock. The chairman said the meeting had assembled to confer upon three points especially, those being, "What steps should be taken to increase the number of efficient provident dispensaries in London? What should be the relations of the provident dispensaries to the hospitals? Is it possible to secure a correspondence between the different provident dispensaries in London, so that a member of a provident dispensary when he removes to another district can, without delay and without entrance fee, immediately obtain medical relief in the provident dispensary nearest his own residence?" A resolution was agreed to, as the result of the conference, that a committee should be appointed to report upon the best means of giving effect to the views expressed, and that this committee should be composed of representatives of free hospitals and dispensaries and other cognate institutions in the metropolis, of representatives of the metropolitan provident dispensaries, and of the members of the medical committee of the Charity Organisation Society, and that Mr. Timothy Holmes should be asked to be chairman of the committee so composed.



SCENERY OF THE TYROL: MONTE CRISTALLO AND THE DÜRRER SEE.

A. V. WALDHEIM, WIEN.

W. H. W. 1876



A PICNIC IN THE CORK WOODS, NEAR GIBRALTAR.

PARLIAMENT.

LORDS.

The Prime Minister, recuperating in that quiet haven where no Biggar's ever troubling and his Lordship is at rest, may sometimes feel a strong desire for the excitement of the House of Commons. Lord Beaconsfield, at any rate, has been induced to make his first visit to the Lower House since his elevation to the Peerage, drawn thither by the unparalleled proceedings of the small band of Irish "obstructionists," which is the new name coined expressly for them. The noble Earl evidently took the liveliest interest in the concluding scenes of the longest sitting on record, as will be found duly recorded in our chronicle of the Commons.

Naught has occurred to ruffle the constitutional placidity of the Lords. Few who cherish a partiality for pilchards or herrings as a breakfast relish could have withheld their sympathy from the Duke of Somerset yesterday week, when his Grace, by an earnest protest, elicited from the Duke of Richmond the assurance that something should be done to effectually prevent the practice in vogue off the Cornish coast of blowing up shoals of these fish with dynamite. Nor could objection be justly taken to Lord Redesdale for following up his assault on "The Priest in Absolution" by a skirmishing attack on the Rev. Mr. Berkeley, of Allhallows, Southwark, seeing that the noble Earl based his complaints of that clergyman's High Church proclivities on a petition from the inhabitants of the district. But, a different complexion having been put upon the alleged Popish practices of the reverend gentleman by a simple explanation from the Bishop of Winchester, his Lordship expressed himself satisfied. An hour and ten minutes sufficed for their Lordships to transact their business yesterday week. Monday's sitting was prolonged to close upon three hours, the time being occupied by Earl Cadogan's explanation of the provisions of the new Army Warrant and a debate on the warrant. In the opinion of the Under-Secretary of State for War and the Duke of Cambridge, the retiring scheme of the War Office was a just one, and hit the happy medium between compulsory retirement and the present system. His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, indeed, in the course of the few remarks he made, couched in a frank and generous spirit to all ranks of officers, ventured to say that the proposals of the War Office were generous. The Marquis of Lansdowne, whilst approving the scheme generally, urged that the more important subject of the reorganisation of the Army should be considered before the question of promotion and retirement. Albeit the Duke of Cambridge could not see why the vital subject of reorganisation should of necessity have priority over the new Army Warrant. Lord Cardwell agreed with the Marquis of Lansdowne on this point. A few other Peers spoke in general support of the Government propositions, Lord Strathnairn concurring with Earl Fortescue that the Ministry would give the question of physical attainments the consideration which it deserved.

The appointment of the Russian Prince Tcherkaskoi Civil Commissioner in Bulgaria appears to have exercised the minds of a few of their Lordships. This topic monopolised the three-quarters of an hour that the House sat on Tuesday. Lord Kinnaird inquired of the Foreign Secretary whether this was the same Prince who governed Poland after the insurrection of 1863; and also asked what was the present state of Poland, his reasons for putting the question being that the Great Powers might be called upon to mediate between Russia and Turkey before long, and that he had no desire to see Bulgaria Russianised. Lord Houghton and Lord Stanley of Alderley, dwelling on the severities of Russian rule in Poland, agreed in thinking Lord Kinnaird's query opportune. Lord Derby's reply was characteristically cautious and judicious. The noble Earl said Prince Tcherkaskoi was the same personage who governed Poland fourteen years ago; but the Foreign Secretary urged that it would not be desirable just now to produce any papers which might exist having reference to Russian administration in Poland.

The Royal assent was given by Commission, on Thursday, to the Game Laws (Scotland) Amendment Bill and to several other measures. The East India Loans Bill and the Police Expenses (Continuance) Bill, from the Commons, were read the first time. Several other measures of minor importance were advanced a stage.

COMMONS.

The principal topic of the week has been the exceptionally protracted sitting which lasted from Tuesday afternoon till Wednesday evening, and which gave practical proof of the inutility of the Resolutions introduced with admirable feeling and temper by Sir Stafford Northcote yesterday week. On the latter evening the Chancellor of the Exchequer began by moving the postponement of the orders of the day until after the notice of motion relating to the business of the House had been considered. Preliminary objections to this course were taken by Mr. Dillwyn, Mr. Mitchell-Henry, and various Irish members. The hon. member for Swansea moved that the question should be postponed till Monday, and argued that the rights of minorities would be limited by the adoption of the Government Resolutions. Mr. Whalley and Mr. Fawcett having followed in the same strain, and, having been answered by Mr. Newdegate, the Marquis of Hartington supported the proposals of the Ministry, and urged the House to lose no time in considering them, especially as they were only intended to have effect during the last few days of the expiring Session. The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied to the objections of Mr. Dillwyn and Mr. Fawcett, received the cordial approval of Mr. Chamberlain, and, despite the somewhat magniloquent opposition of Mr. Sullivan, Sir Stafford Northcote had the satisfaction of seeing his motion carried by 319 votes against 40. Forthwith the Chancellor of the Exchequer introduced in a calm and dignified speech his first Resolution:—

That, when a member, after being twice declared out of order, shall be pronounced by Mr. Speaker, or by the Chairman of Committees, as the case may be, to be disregarding the authority of the chair, the debate shall be at once suspended; and, on a motion being made in the House that the member be not heard during the remainder of the debate, or during the sitting of the Committee, such motion, after the member complained of has been heard in explanation, shall be put without further debate.

The right hon. gentleman, whose unflinching patience and courtesy throughout the unruly conduct of the Irish "obstructionists" cannot be too warmly praised, disclaimed any intention or desire to restrict the rights of any minorities in the House; skillfully avoided any direct reference to the unusual and irrational course a few Irish Home-Rule members have thought fit to pursue; but, at the same time, quietly but resolutely conveyed in one pregnant sentence what powers the House possesses. Sir Stafford Northcote said:—

The House has the supreme power of expelling a member (hear, hear); of imprisoning him for contempt (hear, hear); of censuring him; of compelling his attendance; and of dispensing with it.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer added, in conclusion,

I have already said that it is our intention to give our best study and consideration to this subject during the recess, and to make a proposition which we would not attempt to propose to the House as a whole, but which should be submitted to a carefully selected Committee for full consideration when we next assemble. I believe the time has come for such consideration (hear, hear), and I trust the House may accede to that proposal. But, for the

present, and with a view to the exigencies of the moment—to carry through the business of the Session and to prevent wrangles and disputes unseemly and most injurious to our reputation—I hope and trust the House will accept and support this resolution (hear, hear). . . . I cannot imagine that any member who regards the history and thinks of the past glories of this assembly will hesitate to assist in maintaining unimpaired the glories which have been handed down to us (loud cheers).

Picking the wheat from the chaff of the debate, we may briefly state that the Resolution was firmly supported by Sir William Harcourt, Mr. Raikes, the Marquis of Hartington, and Mr. Gladstone, who administered a dignified rebuke to Mr. Sullivan, of whom he asked whether there was not an almost ludicrous contrast between the weight and force of the expressions he had used and the proposition before the House? Mr. O'Connor Power had previously endeavoured to justify a policy of obstruction, and Mr. Parnell and Mr. Biggar had defended their action on the plea that, inasmuch as the House had used against Irish measures the rule for preventing opposed measures being taken after 12.30 p.m., they had put the same rule in force against English measures. Some mirth was raised by Major O'Gorman, who, having on a previous evening given hon. members a lesson in English History now considered himself entitled to correct the grammar of the Resolution. The hon. and gallant member, however, found it a matter of impossibility to draw up an amendment which he contemplated moving. After a fruitless effort to write down the terms of his amendment, the gallant Major had to resign the task in despair. Fuming, it may be, under this disability, Major O'Gorman sat for some time until he was driven to rise again to warn the "great English people" to be careful of their liberties lest another Cromwell should walk into that House and say, "Take away that bauble!" A few amendments were summarily disposed of; and the first Resolution was then adopted by 282 votes against 32. Thereafter the second Resolution was discussed, and eventually carried by 250 against 7 votes. The Resolution (amended in accordance with a motion by Mr. Anderson to restrict its application to "each separate motion") ran thus in its original form:—

That, in Committee of the whole House, no member have power to move more than once during the debate on the same question either that the Chairman do report progress or that the Chairman leave the chair, nor to speak more than once on such motion, and that no member who has made one of those motions have power to make the other on the same question.

Saturday afternoon last was taken up with a discussion of the Scottish Sheriff Courts Bill, apropos of the motion to go into Committee; with the passing through Committee of the East India Loan Bill, unburdened by Sir George Campbell's amendment, and unattenuated by Mr. O'Donnell's amendment to limit by one half the sum to be levied in India; and with certain miscellaneous business. The ire of Mr. McLaren was excited by progress being reported as soon as the House had gone into Committee on the above-mentioned Scotch measure. The hon. member complained that Scotland, though it paid £7,000,000 a year in taxation, was treated by the Government as if it were a Crown colony which had been conquered by an army or a fleet. But Sir Stafford Northcote appeased the wrath of Mr. McLaren; and the only other animated incident of the sitting was Mr. Biggar's more forcible than polite objection to The O'Donoghue as a member of the Parliamentary and Municipal Registration Bill Committee on the ground that he was "not a proper representative of the Irish party." But the appointment of The O'Donoghue was agreed to nevertheless by 56 against 2 votes.

Mr. Biggar's attack on The O'Donoghue was referred to by the hon. member for Tralee on Monday, when the proverbial difficulty of making a purse out of a porcine ear received a fresh illustration. The O'Donoghue complained that the language used by the member for Cavan was "liable to a very injurious interpretation," adverse to his character. Mr. Biggar, in lieu of retracting or explaining the grounds for his grave statement, said he would be ready to give his reasons whenever The O'Donoghue should be again proposed as member of any Committee. Whereupon Sir Stafford Northcote, amid cheers, insisted that further explanation was necessary. The O'Donoghue contented himself with repeating the words which Mr. Biggar was reported to have used against him. "Mr. Speaker, Sir," began Mr. Biggar, as is his wont; and his justification simply amounted to a reference to some past debate out of which the hon. member for Tralee "did not come very pleasantly." This was virtually the sole excuse the member for Cavan had to give for the insinuations he had made. Sir William Harcourt having given Mr. Biggar a lesson in etiquette, the Speaker, by the exercise of a little firmness and decision brought this personal question to a close. Replying to the Marquis of Hartington, the Chancellor of the Exchequer then enumerated the measures which the Government will have to sacrifice. These were the Roads and Bridges (Scotland) Bill, the Bankruptcy Law Amendment Bill, the Factories and Workshops Bill, and the Post-Office Money-Orders Bill. As for the date of prorogation, Sir Stafford Northcote could hold out no hope of the business of the House being finished before Wednesday, Aug. 15. In concluding his statement, the right hon. gentleman seized the opportunity of expressing the deep regret which every member of the Ministry felt at the sudden death of Mr. Ward Hunt, the First Lord of the Admiralty. The Marquis of Hartington, in a few well-chosen words, showed how fully those who sat on the Opposition side of the House shared in the general feeling of regret at the lamentable event. The noble Lord added:—

We are all aware of the zeal with which he discharged his official duties, and our feelings of regret are aggravated by the reflection that his end may have been hastened by the too great pertinacity with which he resolved to remain at his post and do his duty in the House, even when, as many of us can testify, he was physically unable for the task (Cheers).

In Committee on the South Africa Bill, the rest of the night was spent, many hours being wasted by the obstructive tactics of Messrs. Parnell, Biggar, O'Donnell, and Callan, who joined Mr. Courtney in his opposition to the measure, and who succeeded so well in their determined course of action that by the hour the House adjourned (2.20 a.m.) such little progress had been made that only clause 3, as amended, had been agreed to.

The memorable sitting of Tuesday was begun at the usual time, the Speaker taking the chair a few minutes before four o'clock. Mr. Fawcett was the first to occupy the attention of the House. Despite the protest of that somewhat grandiose personage, Sir J. McGarrel Hogg, the hon. member for Hackney was successful in his motion to postpone till Monday next the consideration of the Lords' amendment to the Metropolitan Street Improvements Bill. This measure originally granted permission for a new thoroughfare to be made from Shorditch, via Clerkenwell, Bloomsbury, and the Seven Dials, to Charing-cross; but Mr. Fawcett based his motion on the fact that the House of Lords had, at the instance of the Marquis of Salisbury, inserted a clause to give special protection to his Lordship's property by excluding from the operation of the bill the squalid districts through which the proposed new road from Tottenham-court-road to Charing-cross would run. Mr. Fawcett's motion was agreed to by 98 against 96 votes. The Chancellor of the Exchequer informed Mr. Whalley that it would not be necessary to ask for a fresh vote of money to defray the expense of conveying

the reinforcements to the East. It was quite early in the evening when, the remaining questions having been disposed of, the House went into Committee on the South Africa Bill. The prolonged opposition was commenced by Mr. O'Donnell, who, on clause 4 being brought forward, immediately moved that progress should be reported, his alleged reason for doing so being that he might ask the Government whether, having in the clauses already passed received full authority from the House to ask the colonies to federate or unite on any terms they pleased, they thought there was any need to take up further time with the bill. But Mr. Whalley having drawn from the Chairman an admission that Mr. O'Donnell was introducing a discussion which ought to have been raised on the second reading, a desultory conversation ensued on the motion. Mr. Parnell, with characteristic imperturbability, was indulging in one of his long speeches, when first Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen, and next Sir William Harcourt, the latter lashing himself into a white heat, called the hon. member for Meath to order. The equanimity of Mr. Parnell was not to be disturbed by the rotund objurgations of the right hon. member for Oxford. He resolutely pursued his determined course of obstruction to the various clauses, acting in concert with Mr. Biggar, Mr. O'Donnell, Mr. O'Connor Power, Mr. Gray, and Captain Nolan. To see the hon. member for Meath—a slender and rather good-looking young Irishman a little over thirty, with a determined cast of features, and bearded as a pard—quietly rise time after time, and, undeterred by the shouts and interruptions of angry Conservatives, unflinchingly say his say, must have occasioned any stranger present the utmost surprise. Mr. Parnell has the outward appearance of a gentleman. He is able, though obstinate. Nothing seems more surprising than that patriotism (with an emphasis on pat) should have thrown the hon. member for Meath into close companionship with Mr. Biggar, whose uncouthness of speech and manner form a marked contrast to the refinement of Mr. Parnell. Not to weary the reader with a dry recapitulation of the many amendments that were moved by Mr. Parnell or his coadjutors, or of the several calls to order that ensued, we may briefly summarise the chief features of this remarkable sitting. As the evening wore on, and the small band of Irishmen, with whom Mr. Courtney was for a time associated, exhibited no signs of relaxing their opposition one whit, even Mr. W. E. Forster was provoked to utter a word of defiance. The right hon. gentleman, with characteristic English manliness and straightforwardness of speech, declared that although he was sixty years of age he, for one, was willing to make some sacrifice and to support the Government in carrying the bill in the teeth of this determined opposition. Cheers greeted this emphatic statement of Mr. Forster—cheers which indicated that the sturdy majority were ready "to make a night of it." It was mainly by incessantly moving puerile amendments to clause after clause, or by moving that progress should be reported, that Mr. O'Donnell and his colleagues maintained their resistance during the small hours and during the whole of Wednesday morning and into the afternoon of Wednesday. Mr. Butt and the majority of Irish members, it should be mentioned, offered no encouragement to these un-Parliamentary tactics. Indeed Mr. Butt, provoked beyond endurance by some more audacious assertion than usual from Mr. O'Donnell, said, with warmth:—

I deny that those who act contrary to the pledges given to the Irish party are members of that party. I know that the Irish party have repudiated the hon. member for Dungarvan (loud cheers). I would be false to my countrymen if I did not say that; and if I thought the hon. member represented the Irish party, and if the Irish party represented my country—and he does not represent my country—I would retire from Irish politics as from a vulgar brawl in which no man can take part with dignity to himself or advantage to his country (loud cheers).

The Chairman gallantly kept the chair till a little after four in the morning, when he was relieved by Mr. Childers, Mr. W. H. Smith and Sir H. Selwyn-Ibbetson thereafter occupying the chair in turn till Mr. Raikes returned. Over a hundred members remained till six o'clock to outvote the handful of obstructives; and Mr. Forster and Sir William Harcourt still faced the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Lowther. Sir Stafford Northcote was not relieved till about half-past eight by Mr. Cross. After an absence of a few hours only, the Chancellor of the Exchequer returned to find Mr. O'Donnell and Mr. Biggar yet opposing the bill. A quiet intimation from the Leader of the House that it might be necessary to concert means soon for effectually stopping the erratic conduct of the obstructive members at length brought Mr. O'Donnell to reason. Opposition was at length relaxed; and at ten minutes past two on Wednesday afternoon the South Africa Bill, as amended, was ordered to be reported, amid loud cheers. But the sitting was not over even then. The Speaker took the chair. Not unreasonably, Mr. Butt thought it was too late, "at that advanced hour of Tuesday's sitting," to proceed with the Irish Judicature Bill. But the measure, as amended was taken into consideration; and Mr. Parnell and Mr. Biggar resumed their obstructive policy by dividing the House again and again, the Attorney-General for Ireland maintaining his good temper all the time, however. During one of these many divisions, Lord Beaconsfield entered the Peers' gallery for the first time since he left the House of Commons for "another place." The noble Earl, who seemed in good health, and who had his lily-white hands protected by lavender kid gloves from contact with any part of the Lower Chamber, regarded the scene below with some curiosity. The Prime Minister scrutinised the trio of "obstructionists" who were left (Mr. Parnell, Mr. Biggar, and Captain Nolan) through his eyeglass; and, on being joined by Sir Stafford Northcote, his Lordship plainly delivered himself of a neat piece of Disraelian irony, for the subtle expression which passes for a smile with the Premier creased his face, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer quite basked in the smile of his Leader, as who should say—doth not a meeting like this make amends? Clause 13 having been reached, the bill was proceeded with no further that day; and, the remaining orders of the day having been rapidly got through, the longest sitting on record ended, amid the hearty cheers of hon. members and the grin of Mr. Biggar, at ten minutes past six on Wednesday evening, the House having sat for twenty-six hours and ten minutes.

On Thursday Mr. Newdegate gave notice that on the first convenient day he would ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether the Government intended to take any steps in order to mark the sense of the House at the conduct of certain members in obstructing the business of Parliament—conduct that proved especially inconvenient to the House on Tuesday and Wednesday last. Mr. Parnell, rising in his usual place, said that, having heard the notice just given by Mr. Newdegate, he should also give notice that he would ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether he intended, as leader of the House, to propose or adopt any method whereby unprotected or independent members of the House may be protected from the constant interruptions to which they were subjected whilst endeavouring to address the Chair on the subject matter before the House; and also whether the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in view of the practice now become

common, of originating discussions on points of order, intends to adopt any means of preventing this practice. Whilst the notice of Mr. Newdegate was received with general applause, that of the hon. member for Meath was met with ironical cheers and laughter. The Board of Education (Scotland) Continuance Bill and the Sheriffs' Courts (Scotland) Bill passed through Committee.

A PICNIC NEAR GIBRALTAR.

The gallant officers bearing her Majesty's commission, who happen to be stationed with their regiments or on the staff in the garrison of the famous "Rock," which is more familiarly spoken of as "Gib," do not find it an intolerable place of sojourn when they have access to pleasant local society. This depends, indeed, very much upon the ladies, of whom there is usually a fair proportion in residence, and with whom it is most desirable, at Gibraltar and everywhere else, to cultivate an amicable acquaintance to the extent of one's personal claims and social opportunities. The Spanish mainland, adjacent to this really isolated British fortress, within an easy ride of the military quarters, presents some very agreeable spots for a picnic party; and our illustration of a scene in the Cork Woods should convince all friends at home that the hardships of garrison service are not without some occasional compensation. There is also some good shooting, we are told, at a different season of the year; and a pack of fox-hounds, the celebrated "Calpe Hunt," providing suitable entertainment for our sporting countrymen. These local advantages will probably continue, whatever may become of the rather questionable trading interests of Gibraltar, under the new ordinance for the regulation of the Customs dues at that port.

THE CHURCH.

PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Brown, John, St. James's, Boston, to be Vicar of St. James's, Nottingham.
Farmer, William; Curate of Sonning, Berks.
Geare, J. Holwell; Chaplain of British Honduras.
Honey, Charles Robinson; Vicar of St. Bartholomew's, Earsley, Berks.
Jones, Henry; Vicar of Weston-on-the-Green, Oxon.
Newton, Henry; Vicar of Wyrdisbury, Bucks.
Northmore, T. W.; Vicar of Denton, Oley, Yorkshire.
Owen, J. M. Dorsett; Rector of Habersham-Eaves, Lancashire.
Proctor, George Vizard; Vicar of Shippon, Berks.
Sandby, S.; Vicar of St. Mary Reddleton, Keighley.
Saunders, R. Travers; to the Iron Church of St. John the Evangelist, Walton.
Smith, Spencer Compton Spencer; Vicar of Kingston, Dorset.
Stamer, Sir L. T., Bart.; Archdeacon of Stoke-on-Trent.—*Guardian*.

On the 24th ult. the foundation-stone of a chapel for the hamlet of Milton, in the parish of Buckland Monachorum, was laid by Mrs. Hayne, wife of the Vicar.

A fine new church, which has been erected at Wentworth, near Rotherham, by Earl Fitzwilliam and other members of the family, to perpetuate the memory of their parents, at a cost of £25,000, was consecrated on Tuesday by the Archbishop of York.

The Bishop of St. Albans reopened the restored Church of St. Lawrence, Blackmore, Essex, last Saturday. On the same day the Bishop opened a temporary church for the new district of All Saints, Southend, Essex; the gift of the site and of the endowment having been bequeathed by the late Miss Heygate.

A chapel-of-ease, which has been built by the Marchioness of Westminster and Lord Wolverton, was opened at West Orchard, Dorset, on the 12th inst. It is in the Early English style, from designs of Mr. T. H. Wyatt. The sermon was preached by the Archbishop of York.

A new church which has been erected at Porton, a hamlet in the parish of Idmister, Wilts, to replace the old chapel of St. Nicholas, was consecrated last week. It is in the Decorated style, from designs of Mr. Pearson, of Harley-street, and it will accommodate 153 worshippers. It has cost about £1500. The Bishop of Salisbury preached.

The parish church of Netherhampton, in Wilts, has been rebuilt at a cost of £1900, towards which the Earl of Pembroke has contributed about £1500, and the formal reopening of the edifice took place last week, the Bishop of Salisbury attending the service. The building is in the Decorated English style of architecture of a simple type.

The foundation-stone of the new Church of St. James, in Great Cheetham-street, Higher Broughton, Manchester, was laid on Monday night by Mr. S. W. Clowes, M.P. for North Leicestershire. The edifice will accommodate 600 worshippers, and is estimated to cost £7000. Addresses were delivered by Mr. Clowes, M.P., and the Bishop of Manchester.

On the 19th ult. the new church which has been erected by Sir Curtis and Lady Lampson, of Rowfant, at Copthorne, was opened by the Bishop of Chichester. The church is a handsome building in stone, with a spire commanding a very distant prospect. It is in the Early English style, and no expense has been spared by the founders. The east window, representing, among other subjects, the Evangelist and Apostle St. John, after whom the church is named, was the gift of Messrs. George and Henry Lampson.

Bishop Steere on Monday night gave an address before the members of the St. Paul's Foreign and Colonial Mission Union, at the Chapter House, St. Paul's Cathedral, on the work going on at Zanzibar and Central Africa. This mission has now schools at Zanzibar for children freed from slavery, and a settlement for freed slaves at Mayasi, 130 miles from the coast on the mainland. They were also building a memorial church and schools on the site formerly occupied by the slave market at Zanzibar, and intended to add a hospital. There was great need for men and money to carry on the work and extend it.

A return to the House of Lords has been printed of the various sources from which the income of the see of Sodor and Man is derived, and its amount, with a letter from the Lieutenant-Governor of the Isle of Man to the Secretary of State. The Lieutenant-Governor on the 11th ult. forwarded a letter to the Secretary of State as to the disposal of £500 a year, which it was proposed to withdraw from the income of the bishopric of Sodor and Man, and to apply in the augmentation of the livings within the diocese. There are seventeen livings in the Isle of Man, twelve in the gift of the Crown and five in that of the Bishop. The Lieutenant-Governor suggested that the livings in the gift of the Bishop should benefit in equal manner with those in the gift of the Crown.

The committee of the Additional Home Bishoprics Endowment Fund has held its last meeting for the session. Mr. Cazenove, in the absence of the Earl of Devon, presided. It was reported that the fund had received during the past twelve months contributions amounting to upwards of £18,000, which had from time to time been invested in four per cent railway stock; that from these investments £10,000 stock had been transferred to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners on account of the St. Albans Bishopric Fund, and £2000 had been made over to the Truro Bishopric Fund, to which a further transfer was about to be made. A letter was read from Mr. E. Carlyon,

local secretary to the Truro Endowment Fund, stating that, with the further help promised by the Central Fund, they were in a position to transfer to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners at once, for the benefit of that fund, the additional £500 a year guaranteed to be raised within five years from the foundation of the bishopric. It appeared that nearly £100,000 had already been locally promised towards the endowment of the new sees proposed in the Government bill. On the motion of Mr. Beresford-Hope, seconded by Canon Gregory, it was decided that the work of the fund should continue to be organised by the staff of the Additional Curates Society, to whom a cordial vote of thanks for their past services was ordered to be entered on the minutes.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Mr. Horace Davey, Q.C., M.A., late Stowell Fellow of University College, has been appointed to succeed Sir Henry Cotton as Counsel to Oxford University.

A meeting of the Convocation of London University was held yesterday week (Dr. F. Wood presiding) to consider the action of the Senate in adopting Mr. Russell Gurney's Permissive Act, providing for the admission of women to medical degrees. A long discussion was terminated by the passing of a resolution expressing regret that the Senate had adopted the Act without reference to or consultation with Convocation. In support of the course taken by the Senate it was stated that it was in accordance with an opinion given by the law officers of the Crown.

The graduation ceremonial of Edinburgh University was held on Wednesday in the General Assembly Hall, at the close of the summer session, in presence of a large assembly. The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on the Rev. Mr. Groisart, English Presbyterian minister, Blackburn, and 143 students in medicine and surgery had degrees awarded to them. The closing address was delivered by Professor Sanders.

Professor Allen Thomson, president elect of the British Association, which is this year to hold its annual meeting in Plymouth, has made his last appearance as Professor of Anatomy in the University at Glasgow, when he presided at the ceremony of capping the medical students who had passed the examinations for the various degrees. The Professor entered upon his duties in 1848, so that he has now occupied the chair—which is one of the most important of its kind in the kingdom—for twenty-nine years.

The election of candidates to supply vacancies in the scholarships at Eton College during the year ending July, 1878, took place on Monday, and the following is a list of the boys elected:—White Thomson, 13 years; Hawkins, 13; Bartlett, 13; Fitton, 13; Weatherhead, 13; Wood, K. F., 14; Vincent, 14; Stewart, 13; Mead, 12; Knight Bruce, 14; Clayforth, 14; Ashworth, 13.

The following is the result of the recent junior scholarship examination at Charterhouse School:—Ten to be elected.—J. Campbell, W. H. Erere, D. N. Pollock, B. Pollock, A. M. Strentfeld, A. H. Blakesley, H. Bowlby, A. J. Pollock, W. Kayes, A. Amos.—L. Gordon, H. E. Wright, D. Cowie, W. B. Brown, C. H. Paynter, F. J. Barnby, A. H. Maclean, F. Cooper, W. A. Locker, H. C. Williams Wynn.

The *Builder* states that the Mercers' Company have purchased sixteen acres of land in Hammersmith, at a cost of something over £40,000, and on this site buildings will be erected for the St. Paul's School. Mr. Barnes Williams is the company's architect, and will, we suppose, build the new school. The existing school was built from the designs of the late Mr. George Smith, about the year 1823.

On Friday, being the annual prize-day of the City of London School, the prizes in the various departments were distributed by the Lord Mayor. Dr. Abbott, the Head Master, delivered a short address, which was practically a report on the state of the school, its progress, its successes, and its wants. After congratulating the committee on the general condition of the school, he enumerated the principal distinctions gained at the Universities by the pupils. These included a fellowship at Trinity College, Cambridge, a first-class in the Classical Tripos, two Wranglers, and at Oxford three first classes in Classical Moderations. No less than twelve open scholarships and exhibitions had been gained at the Universities, including two at Balliol College, Oxford.

Lord Salisbury yesterday week attended at the Royal Indian Engineering College, Cooper's-hill, for the purpose of distributing to the successful students the prizes at the close of the sixth session. In the course of his address to the students on the career of public usefulness which awaits them in India, he stated that there was too much reason to believe that a second period of famine is settling down on the vast district which constitutes Southern India. Colonel Chesney, the president of the institution, announced the intention of the council to create honorary fellowships.

The prizes at the Royal School for Daughters of Officers of the Army were distributed on Tuesday by Mrs. Tait, in the presence of the Archbishop of Canterbury, many members of the governing body, and a distinguished company. An exceptional interest attached to the meeting, as it was the first prize distribution since the school had been made independent of the elder branch of the institution at Bath.

Tuesday was the occasion of the annual distribution of prizes at the Royal Naval School, New-cross, to which her Majesty subscribes £100 annually. Lord Gilford, C.B., one of the Lords of the Admiralty, presided. A report of the general examination spoke highly of the attainments of the scholars. J. Slater, first in classics, mathematics, and French, was awarded the gold medal. The Naval cadetship given by the Admiralty had been won by A. H. Freeman, who lately passed first into the Britannia.

On the 26th ult. the annual prize-giving and commemoration of founders was held at King Edward's School, Bromsgrove. The honour list comprised a Ceylon Civil Service appointment, an open Scholarship at St. John's College, a Cookes Scholarship, and a proxime accessit for the Eaton Scholarship at Worcester College, Oxford, besides nine leaving certificates given by the Oxford and Cambridge Examining Board in 1876.

Thursday week was the speech and prize day at Forest School. Four candidates, two with distinction, had gained certificates since the prize-day of 1876; but the success of present candidates and the full report cannot be declared till September. The list of honours read out by the Head Master, besides five certificates gained under the Oxford and Cambridge School Examinations, included G. F. Franks, Balliol College Oxford, Second Class, Final Classical Schools; Robert Frost and G. T. Lee, Matriculation, University of London, First Division; Arthur S. Pagden (elected to an open Scholarship at Wellington College), open Exhibition at King's College, Cambridge; E. S. Shuttleworth, Scholar of St. Mary Hall, Oxford, Third Class, Final Classical School.

The recitations and prize distribution at the Islington Proprietary School took place on Thursday evening. The chair was taken by J. Pearson, Esq., Q.C. The reports of the

different examiners in classics, divinity, mathematics, French, German, natural science, drawing, and writing, were of a favourable character. The Rev. R. Wheeler Bush, M.A., Head Master, read a long list of distinctions gained by the pupils, past and present, during the year, at the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, London, and Edinburgh, at the Civil Service Examinations, and elsewhere.

The following award of foundation scholarships has been made at Highgate School:—P. R. Christie, T. G. Thorp, B. P. French, F. G. Lushington, A. H. Atkinson, B. M. Allen, A. J. Allen, P. M. Lushington.

Exhibition day at the London International College at Isleworth attracted a large number of visitors. The prizes to the successful pupils were distributed by Mr. H. Richard, M.P.

July 18 was the "breaking-up" day at Magdalen College School, Oxford. The Head Master, after some preliminary observations, read out a list of honours gained during the past twelve months, comprising three first classes, as many second classes, three college scholarships, and one exhibition (at Balliol), one an honourable mention for the University junior mathematical scholarships, and three similar distinctions in examinations for college scholarships, two of these being at Corpus. The reports of the examiners in junior classics and mathematics, and in modern languages and natural science were then read, and the distribution of prizes proceeded with. The most important of these were the Sheppard Prize (Classics), which fell to H. W. Cardew (Demy of Magdalen College); the President's Medal for Composition, which was obtained by J. Pratt, the President's Medal for Mathematics, won by E. B. Vincent (Scholar of University College); and the Daubeney Medal for Natural Science, gained by C. J. Parker.

The scholarships tenable at Brighton College for the ensuing year have been awarded to Bienemann, Tippet, Moor, Moriarty, Hughes, Richardson mi., Jackson, and Hamilton; University exhibitions to Jones, Moriarty ma., and Dill.

Thursday week was speech-day at the King's School, Canterbury. The Dean of Canterbury read out the list of distinctions obtained during the past year. The list included the names of T. Field, of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, First-class in Classics, Final Schools; R. L. Otley, Pembroke College, Oxford, proxime accessit for Ireland University Scholarship; J. Dean, Open Classical Scholarship, Hertford College, Oxford; F. T. Harrison, Scholarship, Corpus Christi College, Cambridge; B. H. Latter, Exhibition, Christ Church, Oxford; and others. The exhibitions to the University were awarded to B. H. Latter and F. N. Crowther. The King's Scholarships tenable in the school as follows:—Senior Scholars: W. G. Mosse, S. M. Mason, B. Blaxland, M. Scott. Junior Scholars (open): F. P. Hill (Manchester Grammar School), A. T. Perkins, J. J. Williamson, H. M. Harke, H. M. Villiers (Rev. A. Tabor's, Chesham). Probationers: Cobb, Kenney-Heibert, Armstrong, Gordon, Fielding, Kingsford, Jones, Riden.

The annual distribution of prizes at Berkhamstead School, Herts, came off on Thursday week. Lord Verulam, in his opening address, contrasted the state of the school when he first became acquainted with it some forty years ago with its present flourishing condition. H. Gray (son of the Rev. H. Gray, of Hockliffe, near Leighton) was declared the winner of the annual exhibition of £60. The Head Master, after giving a list of the distinctions won by the boys, stated that in the new scheme as settled by the Charity Commission the maximum age had been extended to eighteen, and that a sum approaching £500 per annum would be given away in exhibitions and scholarships.

A very large gathering of old boys and others attended yesterday week to witness the prize-giving at the Dorset County School. Great satisfaction was expressed at the account of the numerous successes obtained during the year. These comprised an open scholarship at Cambridge, a first class at the London matriculation, and eleven passes, including five honours, in the Cambridge local examinations.

Last week the annual distribution of prizes at Clifton College was held. Lord Ducie, president of the college, presided, and, as the mouthpiece of the governing body, he offered those present their congratulations and thanks. The Rev. Dr. Percival, Head Master, read a list of honours gained by past and present members of the school, which, he said, was a sufficient indication that they had done a very good year's work. He did not remember any year in which they had had such a list of honours to produce.

The prizes to the successful scholars of the Middle Class School Corporation, Cowper-street, City-road, were distributed yesterday week by Sir Arthur Hobhouse, K.C.S.I. Mr. J. G. Fitch, who, at the council's request, superintended the examination of the school, having presented a very satisfactory statement of its results, the report was adopted on the motion of Mr. C. R. Freshfield, M.P., and the prizes were distributed. The Rev. W. Rogers moved a vote of thanks to the Head Master, Dr. Wormell, which was carried with enthusiasm; and the proceedings terminated with thanks to the chairman.

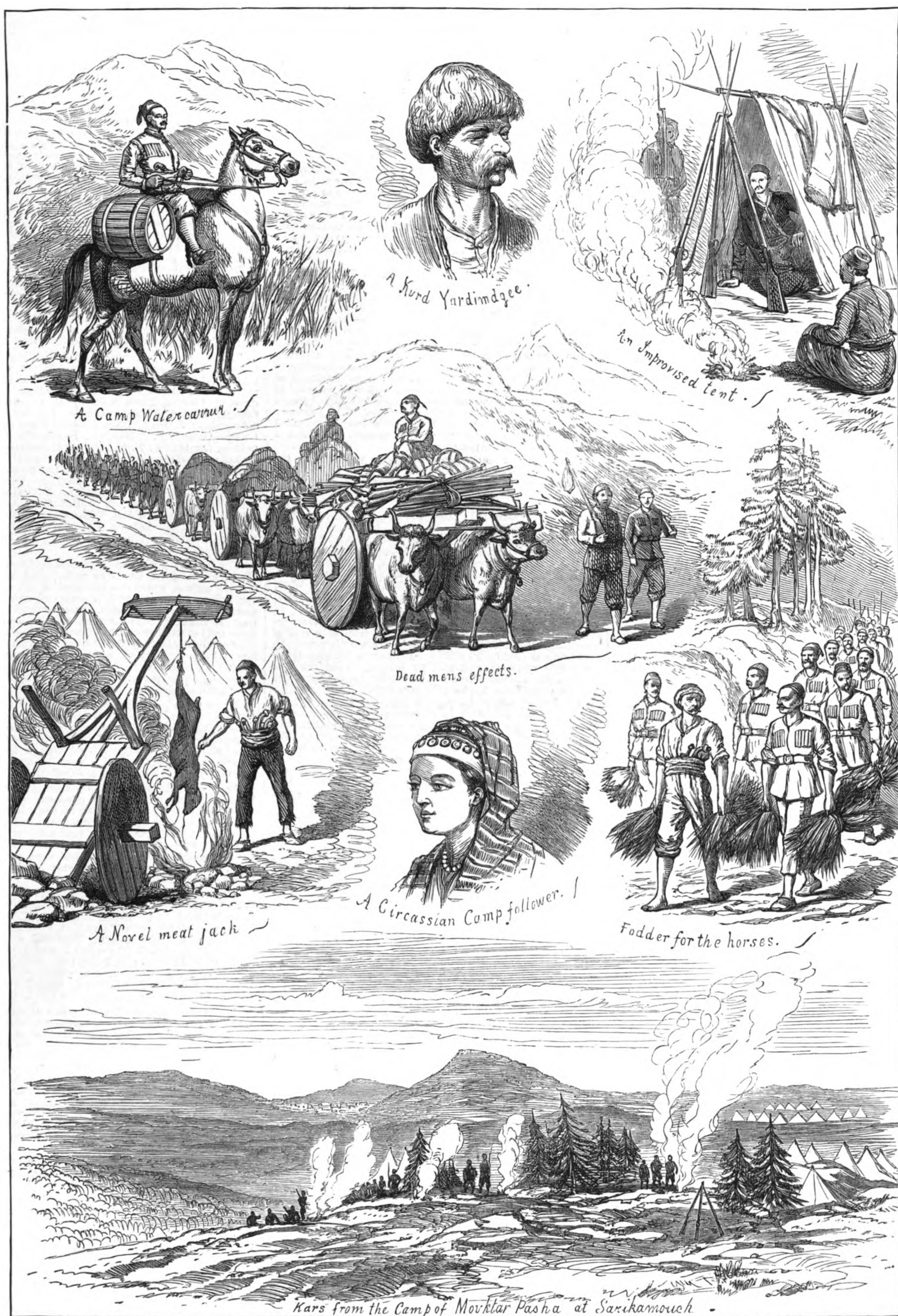
The annual distribution of prizes at Stationers' School took place on Wednesday, at Stationers' Hall, in the presence of a numerous assembly. The Master of the Stationers' Company, Mr. William Rivington, occupied the chair. The reports of the examiners show that the school is in a high condition of efficiency, and that it provides not only an excellent education of the modern type for which it was especially founded, but an adequate training for youths preparing for a professional career or for the Universities. The reports contain a very creditable list of distinctions won by the school during the last few years at Oxford, Cambridge, the London University, Lampeter College, King's College, and the College of Preceptors.

At the distribution of prizes at Chelmsford Grammar School, it was announced that the Head Master, the Rev. J. Tanner, had resigned.

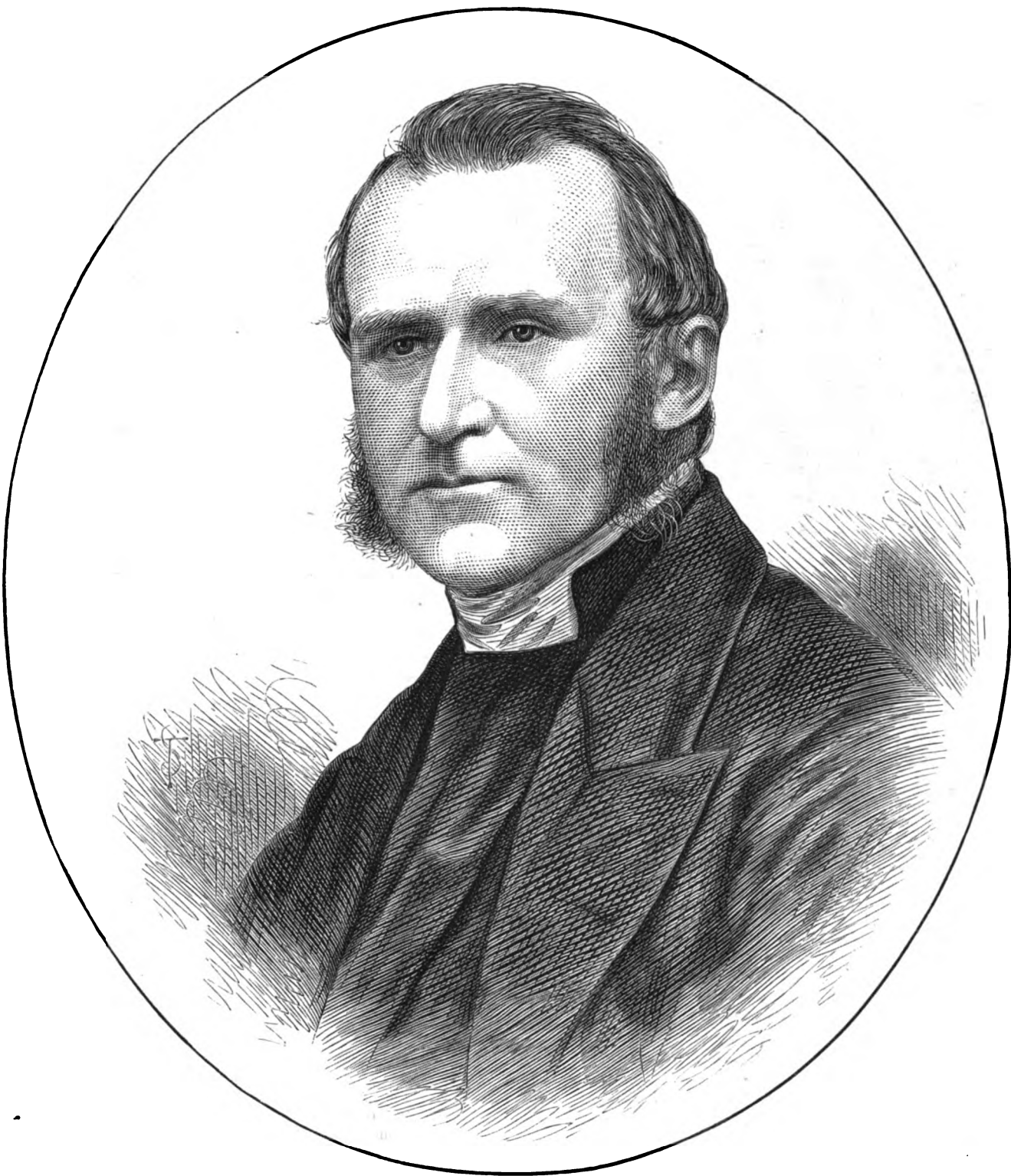
Founder's Day was commemorated at Abingdon School yesterday week. The Rev. J. G. Stafford Hilliard preached the school sermon and Archdeacon Ross gave away the prizes.

The Rev. Edwin Hobson, M.A., Vice-Principal of St. John's College, Battersea, has been appointed Principal of the New College for Schoolmistresses, which is to be established under the auspices of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge and the National Society.

Alderman W. J. R. Cotton, M.P., Chairman of the board of governors, presided at the first annual distribution of prizes to the successful competitors in the midsummer examination of Mary Datchelor Girls' School. The charity is of ancient origin in the City, having been founded for the purpose of apprenticing boys from the lower classes to various trades and crafts. The large accumulation of funds consequent upon the increased value of property in the City, the trustees recently decided, with the sanction of the Charity Commissioners, to devote to the foundation of a middle-class girls' school, under the above title, at Denmark-hill, Camberwell.



THE WAR IN ASIA: SKETCHES IN THE CAMP OF MOUKTAR PASHA, BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



THE REV. W. B. POPE, D.D., THE NEW PRESIDENT OF THE WESLEYAN METHODIST CONFERENCE.

The Rev. William Burt Pope, D.D., has been elected President of the Wesleyan Conference at Bristol. He is one of the most distinguished modern preachers and theologians of the Methodist connection. It is doubtful if the Wesleyans have ever had in their ranks a more distinguished theological scholar. He was born in Nova Scotia in the year 1822; but, while he was yet an infant, his parents returned with him to this country and settled in the West of England. He received a classical education in a private school in the neighbourhood of Plymouth. He early showed an aptitude for the ministry and a love for theological study. He went to the Wesleyan Theological Institution at Hoxton for the training of ministers, where he was a diligent student. On leaving that

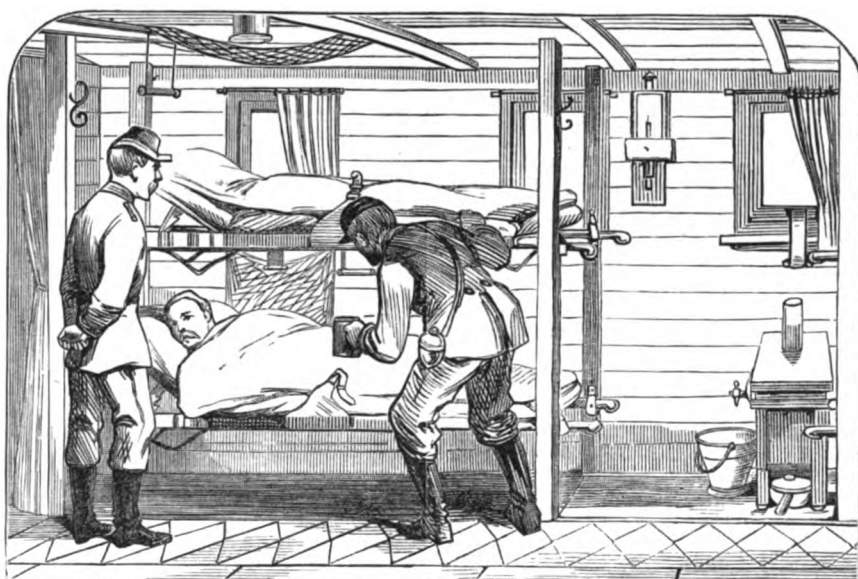
college he was appointed to a circuit in the year 1842. Since that time he has continually gained reputation, and has travelled in some of the most important circuits, including Manchester, Hull, London, and Leeds. As a preacher he is distinguished by his ability in exposition and his acuteness of reasoning. He dwells occasionally upon the most refined theological distinctions, and his sermons are always characterised by close reasoning and spirituality of tone. In the year 1867 he was appointed Divinity Professor in the Wesleyan College at Didsbury, and has continued to fill that post with great ability and assiduity. He is the author of several high-class theological works, and has been for some years the editor of the *London Quarterly Review*. Among his principal works

are "The Prayers of St. Paul," the "Person of Christ," and a "Compendium of Theology." The degree of Doctor of Divinity was recently conferred upon him by the University of Edinburgh. It will be his lot to preside over the last conference into which the laymen are not admitted.

The proceedings of the Conference, besides confirming this important change in its representative constitution agreeably to the resolutions passed last year, have been of considerable importance. The statistics of the Wesleyan Methodist Connection are in general satisfactory. The income of the Home Mission and Contingent Fund is £36,919, and more than one hundred home missionaries are employed, fourteen of them in connection with the Army and Navy. Sustentation funds in



BERLIN SOCIETY'S RAILWAY HOSPITAL TRAIN FOR SICK AND WOUNDED OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY: THE KITCHEN.



BERLIN SOCIETY'S RAILWAY HOSPITAL TRAIN FOR SICK AND WOUNDED OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

the several districts are applied to assist circuits in raising the salaries of their ministers. The following are the education statistics for the year:—Westminster Training College, 131 male students in training; Southlands, 105 female students in training; total number of schools, 872; boys, 66,490; girls, 50,033; infants, 59,410; evening scholars, 3239; amount of school pence, £82,385; Government grants, £76,931; subscriptions and other sources of income, £25,272; total expenditure, £187,843. Sunday school statistics:—Sunday schools, 6095; teachers and officers, 115,666; officers in society, or on trial, 91,727; average attendance, morning, 46,268, afternoon, 62,152; number of scholars, 742,419; in society or on trial, 62,360; average attendance, morning, 315,608, afternoon, 490,163; number of young persons in Bible or select classes, 67,837; libraries, 2495; volumes, 685,245; readers, 119,832; number of schools where the catechisms are used, 4527; total cost of schools, £58,913. Statistics of the Connexion Sunday School Union:—Agencies and institutes (including Ireland), 10; circuit unions, 186; connected schools, 2004. The Union requires £7000 more to put it into a condition of thorough efficiency for usefulness and extension.

Our Portrait of the new President of the Conference is from a photograph by Messrs. Appleton and Co., of Bradford.

RAILWAY HOSPITAL TRAINS FOR THE WAR.

The Berlin Central Committee of the International Association for the Relief of Sick and Wounded Soldiers in the Field has caused two complete ambulance-trains, for the Russian army in the Bulgarian campaign, to be constructed at the chief carriage-factory of the Posen Railway, at Guben. Each train consists of twenty-five carriages. The first carriage is for the accommodation of two medical men or surgeons, each of whom has a comfortable couch to sleep on, a cupboard, writing-desk, lavatory, and other conveniences; the hinder part of this carriage is occupied by the surgeons' assistants. The carriages devoted to provision for the daily wants of the travelling patients contain everything that is required for an orderly household; a complete kitchen, with cooking ranges for baking, stewing, and boiling, is of course included, as may be seen in our Illustration. This kitchen-carriage is followed by its tender, which comprises a larder or pantry and cellar, and a scullery. The carriages designed for the reception of the sick and wounded are very judiciously arranged, with portable beds on each side—namely, six beds at one side and four beds at the other; the space left by the four beds at one side being fitted by a table and washing apparatus, supplied with water by pipes. The draining off foul water, and the ventilation of these carriages, are well provided for. The interior of all the carriages is lined with oil-cloth on the walls and floors, and mats are laid down. The Red Cross is painted on the exterior, with an inscription, in Russian letters, stating that they belong to the Berlin Central Society for the Sick and Wounded. The Emperor of Russia has expressed his thanks, and those of the army, for this beneficent gift in aid of suffering humanity. Both the hospital trains have been made complete, with their furniture, and have been sent to Bucharest.

MILITARY ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The second yearly exhibition of athletic performances by soldiers and officers of the Queen's regular forces was held last week. It took place on the Tuesday and Wednesday, in the cricket-field of the South Camp at Aldershot, instead of at Lillie-bridge, West Brompton, where it was held last year. The arrangements were made under the direction of the honorary secretary, Major Gildea, Inspector of Gymnastics for the Army, with the assistance of an efficient managing committee. The first day's proceedings began with a six-mile race, from the Royal Military College at Sandhurst to the Club-house at South Camp, Aldershot. It was won by soldiers of the 90th Regiment, who ran it in forty-seven minutes and nine seconds. Some hundred-yard races followed, both for privates and for non-commissioned officers; then races of 440 yards, 880 yards, and mile races; there was an officers' race of 880 yards. A series of gymnastic exercises followed—namely, on the vaulting horse and the parallel bars, high and wide jump, and "putting" a 16lb. shot, which are the feats shown in a few of our sketches illustrative of this meeting. The performances on the second day consisted of foot-races, 100 yards, 440 yards, and 880 yards, with consolation races of 300 yards; a "tug of war," in which ten men of one regiment contended against ten of another; several combats of bayonet against bayonet, sword against bayonet, and sword against sword (mounted), (one of which appears among our Illustrations); a variety of gymnastic feats; the exhibition of skill with the sabre, in slicing lemons, and in other nice cuts; and of skill with the lance, combined with horsemanship in "tent-pegging." The officers and others who engaged in the mounted competitions were Surgeon-Major F. P. Staples, of the Army Medical Department, Lieutenant C. F. Beresford, R.E., Captain M. R. West, R.H.A., Chief Instructor Adams (of the Gymnastic Staff), Staff-Sergeant Bryant, Sergeant-Instructors Haigh, Noaks, Meates, and several non-commissioned officers of the 1st Life Guards, 1st Dragoons, 16th and 17th Lancers. The attendance of spectators was not so large as at the meeting of last year, but the performances were generally better.

Extra Supplement.

GOODWOOD RACES.

We need say little here about the always pleasant festival of a favourite national sport, which has this week been celebrated, as in many successive years of the past half century, in the Duke of Richmond's noble park, where the West Sussex Downs are relieved by rich woodlands and delightful glades, with cedars and beeches of stateliest growth. Our chronicle of racing events will inform the reader of what has been done at Goodwood; and the presence on Tuesday of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is an incident that cannot be omitted from the record of personal matters belonging to the Court and the world of Fashion. The lively scenes which are delineated in our Artist's Sketches on the race-course, and which appear in the Engravings that compose our Extra Supplement, must be quite familiar to all who have been accustomed to attend the races, as they have been witnessed year after year by many thousands of visitors. There is the journey along the road to Goodwood Park, with the toilsome pull up a rather steep ascent, which is trying to the teams of overlaid vehicles; there is the vast and motley assemblage of spectators, overlooked by those of privileged gentility on the shady and grassy bank above the course; the crush and throng of an eager multitude at every point of vantage; the Grand Stand, more especially, with its occupants tightly boxed up to enjoy the sight, though under a broiling sun, and unable to wipe their faces. There is also the ordinary preparation for the great race of the day—the clearing of the course—the start—the running—the finish—the brief excitement of a contest which has been the theme of such great expectations. All this may be seen at Goodwood, and is not without interest to the observer who neither bets nor affects to know the merits of any horse in the field.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The Goodwood meeting was appropriately ushered in by the hottest day of the season, and the plague of dust on the road from Drayton to the course was even more trying than usual. Still such a splendid day ought to have attracted an immense number of spectators, and we were rather surprised to find the Grand Stand and ring less full than is usual on the first day. The Prince of Wales, who is the guest of the Duke of Richmond for the week, was present; but the Princess did not leave London, as Prince Albert Victor has not yet recovered from his recent illness. The racing on the first day was scarcely up to the average; still there were one or two very interesting items. One of these was the debut of Athol Lad, an own brother to Prince Charlie, in the Ham Stakes. He is a chestnut colt, standing fully 16 hands 2 inches, and not unlike his illustrious relative. He does not, however, possess the quality of the "Prince of the T.Y.C.," and is leggy and unfurnished. Everyone says that he is a very bad roarer, and we suppose that what everyone says must be true, but never did a horse perform less like a roarer. He was beaten fully a quarter of a mile from home, yet he answered every call, coming again and again with unflinching gameness, and appeared to win from sheer stamina. Cannon has long had the reputation of being the best jockey in the world on a two-year-old, and certainly his performance on Athol Lad was a perfect masterpiece of riding. When it was found that the twenty-three numbers for the Stewards' Cup did not include that of Mousquetaire (7 st. 7 lb.), who had been favourite from the first appearance of the weights, there was a look of blank dismay among backers generally. No one, however, could fairly blame Lord Lascelles, as he had been completely forestalled in the market, and had no chance of backing his horse at anything like a fair price. In Mousquetaire's absence, Caballero (6 st. 4 lb.) was promoted to the post of favourite, but he fared nearly as badly as his predecessor, as he broke a blood-vessel, and was pulled up before he had galloped two hundred yards. At the distance, Monk (6 st. 12 lb.) looked like winning, but a few strides further on Herald (7 st.) shot by him, and secured an easy victory by two lengths, Warrior (6 st. 6 lb.) being beaten about the same distance for second place. Both the top weights, Trappist (9 st. 10 lb.) and Lollypop (9 st. 2 lb.), ran wonderfully well, and we are not sure that both could not have obtained places; but old Oxonian (7 st. 8 lb.) sadly disappointed his supporters, and Twine the Plaiden (7 st. 7 lb.) also did badly. The Richmond Stakes, a new two-year-old race, to which £500 is added, produced a capital field of sixteen, including Bishop Burton, Thoughtless (late Crucifix), Ersilia, Jannette, and Bellicent, all winners of good races. Jannette ran under great difficulties, being shut in, and changing her place no less than three times during the race, yet she won in a common canter, and we have no hesitation in pronouncing her the best youngster that has appeared in public this season. Spark was next to her, and the pair came right away from the rest of the field.

The weather was much cooler on Wednesday, and the attendance very much larger than on the previous day. Glen Arthur made a terrible example of Monk over the Craven course, and it is clear that the latter does not care to gallop more than three-quarters of a mile, and he need not be thought of again in connection with the St. Leger. Later in the day Glen Arthur summarily extinguished the

very faint Doncaster pretensions of Albert Edward. A very strong report was current in the ring that Hampton (9 st. 5 lb.) was scratched for the Goodwood Stakes, and reminiscences of Mr. Hobson's policy on former occasions did not tend to comfort his supporters, so they were greatly relieved to see his number hoisted, along with eleven others. For some time before the start Prince George (7 st.) was all the rage, and Pageant (8 st. 7 lb.) and Chypre (7 st. 10 lb.) also advanced in the quotations. A capital start was effected at the second attempt, but Peeping Tom (6 st. 12 lb.), whose jockey had no whip or spurs, resolutely declined to exert himself, and went past the Stand at a kind of rocking-horse canter, to the great amusement of all except those who had backed him. Coquetdale (6 st. 6 lb.) made the running for nearly two miles, when Prince George went to the front and forced the pace, and, having his field well beaten nearly a quarter of a mile from home, won as he liked by eight lengths. Gloucester (6 st. 6 lb.) and Rylstone (6 st. 9 lb.) were placed second and third respectively; but it was quite clear that Pageant was second best; and many people thought that Hampton, with all his weight, could have gained third place had he been ridden out. The Lavant and Findon Stakes produced capital fields, and the result of each gave the bookmakers a much-needed turn, and put a great deal of the two-year-old form of the season in a complete tangle. Dalgarno won the first mentioned, beating Strathfleet, the winner of the July Stakes, Polestar, and Red Hazard; and in the latter Thistle scored an easy victory, Attalus and the highly-tried Jupiter finishing behind her.

On Thursday the Goodwood Cup was won by Hampton; Skylark being second, and Charon third.

The two most important cricket-matches of the present week have been those between Gloucestershire and Yorkshire and Kent and Hampshire. The former ended in a draw, there not being sufficient time to finish it; Mr. W. G. Grace (84) and Greenwood (91) were the principal scorers for their respective sides. Kent beat Hampshire by six wickets, the scoring on each side being very heavy. For the winners, Lord Harris (75), Mr. Mackinnon (44), and Remnant (65) did best; and on the other side we must not omit mention of Messrs. Duncan (75) and Booth (77), whose fine batting averted what promised to be a disgraceful defeat.

In spite of very strong opposition in many quarters, we are convinced that the Thames International Regatta possesses all the elements of success; but there is no disguising the fact that the management this year might have been improved. The distribution of the money given needs careful revision, and many little improvements can be made in the arrangement of the racing. The most important event was undoubtedly the race for professional scullers, in which T. Blackburn and J. Higgins finished in the order named, and easily defeated R. W. Boyd, the champion, who was all to pieces. This race is sure to lead to one or two matches. The London R.C. took both the eights and fours; and the invincible Eyre and Hastie, of the Thames R.C., had no trouble whatever in winning the pair-oared race. The pairs for professionals was another triumph for the south, as Higgins and Thomas rowed clean away from Boyd and Lumsden. Some of the races for tradesmen were very close and exciting, and we especially noticed the Alliance R.C. eight, which rowed in a style that would have done credit to any club. A strenuous endeavour should be made to secure the attendance of some colonial and foreign crews next year, so that the regatta might be really as well as nominally international. Due notice should be given of the programme of prizes for this purpose. The Prince of Wales, who presented the amateur scullers' prize (won by C. G. White), could not be present at the regatta; but the Duke and Duchess of Teck and their children viewed the racing on Saturday last from the Victoria saloon-boat, and seemed highly interested in the sport. The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress were on board the Maria Wood. His Lordship gave much éclat to the close of the regatta by presenting the handsome and valuable prizes (mostly from the establishments of Messrs. Mappin and Webb, and Messrs. Hukin and Heath, Birmingham) on Monday at the Mansion House; and Captain Pelly, R.N., the chairman, stated that whereas the prizes amounted last November to over £800, more than £1000 had this year been distributed.

Mr. Horace Davenport proved that he maintains his rare powers as a strong and swift swimmer by winning the half-mile race at the Moulsey meeting of the London Athletic Club last Saturday, beating Mr. C. L. O'Malley; and by being again victorious in the mile race for the captaincy of the Ilex Club on Monday at Mortlake.

Professor Beckwith's skilful young son Willie easily won a mile swimming-race at Putney last Saturday against Moody, the champion of Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Degett's coat and badge were won on Wednesday evening by John Tarryer, of Rotherhithe, ten lengths separating him from the second, Charles Collins, of Wapping Dock.

The Grand Chapter of Freemasons on Wednesday night voted 100 guineas towards the relief of the sufferers by the fire at St. John, New Brunswick.

There was a grand field-day yesterday week at Chatham, and the long-expected siege operations were carried out in the presence of the Commander-in-Chief and a brilliant staff.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

Some correspondence between the trustees of the British Museum and the Treasury, in reference to the salaries to be paid to officers of the British Museum, has been issued. It concludes with the following letter from the Treasury to the trustees of the Museum:—

Treasury Chambers, July 26, 1877.

My Lords and Gentlemen,—The Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury have had before them Mr. Winter Jones's letter of the 23rd instant, and they are happy to find in it a settlement which they can agree with the trustees of the British Museum in accepting. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has explained to the Duke of Somerset and to Mr. Lowe that my Lords think it more important to come to a practical agreement with the trustees than to argue further in support of a scheme founded on the principles, which they still think sound, of the report of the Playfair Commission, after it has become clear that the trustees, who are primarily responsible for the good government of the museum, are unwilling to adopt such a settlement. As regards the numbers of the two new classes, all those assistants who on March 31 last were receiving more than £250 per annum will be included in the new first class, such of them as now rise by £20 to £400 retaining that increment in their progress to £450; the rest of them will rise by £15 to the new maximum. Such of the lower section of the senior assistants as, on March 31 last, were receiving less than £250 per annum, and all the present junior assistants, will be included in the new second class; but that part of the class which consists of present senior assistants will continue to rise by £15 to £350, until such time as they may be selected (by merit, not seniority) for promotion into the new first class, which they will thereupon enter at their then salary, £350, or whatever less sum they may have reached. This, of course, is a privilege personal only to themselves. The rest of the new second class (now junior assistants) will have the advantage of rising to a maximum of £240 instead of £180, and such of them as are receiving less than £120 will be advanced to that minimum as from April 1 last. My Lords are not aware how many assistants will, upon these terms, fall at once in the new first class, but all reason for maintaining it at a top-heavy number will be removed, because no one will have suffered in his chances of promotion, as long as it exceeds sixteen, the present number of the upper section of senior assistants. My Lords are of opinion that, after composing the new first class in the above manner, no fresh appointments should be made to it as long as its members exceed thirty-eight, which latter number equals that of the present sixteen senior assistants of the upper section, plus half the number of senior assistants of the lower section, and also bears a very liberal proportion to the total number, eighty-nine, giving for the lower class only fifty-one, which is hardly large enough to exclude promotion by seniority, unless considerable resort be had to appointments to the first class from the outside, a proceeding that my Lords consider cannot be entirely excluded, but should (they think) be looked forward to only as an exception. My Lords consider that thirty and fifty-nine are sounder, as they are more usual, proportions for the first and second classes of such a body. These proportions may gradually be reached without any inconvenient stoppage of promotion. My Lords have assumed throughout this letter that the scheme takes effect from April 1 last inclusive. The trustees will, no doubt, direct their attention to that part (already noticed in the present correspondence) of the report of the Playfair Commission, wherein it is suggested that if printing instead of transcribing were more freely resorted to a considerable saving of expense might be effected. The trustees do not appear to think that it would be possible to adopt the other part of the suggestion in the same report—viz., that if a staff corresponding to the lower division of the general civil service were introduced into certain divisions of the museum, a still further economy might be secured.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) R. R. W. LINGEN.

A deputation, representing over sixty municipal corporations and headed by Mr. Chamberlain, M.P., waited on the trustees of the British Museum on Saturday in order to urge upon them the desirability of the collections contained in that and other national institutions being, as far as possible, rendered available for the benefit of museums under the charge of provincial corporations. In replying to the deputation, the Duke of Somerset pointed out that, in order to enable the trustees to lend any of the objects in the various collections of the museum, special legislation would be necessary. He promised, however, after inquiring particularly as to the class of objects which the deputation desired to have circulated, that the matter, which he considered a very important one, should receive the careful consideration of the trustees.

The School Board for London, at their weekly meeting on Wednesday—Sir Charles Reed presiding—disposed of a variety of business, and adjourned over the recess till Sept. 26.—Sir Charles Reed presided on Thursday week evening over the public opening of a new school in the Belleville-road, New Wandsworth, with accommodation for 816 children, at a cost of £13 5s. 1d. per head. On Monday last Sir Charles Reed presided at the opening of another new school in the Stockwell-road. This building is designed for the accommodation of 830 children; and there are large playgrounds. Sir Charles Reed said that the Board had provided for 150,000 children who wanted school accommodation, and yet the cry was for more schools. The Board has also now 7000 "Arab" children under training who would be otherwise on the streets or in prisons. On Wednesday evening a school capable of accommodating nearly 600 children was opened by Sir Charles Reed, in the Coal-yard, off Drury-lane, in the centre of one of the poorest and most densely peopled districts in the metropolis. The chairman, having alluded to the difficulty the board had found in procuring the site, added that it was one of the most expensive yet acquired by the board. There was one in the best part of Battersea, on the edge of Clapham-common, for which £1661 was given for 28,780 square feet; another, in Stockwell-road, £4811 for 33,240 feet; while in the poorest and lowest part of Drury-lane, a small area of 10,000 square feet for a school of 568 children cost the ratepayers £10,538. Sir Charles said that he had now opened the 159th school, giving accommodation for 157,000 children, and after the recess others would be ready; and as all were full, and the voluntary schools were stronger than they ever were, all this was a net gain to the cause of popular education.

A special meeting of the committee of the Royal Society for the Protection of Life from Fire was held on Wednesday at the hall of

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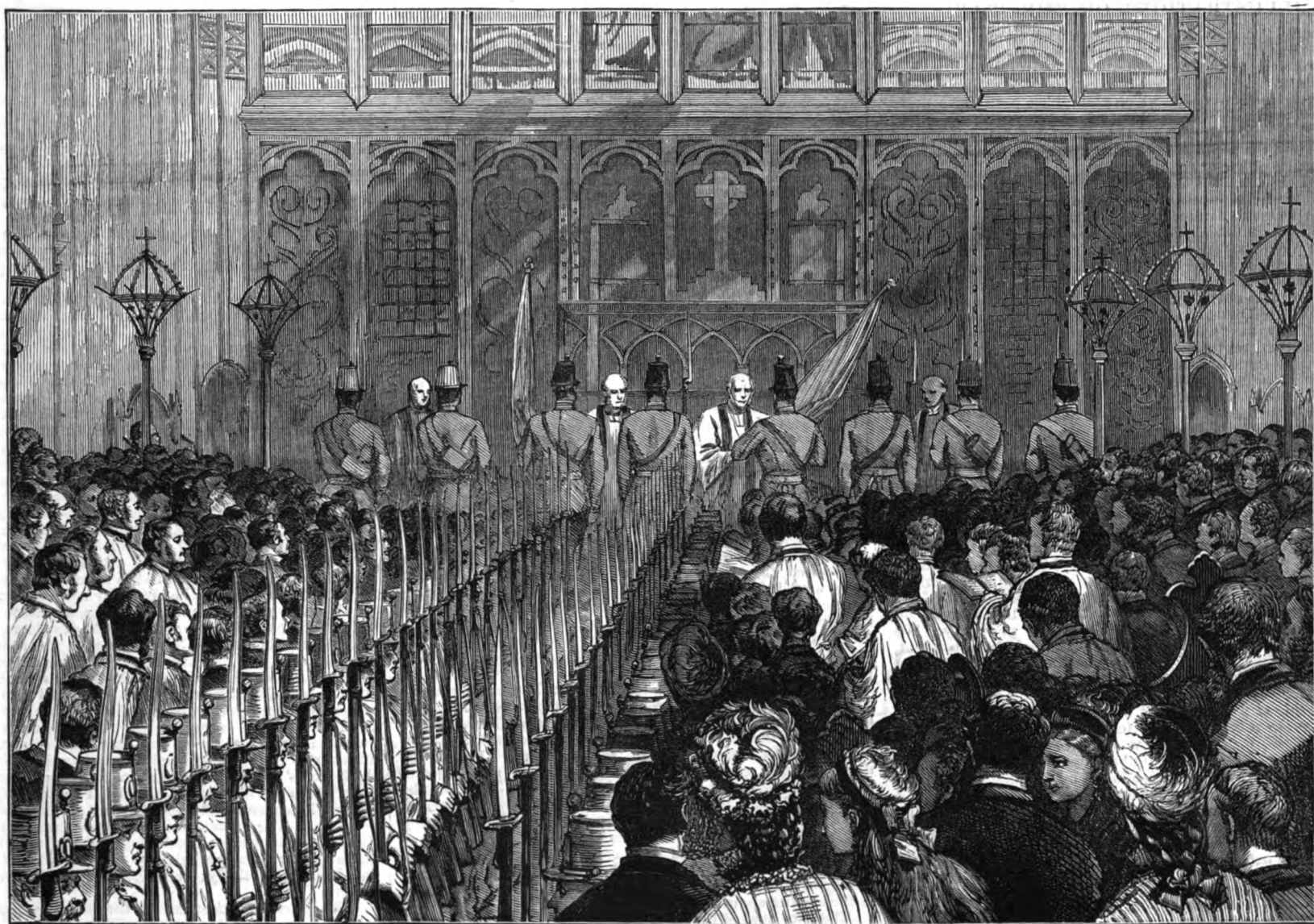
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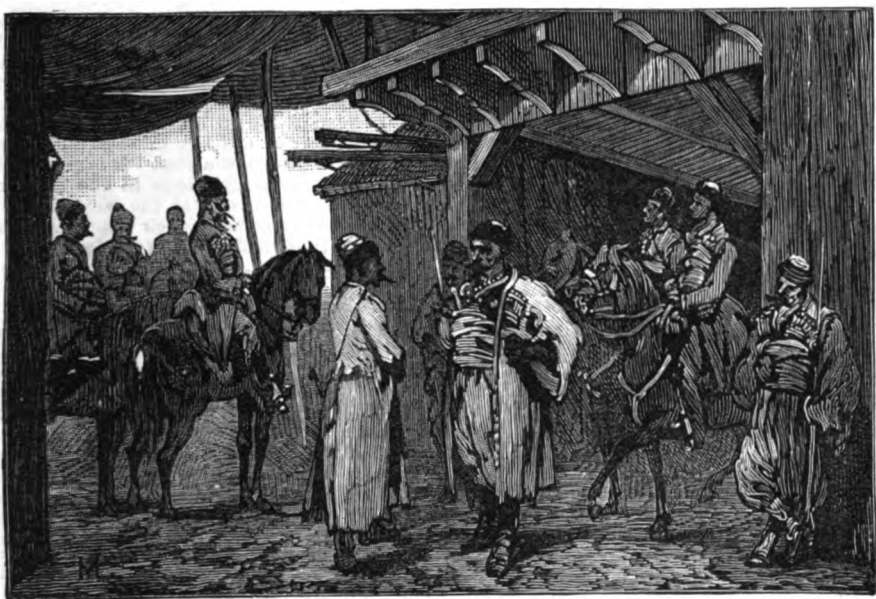
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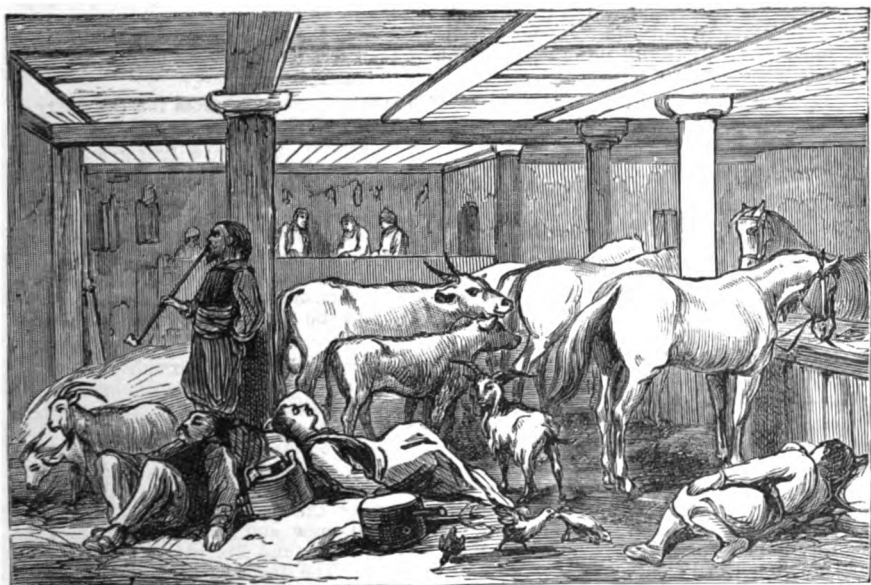
DEPOSITING THE OLD COLOURS OF THE 14TH REGIMENT IN THE CHAPEL OF ETON COLLEGE.



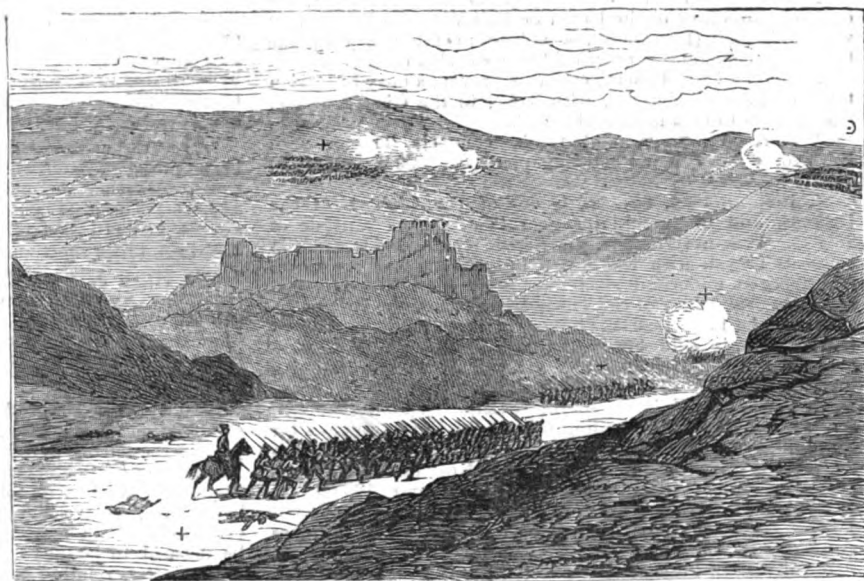
HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE CIRCASSIANS AT ERZEROUH.



BRINGING UP THE WOUNDED FROM OULTI.



HEAD-QUARTERS OF SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS IN ASIA MINOR.



THE TURKISH AND RUSSIAN POSITIONS AT THE BATTLE OF SEVIN.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE WAR.

Our Special Artist in the Dobrukscha with General Zimmermann's division of the Russian forces (the 14th Army Corps), which crossed the Danube at Braila and Galatz on June 20, has sent us many sketches from Matchin, Hirsova, Tchernavoda, Medjidieh, and Kustendje, which places have been successively occupied by the Russians without any serious resistance, except at Matchin on the first day. It is needful to explain to our readers that the population of this district is greatly mixed, and consists of five or six different races or nationalities, differing entirely from the inhabitants of other parts of Bulgaria. The Dobrukscha, especially the Delta of the Lower Danube, and the peninsula formed by its northward bend from Tchernavoda with the Black Sea coast, has been for ages past a land of refuge to which the fugitive remnants of broken and dispersed nations have betaken themselves for safety either from the Muscovite or the Ottoman Empire. This district is said to contain about eighty villages of distinct and separate nationalities—Turks, Circassians, Tartars, Bulgars, Armenians, Greeks, Slavs, and "Old Russians;" the last named being a race of Protestant emigrants from Russia, who fled to the south and passed the Danube from Bessarabia, nearly a century ago, to escape from religious persecution. A considerable number of these "Old Russians" inhabit the Christian quarter of the town both at Matchin and at Hirsova. It seems to have been these people, not the Bulgarians, properly so called, who met General Zimmermann with joyful and grateful demonstrations of welcome, upon the retirement of the Turkish forces. The sketch taken by our Special Artist at Varosh, the Christian quarter of Hirsova, which was reproduced in one of our Engravings last week, represented the General making an indignant speech, in Russian, to the deputation of Christian inhabitants who brought him their complimentary offering of "bread and salt." He refused to accept it, and scolded them roundly for the wanton destruction and pillage of Turkish houses. The reader may perhaps have observed that the dress of some of the leading figures shown in that illustration was not the ordinary costume of Bulgarian peasantry. We find, in a letter of the *Daily News*' Special Correspondent, dated Medjidieh, July 13, the following narrative of that scene, to which we have particularly referred:—

"The town of Hirsova is divided into two villages—one lying on each side of a rocky height which rises out of the Danube—and bears the ruins of an old fortification constructed in the Middle Ages, besides the new earthwork just built by the Russians to command the Danube in the direction of Tchernavoda. The lower village is inhabited by Christians alone, and is called Varosh; the upper one was the Turkish section, and is much the larger and better situated quarter. A visit to the latter village disclosed a scene of utter ruin and desolation, such as even the wild rumours about the devastation of the country had not prepared us for. In all the town, which had sheltered perhaps eight thousand inhabitants, not a single house is left untouched—every one is hacked and hewn in a most wanton manner. There is not so much as a table-leg or a chair-bottom in the whole town; not a single pane of glass, not an iron rod to the windows, not one whole door. Everything is cut and knocked to pieces, and made completely unserviceable. The little mosque is defiled, the symbols torn and scattered about the floor, the lamps broken; and in the little graveyard, now a tangle of shoulder-high thistles and brambles, some of the ornamented headstones have been broken, and many graves opened. Immediately on our arrival General Zimmermann made careful inquiry to discover the perpetrator of this mischief, and soon learned the entire truth of the story, which is that, while the Turks had possession, not the slightest damage was done, but after the troops departed the Christian population turned out *en masse*, and spent days in wildly cutting and hacking everything in the town. Of course, under the circumstances, it is next to impossible to discover the leaders of the outrages; but, if found, they will be roughly dealt with. Thinking to appease somewhat the wrath of the General, a deputation of natives marched to his quarters bearing the symbols of hospitality, bread and salt, and offered them to him. Here was the wished-for opportunity to ventilate his opinions on the actions of the natives, and the General lost no time in giving the deputation as hearty a dressing down as I ever heard, first in Russian and then in German; and the procession, headed by the priests, went away with rather a shamefaced expression, bearing the tokens with them. Immediately after came a delegation from a little Russian village on a similar errand, and, as no complaint had been made against these, their offering was received.

Besides the sketches recently taken at the actual seat of war, both in the Danubian Provinces and in Armenia, by several of our Special Artists following the Russian and Turkish Armies, we present to our readers this week a Special Map, drawn by Mr. E. G. Ravenstein, of the Balkans and the country to the south of that mountain range, with the valley of the Maritza, between Philippopolis and Adrianople. Great care has been taken to show the various passes leading across the Balkans. Irrespective of footpaths hardly known to any but the Balkarji, and certainly not available for the transport of artillery, these passes, so far as the country is included within the limits of our Map, are as follow:—

1. Rabanitz Pass. Elevation of the summit, 5733 ft. It connects the valley of the Upper or Beli Vid (the White Vid) with Rahmanli (Lamunare), a village in the valley of the Giopou (Srema), and is practicable for wheeled carriages.
2. Troyan Pass, 4700 ft., connects Troyan, a busy Bulgarian town of 1700 inhabitants, with Teke, in the Giopou Valley, and appears to be a mere mule-track.
3. Karlovo Pass, a mule-track, connects Troyan with Karlovo, a busy manufacturing place of 9000 inhabitants, mostly inhabited by Bulgarians.
4. Rosalita Pass, 6333 ft., is one of the highest of the Balkans, and the mountains near it attain an altitude of 7640 ft. It is, nevertheless, practicable for wheeled traffic. It connects Troyan with Kalofer, a busy manufacturing town, occupying an important strategic position on the watershed separating the valley of the Tunja from that of the Giopou.
5. Shipka Pass, 4320 ft., the easiest pass of this portion of the Balkans, is held firmly by the Russians. A good road across it was begun by order of Midhat Pasha, but has never been completed. It connects Tirnova and Gabrova in the north with Kazanlik in the south. Standing upon its summit, we look down upon the smiling vale of the Tunja, famous for its rose-gardens, and dotted over with numerous villages embowered in groves of walnut-trees. Kazanlik has a population of 21,000 inhabitants, of whom about 12,500 are Bulgarians, and 7500 Turks. Shipka, a large Bulgarian village of 800 houses to the north of it, boasts of two churches and a fine school-house.
6. Tipuriska-Polyana Pass, 4230 ft., only about nine miles to the east of the Shipka, connects Travna, the Nuremberg of Bulgaria, famous for its wood carvings and pictures, with Maglish, in the Tunja valley. When Kanitz visited Maglish, the Bulgarians and Turks there were on excellent terms.
7. Hainkoi Pass, 4000 ft., connects the Kalofer Dere to the south of Tirnova, with the village of Hainkoi on the Tunja,

and was taken by the detached cavalry force commanded by General Gourko.

8. Tvarditza, or Ferejiah Derbend, 3520 ft., is one of the easiest passes of the Balkans, but the carriage road across it, like so many other works undertaken by the Turks, has never been completed. It connects Elena, in the north, with the lower Tunja valley.

9. Zupanchi Mesari Balkan, though only 3600 ft. in height, does not appear to be practicable for carriages throughout.

10. Demirkapu, or the Iron Gate, 3993 ft., joins the Slivno road connecting Elena with Kotel (Kazan) with Slivno, more correctly called Sliven, the Ialimie of the Turks. This is an important town of 21,000 inhabitants, of whom two thirds are Bulgarians.

The passes further to the west oppose but few obstacles to the movement of troops, though they undoubtedly present strong positions for defence.

Adrianople, the object at present of the Russian movements, is a city of 60,000 or 62,000 inhabitants, of whom about 20,000 are Turks, 15,000 Greeks, and as many Bulgarians. The positions held by the Turks, under Suleiman Pasha, are in advance of this town, and extend along the Sarli valley to Yamboli. Raouf Pasha, in command of the right wing, occupies Yeni Zara (Zaghra Jedid); the Turkish centre is stationed at Karabunar, and the Turkish left at Tirnova, a village near the junction of the Philippopolis line. The Russians hold Kazanlik and Eski Zara (Zaghra Atik, 2400 inhabitants). Following the valley of the Maritza upwards, we reach Philippopolis (Philippople), a town of 28,000 inhabitants. Nearly the whole of the fertile region to the south of the Balkans, now the theatre of war, is in the occupation of Bulgarians, and even in the towns, Adrianople and Philippopolis alone excepted, they constitute a majority.

As regards the spelling of the names, Mr. Ravenstein has transcribed the nomenclature of the Russian and German maps used by him agreeably to the English mode of pronunciation, with this exception, that the vowels are to be sounded always as in Italian, or as in the English words "ravine," "there," "go," and "flute." The gutturals are expressed by "kh" or "gh." This is the system now generally adopted.

Our Special Artists with the army of Mouktar Pasha in Asia have not been unemployed. The important battle fought at Zewin, or Sevin, halfway on the road from Erzerum to Kars, where the Russians suffered their first defeat, has been more than once mentioned in this Journal. One of the sketches now engraved shows the Turkish and Russian positions before that engagement among the hills of the Soghanly Dag; in another illustration we see the Turkish irregular cavalry dashing off in pursuit of the retreating enemy. The headquarters of the Circassians in the town of Erzerum, and the arrival of a convoy of wounded Turkish soldiers from Olti, are subjects of two of these sketches. A variety of minor incidents of Turkish camp life are delineated in the smaller engravings on another page.

The later news of the progress of the war, with the startling events of the present week, must have a separate notice.

REGIMENTAL COLOURS AT ETON COLLEGE.

On Saturday afternoon the interesting ceremony was performed of "laying up" the old colours of the second battalion 14th Buckinghamshire (Prince of Wales's Own) Regiment, in Eton College Chapel. About three months ago, the regiment being then stationed at Belfast, new colours were presented to the battalion, the ceremony being performed by Lady Templetown. The old colours have been presented to the care of Eton College, and were brought from Ireland by Captain Harrington and Captain Earle, with Colour-Sergeants Bullas and Wylie. The ceremony was performed at three o'clock, a special office being prepared for the occasion. There was a large attendance in the chapel, and the boys were in their places. The Eton College Volunteer Rifle Corps, under the command of Captain Warre, formed a guard of honour, and lined the aisle of the chapel. The Rev. Dr. Goodford (Provost of Eton), the Rev. Dr. Hornby (Head Master), the Rev. F. B. Durnford (Lower Master), the Rev. R. Errington (conduct), and the Rev. W. A. Carter having taken their position at the altar, a hymn, "Lord of all power and might," was sung, the colours being borne up the aisle by Captains Harrington and Earle, guarded by Colour-Sergeants Bullas and Wylie. On the hymn being concluded the colours were handed separately to the Provost, who received them and laid them reverently upon the altar, the volunteers presenting arms. A prayer followed, and the Provost having pronounced the benediction, the ceremony concluded.

The *Derby Mercury* mentions a report that the Midland Railway Company intend to introduce a dining-room saloon-carriage into some of their trains. In this carriage hot dinners may be cooked and served just as in an hotel or restaurant.

The fortieth annual show of the Yorkshire Agricultural Society was opened at York on Tuesday. As compared with last year there was a decrease in the entries of cattle, sheep, and pigs, but an increase in those of horses. It was resolved to hold the exhibition next year at Northallerton.

A notice from the Post Office states that a single post-card, or any number of post-cards—whether "stout" or "thin"—may be purchased by the public. The prices respectively will be according to the following scale—viz., Stout cards: one, 4d.; two, 14d.; three, 2d.; four, 24d.; five, 34d.; six, 4d. Thin cards: one, 4d.; two, 14d.; three, 14d.; four, 24d.; five, 3d.; six, 34d.

A return has been issued of the expenditure in the Tichborne prosecution. The total costs, charges, and expenses of the prosecution amounted to £60,074 12s. 4d.; of which £23,616 17s. went in counsels' fees, £18,711 6s. 1d. to witnesses, agents, &c., £10,268 5s. 11d. to law stationers and for printing, £6337 10s. 4d. for shorthand-writers' notes, and £3780 to the jury.

Mr. Hugh James Rollo, W.S., has been presented with a handsome cup and a purse of 200 sovereigns, in testimony of the appreciation by the Episcopal Church in Scotland of the large amount of work undertaken by him in its behalf for twenty-nine years, in the capacity of secretary of the Church Society and otherwise.

An Act has received the Royal assent relating to the examination of solicitors, in which statute there is an important section as to solicitors acting in ecclesiastical courts. Hitherto only proctors could practise, but now, on the operation of the Act, "Any solicitor may practise in all courts and before all persons having or exercising any power, authority, or jurisdiction in matters ecclesiastical in England, and shall be deemed to be duly qualified to practise, and may practise, in all matters relating to applications to obtain notarial faculties, and generally shall have and may exercise all the powers and authorities, and shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges, and may fulfil all the functions and duties, which appertain or belong to the office or profession of a proctor, whether in the provincial, diocesan, or other jurisdiction in England."

THE NEW ARMY WARRANT.

The War Office has issued a memorandum explanatory of the provisions of the proposed army warrant, "which will comprise the whole system of appointment, promotion and retirement of officers in the combatant ranks of the Army," and cancel all existing warrants on the subject. This new warrant professes to go beyond those portions which the Royal Commission of 1874 on Army Promotion had under consideration, and this opportunity, it is added, will be taken to amend certain minor matters which call for attention. The memorandum, having recapitulated the system hitherto regulating promotion and retirement, and the recommendations of the Royal Commission appointed in 1874, states that in the forthcoming warrant the general principles laid down in the proposals of that Commission will be, with certain exceptions, adopted. The following are the main points on which its proposals will be modified:—

With reference to the voluntary retirement offered to captains and subalterns, there has been substituted a fixed gratuity or retirement after fifteen years' and another after eighteen years' service, without any increase to these gratuities in the intermediate years. As an absolute line of retirement for captains after twenty years' service might act with hardship in the case of officers who have not obtained early promotion to that rank, two conditions will be required for compulsory retirement—that the officer shall have not less than twenty years' service, and that he shall have been a captain for not less than seven years; the bar to promotion after twenty years' service will not be removed, so that the captain will have the inducement to accept the retirement allowance of £200 a year. To ensure that major-generals shall attain the rank at an early age, compulsory retirement for future colonels at the age of fifty-five will be added; and to provide for the additional number of retired general officers, the retired list will be increased to 275 effective general officers for the Guards and Line, to be gradually reduced to 200.

The memorandum enumerates the retirements and pensions which will be open to the several ranks of officers, besides their reserved rights of sale, and adds that the retirements will be open to all post purchase officers—that is, to all officers who have entered, or may enter, a rank since the abolition of purchase. As voluntary retirements they will also be open to officers who are serving under Indian pension regulations; but the latter will be exempted (for the present) from all compulsory retirements, except that at the age of seventy. To all officers now in the Army the limited retired full-pay list after thirty years' service, and the retired half-pay after twenty-five years' service, will remain available. Purchase officers have all the pensions mentioned open to them; and, in addition, special pensions. The captain and major, instead of retiring from the Army, may pass to the half-pay of the next higher rank, and may surrender the half-pay within six months for £3200 and £4500 respectively; or, later, for reduced sums according to age.

The system of retirement for the future is thus stated:—A subaltern must pass for captain within six years of first permanent commission, or quit the service. He may after fifteen years' service, and must after twenty, retire. A captain may retire after fifteen years' service, and must retire on fulfilling the double condition of twenty years' service in all and seven years as captain. A major may retire after fifteen years' service, and must retire when he shall have completed twenty-seven years' service in all, with seven years as major. A lieutenant-colonel may retire after fifteen years' service, and must retire after five years' service as lieutenant-colonel. A brevet colonel may retire after removal from his regiment under the "five years' rule" on £420 a year for the cavalry or infantry, and on £450 a year in the artillery or engineers. A brevet colonel or general officer of artillery or engineers may retire after forty years' service on £600 a year. It is proposed to rearrange the ranks of the Royal Engineers in the manner suggested by the Royal Commission, and at the same time to add one colonel commandant to equalise their proportion of that rank with the proportion obtaining in the artillery.

LIFE-BOAT SERVICES.

A meeting of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution was held on Thursday at its house, John-street, Adelphi. Rewards and other payments amounting to £2700 were made on the 266 life-boat establishments of the institution. Several rewards were also granted to the crews of shore-boats for saving life from wrecks on our coasts. Various contributions have recently been received by the institution, including £550 from X.Y.Z., to defray the cost of a life-boat and equipment for the Scotch coast; it being given by "thankful parents in memory of the life of a child wonderfully preserved;" £100 from the Ancient Order of Foresters, being their yearly contribution towards the support of their two life-boats stationed respectively at Tynemouth and West Hartlepool, and named the Forester and Foresters' Pride; £37 10s., surplus money arising from the Oxford and Cambridge Ball at Willis's Rooms on June 26; £11, proceeds of a small bazaar held by Miss Lucas, of Tooting; and £10 17s. 4d., collection made in the camp of the 3rd Administrative Battalion Lancashire Rifle Volunteers, after Divine service on Sunday, July 8, per Colonel Dugdale. The late P. E. Coates, Esq., of Stanton Court, Somerset, has left the institution a legacy of £500.

Reports were read from the three inspectors of life-boats to the institution on their recent visits to the coast.

The Board of Trade have received from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs a copy of a despatch from her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris, reporting that the Customs duty on cotton goods imported into the French colony of Senegal has been raised to 15 per cent.

The following appointments by her Majesty have been gazetted:—Mr. James Tucker to be Receiver-General and Mr. Randal Eden Webster to be Colonial Secretary for the Bermudas or Somers Islands; Mr. Henry Fowler to be Colonial Secretary for the British Honduras; and Major Charles Bullen Hugh Mitchell, R.M., to be Receiver-General for British Guiana.

The *Daily News*' correspondent at Alexandria gives an account of the wreck of the British steamer Cashmere near Cape Guardafui, the easternmost point of Africa, at the spot where the Meikong was lost only a fortnight before. The Cashmere was on her way from Zanzibar to Aden. All went well until July 5, when she ran into Sandy Bay, and it was at once seen that she must become a complete wreck. Several lives were lost in reaching the shore, but eighty-nine were saved. The shipwrecked crew and passengers underwent many hardships, and five days and five nights passed before assistance came to them. The steamer Queen Margaret then appeared, and took them from the small port they had succeeded in reaching, about thirty miles to the westward of Guardafui, and conveyed them to Aden. It is stated that the British Consul at Cairo has called the attention of the Khedive to the necessity of establishing a lighthouse at Cape Guardafui.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Of all men of letters the popular novelist seems to me to be the worst treated by posterity. Lamentably soon after they have passed away writers of fiction who in their day have been tremendous favourites seem to be entirely forgotten; nay, they may esteem themselves fortunate if even before their deaths they have not fallen into "the portion of weeds and outworn faces." Of course I am not referring to authors who are novelists, and something else—that is to say, poets. A Fielding, a Scott, a Dickens, a Thackeray can be in no peril of the grim verdict, "Found drowned in the river Lethe." But recall some of the most popular novelists whom you, my middle-aged friend, used to admire so fervently in the days when you were "young and curly." I won't take you so far back as "Anne of Swinsea," or Miss Porter; but what, I may ask, has become of the renown of Lady Morgan, of Mrs. Gore, of Banim, of John Galt, and especially of Mrs. Frances Trollope. You may say that the celebrity of the last-named lady has been eclipsed by that of her justly-popular son Anthony; still, to my mind, had "Orley Farm" or "Barchester Towers" even never been written, we should not care much nowadays for "The Widow Barnaby," for "Jonathan Jefferson Whitlaw" (an anti-slavery romance, nearly as powerful as "Uncle Tom"), or for "Michael Armstrong, the Factory Boy." Forty years ago fashionable society used to go crazy over those performances.

Yes; and likewise, about two-score years since, there was a wonderfully popular novelist, named Samuel Warren. This talented gentleman died last Sunday, in his seventieth year. He was a Q.C., a D.C.L., a Master in Lunacy (salary £2000), ex-M.P. for Midhurst, ex-Recorder of Hull, and a copious writer on forensic education and on the Law of Courts Martial—all eminent claims to remembrance, but secondary (so lovers of letters may think) to the fact that Mr. Samuel Warren was the author of "The Diary of a Late Physician" and of the romance of "Ten Thousand a Year." To this once idol of the circulating libraries the daily newspapers of 1877 have accorded, one five, one ten, one twelve, and one as many as eighteen lines of necrological notice. They would give as many to a defunct dancing-master.

One reason for the decay of the popularity of "Ten Thousand a Year" may be due to the circumstance that the romance abounded with political portraits drawn from the life (not always in the best taste), and which nowadays might require, as Dryden's "Absalom and Achitophel" did, a key for their identification. At the same time Mr. Warren contrived to create in Tittlebat Titmouse and in Mr. Oily Gammon, of the firm of Quirk, Gammon, and Snap, two distinctly original characters which, I will not say Henry Fielding, but Tobias Smollett might have been proud to have invented. "Ten Thousand a Year" was dramatised at the Adelphi, and had a great run; that admirable comedian, the late Mr. Edward Wright, playing Tittlebat Titmouse.

Mem: It was Master Warren who, in his judicial capacity, presided over the commission *De Lunaticis* held on the unfortunate Mr. Wyndham. The foreman of the jury who decided that Mr. Wyndham was sane and able to take care of his property was the late Sir Charles Taylor, Bart. Then, in the course of a year or two poor Mr. Wyndham spent about £140,000 and died.

Somebody has been good enough to send me the first number of a new magazine called the "Journal of Forestry." The periodical has nothing to do with the "Ancient Order of Foresters" (whose health and that of all their wives and families, and may they live long, I drink), but it tells you all about sylvan economics and transplantation and spruce timber, and "remarkable Silver Fir," and the Eucalyptus globulus of Jamaica, and so forth. I happen to have a passion for the study of trees. I cherish my "tall" copy of J. D. Harding's "Park and the Forest," Evelyn's "Sylvia" and Bacon's "Sylvia Sylvarum" are to me precious tomes; I have tried to copy the graceful woodcuts in the Misses Kirby's "Chapters on Trees," the rarest item in my cabinet of "curios" is a bit of the bark of the "Arbol de la Noche Triste," the tree against which Herman Cortes leaned during that fatal night when Montezuma's Aztecs made their last attempt to recapture the city of Mexico; and I lately made a most felicitous book-stall acquisition in the shape of a book called "The Planter's Guide," by the late Sir Henry Steuart, Bart., and illustrated by some of the most beautiful etchings by W. Turner—(who was "W. Turner?")—that I have ever seen. Thus, fully prepared to hail a new addition to the literature of arboriculture, I confess that I have read the "Journal of Forestry" with feelings akin to irritation. There is not a single illustration in the number; and a work about trees without woodcuts is as unsatisfactory as a bill of fare without an accompanying dinner.

An indignant gentleman writes to the *Times* to complain that the authorities of Greenwich Hospital have ordered all the chairs and forms to be removed from the Painted Hall, and that country cousins who come to see the pictures, Sir Francis Drake's astrolabe and Lord Nelson's coat and waistcoat, are compelled, when they are fatigued, to sit on the steps of the hall or on the floor. Why not? To sit on the floor, in the shade, in this tropical weather, is less an infliction than a sweet boon; and so far as I am concerned I should sit down on half a dozen doorsteps every time I went out for a walk were I not afraid, first, of the street boys, and next of the metropolitan police. There is a great deal more of the world to be seen from the pavement than *ex cathedra*. On the other hand, in these days of "Princess Robes," ladies who are fain to adopt a doorstep for a sofa might experience some difficulty in getting up again; so that I hope the authorities at Greenwich Hospital may see their way to letting the country cousins have their chairs and couches without let or hindrance.

Mem.: A dear friend of mine, who has just come home from a journey round the world, and especially in the interior of Japan, tells me that in that queer country most of the business of life is transacted sitting on a bamboo mat on the floor. That is the reason, perhaps, why the legs of the lacquer table he gave me are only three inches long. The Mexican ladies sit habitually on the floor; and very graceful they look, wrapped in their *ribosos*, and with their black silk dresses surging in shiny billows around them. In this sedent position, on the marble pavement of the Sagrario in the Great Cathedral of Mexico city, I remember seeing at least a thousand ladies on the Thursday in Holy Week in 1862. Thus they sate from seven p.m. till midnight: right through the "Stabat Mater" and right through the "Tenebræ."

Pass through Lincoln's-inn-fields any afternoon just now between four and five, and you shall see a sight than which a prettier and a more comfortable one these eyes, at least, have not for a long time gazed upon. At the time I have named the little children are admitted into Lincoln's-inn Garden—not the "Fields" proper, but the green pleasure adjoining the Hall of the Honourable Society. The beadle—a cosy man with

a "family" air about him—smiled on me cheerily as I watched the small infantry of Holborn and Great Queen-street, of Clare-market and Drury-lane, trooping in their hundreds—I had almost said in their thousands—into the grassy Eden where they are privileged to romp and play. Poor little puny limbs, and pale, careworn faces! Poor little patched and tattered frocks and pinafores! I don't know how long these Arcadian gambols have been going on; but I am sure the public have reason to be heartily grateful to the Benchers of Lincoln's Inn for granting this boon to the children of the poor. But when will the "Fields" themselves be opened to the public, or at least to the children? And who are the Trustees or the Commissioners empowered to unlock the gates of that which should be a vast pleasure-garden?

It is a shame and a scandal that there are not more playgrounds for children in London. At least three hundred times a year, the hansom cab which conveys me eastward or westward takes me, as a "short cut," through Seven Dials and Newport-market; and I rarely make that journey without my heart sickening at the sight of the tiny urchins sprawling close to the very wheels of my vehicle and under the very hoofs of the horse. The vast majority of hansom cabmen are, I am glad from long experience to know and to maintain, very decent, sober, civil fellows, who drive with wondrous skill and care; but how the most cautious of cabmen escapes about once a week an indictment for manslaughter for driving over a child in Seven Dials or Great St. Andrew-street is to me a marvel.

There is a well-known line of Lord Byron which manifestly requires to be re-written. "Cold obstruction's apathy" is, as a figure of speech, clearly "played out." "Cold obstruction" in the House of Commons sitting throughout a whole night and the next day with the thermometer at 84 in the shade! For "Cold obstruction's apathy" I would respectfully beg leave, with the permission of Messrs. Parnell, Biggar, and O'Donnell, to substitute "Fierce Obstruction's Frenzy."

The oldest politician in Europe, and the last person who, in this country, has had the unenviable distinction to be sentenced to be hanged, drawn, and quartered, and the luck to escape the infliction of that terrible doom, has just died at Stapleton, near Bristol. He was nearly ninety-six years of age, and his name was John Frost. Conspicuous as a leader in the Chartist riots at Newport, in Wales, in 1839, John Frost, with Zephaniah Williams and W. Lloyd Jones, was tried for high treason and sentenced to death. The sentence was subsequently commuted to transportation for life, and ultimately the three convicts received a free pardon. Old Mr. Frost was old enough to have seen Robespierre, Lord Edward Fitzgerald, Tom Paine, Robert Emmett, Colonel Despard, and Thistlewood, and he was over fifty years of age when William Cobbett died. A lengthened career indeed.

G. A. S.

AID TO THE SICK AND WOUNDED IN THE WAR.

Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, the president of the National Aid Society, has received a letter from Mr. Young, chief commissioner in the Black Sea, describing the plan which he has laid out for carrying on his operations. Mr. Layard, addressing the mission, said that assistance should be rendered at Erzerum. Mr. Young, with the aid of Said Pasha, was enabled to send a portion of his medical staff, completely equipped, to the scene of active operations at the Balkan front. By the interest of the Red Crescent Society special authorisations were also obtained from the Grand Vizier, under which Dr. Armand Leslie and Mr. Meyrick were dispatched to the front. Mr. Young hopes to establish communications with Dr. Crookshank, but fears that he is shut up in Rustchuk. "On every side," he adds, "there are appeals for help; but, unfortunately, the distress is daily becoming more and more felt amongst all classes throughout the country."

Yesterday week the Stafford House committee for the relief of suffering among the Turkish soldiers presented a report of their proceedings to a numerously-attended meeting held at the Duke of Sutherland's town residence. It was shown that the total receipts had been £18,001, and the expenditure and liabilities £15,365. A vote of thanks to the Duke of Sutherland for his active share in the work was moved by Lord Elington, M.P., and seconded by Lord Stanley of Alderley.

A private meeting was held yesterday week, at the house of Lady Lechmere, with the object of drawing attention to the destitute condition of the people of Serbia. The chair was taken by the Rev. William Denton, who, having read aloud several letters from influential persons, including Lady Strangford, Mr. Gladstone, M. Boustros, and others, expressing their sympathy with the objects of the meeting, and regret at being prevented from attending, called on M. Wojtkiewitch, member of the Société de Bienfaisance de Belgrade, to address the meeting. This gentleman, who brought a letter of introduction from the Archbishop of Belgrade, then explained the state of distress in Serbia owing to the recent inundations having washed away the seeds of the peasants, and destroyed their prospects of crops, and the great destitution that exists, aggravated by the presence of numerous refugees from Bulgaria, who escaped to Serbia as soon as the Russians crossed the Danube, fearing retaliation on the part of the Turks. After a few words from Sir Edmund Lechmere, the chairman, and others, the following resolutions were proposed and seconded:—"1. That the present state of the Serbian people, suffering as they are from the result of the recent war, as well as from the devastation of their crops caused by extensive inundations in the spring of the present year, and also from the claim upon their resources consequent upon the influx of refugees from Bulgaria and Bosnia, calls for the sympathy of the English people, and for some special effort to relieve their distress. 2. That a committee be formed for the purpose of collecting subscriptions to alleviate their distress." A list of the committee will shortly be published, together with a list of subscriptions. Contributions may be sent to Lady Lechmere, Rhydd Court, Upton-on-Severn.

The law officers of the Crown have, it is announced, given their opinion in the affair between the Peruvian ironclad Huascar and her Majesty's ships Shah and Amethyst. They find that the Huascar was to all intents and purposes acting as a pirate on the high seas, and that, for the protection of commerce, the attack made upon her was justifiable.

The second annual meeting of the West Yorkshire Miners' Association was held in the park at Pontefract on Monday. The meeting was addressed by Mr. A. Macdonald, M.P., and others. Resolutions were adopted in support of the union, and of the assimilation of the borough and county franchise, and expressing regret at the present depression of trade, and the recommendation of the Select Committee on compensation to workmen for injuries.—The men engaged at the Dowlais Ironworks, numbering several thousands, whose month's notice was to have terminated on Tuesday, have resumed work at the old wages, the masters engaging them from day to day.

LINCOLNSHIRE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The ninth annual exhibition of this society was held last week in the good old town of Boston. The streets were gaily decorated with flags and festoons and floral wreaths; there were several triumphal arches in Station-road, West-street, and High-street; the Market-place was adorned with an avenue of fir-trees planted in boxes, and the Iron Bridge with festoons of ivy and hanging baskets of flowers. The show-yard, which was entered by an opening in Wide Bargate, opposite the Cattle Market, occupied twenty-three acres of a park and field, divided by a row of fine elm-trees, adjacent to Mr. John Oldrid's garden. It comprised spaces and sheds for the exhibition of cattle, horses, sheep, pigs, and poultry, implements and machinery, smiths' forges and horse-shoeing, seed-stalls, wool, feeding stuffs and manures, with offices for the stewards and secretary, seats for visitors, and a place for a band of music, that of the North Lincoln Militia. The show of cattle was, owing to the recent cattle plague, smaller than at Lincoln last year, but it was still very good. There were some grand beasts among the shorthorns; the one represented in our illustration is the first-prize two-year-old bull, "Lavangro," belonging to Mr. F. J. S. Foljambe, M.P., of Worksop. This animal won also the challenge cup, given by the Marquis of Ripon, for the best bull of any age. The first prize for three-year-old bulls and older was taken by "Sergeant Irwin," bred by Mr. Linton, of Sheriff Hutton, but owned by Mr. T. Atkinson, of Unsworth, Manchester. The first prize for yearling bulls was adjudged to one shown by Mr. J. Torr, M.P., of Grimsby. The cows and heifers were deserving of admiration. The entries of sheep were ninety, against 123 at Lincoln last year, and ninety-seven at Grimsby the year before; but there were some fine rams of the Lincolnshire long-wool breeds. The challenge cup for these, given by Mr. E. Turner, M.P., was won by the four-shear ram of Mr. R. Wright, of Lincoln. In the cross-bred class, the prizes offered by Mr. W. J. Ingram, M.P., were won by Mr. W. Bett, of Fosdyke, Spalding, and Mr. J. M. Frudd, of Bloxholm, Sleaford. The show of horses, altogether, was greater than in any preceding year; it comprised 123 hunters, sixty-four roadsters, and 107 agricultural horses. The first prize for hunters was awarded to a bay gelding shown by Mr. J. B. Booth, of Catterick; Mr. E. Paddison, of Ingleby, Lincoln, also took a prize. The show of agricultural entire horses was the finest ever seen in the county. The first prize for draught horses of this class fell to "Le Bon," a bay horse, nine years old, shown by Mr. Coates Sharpley, of Louth, which is one of those in our illustration. The other horses represented there are the prize pony, "Novelty," belonging to Mr. J. W. Rowland, of East Ville, Boston; and the mare, "Lady Decanter," fifteen years old, belonging to Mr. H. Watson, of Filey, Yorkshire, which gained the first prize for breeding hunters, with her foal, born last April, which is seen by her side. In the pig department we have selected one, a white boar, two years old, bred and owned by Mr. R. Duckering, of Kirton Lindsey, which gained the first prize. The show continued open throughout Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of last week. In the afternoon of the second day the dinner took place in a large tent on the grounds, near the Wesleyan Chapel. Mr. James Banks Stanhope, president of the society, was in the chair, supported by Mr. J. Maltby, Mayor of Boston, Sir J. D. Astley, M.P., Mr. W. J. Ingram, M.P., Mr. E. Turner, M.P., Mr. Thomas Garfit, Sir Charles Anderson, Bart., the Hon. Murray Finch-Hatton, the Mayor of Louth, and other gentlemen. The company numbered 500; and the speeches, in proposing and replying to the toasts, were pleasantly received. The honorary director or manager, Mr. James Martin, of Wainfleet, and the stewards, Messrs. Pereira Brown, H. Cross, James Hornsby, E. Paddison, J. W. Rowland, J. Seaby, and J. Stephenson, are to be congratulated upon the success of the meeting at Boston.

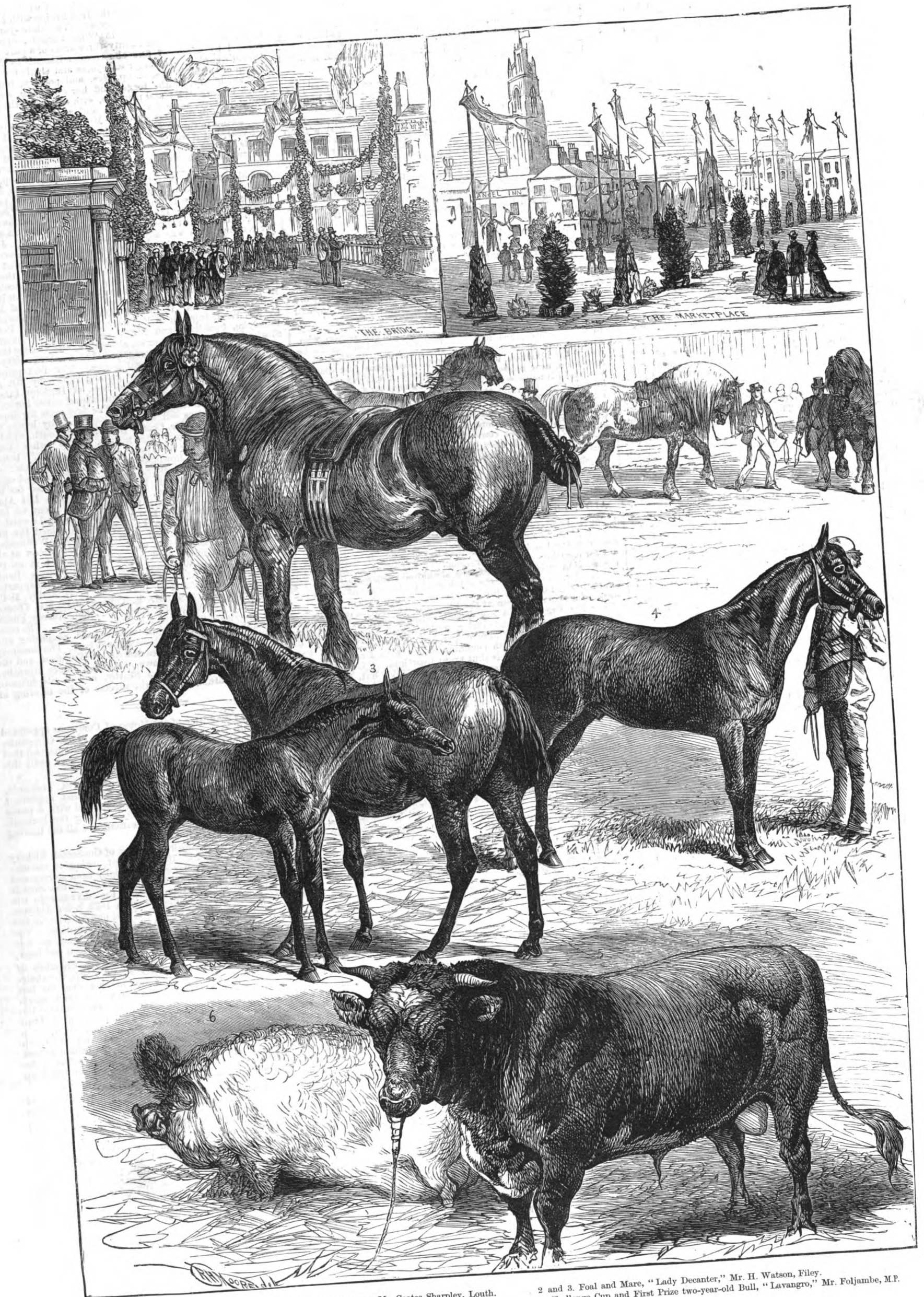
The Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into the operation of the Joint Stock Companies Acts recommend that there shall be two registrations, and that no company shall be allowed to commence business until this process is complete.

Mr. Bishop Kennett, the station-master at St. Leonards, who for a quarter of a century has filled that important post at the Hastings Station, has been presented with a purse of 170 guineas, the list of subscribers including the borough members, the members of the corporation, and all the leading public men in the borough.

The Scotch papers publish the report of the Scotch Fishery Board for the year 1876. It states that, owing to circumstances of an exceptional character, especially from stormy and unfavourable weather, the yield of herrings at the Scotch stations was the smallest since 1859, the decrease in the number of barrels cured, compared with 1875, being 344,000. There was also a falling off in the cod and ling fisheries, 76,000 barrels fewer being cured than in the year preceding. The number of fishing-boats employed at all the stations was 14,547, and these were manned by 45,263 fishermen and boys.

The quarterly meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce was held on Monday. Mr. E. Ashworth, the chairman, reviewed the proceedings of the Chamber since the last quarterly meeting, and deplored the stagnation which exists in all kinds of manufacturing industry. He congratulated the meeting upon the result of the recent deputation to Lord Carnarvon in regard to trade with Gibraltar, and expressed a hope that before long treaties would be "attempted" both with Spain and Portugal. With regard to the Indian import duties, he considered that, although no division followed the recent debate in the House of Commons, the position taken up by the Chamber on this subject has been strengthened.

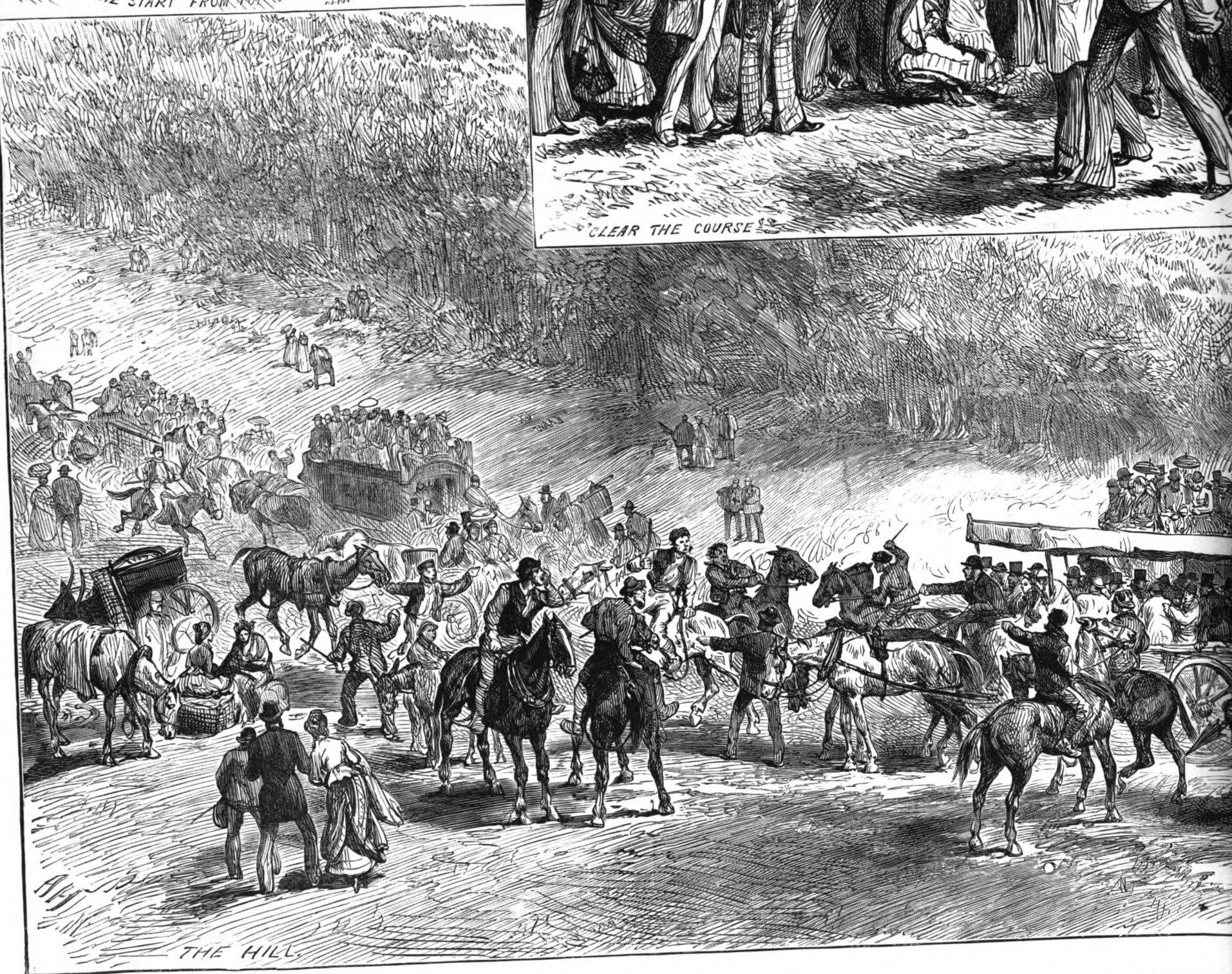
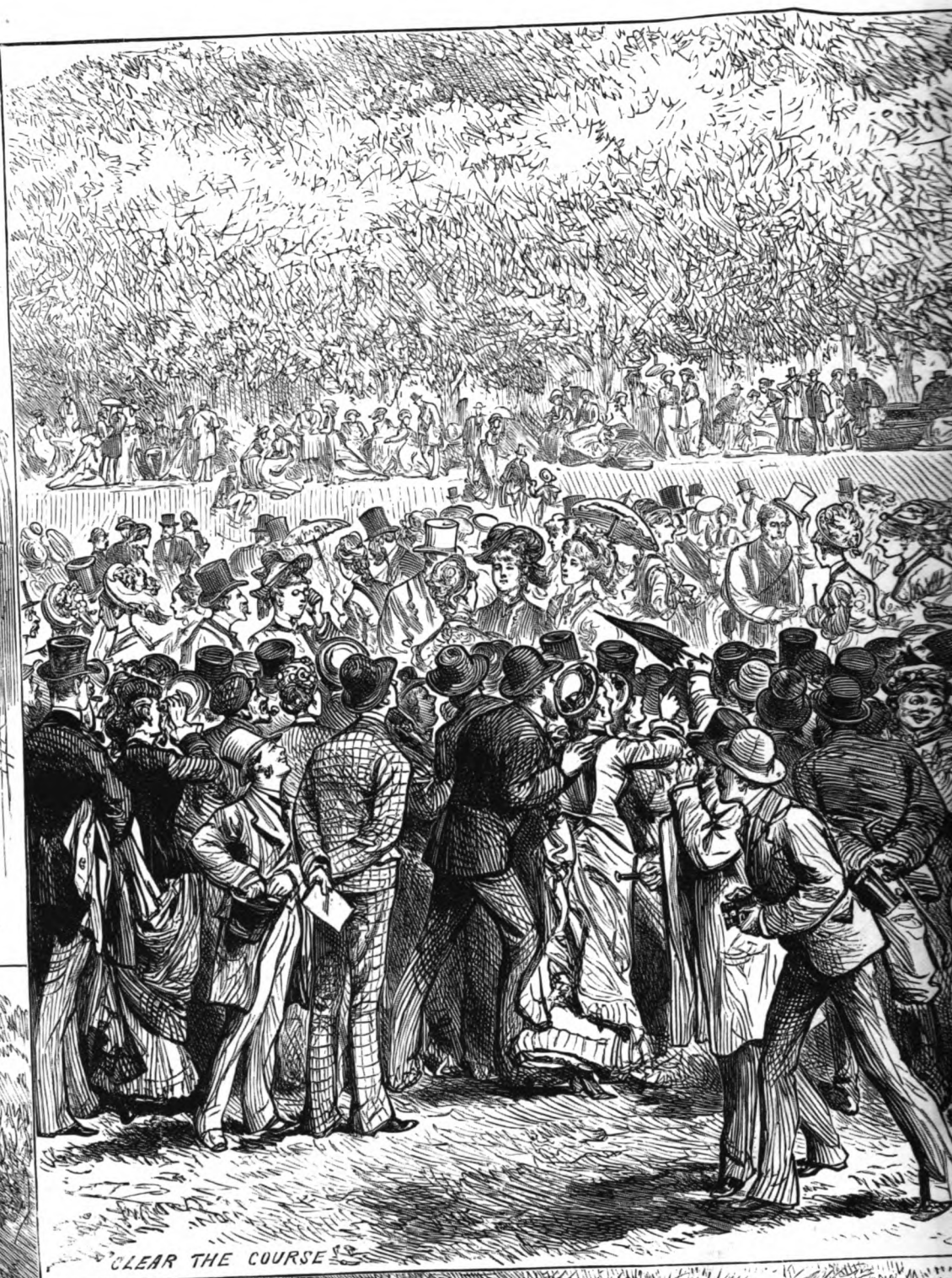
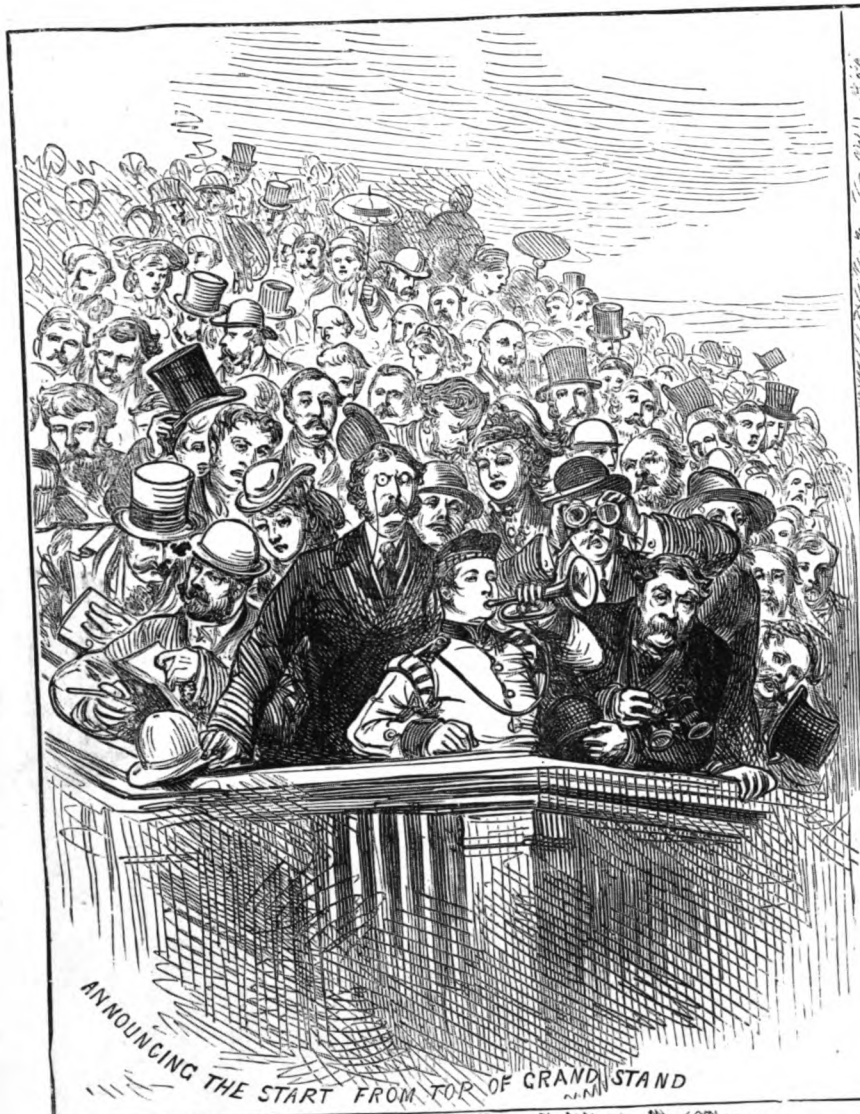
The Post Office Volunteers, called the 49th Middlesex, of which the Duke of Teck is the honorary Colonel, mustered in the quadrangle of Somerset House last Saturday afternoon, under the command of Colonel J. L. Du Plat Taylor, assisted by Major Thompson, Major Sturgeon, and Major Edis, the latter acting as adjutant. In company with the above regiment was a detachment of Viscount Ranelagh's corps, the whole forming one large body of well-equipped men. At three o'clock the battalion (thoroughly accoutred for camping) paraded in full marching order, Colonel Taylor first inspecting and addressing the men in spirited terms, and describing a plan of movements calculated to ensure regularity, unity, and comfort by road and rail. Shortly afterwards the corps, headed by the fine regimental band, moved off, in presence of a large assembly of spectators, to the Waterloo station for Aldershot, where they form a portion of the camp. The 49th, 2nd, and 21st Middlesex, with the 4th A.B. Hants, comprise one battalion under the command of Colonel Du Plat Taylor.—The Berkshire regiment of volunteers, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, V.C., M.P., mustered at Reading on Saturday, about 550 strong, and proceeded to Aldershot by train to undergo eight days' training at the camp. The men wore their new regulation helmet, which is modelled on that worn by the troops in India.

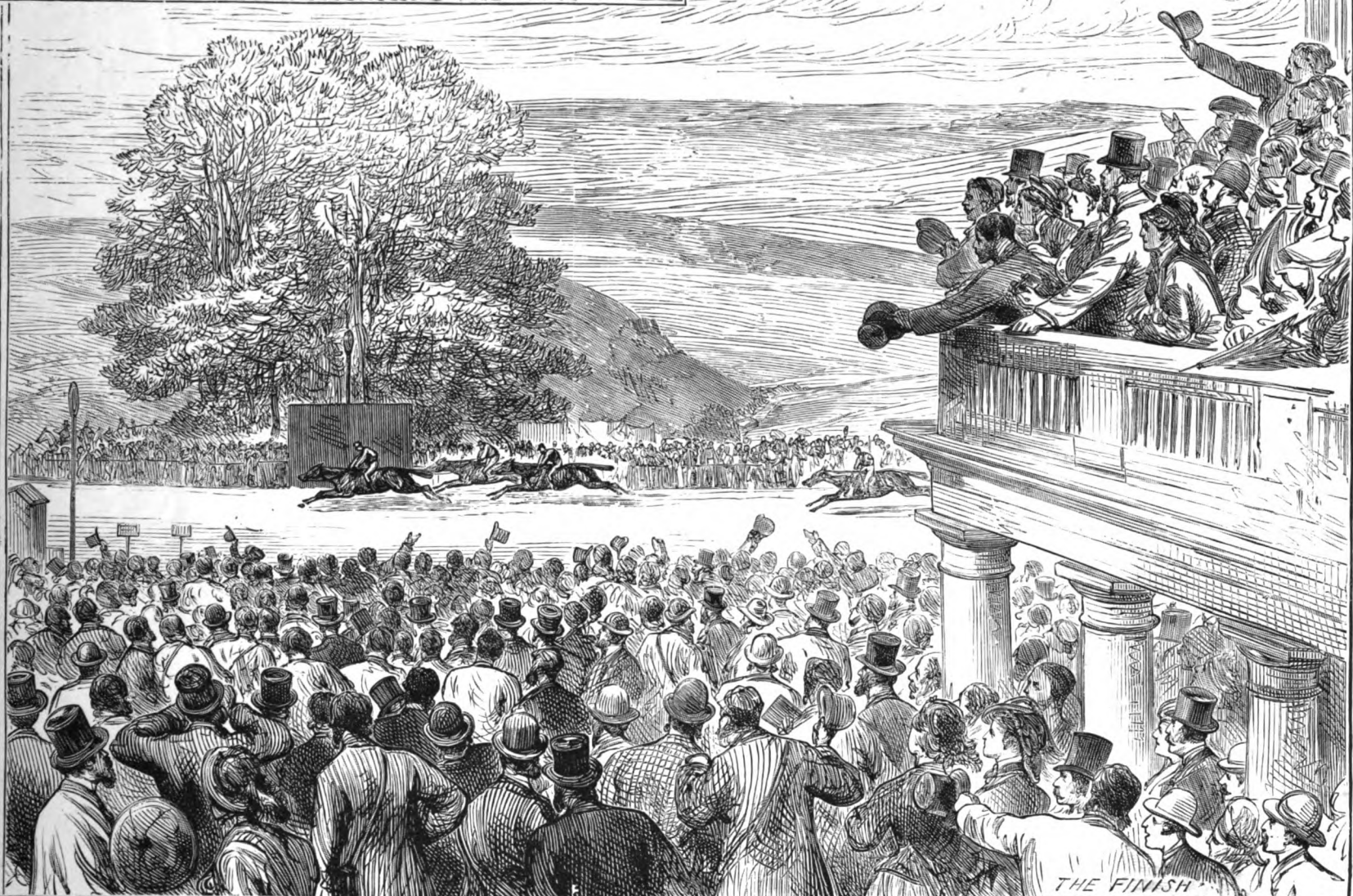
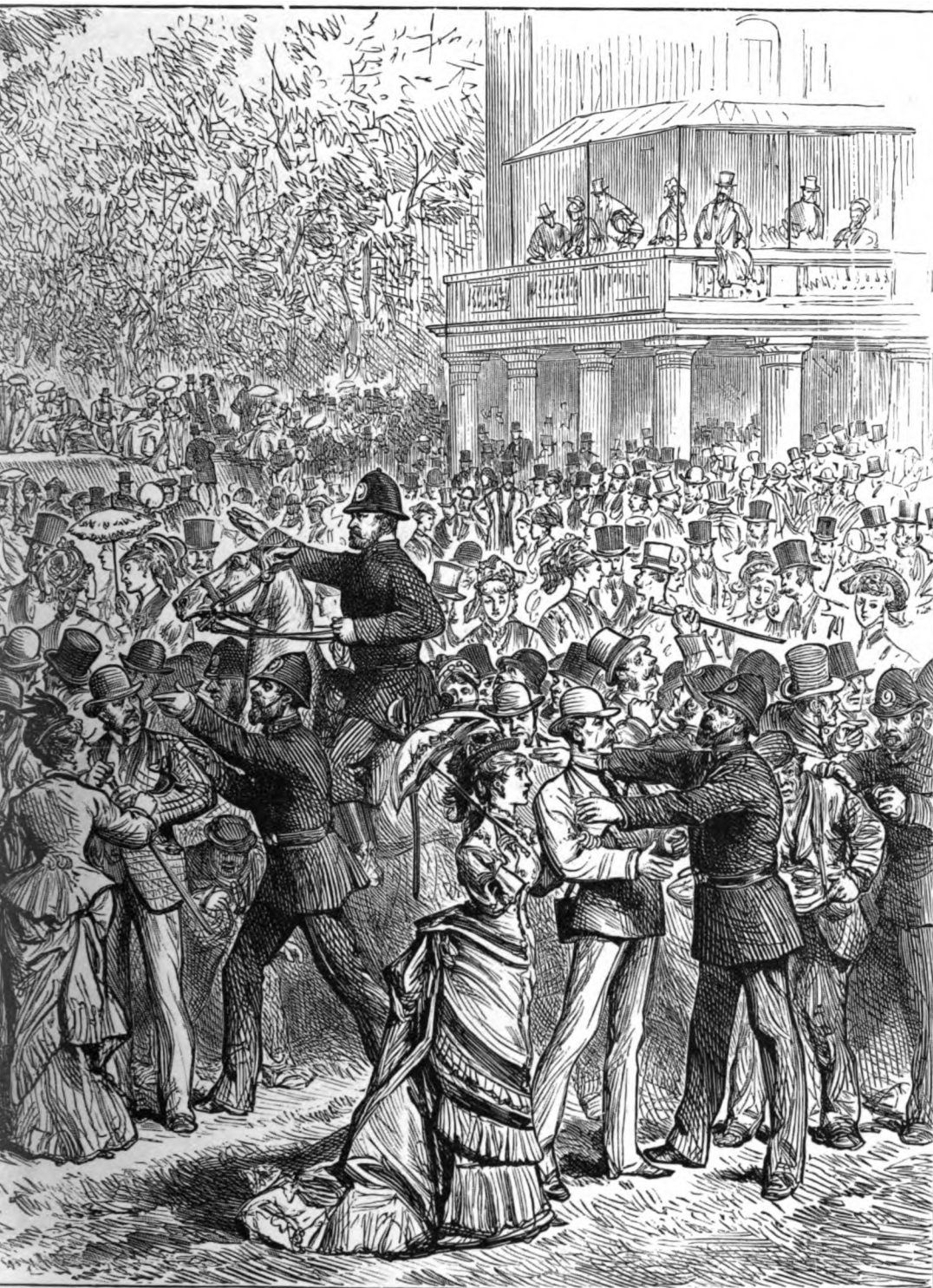


1. First Prize Draught Horse, "Le Bon," nine years old, owner Mr. Coates Sharpley, Louth.
4. Pony, "Novelty," five years old, Mr. J. W. Rowland, East Ville, Boston.

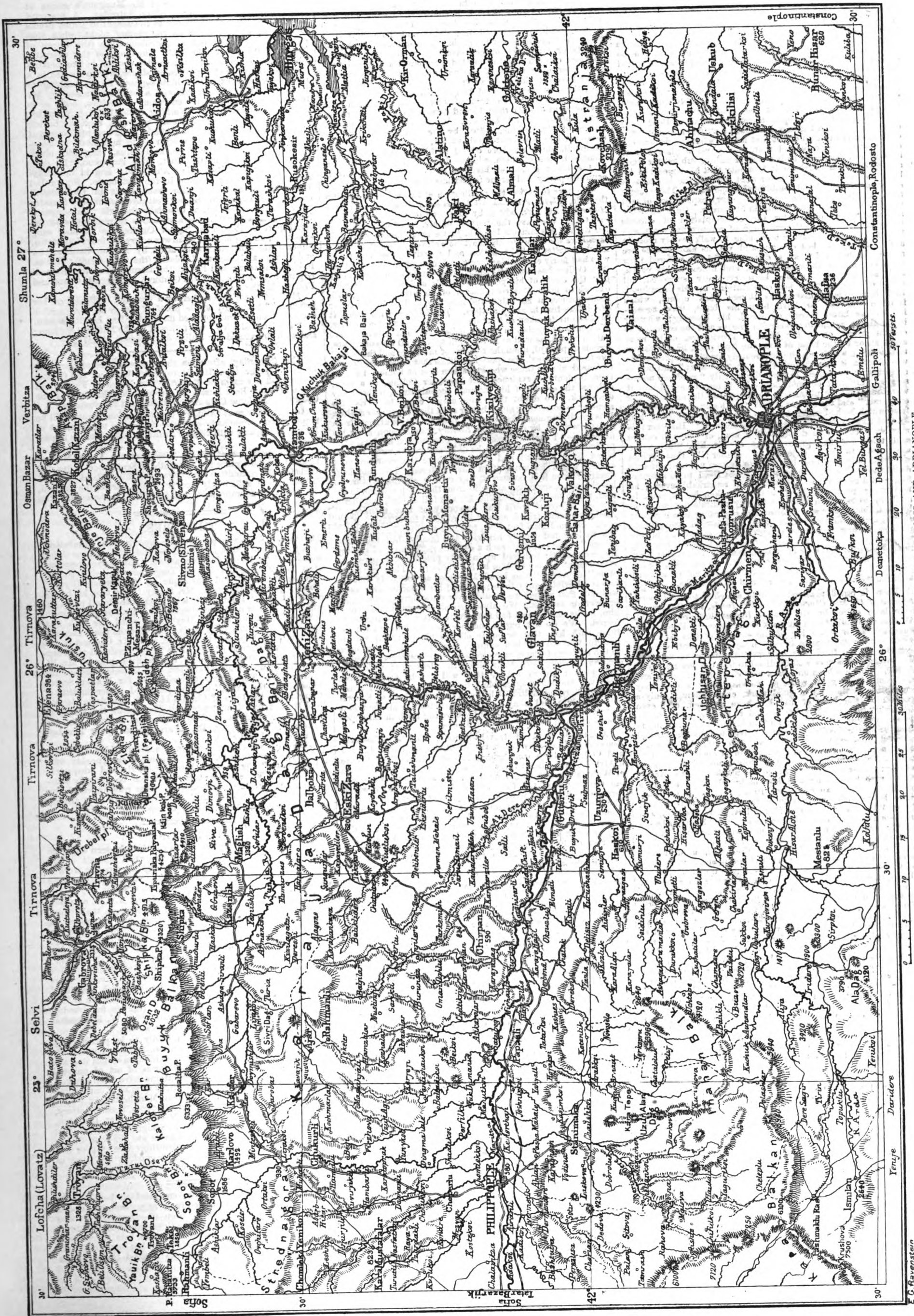
2 and 3. Foal and Mare, "Lady Decanter," Mr. H. Watson, Filey.
5. Challenge Cup and First Prize two-year-old Bull, "Lavangro," Mr. Foljambe, M.P.
6. Prize Boar (white), two years old, Mr. R. Duckering, Kirton Lindsey.

THE LINCOLNSHIRE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S SHOW AT BOSTON: PRIZE ANIMALS.





RACES.



THE PASSES OF THE BALKANS AND THE COUNTRY BETWEEN PHILIPPOPOLIS AND ADRIANOPLE.

E.C. Ravenstein

NEW BOOKS.

An extraordinary man indeed was he who gave to the world his "Confessions of an English Opium-Eater," and it cannot be truly said that his extraordinary light has been allowed to remain hidden from the public under a bushel; but, nevertheless, it would be as well to consult the two volumes entitled *Thomas de Quincey; His Life and Writings*, by H. A. Page (John Hogg and Co.), before any rash assertion be made to the effect that everybody knows all that can be known or is worthy of being known about the celebrated "English Opium-Eater." The volumes, at any rate, contain, it would appear, some "unpublished correspondence;" and the appendix, which presents "a medical view of Mr. De Quincey's case," is probably quite new, and is pretty certain to be read with the deepest interest. For, whatever opinion may be held about De Quincey as a philosopher, a logician, a scholar, a writer, a humorist, a critic, there can be no doubt that he was what the doctors call a very interesting case, and that, as a physical phenomenon, strange and abnormal, he is a very attractive subject for study and speculation. Perhaps it is a pity that his bequest of his body to Surgeon's Hall never went beyond the limits, as it seems, of a playful and conditional proposition. There might then, possibly, have been some satisfactory explanation of that which is most incomprehensible in his career. He is assuredly an encouraging object for the contemplation of chronic invalids. He reached the great age of seventy-five years, and he is represented as having been able to walk twenty miles in a day during his last decade; and yet, as most people are aware, he began life as a delicate child, he suffered from privation, almost sheer starvation, and illness in his youth, and he played, as has been generally supposed, all sorts of tricks with his constitution in his manhood. But herein is a marvellous thing: that opium, which is often believed to have been his bane, was, according to the latest theory advanced, his blessing; whether instinctively, as the dog to certain grasses and the cockatoo to certain gravel, or by the hand of Providence, or by mere accident, or by the hope of escaping from pain, he was driven to that drug, which was the best remedy for his complaint. He was afflicted, it is suggested, with "gastric ulcer;" and he was mysteriously prompted to seek the remedy "rendered necessary by persistent chronic disease." It may be asked how it was, then, that he ultimately "relinquished the excessive use of opium;" and the answer is that "the lesion of the stomach, from which he had suffered for so many years of his life, had by that time ceased to occasion him suffering." However this may be, it cannot be denied that a man, of whom it can be said that, for the greater part of his life, "he never ate, not to say enjoyed, a dinner;" that opium was "the only food that his delicate system not unfrequently could receive," and that he nevertheless lived to be seventy-five, would be entitled to be considered remarkable even if he had never penned a line; but that when he happens, in addition, to have won so high a literary reputation as was won by De Quincey, any new information regarding him is almost sure to meet with acceptance. Such information, though not, perhaps, to any important extent, may be discovered in the volumes published by Mr. Page, who comes forward, however, in the character not only of a succedaneous biographer, but also of a champion and a controversialist. In any case, he has provided good entertainment for those who are not yet satiated with the "English Opium-Eater" and all his works.

There is much personal interest attached to the *Literary Remains of the late Charles F. Tyrrhitt Drake, F.R.G.S.*, which have been edited by Mr. Walter Besant (Richard Bentley). All who are familiar with the work of the Palestine Exploration Fund will know something of the subject of this book. It begins with a short memoir written by Mr. Besant, who, as secretary of the fund, was in constant correspondence with Mr. Drake, and is very well qualified to tell the brief story of his life. This has been done in a very charming manner; and the record is of great value as showing what a man may accomplish in the way of good work, even although only a fraction of the span of life has been granted, and even although "from an early age he had to struggle against the disease—asthma—which oppressed all his after life, and interfered during his school days with the activity for which his tall and powerful frame especially fitted him." It was this disease which at first necessitated a winter residence in Morocco, and led to continued visits to Egypt and the Holy Land, where he soon became familiar with the language and manners of the Arabs, which, with his activity and love of travel, fitted him in a special manner as an explorer. In 1869 he went to Sinai, where he met the party who were surveying that region, Majors Wilson and Palmer, R.E., the Rev. F. W. Holland, and Professor Palmer. This led to an arrangement between Drake and Professor Palmer to spend the next winter in Sinai, during which they explored the little-known ground of the Desert of the Tih, or of the Wanderings of the Children of Israel. Later he travelled in the Hauran with Captain and Mrs. Burton, and they published the result in two volumes, under the title of "Unexplored Syria," when they gave to the world for the first time the curious Hamah inscriptions, stone-cut in an Archaic and unknown character. Captain Burton contributes a few interesting notes to the memoir of their former travels, and Mrs. Burton also has penned a few in-memoriam notes, all of which tell how high Drake was valued as a friend, a traveller, and an explorer. He died in Jerusalem in June, 1874, at the very early age of twenty-eight. The volume just published contains a number of fragments he kept by him, which were evidently the beginning, in some of them, of subjects which he had in view to work out in the future. "Notes for a History of Jerusalem" is evidently one of these. "Modern Jerusalem" contains much that is new and fresh. The "Notes on the Birds of Tangier and Eastern Morocco" is said by the authorities to be a very valuable contribution to natural history. It is only to be regretted that these remains, valuable as they are, should be so short, and that the hopes and aspirations of one so willing to work were not allowed to produce the ripened fruit of maturity.

Those who happen to be acquainted with the leading characters of the Scottish Established Church during the last half century will receive with pleasure a couple of volumes of *Memorials of John M'Leod Campbell, D.D.* (Macmillan and Co.). They will at least know who and what he was, if not from an independent study of his profound theological essays, yet from the frequent mention of him, and his quiet influence upon the most original and catholic religious thinkers of the age, in the memoirs of his cousin, the late Dr. Norman M'Leod. It is forty-five years since John M'Leod Campbell, minister of Row, on the shores of the Gareloch, was expelled from the service of the Church of Scotland for the reputed heresy of teaching that salvation by Christ is freely offered to all human souls, and not exclusively to the elect. Since that period, until his departure from this world, in 1872, he had continued in private to apply a mind of deep moral insight and beautiful singleness of aim to the investigation of those severe problems, the decision of which is most essential to any intelligible, and therefore to any credible, theory of the Gospel. His few pub-

lished works, though highly valued, have probably done less for the advancement and settlement of religious opinion than his personal communications with many of the most influential clergymen and laymen, both in the Scottish and in the English Church. Among these it is sufficient to name the Rev. F. D. Maurice, the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, and Dean Stanley, in this country, and Principals Shairp, Caird, and Tulloch, besides Norman M'Leod, in North Britain. The series of letters, and reports or anecdotes of conversations, which fill these two volumes, contain a vast amount of pregnant thought upon the most interesting topics of serious meditation. They include many letters to his intimate friend, Mr. Thomas Erskine, of Linlathen, an accomplished layman, whose studies in divinity have been considered the first and chief source of much clear development of lofty thought and earnest feeling in the recent history of Scottish religious life. We observe that the private letters of Mr. Erskine, edited by the Rev. Dr. Hanna, are announced as a separate publication. Among those of Mr. Campbell, which are here edited by his son, the Rev. Donald Campbell, some of them, addressed to his grown-up children, in the latter period of his life, are delightful, from their exquisite purity and serene tenderness of spirit.

We have to notice the publication of two volumes, bearing the title, *Mortimer Collins, his Letters and Friendships, with Some Account of his Life*, edited by Frances Collins (Sampson Low and Co.). We gave the portrait of Mr. Mortimer Collins, at the time of his lamented death, just a twelvemonth ago. We then bore testimony to his merits as a clever, pleasing, healthy-minded writer of light fiction and sportive prose and verse, who had fairly earned his success and contemporary reputation. Mrs. Collins has doubtless sufficient grounds for now believing that the circle of his personal friends and admirers is wide enough to make this compilation of his private letters, with reminiscences of his habits and manners, and of his domestic life, interesting to many readers. The feelings with which it has been undertaken at least deserve our respectful sympathy. We gladly recognise, in some excellent traits of character here put on record, as well as in the high tone of all his comments, serious or playful, upon the relation of marriage and the regard due to womanhood, the special qualities that must have greatly endeared him to those who knew him best at home. Indeed, there is plenty of evidence that Mortimer Collins, as a man, enjoyed the esteem of his intimate acquaintance, without any drawback. No doubt they have ample cause to cherish his memory as something much better even than a popular author. It is gratifying meantime to quote the following sentences from a letter written by one of his literary friends, soon after his decease:—"I should think no man ever worked harder in the profession of literature than he did; and yet he never seemed bored by it, or allowed others to share the weariness and anxiety which he must often have suffered. I cannot help dwelling upon this, because it was such a striking feature in his character, springing as it did from that deep religion in his soul, which made him feel that life was full of God, and therefore an unjoyous spirit was unworthy of true manliness." Again, the same friend says, "He rejoiced in diffusing gladness. He made one feel that, to make a heaven of earth, man has to love not merely his wife and family, but all living things." The result of such a characteristic mode of viewing life, consistently followed up in daily practice, is apparent in what is here written of him by his widow:—"There are many of us," she says, "who loved Mortimer so intensely that his loss is a terrible agony to us; and yet his influence over us all was such that we feel we should never show signs of mourning, or grief, or sadness. We always speak cheerfully concerning him, for he made us all feel that death was not a thing to be feared. We do not regret that we can no longer have the times with him that he made all too pleasant, but we are grateful that we have had so much pleasure." It is now open to the readers of these memoirs and correspondence, in some degree, to share with their editor the pleasure of which she here speaks; and we believe they will not be disappointed. They will find many agreeable little stories and familiar anecdotes of Mortimer Collins at home in his rural abode of Knowl-hill, Berkshire, and many sparkling witticisms in his abundant private correspondence, frequently bursting forth in extemporised stanzas of merry and musical verse.

A French book of travel—namely, *Inde et Himalaya: Souvenirs de Voyage*, by Comte Goblet d'Alviella (Paris: E. Plon and Co.), has been commended to our notice. The Comte d'Alviella was in India the winter before last, when the Prince of Wales was making his tour there. He wrote letters describing the events at the time to the *Indpendance Belge*, which correspondence was the basis of the present volume of travels. The letters were very graphic and lively, and being in the French language, they were quoted by most of the leading journals on the Continent. They were at the time almost the only source from which not only the Belgians and French, but the rest of Europe gained information of the display of Oriental magnificence which took place in honour of the "héritier de la Couronne Britannique dans son futur empire de l'Hindoustan." It was fortunate upon this occasion that the foreign writer was not a rabid Anglophobe, but an intelligent and active collector of facts, and brought a clear and impartial mind to bear upon them in his judgments. In the volume just published he offers many remarks on the condition of things in India, which might be worthy of consideration by those who rule that country, for a fresh and liberal mind such as the Comte d'Alviella brings to bear must see things in new and original points of view. There are also some capital descriptions of the scenery, the architecture, and of the many sights which the progress of the Shahzadeh through India brought forth. In his hurried visit the Comte d'Alviella managed to make two visits to the Himalayas. The visit to Sikhim, in the Darjeeling district, is that which he dwells most upon. He gives some very interesting details of the Buddhist priests and their religious services in that part of the world.

The Hints estate, near Tamworth, comprising the manor, mansion-house, village, and estate of 1576 acres, which for nearly 300 years has been held by the Floyer family, has been sold to Lord de Clifford for £127,000, exclusive of the timber, which is valued at nearly £9000.

The distribution of medals and of the Mansion House Fund to the rescued Pontypridd miners and their rescuers is arranged to take place to-day (Saturday). The Albert medals will be presented by Lord Aberdare, whilst the Lord Mayor will distribute the money, and Major Duncan, R.A., LL.D., of Woolwich, will present the medals of the order of St. John of Jerusalem.—The six leaders of the rescuing party who recently addressed the Lord Mayor, protesting against the awards of the Mansion House Tynewydd committee, have further communicated with his Lordship in reference to a statement attributed to him, that they had asked for a withdrawal of the unconditional acceptance of their refusal of the testimonial of plate originally intended for them. They emphatically deny that they have done anything of the kind, and still adhere to their protest; but, nevertheless, they are prepared to give to his Lordship "a hearty welcome to their time-honoured hills."

MUSIC.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

We gave last week a summary of Mr. Mapleson's season at this establishment, which closed on Saturday. A postscript thereto is necessary in reference to the benefit of Mdle. Etelka Gerster, which took place on the closing night, when that excellent artist appeared as Astriframante (the Queen of Night), in "Il Flauto Magico." The music of this character was written by Mozart for the special display, in two bravura songs, of the voice of a particular singer, who possessed in a rare degree the extreme high soprano range, reaching to F in alt. Mdle. Gerster achieved a brilliant success by her thorough command of its enormous difficulties, both as to compass and execution. Nothing could be finer than her delivery of the staccato and scale passages, each air having elicited enthusiastic applause, which in the case of the second ("Gli angui d'inferno") was such as to necessitate its repetition. Madame Marie Roze, as Pamina, sang with much effect, particularly in the duet, with Papageno, "La dove prende," in the pathetic aria "Ah! lo so," and in the declamatory passages for Pamina in the last finale. Signor Del Puente acted and sang with much spirit in the farcical character of Papageno; Signor Foli gave the music of Sarastor with much impressiveness, especially the aria "Qui sdegno." Mdle. Alwina Valleria was a vivacious representative of the small part of Papagena; Signor Carrion, as Tamino, sang smoothly; and Signor Rinaldini was a very efficient Monostatos. Subordinate characters were filled by Mdles. Baumeister and Clinton and Madame Lablache (the three Genii); Mdles. Robiati, Filomena, and Risati (the attendants on the Queen of Night), Signor Brocolini (Un Oratore), and Signori Grazi and Franceschi (the two armed men).

Mdle. Gerster's reception, by a crowded audience, on her benefit night afforded ample proof of the great and genuine success which she has obtained during her first London season.

"Il Flauto Magico" was followed by the National Anthem; and with this closed the Italian opera season of 1877.

This (Saturday) afternoon the performances of operas in English by the Rose Hersée company begin at the Crystal Palace with a version of Mozart's "Le Nozze di Figaro," in which Madame Rose Hersée will sustain the character of the Countess; Madame Cave Ashton being cast for Susanna.

On Saturday next (Aug. 11) Covent Garden Theatre will be reopened for promenade concerts, under the management of Messrs. Gatti, and with Signor Arditi as conductor, as in past seasons.

The appearance of Mdle. Titens at the Leeds Musical Festival (to take place in the middle of September) being still doubtful, the committee have engaged Mdle. Albani. Should Mdle. Titens sufficiently recover to take part in the festival, the principal soprano solos will be divided between the two ladies.

THEATRES.

The theatrical season may now be considered as terminated; even the French drama has closed its brief cycle, and the Gaiety welcomes back its old English actors. Miss Farrer reappears after her illness, and Mr. E. Terry returns, with Byron's "Weak Woman" and burlesque of "Bohemian G'yurl." These require no criticism. Mr. Henry Irving took his benefit on Monday, in "Hamlet," to a house crowded in all parts. He will not reappear until next December. Mr. Joseph Jefferson, however, continues at the Haymarket until the 11th inst. Yesterday the Prince of Wales's closed for the usual vacation. There is some hope for the future, since Mr. Chatterton has explained the nature of the piece to be produced at Drury-Lane, recently announced as a new realistic play by Mr. W. G. Wills, in which Miss Leighton will, it seems, sustain the leading rôle. The drama, a version of Sir Walter Scott's "Peveril of the Peak," will be produced under the title of "England in the Days of Charles II." A new drama by Mr. Paul Merritt was inaugurated on Monday at the Prince of Wales's, Birmingham, entitled "Daughter of Eve." At the Aquarium, Westminster, Dr. Lynn appears every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

Miss Glyn's readings were continued on Friday week with "Measure for Measure," and concluded on Tuesday with "King John," the tragedy being distinctly and adequately represented. The success of the series has been highly satisfactory. For Friday is announced an extra reading, consisting of a repetition of "Macbeth." We trust, as we have already stated, that the entire series may be repeated.

FINE ARTS.

At the Byron Gallery in Savile-row is to be seen a picture purporting to be "Gainsborough's renowned portrait of the Duchess of Devonshire." The owner of the present work is Mr. John Foster, a gentleman resident in Australia, to whose father it is said to have been given by the Duchess.

Mr. Louis Haghe and Mr. Edwin Long, A.R.A., awarded the medals and certificates to lady students in the Crystal Palace Company's School of Art, Science, and Literature on Saturday last. The silver medal for water-colour painting in the class conducted by Mr. E. A. Goodall was given to Miss F. Fawcner, of Cornworthy House, Lee; the certificate in this class to Miss Townsend, from Attleborough Hall, Nuneaton; and a drawing of the Pompeian Court by Miss Bertha Griffith was highly commended. The silver medal for water-colour painting in the class conducted by Mr. Frederick Smallfield was given to Miss Ledsam, of Norwood; the certificate to Miss Maud Robinson, of Streatham. The certificate for drawing from the antique in the class conducted by Mr. W. K. Shenton was adjudged to Miss Kate Gow, of Streatham.

A building has been erected in Derby to be permanently devoted to the purposes of art education, and its completion is now being fittingly celebrated by an exhibition within its walls of paintings, sculptures, and other forms of art of unusual variety and attractiveness. Contributions have been successfully applied for from the art collections in most of our leading towns, such as London, Birmingham, Manchester, &c.; while many valuable cases of jewellery, electrotypes, Persian pottery, with examples of decorative art by Messrs. Poynter, Leighton, &c., have been lent by the South Kensington Museum. The Indian works of art and textile fabrics are the loan of the Secretary of State for India. The paintings number over 700. The collection of bronzes is particularly good, as are those of Dresden china, Lambeth faience, and terra-cotta wares.

Great numbers of what were supposed to be Colorado beetles, and to have been hatched from eggs brought in seed potatoes from America, having been discovered on potato plants in the suburbs of Hereford, the Home Secretary sent down Captain Tennant, the naturalist, to inquire into the matter. By that gentleman it has been found that the insect observed was one of the ladybird species, and a good friend of the potato grower.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LORD GRANTLEY.

The Right Hon. Thomas Brinsley Norton, fourth Lord Grantley, Baron of Markenfield, in the county of York, died on the 24th ult., at the Casa Federigo, in the island of Capri, Italy. His Lordship was born Nov. 14, 1831, the second son of the late Hon. George Chapple Norton, Recorder of Guildford, by Caroline Elizabeth, his wife, so well known as "the Hon. Mrs. Norton," the distinguished novelist, whose decease a short time after her marriage to Sir William Stirling-Maxwell, K.T., we recorded last June. Lord Grantley was educated at Eton and at University College, Oxford, and succeeded to the peerage at his uncle's death, in 1875. He married at Florence, Aug. 1, 1854, Maria Chiara Elisa Federigo, of Capri, and leaves one daughter and one son, his successor, John Richard Brinsley, fifth Lord Grantley, who was born Oct. 1, 1855.

SIR T. D. LLOYD, BART.

Sir Thomas Davies Lloyd, Bart., of Bronwydd, in the county of Cardigan, died on the 21st ult. He was born May 19, 1820, the eldest son of Thomas Lloyd, Esq., of Bronwydd, by Ann Davies, his wife, daughter of John Thomas, Esq., of Llywdocod and Lletty Mawr, in the county of Carmarthen, and received his education at Harrow, and at Christ Church, Oxford. In 1840 he entered the 13th Light Dragoons, in 1842 exchanged into the 1st Foot, and the following year into the 82nd Foot, with which regiment he served in Canada. He was a J.P. and D.L. for the counties of Pembroke, Carmarthen and Cardigan. For the last-named county he served as High Sheriff in 1850, and sat in Parliament from 1865 to 1868, and he was member for Cardigan district from 1868 to 1874. He was created a Baronet Jan. 21, 1863. Sir Thomas married, December, 1846, Henrietta Mary, daughter of the late George Reid, Esq., of Watlington, and leaves an only son and successor, now Sir Martine Owen Mowbray Lloyd, second Baronet, who was born Feb. 8, 1851.

THE RIGHT HON. GEORGE WARD HUNT.

The Right Hon. George Ward Hunt, of Wadenhoe House, in the county of Northampton, P.C., J.P. and D.L., M.P. for North Northamptonshire, and First Lord of the Admiralty, died at Homburg on the 29th ult. He was born July 30, 1825, the eldest son of the late Rev. George Hunt, of Wadenhoe, by Emma, his wife, daughter of Samuel Gardiner, Esq., of Coombe Lodge, in the county of Oxford, and was grandson of Rowland Hunt, Esq., of Boreatton, in the county of Salop, the lineal descendant of Thomas Hunt, Esq., of Boreatton, who was member for Shrewsbury in the Parliament of the Commonwealth. The right hon. gentleman whose death we record was educated at Eton, and Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated in 1848, and became M.A. in 1851. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1851, and joined the Oxford circuit. In 1857 he was returned for North Northamptonshire; from July, 1866, to February, 1868, was Financial Secretary to the Treasury, Chancellor of the Exchequer from February to December, 1868, and First Lord of the Admiralty since 1874. He received the hon. degree of D.C.L. in 1870, and was also a Bencher of his Inn of Court. He married, Dec. 5, 1857, Alice, third daughter of the Right Rev. Robert Eden, Bishop of Moray and Ross, and leaves issue. A portrait of Mr. Ward Hunt will appear in our next issue.

MR. S. WARREN.

Mr. Samuel Warren, Q.C., D.C.L., died on the 29th ult., in his seventieth year. He was the author of "Ten Thousand a Year," "Now and Then," and other novels. In February, 1856, he was returned to the House of Commons for Midhurst, which he represented till February, 1859, when he was appointed by Lord Chelmsford a Master in Lunacy. Mr. Warren resigned the Recordership of Hull in 1874. A portrait of Mr. Warren will be given next week.

The following deaths have also been announced:—

Captain C. C. Benett, R.N., on the 27th ult., at Lyme Regis, Dorset.

The Rev. Samuel Martin, on the 27th ult., at The Conigre Parsonage, Trowbridge, in his seventy-eighth year.

Major Thomas Skinner, C.M.G., late Commissioner of Public Works, Ceylon, on the 24th ult., aged seventy-three.

The Rev. W. J. St. Aubyn, for forty-nine years Rector of Stoke Damerel, on the 31st ult.

James Hamilton, Esq., of Cornacassa, in the county of Monaghan, J.P., High Sheriff 1830, aged seventy-one.

The Rev. John Muekleston, M.A., aged seventy-nine. He was Rector of Wicknor, Staffordshire, from 1832 to 1872.

Lord Guillemore, on the 29th ult., at Parson's-green, Fulham, in the forty-second year of his age. A memoir of his Lordship will be given in our next issue.

The Rev. William Burkitt, M.A., Incumbent of Leeds and Broomfield, at Leeds Parsonage, Maidstone, on the 26th ult., aged seventy-nine.

The Dowager Countess Howe, on the 23rd ult., at Hillesley House, Gloucestershire, after a lingering illness, which, however, did not become serious till within a few days preceding her death.

Major-General Richard Johnstone, late Royal Engineers, on the 18th ult., at Stoke Damerel, Devonport, aged seventy-four. He was a frequent contributor of geological and similar papers to learned societies.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Frederick Johnston, late Grenadier Guards, on the 14th ult., at an advanced age. He served in the Peninsula in 1814, and was present at Quatre Bras and Waterloo, and at the taking of Peronne.

Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Wells, late of the 1st Foot, who served in the Eastern campaign of 1854-5, with the first battalion of the Royal Regiment, including the battles of Alma and Inkerman, and the siege and fall of Sebastopol.

Mr. J. S. Raven, a well-known and able landscape-painter, drowned recently while bathing at Harlech, aged forty-nine. He has frequently exhibited at the Academy, British Institution, and other public institutions. Some of Mr. Raven's works have been engraved in this Journal.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

A H (Boulogne).—The games in Greco's work were evidently composed by the author, and not taken from actual play.

T W L (Cambridge).—We are obliged for the game, which shall have early examination; and, if found good, it shall be published.

A B (Brompton).—Your problems will, we think, require important alterations.

A F (Grantham).—Thanks for the pamphlets containing your essay upon the Knight's tour of the chessboard.

L S (Piscodilly).—No collection of chess problems by the late Herr Lowenthal has ever been published. He composed very few problems.

A K (Vienna).—You can obtain "English Chess Problems," edited by W. and J. Pierce, from the publishers, Longmans and Co., London.

R T Y (Buxton).—The games are too weakly played on both sides. The problems shall be examined and reported on in due course.

G E A (Wimbledon).—We do not recommend teachers of chess under any circumstances.

CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1742 received from P. Balli and New Beginner.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1743 received from T E Hughes, Dolly, Hereford, B. Lewy, E. G. B. H. Brooks, and Ilghway Institute.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1744 received from H. B. W. Lesson, R. H. Brooks, Woolwich Chess Club, F. O. Egger, H. M. Pridaux, Cheltenham, E. H. V. J. Wontone, Cant, J. de Honsteyn, Mechanic, L. B. R. H. Burgher, Tippet, Black Knight, A. B. G. Harrowden, W. Nelson, American, Little, S. Western, Long story, Con, W. Lee, Only Jones, B. R. Stone, Simplex, T. Edgar, Trigon, B. Roughed, J. Williams, Tallyho, W. Alston, L. Burnett, E. Worley, N. E. D. C. R. Elmore, D. Leslie, Leonard and Leon, T. W. Hope, St. J. E. G. G. Postbrook, Queen of Connaught, M. Rawlings, W. C. Dutton, G. Wright, J. Lyndford, A. Mackenzie, L. G. A. S. Throfall, S. and B. Paul's Boat, R. W. Robson, W. Cornell, G. Reeves, F. G. V. N. Brock, Robin Gray, H. Standfield, N. Hastings, E. Esmond, T. B. J. M. Rees, P. Hampton, R. T. King, J. F. Spier, N. Powell, G. Malcolm, E. Aubrey, R. A. Storry, J. B. L. Winchester, C. R. G. New Beginner, A. Seaside Party, The Vicarage, Anson H. L., W. T. Phillips, and Pepper's Ghost.

NOTE.—A large number of correspondents have sent us proposed solutions of Problem No. 1744, commencing 1. Q to K 2nd; 1. B to R 4th; 1. R to K 4th; and 1. Q to E sq respectively, overlooking that Black has a good defence against each of these lines of attack. In reply to 1. Q to K 2nd, he can play 1. B to K 8th: 1. B to R 4th is met with 1. B to B 4th: the answer to 1. B to K 8th, is 1. P to K 4th, and 1. P to Q 5th is a satisfactory reply to 1. Q to E sq.

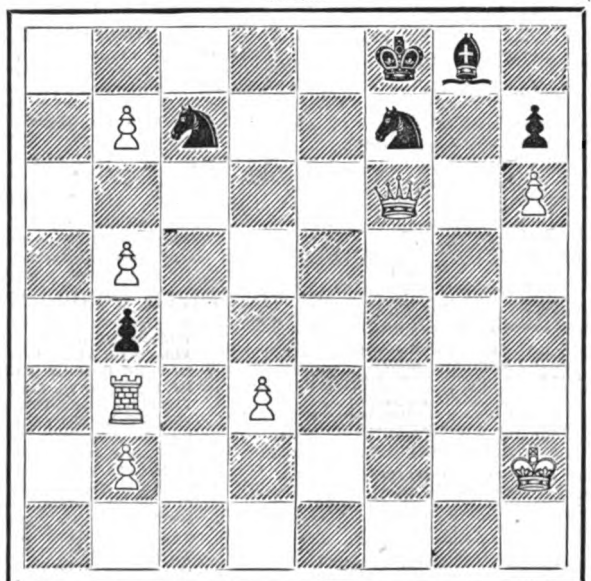
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS Nos. 5 and 6 received from H. B. A. Little Boy, F. O. Egger, B. Lewy, R. H. Brooks, E. Frau, E. K. G. and M. Clare. And of Nos. 5 and 6 from Hereford, H. B. W. Lesson, R. H. Brooks, H. M. Pridaux, J. de Honsteyn, Cant, G. A. Ballingall, T. E. Hughes, N. Rumbelow, Co-Carbonsier, Woolwich Chess Club, Conspino, H. Philips, J. P. H. Anson H. L., R. A. Storry, J. B. L. Winchester, E. Aubrey, C. R. G. New Beginner, G. Malcolm, H. Webb, and A. Seaside Party.

WHITE. BLACK.
1. Kt to Q B 2nd. K moves.
2. Kt takes P. Any move.

PROBLEM No. 1746.

By J. C. West.

BLACK.

WHITE.
White to play, and mate in four moves.

HERR HARRWITZ IN LONDON.

We are indebted to the courtesy of this distinguished master of chess for the following Games played by him simultaneously many years ago in England, sans voir, and, it is believed, not hitherto published.
(Key Lopes Opening.)

WHITE (Messrs. P. and T.). BLACK (Herr H.).
1. P to K 4th. P to K 4th.
2. Kt to K B 3rd. Kt to K B 3rd.
3. B to Q Kt 5th. B to B 4th.
4. P to Q 3rd.
5. P to Q 3rd, with the view of forming a centre of Pawns, is now usually adopted in reply to B to B 4th.
6. Castles. P to Q 3rd.
7. Kt to Q B 3rd. Kt to K B 3rd.
8. Kt to K 2nd. Kt to K 2nd.
9. P to Q 4th. P takes P.
10. B to Q 3rd. P to K B 3rd.
11. B to Q 2nd. B to K Kt 5th.
12. Kt to Kt 3rd. Q to Q 2nd.
13. P to K R 3rd. B to K 3rd.
14. Q to K 2nd. Q R to K sq.
15. Q R to K sq.
16. K R to K sq. would have been better.
17. B takes K R P.
18. Kt to R 2nd. Kt to R 5th.
19. P takes B. Q takes P.
20. P to K B 3rd. Q takes Kt (ch).
21. K to R sq. Kt to R 4th.
22. R to K Kt sq. Q to R 6th.
23. Q to B 2nd.
24. K to K 2nd. Kt to K 2nd.
25. B to K 2nd. Kt to K 2nd.
26. K to K 2nd. Kt to K 2nd.
27. K to K 2nd. Kt to K 2nd.
28. K to K 2nd. Kt to K 2nd.
29. K to K 2nd. Kt to K 2nd.
30. K to K 2nd. Kt to K 2nd.
31. K to K 2nd. Kt to K 2nd.
32. K to K 2nd. Kt to K 2nd.
33. K to K 2nd. Kt to K 2nd.
34. K to K 2nd. Kt to K 2nd.
35. K to K 2nd. Kt to K 2nd.
36. K to K 2nd. Kt to K 2nd.
37. K to K 2nd. Kt to K 2nd.
38. K to K 2nd. Kt to K 2nd.
39. K to K 2nd. Kt to K 2nd.
40. K to K 2nd. Kt to K 2nd.

Another Game played at the same time.—(Guiooco Piano.)
WHITE (Mr. W.). BLACK (Herr H.).
1. P to K 4th. P to K 4th.
2. Kt to K B 3rd. Kt to Q B 3rd.
3. B to B 4th. B to B 4th.
4. P to Q B 3rd. Kt to B 3rd.
5. P to Q 3rd. P to Q 3rd.
6. P to Q Kt 4th. P to Kt 3rd.
7. P to Q R 4th. P to Q R 3rd.
8. P to Q R 5th. B to R 2nd.
9. P to K R 3rd.
10. B to K Kt 5th. Kt to Kt 3rd.
11. Castles. P to K 3rd.
12. Q to Q 2nd. P to K R 3rd.
13. B takes B.
14. If he had retreated the Q B to K 3rd, White loses valuable time with all this Pawn play.
15. B to K Kt 5th. Kt to Kt 3rd.
16. Castles. P to K 3rd.
17. Q to Q 2nd. P to K R 3rd.
18. B takes B.
19. If he had retreated the Q B to K 3rd, White loses valuable time with all this Pawn play.
20. B to K Kt 5th. Kt to Kt 3rd.
21. Castles. P to K 3rd.
22. Q to Q 2nd. P to K R 3rd.
23. B takes B.
24. If he had retreated the Q B to K 3rd, White loses valuable time with all this Pawn play.
25. B to K Kt 5th. Kt to Kt 3rd.
26. Castles. P to K 3rd.
27. Q to Q 2nd. P to K R 3rd.
28. B takes B.
29. If he had retreated the Q B to K 3rd, White loses valuable time with all this Pawn play.
30. B to K Kt 5th. Kt to Kt 3rd.
31. Castles. P to K 3rd.
32. Q to Q 2nd. P to K R 3rd.
33. B takes B.
34. If he had retreated the Q B to K 3rd, White loses valuable time with all this Pawn play.
35. B to K Kt 5th. Kt to Kt 3rd.
36. Castles. P to K 3rd.
37. Q to Q 2nd. P to K R 3rd.
38. B takes B.
39. If he had retreated the Q B to K 3rd, White loses valuable time with all this Pawn play.
40. B to K Kt 5th. Kt to Kt 3rd.
41. Castles. P to K 3rd.
42. Q to Q 2nd. P to K R 3rd.
43. B takes B.
44. If he had retreated the Q B to K 3rd, White loses valuable time with all this Pawn play.
45. B to K Kt 5th. Kt to Kt 3rd.
46. Castles. P to K 3rd.
47. Q to Q 2nd. P to K R 3rd.
48. B takes B.
49. If he had retreated the Q B to K 3rd, White loses valuable time with all this Pawn play.
50. B to K Kt 5th. Kt to Kt 3rd.
51. Castles. P to K 3rd.
52. Q to Q 2nd. P to K R 3rd.
53. B takes B.
54. If he had retreated the Q B to K 3rd, White loses valuable time with all this Pawn play.
55. B to K Kt 5th. Kt to Kt 3rd.
56. Castles. P to K 3rd.
57. Q to Q 2nd. P to K R 3rd.
58. B takes B.
59. If he had retreated the Q B to K 3rd, White loses valuable time with all this Pawn play.
60. B to K Kt 5th. Kt to Kt 3rd.
61. Castles. P to K 3rd.
62. Q to Q 2nd. P to K R 3rd.
63. B takes B.
64. If he had retreated the Q B to K 3rd, White loses valuable time with all this Pawn play.
65. B to K Kt 5th. Kt to Kt 3rd.
66. Castles. P to K 3rd.
67. Q to Q 2nd. P to K R 3rd.
68. B takes B.
69. If he had retreated the Q B to K 3rd, White loses valuable time with all this Pawn play.
70. B to K Kt 5th. Kt to Kt 3rd.
71. Castles. P to K 3rd.
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330. B to K Kt 5th. Kt to K

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
TOURIST ARRANGEMENTS, 1877.
First, Second, and Third Class TOURIST TICKETS, available for TWO MONTHS, will be issued from May 14 to Oct. 31, 1877.
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In this Pamphlet the most reliable proofs are given of the vast and wonderful curative powers of Pulvermacher's Patent Galvanic Chain Bands, Belts, &c., in Rheumatic, Nervous, and Functional Disorders. Sent post-free for three stamps, on application to
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WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER.
IT CANNOT FAIL TO RESTORE GREY HAIR TO ITS YOUTHFUL COLOUR, GLOSS AND BEAUTY. WHEN THE HAIR TURNS GREY, LOSES ITS LUSTRE, AND FALLS OUT, IT SIMPLY REQUIRES NOURISHMENT. MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER, BY ITS GENTLE TONIC ACTION, STRENGTHENS AND INVIGORATES THE HAIR, AND, BY THE OPERATION OF NATURAL CAUSES, GREY OR WHITE HAIR IS QUICKLY RESTORED TO ITS YOUTHFUL COLOUR, GLOSS, AND BEAUTY. IT WILL STOP ITS FALLING, AND INDUCE A HEALTHY AND MOST LUXURIOUS GROWTH. USE NO OTHER PREPARATION WITH IT, NOT EVEN OIL OR POMADE, OR ZYLO-BALSAMUM.

CAUTION!!—The Genuine only in Pink Wrappers.
Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, and Dealers in Toilet Articles.
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For the Growth and Preservation of the Hair.
A cooling transparent liquid, entirely vegetable, without sediment.
A SIMPLE TONIC AND DRESSING
OF INESTIMABLE VALUE TO BOTH SEXES THE FAVORITE WITH THE YOUNG AND ALL THOSE WHO HAVE NO GREY HAIR. PRE-MATURE LOSS OF THE HAIR, SO COMMON IN THESE DAYS, MAY BE ENTIRELY PREVENTED BY THE USE OF ZYLO-BALSAMUM. PROMPT RELIEF IN THOUSANDS OF CASES HAS BEEN AFFORDED WHERE THE HAIR HAS BEEN COMING OUT IN HANDFULS. IT PROMOTES HEALTHY AND VIGOROUS GROWTH. HAIR DRESSED WITH ZYLO-BALSAMUM IS ALWAYS CLEAN, FREE FROM DANDRUFF, AND WITH THAT BEAUTIFUL GLOSS ONLY SEEN IN HEALTHY HAIR. IT IS DELIGHTFULLY FRAGRANT. NO OIL OR POMADE SHOULD BE USED WITH IT.

CAUTION!!—The Genuine only in Blush Grey Wrappers.
Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, and Dealers in Toilet Articles.

GOLDEN STAR BAY-LEAF WATER.
Triple distilled from the fresh leaves of the Bay Tree (Myrica Ascria).
For the Toilet, Nursery, and Bath.
A few drops on a sponge or towel moistened with water, and the face and hands bathed with it, is very beneficial to the skin, removing all roughness. Most highly recommended to apply after shaving. A small quantity in the bath gives a delightful aroma, and it has most remarkable cleansing properties. Particularly adapted to the bathing of infants and young children. Most grateful to invalids and all who suffer from headache from mental labour or fatigue. Buy only the genuine Golden Star Bay-Leaf Water, sold in three sizes Toilet Bottles, 2s. 6d., 6s., by Chemists and Perfumers, or on receipt of stamps from the Wholesale Depot, 114 and 116, Southampton-row, London.

FLORILINE. For the Teeth and Breath.
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If your hair is turning grey, or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer" for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White Hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask any Chemist for the "Mexican Hair Renewer," price 3s. 6d. Prepared by HENRY C. GALLUP, 493, Oxford-street, London.

JOHN GOSNELL and CO.'S CHERRY TOOTH-PASTE gives a beautiful Set of Teeth, makes the Teeth of pearly-like whiteness, and protects the enamel from decay.—Of all Chemists and Perfumers, at 1s. 6d. per Pot.

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PERFUME, fresh as morning-gathered flowers, 2s. 6d., 6s., 10s. per Bottle. Breidenbach's JACASSARINE, invaluable for preserving the Growth of the Hair, 1s., 2s. 6d., 5s. per Bottle. Of all Chemists, and the Makers, 151a, New Bond-street, W.

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Antiseptic, Detergent, Disinfectant. The most healthful, agreeable, and refreshing TOILET SOAP in the world. By its daily use, freedom from infectious diseases is secured; the complexion improved; pimples, blotches, and roughness removed; and the skin made clear, smooth, and lustrous.

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In Tablets, 6d. and 1s. each, of all Chemists.
W. V. WRIGHT and CO., Southwark-street, London.

NATURAL MINERAL WATERS OF VICHY.

Property of the French Government. CELESTINS—The water of this spring is very agreeable, sparkling, and slightly acidulated. Remedy for Complaints of the Kidneys, Gravel, Gout, Diabetes, Rheumatism, &c. HAUTERIVE—This spring contains a greater quantity of carbonic acid, and is especially recommended as a table water. GRANDE-GRILLE—For Complaints of the Liver and Biliary Organs, Indigestion, &c. HOPITAL—For Stomach Complaints, &c. VICHY WATERS are pleasant to the taste, and may be drunk pure or mixed with wine or spirits. CAUTION.—See that the name of the particular water required is on the capsule. Sold by all Chemists, Wine and Mineral Water Merchants, Price One Shilling per Bottle.

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(KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR. KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM.)
LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL.
Proved by twenty-five years' medical experience to be THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST EASILY DIGESTED. THE MOST RAPIDLY EFFICACIOUS.

DR. DE JONGH'S
LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL.
THE ONLY KIND which produces the full curative effects in CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, AND WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.
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"The action of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod-Liver Oil has proved, in my own experience, particularly valuable in those cases of consumption for which it was originally employed, but also in many cases of weakness of the singing and Speaking Voice, dependent on Bronchial or Laryngeal Irritation, and in all forms of Strumous enlargement of Glands, and Discharges from the Ear."

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"Professor Trousseau remarks:—'Cod-Liver Oil constitutes at the same time a food and an agent of stimulation perfectly suited to the organism when it is more or less deteriorated. Before I noticed these observations by a eminent authority as Trousseau, I had been led to a similar belief by a considerable number of cases in which I had had an opportunity of watching the good effects of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL.'"

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DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL is sold only in capped IMPERIAL Half-Pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 6d.; Quarts, 9s.; by all respectable Chemists and Druggists throughout the world.
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The best remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion, and perfect agent for delicate constitutions, ladies, and children. Of all Chemists.
"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."
CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE is warranted to cleanse the Blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scary Skin and Blood Diseases (its effects are marvellous). In bottles, 2s. 6d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each, of all Chemists. Sent to any address for 30 or 125 stamps, by the Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, Chemist, London.

LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE.
Have it in your house, and use no other. This alone is the true Antidote in Fevers, Eruptive Affections, Sea or Bilious Sickness, having peculiar and exclusive merits. For the protection of the public against fraudulent imitations, I have applied for and again obtained a perpetual injunction, with costs, against the defendant. Observe the genuine has my Name and Trade Mark on a Buff-Coloured Wrapper.—113, Holborn-hill, London.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT.
The Pills purify the blood, correct all disorders of the liver, stomach, kidneys, and bowels. The Ointment is unrivalled in the cure of bad legs, old wounds, gout, and rheumatism.

FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH.
This excellent Family Medicine is the most effective remedy for Indigestion, bilious and liver complaints, loss of appetite, drowsiness, giddiness, spasms, and all disorders of the stomach and bowels; or where an aperient is required nothing can be better adapted. For FEMALES these Pills are truly excellent, removing the distressing headache so very prevalent, depression of spirits, dullness of sight, nervous affections, blotches, pimples, and sallowness of the skin, and give a healthy bloom to the complexion.
Sold by all Chemists, at 1s. 11d. and 2s. 6d. per Box.

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ENGLISH KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES,
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Second Edition will shortly be ready.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 128, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LALOR, 128, Strand, aforesaid.—BARNARD, August 4, 1877.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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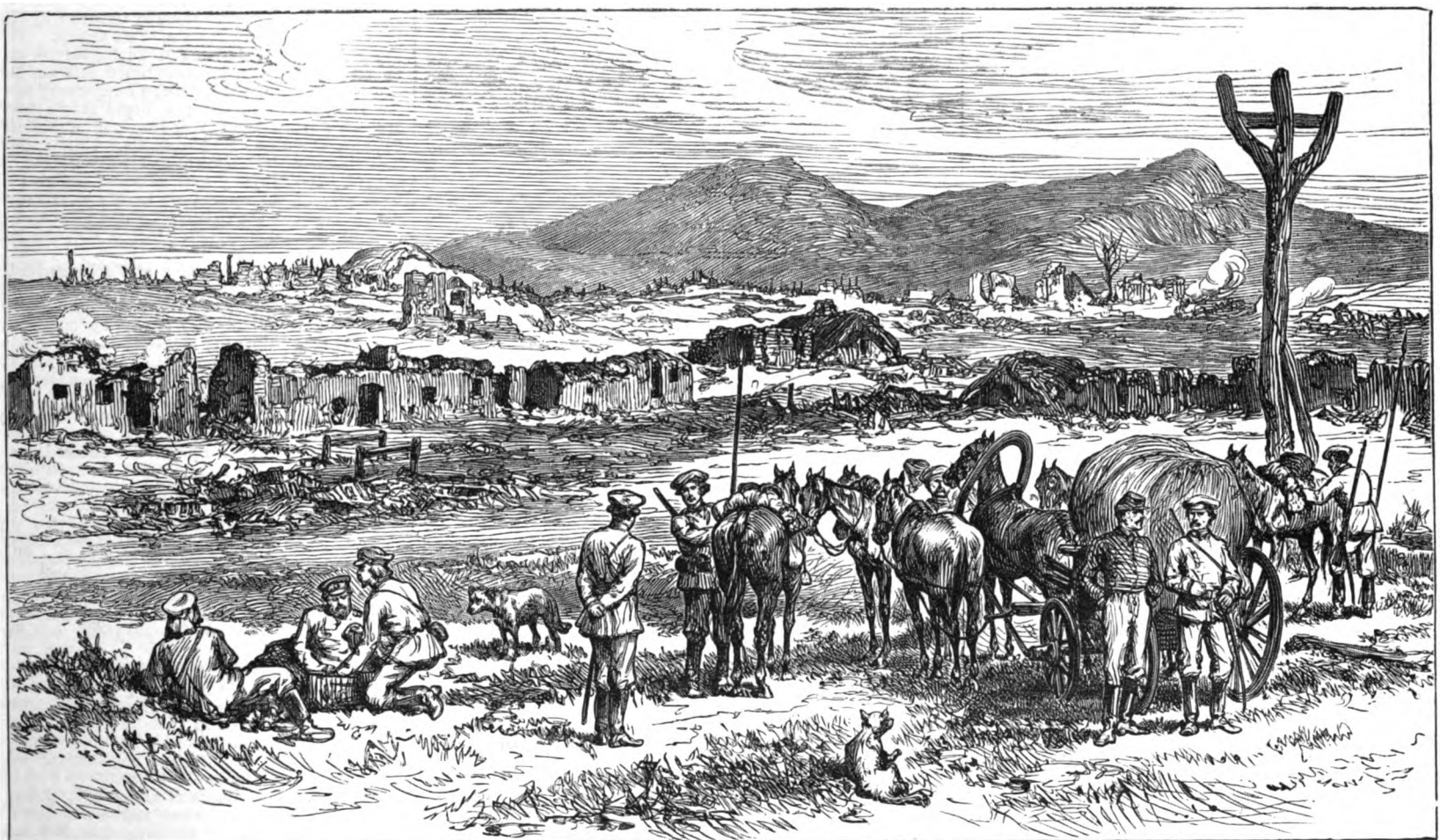
No. 1987.—VOL. LXXI.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1877.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6d.



TARTAR VILLAGE OF TERGESEK, IN THE DOBRUDSCHA, SET ON FIRE BY THE BULGARIANS.



CAMP FOLLOWERS OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY AT THE TARTAR VILLAGE OF BALTACESTI.
WAR SKETCHES, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

BIRTHS.

On the 1st inst., at Beaufort Castle, Beaulieu, N.B., Lady Lovat, of a son.
On the 7th inst., at 6, St. Mark's-square, Regent's Park, the wife of W. J. B. Bevan, Esq., of a daughter.
On the 7th inst., at Lindfield, Sussex, Lady Elibank, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 4th inst., at Hawthornhill, Helensburgh, by the Rev. Alexander Anderson, Adam Primrose, civil engineer, to Dona Maria Amalia Cabral, widow of the late Randal Callander, H.B.M. Consul, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.

On the 1st inst., at St. Paul's Church, Camden-square, by the Rev. Henry Iona, Frederick Whitley, of Montreal, Canada, to Jessie, elder daughter of Christopher Chouler, of 17, North-villas, Camden-square. No cards.

DEATHS.

On the 1st inst., at Gibraltar, Edmund Creswell, Esq., Deputy Postmaster-General and Surveyor of the several British Post Offices in the Mediterranean, aged 64.

On Lammas Day, at Haramby House, Teddington-road, Elizabeth (Mary), third daughter of the late James S. Biles, Esq., Commander H.I.E.C.S., in her 46th year. "I have walked innocently; my trust has been always in the Lord Jesus."

On the 6th inst., at 41, Melville-street, Edinburgh, Jemima Jean Leith Buchanan, of Drumaklin, widow of the late Sir Alexander Leith, Bart., aged 70.

*. The charge for the Insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUG. 18.

SUNDAY, Aug. 12.

Eleventh Sunday after Trinity.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m.
Right Rev. Bishop Anderson;
3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Liddon;
7 p.m., Rev. H. S. Byrth, Vicar of Pardsley.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., the Bishop of Brechin (Dr. Jermy);
3 p.m., Rev. H. White, of the Savoy.

MONDAY, Aug. 13.

Grouse-shooting begins.
British Association Meeting, Plymouth; Reception-Room opened, 1 p.m.
Royal Victoria Yacht Club, Ryde annual meeting, 1 p.m.
Royal Archaeological Institute, Hereford Meeting: Excursion to Kenchester, Offa's Dyke, &c.

TUESDAY, Aug. 14.

Art-Union Exhibition opens.
London Rowing Club, matches.
Royal Victoria Yacht Club, regattas, four days.
Races: Chelmsford, Egham, Stockton.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 15.

Moons first quarter, 10.28 p.m.
Horticultural Society: fruit and floral committee, 11 a.m.; general meeting, 3.
Society of Engineers, Visit to Messrs. Samuda's Works, Inspection of Ironclads Building.
British Association, general meeting, 8 p.m., address by the president-elect, Professor Allen Thomson, M.D.
Kingston-on-Thames Amateur Regatta.
Blackpool Agricultural Society Show.

THURSDAY, Aug. 16.

Regattas: Lowestoft, Shrewsbury.
Races: Oxford, Windsor.

FRIDAY, Aug. 17.

Parliament to be prorogued.
Temple Regatta.
Temple Yacht Club, Handicap Match.
Durham County Agricultural Society & Co., West Hartlepool.

SATURDAY, Aug. 18.

Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria, born, 1830.
Oldham Agricultural Show.
Regattas: Royal Clyde Yacht Club, Irish Model Yacht Club, Kingston-on-Thames.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	Miles.	In.		
August	29.871	59.5	45.2	62	8	76.9	56.6	nnw. nw.	232	0.000	
1	29.949	58.8	43.4	63	4	66.0	49.8	wnw. w. nw.	199	.000	
2	29.965	58.4	45.3	69	8	65.9	47.6	wnw. w. nnw.	215	.170	
3	30.021	59.2	46.6	65	8	67.0	52.3	nw. wnw.	88	.000	
4	30.028	63.2	50.6	65	—	73.9	54.6	wnw. ssww. s.	127	.000	
5	29.886	65.2	55.0	71	8	76.9	52.8	s. ssk. s.	171	.060	
6	29.566	61.3	58.4	91	8	69.8	57.9	s. sw.	268	0.200	

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.882	29.935	29.987	30.030	29.957	29.947	29.932
Temperature of Air	62.2	59.0	59.3	59.3	65.3	69.0	67.3
Temperature of Evaporation	54.7	51.0	50.7	51.3	58.0	61.9	62.7
Direction of Wind	nnw.	nnw.	w.	nnw.	ssw.	ssk.	s.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 18.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
3 55	4 17	4 37	4 56	5 13	5 28	5 42

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AT HOME.

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Africa, West Coast of	2d	Gibraltar	2d
Alexandria	...	Greece	2d
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" via Southampton	...	India, via Brindisi	4d
Austria	...	" via Southampton	2d
Belgium	...	Italy	2d
Brazil	...	Mauritius	2d
Canada	...	New Zealand	2d
Cape of Good Hope	...	Norway	2d
China, via Brindisi	...	Russia	2d
" via Southampton	...	Spain	2d
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Denmark	...	Switzerland	2d
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Germany	...	West Indies	2d

Copies printed on thin paper may be sent to the Colonies and Foreign Countries at half the rates stated above; but their use is not recommended, the appearance of the Engravings being greatly injured by the print at the back showing through.

Newspapers for foreign parts must be posted within eight days of the time of publication.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

THE MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS will introduce an ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME. The whole of the Songs contained in the first or musical portion of the Entertainment will be changed. New Dances, New Whimsicalities, and New Burlesque Sketches. The New Programme will be given EVERY NIGHT at EIGHT; and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at THREE and EIGHT.

Patrons, &c.: Sofa Stalls, &c.: Area, &c.: Gallery, &c. Doors Open at 2.30 for the Day Performance; at 7.30 for the Evening Performance. No fees. Ladies can retain their tickets in all parts of the Hall.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION at AIX-LA-CHAPELLE. Beginning of Lectures, OCT. 1. Prospectuses, Plan of Lectures and Conditions of Admission may be had on application to the Director.

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE-GALLERY.—Open all the year round for the RECEPTION and SALE of PICTURES by the British and Foreign Schools. For Particulars apply to Mr. C. W. WARR.

ELIJAH WALTON.—EXHIBITION of WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS, chiefly ALPINE and EASTERN, ON VIEW and for SALE at very moderate prices.—NOW OPEN, at BURLINGTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly. Ten to Six. Admission (including Catalogue), 1s.

DORE'S GREAT WORKS, "THE BRAZEN SERPENT," "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM," and "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE," each 31 ft. by 22 ft., with "Dream of Pilate's Wife," "Christian Martyrs," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street, W. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1877.

A word or two respecting the threatened Famine in India. We cannot do much, it is true, even if we can do anything, to avert or mitigate the seemingly impending tragedy. Such as it is likely to be, however, it will come nearer home to what are called "British interests" in India, and will more largely involve the interests of humanity, than anything recently reported to us of the Russo-Turkish War in Bulgaria. We do not except even the Battle of Plevna, the frightful loss of life which it occasioned, the repulse of the Russians, and the probable derangement, in consequence, of their plan of the campaign. The prospect we have to face is a far gloomier one than the actual events which have occurred South of the Danube, dreadful though they be. It is true that the last Telegram from Lord Lytton is a shade more favourable in its contents than those which have been successively received during the last few weeks, but it is far from being sufficiently favourable to relieve us of the suspense which former messages have created. In the Presidencies of Bombay and Madras scarcity almost amounting to a famine has prevailed for some time past. Half a million human beings have already succumbed, in the latter Presidency alone, to the diseases consequent upon a want of sufficient food. 1,750,000 fellow-creatures, and our fellow-subjects, are now dependent on daily relief. If this were all, one might still hope that the calamity might be so vigorously grappled with by the Government of India as to reduce its proportions to those of the Bengal Famine in Lord Northbrook's time. But it is not all. A second "period of famine," as Lord Salisbury told his hearers some few days since at Cowper's Hill, "is settling down over Southern India." A second harvest seems likely to fail; and in that case the horrors of famine will for many months to come be increased rather than diminished. It is even calculated by men who are intimately acquainted with the districts of which they speak that the claimants of relief from the hands of the Government may rise before the crisis is over from 1,750,000 to 20,000,000. Without adopting this estimate, it seems to be too probable that, under any circumstances, a terrible period of anxiety lies before us, which not even a sufficient rainfall at the present season will be able wholly to avert.

There are several circumstances, as the public is reminded by Lord Salisbury, which differentiate the famine in prospect from that which occurred and was mastered in Bengal. There the task of the Government was limited to a comparatively narrow territorial area. In Madras it is totally different. "The population in that Presidency is not dense, the territory is enormous, and relief has to be distributed in the main through European officers." Where are they to be found in adequate numbers for the exigency? To be of use, they must know the language of the people, and there are large districts in Southern India where Hindostani would be of less use than English. Any attempt to cope with this difficulty would require time, and time is the one desideratum that cannot be commanded. Then, again, the means of transport are necessarily scanty. The vast region exposed to the liability of famine is traversed by but one railway. Grain must be carried from one point to another by cattle, and the terrible drought has already swept off vast numbers of the animals which the effective distribution of food for man imperatively requires. The task before the Indian Administration is consequently one which no mere energy or official self-devotion can fully perform. The pecuniary outlay may, perhaps, be provided against; even the quantity of grain required may be collected; but how is it to be distributed over so vast a territory, and especially how are outlying districts to be supplied in due time with the food which the sustenance of life requires? We have no doubt whatever that the Indian Administration will do its very best to master the emergency, but we fear that its most devoted and unwearied efforts will fall far short of what is called for by the occasion!

There is, perhaps, less evil to be apprehended on the score of the pecuniary expenses incurred by the Government of India in providing, as far as it is possible to do it, against this terrible calamity than Indian statesmen appear to foresee. Doubtless, the financial condition of the Eastern Peninsula is far from healthy, and is quite unequal to the strain of fresh burdens. But, after all, the money spent in the saving of human life, however it may cripple or dwarf the development of national progress in India, can hardly be regarded as ill spent. This is our primary duty, and it has to be performed, whatever

may be the inconveniences to which we may be subjected thereby. Public works will, no doubt, have to be largely postponed for want of the revenues which have been otherwise swallowed up. But the moral effect upon the people of India of even a lavish expenditure for such an end will not be the same as it might have been had the money been required for a great war. To some extent also we may deepen any beneficial impression made upon the population by the liberality of the Government, by the spontaneous liberality of our people at home. We have reason to believe that urgent appeals to the generosity of the British public in mitigation, as far as it can be mitigated, of the present calamity will be brought to bear upon the British people. Money, it is true, however abundant, cannot reach the full limit of the evil to which the population of Southern India seem destined to be exposed. But whatever can be done thereby, we are confident will be done. It will serve not merely to diminish suffering, but also to display sympathy. We have lately somewhat paraded our anxiety to incorporate India in the British Empire. We have thus increased our responsibilities to the populations of that vast dependency. We know not how far the Act by which we crowned the union between the United Kingdom and India may have gratified any portion of the teeming population of that Peninsula, but we are satisfied that we shall be expected to perform to the best of our ability the duties to our fellow-subjects which we have declared ourselves willing, and even anxious, to undertake. For this, however, we may probably have to wait awhile. The appeal has not yet been formally made. It will depend mainly upon the manner and form in which it is presented to this country how far the response to it will meet reasonable expectation. The need is so great, so pressing, and so far beyond the reach of Government, that there need be scarcely any scruple in view of confounding the duties of Government with those of individuals. The exigency claims, and will have, we hope, the strenuous and hearty co-operation of all. And even then, we fear, unless tidings of a happier tenour should reach us within a few days, the calamity in prospect will be unprecedently overwhelming in its magnitude.

THE COURT.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice continue at Osborne House. Prince William of Prussia (her Majesty's eldest grandson), attended by Major von Liebenau and Lieutenant Jacobi, arrived at Osborne on Wednesday week on a visit to the Queen. His Royal Highness and Prince Leopold drove to Carisbrook Castle. Sir Thomas Biddulph, Major von Liebenau, and Lieutenant Jacobi dined with her Majesty.

Prince Henry of Prussia, attended by Captain von Seckendorff, arrived at Osborne the next day from the German frigate Niobe. Major von Liebenau and Captain von Seckendorff dined with the Queen.

Yesterday week Prince William and Prince Henry of Prussia went on board the Niobe, in Cowes Roads, and afterwards proceeded to Portsmouth in the Alberta to visit the dockyard. Subsequently her Majesty, Princess Beatrice, and Prince William and Henry of Prussia drove to Ryde.

On Saturday last Prince William of Prussia took leave of the Queen and went to London. Prince Leopold and Prince Henry of Prussia accompanied Prince William to Portsmouth in the Alberta. The Queen received Captain Ulfers and the officers of the German frigate Niobe (including forty-three naval cadets serving on board) at Osborne; after which Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, with Prince Henry of Prussia, visited the frigate in Cowes Roads, and were received by Captain Ulfers and Commander Koster. Lord John Manners dined with her Majesty.

The Queen and Prince Henry of Prussia attended Divine service on Sunday, performed at Osborne by the Rev. William Barker, Vicar of St. Mary's, West Cowes. Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold attended Divine service at Whippingham church. Lord John Manners dined with her Majesty.

Monday was the thirty-third anniversary of the birthday of the Duke of Edinburgh; a Royal salute was fired by her Majesty's ship Lord Warden (the guard-ship at Cowes), Captain the Hon. E. Fremantle. Prince Henry of Prussia took leave of the Queen and rejoined the Niobe, German frigate. Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice drove out, and were present for some time in the cricket-field to witness a match between the Osborne Cricket Club and the officers and men of the Royal yacht. Prince Leopold left Osborne for Boyton Manor.

Lord Lyons (Ambassador at Paris) arrived at Osborne on Tuesday and had an audience of the Queen, and dined with her Majesty and Princess Beatrice. Princesses Louise Victoria and Maud of Wales, who are living on board her Majesty's yacht Osborne with the Prince of Wales, and who arrived in Cowes roads the previous evening, visited her Majesty; and on Wednesday the Prince of Wales, Prince George, and the three Princesses visited the Queen.

Her Majesty, with the members of the Royal family, has walked and driven out daily.

The Hon. Harriet Phipps has succeeded the Hon. Ethel Cadogan as Maid of Honour in Waiting to her Majesty. The Queen has appointed Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Brown, R.F.P., late 101st Regiment, one of her Majesty's Hon. Corps of Gentlemen at Arms, vice Arthur Palliser, resigned; and Lieutenant-Colonel George Henry Pocklington, late 18th Royal Irish, one of her Majesty's Hon. Corps of Gentlemen at Arms, vice J. W. J. Gifford, deceased.

The Queen has forwarded a donation of £50 in aid of the repair and improvement, now in progress, of Westminster Hospital, to which her Majesty has been a large annual subscriber since 1838.

The appointments of Lieutenant-Colonel E. F. Du Cane, Sir Lewis Pelly, and Commissary-General H. W. Gordon to be Knights Commanders of the Bath were gazetted on Tuesday night. It is understood that the distinction conferred on Sir Lewis Pelly is in recognition of his services at Baroda, and more recently in the important negotiations conducted between the Indian and Afghan Governments at Peshawar.

Vice-Admiral Erasmus Ommaney, C.B., F.R.S.; Vice-Admiral Edward Augustus Inglefield, C.B., F.R.S.; Rear-Admiral George Henry Richards, C.B., F.R.S., the late Hydrographer to the Admiralty; and Mr. William Richard Holmes, her Majesty's Consul at Bosna Serai, are to be knighted.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

Prince William of Prussia visited the Prince and Princess of Wales on Saturday last at Marlborough House and remained to luncheon. The Prince and Princess, accompanied by Prince William of Prussia and Prince George of Wales, visited the Royal Westminster Aquarium. Their Royal Highnesses afterwards paid visits at St. James's Palace to the Duchess of Cambridge, the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and the Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. Prince William of Prussia dined with the Prince and Princess, after which the Princes went to the Criterion Theatre. Princess Christian visited the Prince and Princess on Monday and remained to luncheon. The Prince, accompanied by Prince George, and Princesses Louise Victoria and Maude of Wales, left London for Portsmouth, and proceeded on board the Royal yacht Osborne to Cowes. His Royal Highness dined with some members of the Royal Yacht Squadron at the Club House, Cowes.

Prince Albert Victor of Wales is steadily regaining health.

Princess Louise of Lorne has presented the Victoria Hospital for Children (in Queen's-road, Chelsea), of which she is patroness, with a water colour, beautifully executed by herself, to be hung in the Princess Louise Ward; also with a large engraving of the Queen, to be hung in the hall.

The Duke of Cambridge left Gloucester House on Tuesday for Calais, en route for Homburg.

The Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, and the Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz dined with Lady Marian Alford on Wednesday at Alford House, Knightsbridge.

Prince William of Prussia paid a visit to Prince and Princess Christian at Cumberland Lodge, Windsor Great Park, on Sunday. Prince William left London on Tuesday for Dover upon his return to Germany.

The Prince Imperial has been on a visit to the Marchioness of Camden and Captain Philip Green at Bayham Abbey.

His Highness Ibrahim Pasha, accompanied by Mustafa Pasha Zorab Bey and Ibrahim Bey, has arrived at the Buckingham Palace Hotel.

His Excellency the Danish Minister and Madame de Bülow have left town on a tour of visits in England and Scotland.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and the Duchess of Marlborough have arrived at Lough Cutra Castle, Galway, on a visit to Lord Gough.

The Duke and Duchess of Westminster have gone to Cliveden for a few days, before visiting Eaton Hall, Chester.

The Duke of Buccleuch has returned to Montagu House, Whitehall, from Scotland.

The Duke of Rutland has arrived at Cowes, Isle of Wight.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Huntly have arrived at Aboyne Castle.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Bath left their residence in Berkeley-square on Saturday for Longleat, Wilts.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Northampton have left Northampton House for Scotland.

The Marchioness Dowager of Lansdowne and Lady Emily Fitzmaurice have left Grosvenor-square for Melkham House, Perth.

The Earl and Countess of Morley and Mr. and Mrs. Albert Grey have arrived at Homburg.

The Right Hon. Sir Henry and Lady Elliot and Miss Elliot have arrived at Minto House, Roxburghshire.

The Right Hon. Hugh C. E. Childers, M.P., and Miss Louise Childers have left town for America.

Great rejoicings took place on Tuesday and Wednesday at Bryanstone by Lord Portman's tenantry in Devon, Somerset, and Dorset, in honour of the coming of age of the Hon. W. H. B. Portman, eldest son.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage of Captain Horace Ricardo, Grenadier Guards, eldest son of Mr. Percy Ricardo, of Bramley Park, Surrey, with Miss Henrietta Goulburn, eldest daughter of Colonel Goulburn, of Betchworth House, Surrey, was solemnized on Tuesday at St. George's, Hanover-square. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a dress of white satin duchesse, the corsage bodice trimmed with pointed lace and small bouquets of orange-flowers, the skirt being draped with the same lace and also trimmed with orange-blossoms and satin bows. Over a wreath of orange-blossoms and myrtle flowed a Brussels lace veil, fastened to the hair by two diamond stars, the other jewels being a diamond cross and diamond bracelet, gifts from her father and mother. The bridesmaids were Miss Cecilia Goulburn (her sister), the Ladies Evelyn and Violet Gordon-Lennox (daughters of the Earl and Countess of March), Miss Lloyd, Miss Edith Townshend, Miss Harford, Miss Hartopp, and Miss Ada Hartopp. Their dresses were composed of white silk en princesse, which were draped with white muslin, with insertions of antique lace and a wide lace edge; white straw hats trimmed to harmonise with the dresses. Mr. Cecil Ricardo, brother of the bridegroom, was the best man. The Very Rev. E. Meyrick Goulburn, Dean of Norwich, performed the ceremony, assisted by the Rev. G. R. Kensit, M.A., Vicar of Betchworth. Colonel and Mrs. Goulburn received their friends at breakfast at their residence in Eaton-square. Captain and Mrs. Ricardo left for Paris for the honeymoon.

The marriage of the Hon. William Cansfield Gerard, eldest son of Lord Gerard, and Miss Mary Milner, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Henry Beilby William Milner, of West Retford House, Notts, and granddaughter of the Archbishop of Armagh, was celebrated on Tuesday in King Henry the Seventh's Chapel, Westminster Abbey. The Rev. Henry White, of the Chapel Royal, Savoy, performed the ceremony. The bride, who was given away by her brother, wore a white satin princess gown, trimmed with white duchesse point lace and bunches of orange-blossoms, a wreath of real orange-blossom, and a tulle veil. Her ornaments were diamond stars and a diamond bracelet, the gift of the bridegroom; a pearl and diamond pendant, the gift of Lord Gerard; a pearl and diamond bracelet, given by Lady Gerard; and a turquoise and diamond bracelet, the gift of her mother. The bridesmaids were Miss Ethel and Miss Emily Milner, sisters of the bride, Miss Constance Heywood and Miss Fairfax, her cousins. They were dressed in white cashmere and blue silk dresses and Marie Stuart bonnets, and each wore a gold bracelet set with diamonds and pearls, the gift of the bridegroom. The Earl of Rosebery was best man. After the marriage Mrs. Henry Milner received the wedding party at breakfast at Princes-gate, after which the bride and bridegroom left by special train for The Durdans, near Epsom, the seat of the Earl of Rosebery. The presents were numerous and costly, including a diamond and turquoise pin, the gift of the Prince of Wales to the bridegroom.

After the usual morning service in Westminster Abbey on Thursday the marriage of Lord Garvagh and Baroness Florence de Bretton was, by permission of the Dean, cele-

brated with full choral service. There was a numerous congregation. The service was performed by the Rev. J. Fleming, assisted by the Rev. Henry White and the Rev. S. Flood Jones (Precentor of the Abbey). The bride, who wore a white satin dress, trimmed with orange-blossoms, and a Brussels lace veil fastened with diamonds, was given away by her brother-in-law, Mr. C. Treffry. The bridesmaids, seven in number, were Miss Lawrie, Miss Monck, Miss A. Monck, Miss Cooper, Miss Swain, Miss Florence Treffry, and Miss Stanley. The bridesmaids wore white silk princess dresses, tulle veils, and wreaths of dark red flowers, and each carried a splendid bouquet. The best man was Mr. Dalrymple. After the service the party proceeded to the wedding breakfast, at No. 1, Chesham-place, and subsequently the bride and bridegroom departed for their honeymoon to the seat of Lord Dillon, in Oxfordshire.

The marriage of the Lady Mayoress (Miss Ada Louisa White) with Mr. Cecil Herbert Thornton Price was solemnized on Thursday afternoon, at St. Paul's Cathedral, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Bishop of Ely, Canon Liddon, the Rev. W. C. F. Webber, the Rev. J. M. Robertson (Chaplain to the Lord Mayor), and the Rev. W. S. H. Meadows, Vicar of Chigwell. The fact that a wedding had not taken place in the cathedral for 120 years gave additional interest to the ceremony, and the building was thronged from end to end. The bride was attended by sixteen bridesmaids—namely, her sister, Miss Florence White, Miss Curtis, Miss Kate White, and Miss Wilton (her cousins), Miss Annie Foy, Miss Mabel Foy, Miss Fairclough, Miss Hadley, Miss Stranack, Miss Hubbuck, Miss Margetson, Miss Kennedy, Miss Tegner, Miss E. Smith, Miss Mills, and Miss A. Mills. The bride's dress was a princess robe of rich white brocade. The dress was trimmed with garlands of orange blossoms and leaves down each side, while similar garlands fell half way down the train, which was brocaded with roses and rosebuds, and was bordered with a ruche of tulle. The front of the dress was trimmed with puffs of white tulle, divided by rows of white satin. The bride wore a large Brussels lace veil, and carried an enormous bouquet of orange-blossoms, stephanotis, &c. The bridesmaids were dressed in pale pink cashmere with long polonaises of pink silk. They wore wreaths of roses round their heads, and pale pink tulle veils. After the service, Dr. Stainer played Mendelssohn's "Wedding March." The wedding breakfast took place at the Mansion House. On the previous day the Lady Mayoress received a number of wedding gifts. That of the Corporation of London—a service of plate valued at three hundred guineas—was presented by Mr. Alderman Finnis; Mr. R. Gray, as Master of the Vintners' Company, handed to her Ladyship a beautiful gold bracelet and diamond pendant; and Mr. Stewart, Master of the Farriers' Company, a valuable silver tea service. The officers of the Lord Mayor's household gave the Lady Mayoress a valuable opera-glass.

THEATRES.

Encouraged by the success of the first children's pantomime at the Adelphi, Mr. Chatterton has again induced Mr. Blanchard to repeat the experiment, and on Saturday, accordingly, "Little Red Riding-Hood; or, Harlequin Grandmamma," was produced. The management have done their utmost in the picturesque adornment of the familiar theme, and the scenic accessories are such as to secure the admiration of all spectators. The infant actors have now become famous, and their performance of the different characters is marked by histrionic excellence in great variety. Among these honourable mention is deserved by Miss Lizzie Seymour, in the part of Corneygrains, singing-master and dancer; by Miss Abrahams, in Pomona; and particularly the Infant-Cherito, who, as Nonpareil, the leader of the Fruit-Fairies, performs marvels of execution. A duet, entitled "Swiss Toys from the Lowther Arcade," produced a round of applause for Bella Goward and her sister. In conclusion, Mr. Chatterton appeared, attended with two Lilliputian footmen, who were the occasion of much mirth, to receive the congratulations of the audience.

A new drama has been produced at the Pavilion, entitled "Honour Among Thieves," which has ensured a signal success. The name of the author is not given, but the story and structure of the piece indicate considerable practical skill, and the characters are distinguished by broad and striking contrasts, which are strongly effective. The basis of the argument is a forged will, made in favour of a scapegrace nephew, who, aided by two rascally lawyers, signs it with the hand of his dead uncle. The leading part was admirably sustained by Mr. Carden, whose powerful acting ensured the success of the new production. The scenery and accessories of the piece were all of a costly description, emulating the best of such embellishments at more fashionable theatres, though scarcely better conducted.

On Friday, last week, as an extra evening, Miss Glyn gave her second reading, as announced, of "Macbeth." We trust that this may be the virtual commencement of a new series. Her representation of the various stages of the dramatic interest was both artistic and complete. It wanted little of actual acting, except costume and stage accessories. A noteworthy quality of her vocal interpretation of this solemn tragedy was its comprehensiveness, and in parts a subtle significance indicating a profound study of the poet's design.

Miss Carlisle has taken a benefit at the Crystal Palace, appearing as Pauline in "The Lady of Lyons." It was her first appearance in the character, but will not be her last. The performance is of great promise.

Messrs. John Sanger and Son have again taken a lease of the Agricultural Hall, and will reopen it at Christmas with a grand spectacle representing the Russo-Turkish war, on a large scale, including a thousand men and horses and a dozen or two of elephants and camels.

A general meeting of the renters, or debenture-holders, of Drury-Lane Theatre was held last Saturday in the saloon of the theatre, for the purpose of receiving and considering a report from the renters' committee as to the management of the theatre by the committee of the proprietors. The report stated that the closing of the theatre for Italian opera during the whole of the London season had been very disastrous, involving a large depreciation in the value of the three hundred £500 debenture stock shares, and a large reduction in the value of the saleable admissions from £6 to £8 to a difficult sale at some 20s. each. A serious error as to the value of the renters' property was made by the chairman at the last proprietors' meeting, in stating that the value of the shares had risen from £92 to £105. Unfortunately, the facts were exactly opposite, a £500 share being £13 less valuable in 1877 than in 1866. The committee, however, were not alarmed at the gloomy prognostications regarding the future of the theatre. They again protested against the committee of proprietors retaining entirely and exclusively the management of the property. The £100 shares had for many years ceased to have any financial or pecuniary value whatever, and the committee were, therefore, of opinion that steps should be taken by the renters and debenture-holders, either by application to Parliament or the Court of Chancery, to obtain control over the theatre. The report was, after some discussion, adopted.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., Financial Secretary to the Treasury, has been appointed First Lord of the Admiralty, an appointment which will give general satisfaction. Consequent upon his acceptance of the office a writ for a new election for Westminster has been issued, and the High Bailiff has fixed Saturday (to-day) at noon for the nomination of candidates. Meanwhile an influential meeting of the electors has been held at the offices of the Westminster Conservative Association, and Mr. Smith has put forth an address to his constituents. No opposition to his re-election is expected. A portrait of Mr. Smith appeared in the number of this paper for April 4, 1874, consequent upon his appointment to the office of Financial Secretary to the Treasury.

About 1400 members of the Bolton Liberal Association and their friends visited the grounds of Hawarden Castle last Saturday, and were addressed on sanitary matters by Mr. Gladstone, whom they found with his son, Mr. W. H. Gladstone, the member for Whitby, engaged in felling a tree. A summary of Mr. Gladstone's speech is given at page 138.

A Conservative demonstration was held on Monday at Hatfield Park, the seat of the Marquis of Salisbury. At a banquet given in the grounds, which was attended by a large number of members of Parliament and presided over by Viscount Sandon, the Marquis of Salisbury, in responding for her Majesty's Ministers, expressed his belief that there were no "working men" in the thorough sense of the term who deserved the term so completely as his colleagues who sat in the House of Commons. He did not know that the House of Lords could claim either to share their labours or the honour which attached to them, unless it should please Parliament, by way of pain or penalty, to impose upon Messrs. Biggar and Parnell a temporary peerage. The noble Marquis deplored the present war, and said it was only right that, as England was the ally and friend of both the contending parties, there should be neutrality, not only in acts but also of speech. The Government were thoroughly convinced that the patriotism of Englishmen, if they had need to appeal to it, was equal to any emergency, and would shrink from no sacrifice which the interests and honour of the country might demand. Speeches were also made by the chairman, Mr. W. H. Smith, Sir C. Russell, Mr. W. Gordon, and other gentlemen.

The recent proceedings of the "Obstructives" in Parliament were discussed on Monday at a meeting of Home-Rule members held in London, presided over by Mr. A. Moore. Mr. Butt addressed the meeting, and a resolution was proposed declaring the conduct of a small section of the party to be reprehensible. Mr. Parnell made a speech denying that his policy was one of obstruction, and an amendment was moved to the effect that the resolution was inopportune. The meeting, however, broke up without any decision being come to.

At a Liberal gathering held near Bath on Monday Lord John Harvey, one of the Liberal candidates for the representation of that city at the next election, said he was afraid that Parliament had not now the same high reputation which it had a few years ago. He expressed approval of Mr. Gladstone's policy on the Eastern Question.

Poole Conservative Association, of which Sir Ivor Bartie Guest, Bart., is the president, celebrated its annual fête at Camford Park, near Wimborne, on Monday. There was a very large gathering.

Lord Burghley, eldest son of the Marquis of Exeter, is the Conservative candidate for North Northamptonshire, vacant through the death of Mr. Ward Hunt. In his address to the electors, he says he approves of the home policy of the Government, and advocates neutrality in the war, "at the same time jealously watching those interests which so much affect the position of this country in the East." The Hon. Thomas Fitzwilliam having declined to contest the seat, Captain Edmund Wyatt-Edgell, of Stanford Hall, grandson of the late Baroness Bray, has consented to become the Liberal candidate, and has been accepted by the party as their candidate. Captain Wyatt-Edgell has issued his address. He states that he will promote all measures calculated to forward the principles of civil and religious liberty. He feels that the agricultural classes have great cause to complain, additional burdens having been cast upon them without any compensating advantages. He would support any measure tending to their relief, either by a more equal adjustment of local taxation or by the formation of county financial boards. Captain Edgell would support a measure for assimilating the county to the borough franchise. He counsels neutrality with regard to the present war. The polling will take place on Monday next.

The Conservative leaders in the South Shropshire division met at Shrewsbury last week to select a candidate for the vacant seat. The choice fell upon Sir Baldwin Leighton, whose late father represented the division for many years. In his address to the electors Sir Baldwin states that he is in favour of the establishment of county boards and increased grants from the Treasury for local purposes. The nomination is fixed for Thursday, at Church Stretton, and the polling for next Tuesday, if there should be a contest.

Messrs. Mills and Johnson, the members for Exeter, addressed their constituents at an outdoor Conservative demonstration on Monday. Both gentlemen alluded to the Irish obstructives, and characterised their conduct as calculated to bring into contempt an institution of which the country was most proud.

The Buckingham Conservative Association held a public dinner in the Townhall, Buckingham, on Tuesday evening. The Hon. Percy Barrington presided, and among those present were Mr. J. G. Hubbard, M.P., Mr. Egerton Hubbard, M.P., and about eighty members of the association.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, the Conservative representative of Hertford, addressed his constituents in the Corn Exchange on Tuesday evening, and a vote of confidence was passed.

The nomination for Clare took place at Ennis on Monday, when Mr. Reeves (Conservative), Sir Bryan O'Loughlen, Bart. (Home Ruler), Mr. Burton (Liberal Conservative), and The O'Gorman Mahon (Home Ruler) were nominated. The Roman Catholic clergy announced from the altar on Sunday their support of Sir Bryan O'Loughlen. The polling is fixed for Monday next.

Speaking at Insch, Aberdeenshire, last Saturday, Sir J. D. Elphinstone, M.P., one of the Lords of the Treasury, referred at some length to the policy of obstruction, saying that it was impossible that five or six men should be permitted to bring the Government of this great Empire into ridicule.

Mr. John Carrick, of Brampton, has been elected Coroner for East Cumberland, in succession to his late father, who held the office for forty-two years.

The Townhall and Market-house at Wincanton, Somerset, were destroyed by fire on Thursday morning. Several other houses were much damaged.

SKETCHES OF THE WAR, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



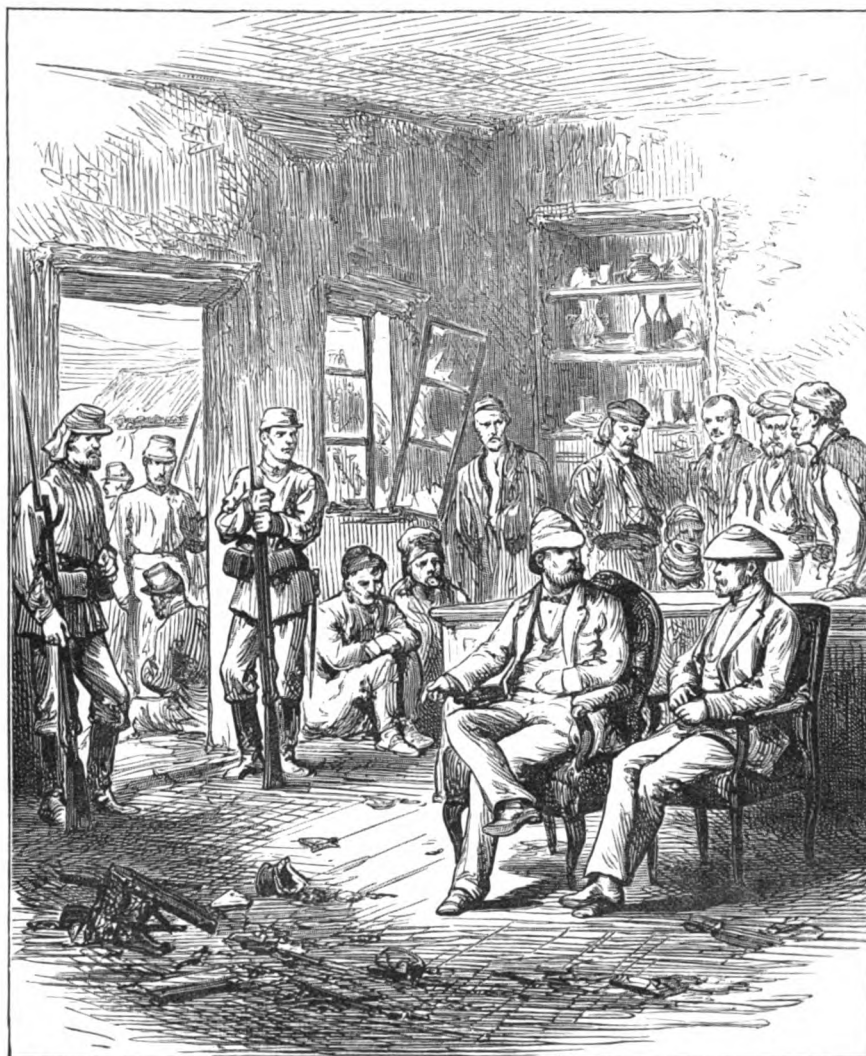
BASHI-BAZOUKS.



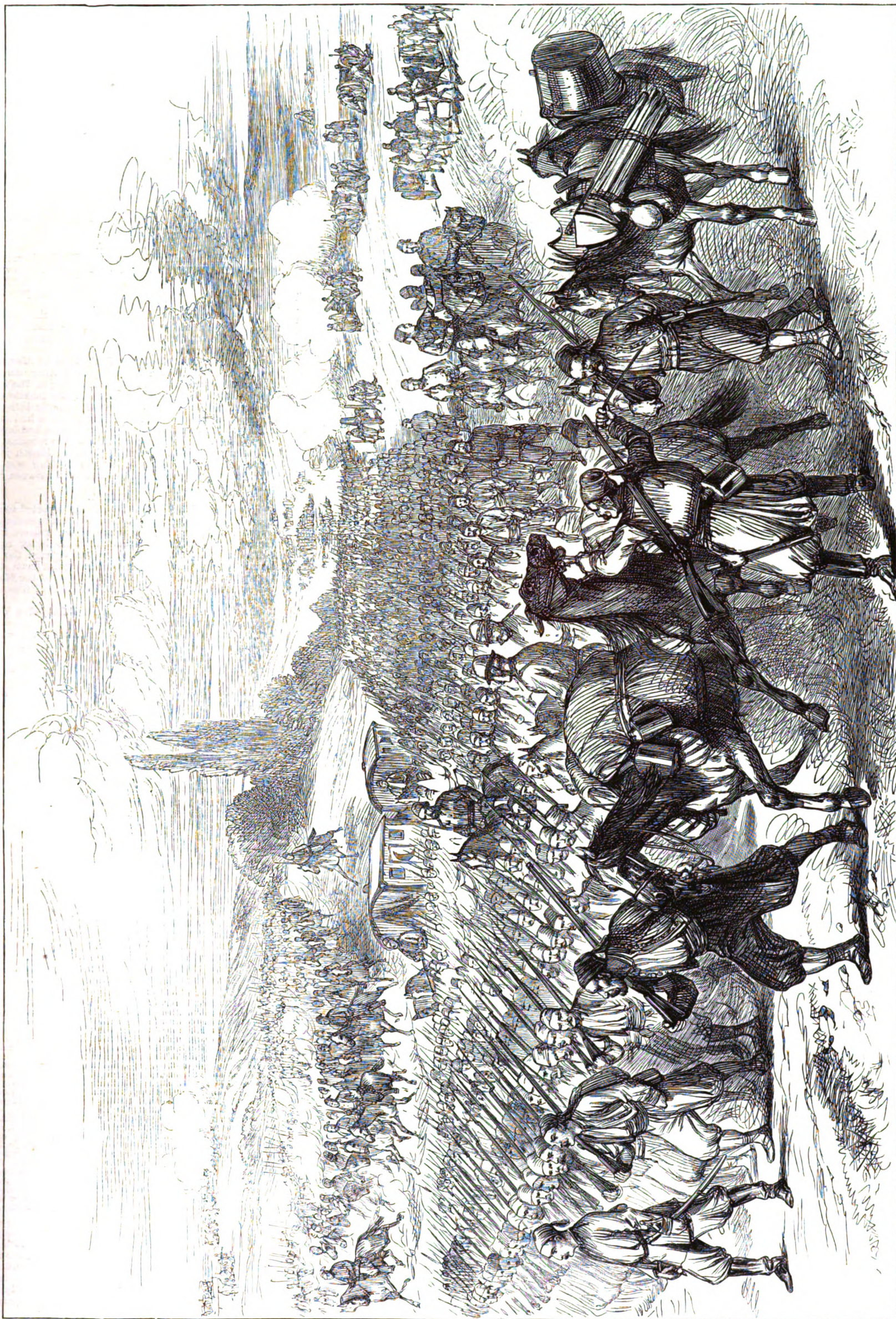
CIRCASSIANS.



TURKISH GRAVEYARD AT MATCHIN, DESTROYED BY THE BULGARIANS.



ENGLISH PRISONERS OF WAR.



THE WAR: RETREAT OF THE TURKISH ARMY FROM TERSEK.—ARTILLERY COVERING THE RETREAT.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

THE WAR.

Our Special Artists with the Russian and Turkish armies continue to furnish a variety of sketches, representing many incidents both of the Bulgarian and of the Armenian campaign. We are grieved to observe that they supply fresh testimony of the horribly cruel and wantonly malignant behaviour of the native Christians and the Mohammedans to each other. The Bulgarians, too frequently encouraged or assisted by the Cossacks of the Russian army, seem to have been perpetrating such deeds of havoc and foulest outrage, ending in wholesale massacre, where Moslem families are left at their mercy, as to rival the worst atrocities committed by the Circassians and Bashi-Bazouks last year in other parts of the country. Mr. Melton Prior, our Special Artist with the Turkish army, was lately at Shumla, where he saw a dozen or more Turkish women and children who had been wounded by the Cossack lances and pistol-bullets. He has sent us a sketch of these poor creatures showing their wounds, from the old grandmother to the baby in its cradle. Herr Schönberg, an Austrian artist, who has accompanied the Russian army in the east of Bulgaria since the beginning of the war, and whose sketches have been seen and approved by the Grand Duke Nicholas and by the Emperor Alexander himself, reluctantly bears witness to the barbarities of the Cossacks in the Dobrukscha. He assures us that they have attacked and destroyed the Tartar villages of that province, towards the seacoast; and, not content with plundering and burning the houses, they have overtaken fugitive parties of those inoffensive people, whom they have scourged and otherwise ill-treated, and finally killed, afterwards carrying off the goods and chattels they had with them. An outrage of this infamous character is described by Herr Schönberg as having taken place on July 23, near Kadikoi, on the road from Mangalia to Varna, about six German miles south of Kustendje, from which town his letter is dated. He and two companions, who are German newspaper correspondents, saw from a distance the Cossacks ride down upon the waggon that conveyed the defenceless Tartar family and its scanty remaining possessions; he afterwards remonstrated with the Russian officer in command, who merely shrugged his shoulders. These Cossacks were part of a large number who rode forth out of Kustendje that day, and divided themselves into sundry parties, spreading over the whole country south of Kustendje, and visiting every hamlet and village. As the Russian Commander-in-Chief in Bulgaria has deigned to accept from Herr Schönberg an excellent water-colour drawing of the blowing-up of the Turkish monitor *Lutfi Djelil* at Braila, which his Imperial Highness has given to the Emperor Alexander, we presume that Herr Schönberg's evidence will not be rejected as hostile to the Russian side. It is here published for the information both of the Russian Government and of Lord Derby, to whom Colonel Wellesley, the British Military Commissioner at the Grand Duke's headquarters, is said to bring an official report concerning the alleged misdeeds of Russian irregular troops. On the other hand, we have just received from an occasional correspondent some terrible proofs of the most recent massacres, with torture and violation of females, practised by the Turkish Bashi-Bazouks in the Bulgarian town of Yeni Sagra, on the south side of the Balkans. The frightful tale was related by Captain James Gambier, R.N., writing from that place on the 18th ult., in a letter which has appeared this week in the *Times*, and he has sent us a few sketches of the hideous objects that he saw there only two days after the massacre. We cannot present to our readers Engravings of these and similar sketches, but there is no doubt of their correctness. The actual occurrence, in many Bulgarian districts, of every imaginable and possible crime, including those most abhorrent to nature, perpetrated by men reckoned in the service of the Sultan, though really mere savages of wild and lawless Asiatic hordes, is beyond all dispute; and it is certain that such horrors are still going on, wherever the movements of the regular armies cause the sudden removal of Turkish governing authorities, without at once supplying their place by the arrival of Russian troops. This may be expected throughout Roumelia and Bosnia, as well as Bulgaria, unless some foreign Power should intervene. It is but too apparent that the Russian military authorities, whose attention is sufficiently engrossed by their own strategic difficulties, fail to control the equally ferocious and licentious bands of irregulars following their standard in the invasion of Turkey. Above all, we cannot resist the deplorable conviction that, among these very Bulgarians of the Eastern Orthodox Church, whose liberation is the avowed aim of the Russian crusade, are numerous popular gangs of the vilest ruffians in Europe, now banded together for the purpose of plundering, outraging, and slaughtering their Moslem neighbours. A correspondent of the *Pall-Mall Gazette* writes from Therapia, under date July 27, a letter headed "Organised Atrocity." In this he alleges that before even Russia declared war there was formed at Bucharest, under the auspices of the Pan Slavist committees, a "Brigade of Vengeance," composed of four battalions, chiefly Bulgarian revolutionaries, whose connection with the insurrection of last year barred their return to Turkey. Joined to them were a number of professional ruffians of the sort which has furnished recruits to the "insurrection" in the Herzegovina. The writer says:—"This brigade was organised with the avowed object of taking advantage of the war to put to death every Mohammedan in European Turkey upon whom they could lay hands—man, woman, or child; to burn every mosque and every Moslem habitation; in short, to exterminate the Mussulman population of Bulgaria and Thrace. The 'Brigade of Vengeance' has been brought over into Bulgaria under cover of the Russian advance, and it has been doing its work in co-operation with the Cossacks." We know nothing, for our part, of the existence of such a corps as is here described; but we may not conceal the testimony which has reached us of some facts which seem to admit this explanation.

The Sketches engraved for this week's Number of our Journal are those representing less repulsive subjects. Our Special Artist with the Russians in the Dobrukscha has indeed found in the burning villages of Tergesek (or Erkesikoi) and Baltacesti, halfway between Hirsova and Medjidieh, lamentable subjects for his pencil. There was no fighting with the Turks at these places; may we not ask why they were destroyed? The wanton desecration of the Mohammedan graveyard at Matchin is shown in another sketch by the same hand. The two "English Prisoners of War," who are seen in the custody of Russian soldiers at Tchernavoda, are Mr. Harris, traffic manager of the Danube and Black Sea Railway from that place to Kustendje, and Mr. Roff, its chief engineer or superintendent of locomotives. The railway, which was constructed by an English company, had been left intact by the Turks when they abandoned that line of defence. Messrs. Harris and Roff remained in charge of the line and rolling stock, but when they conducted a train to Tchernavoda they were arrested by the Russian military officer there in command, who sent them under escort to General Zimmermann. After some hours' duration, they were released, and Mr. Harris went on board H.M.S. *Rapid* at Kustendje, the Russians taking possession of the railway. The smaller propeller steam-

boat *Evelina*, belonging to this Railway Company, has since been employed from Kustendje to fetch off the distressed Bulgarian fugitives on the neighbouring seacoast. Our Special Artist has contributed a few Sketches of that service, which will appear next week.

The other Illustrations now given are from sketches by Mr. Melton Prior, with the Turkish army in its strategic retreat upon Shumla (at Tersenek on the 12th ult.), and one by Mr. Bell, in Armenia, representing the field-telegraph office tent in the camp of Mouktar Pasha at Sevin, or Zewin, where a battle was fought not long ago, to the defeat of the Russians. We refer also to our map of the country around Plevna, with the accompanying record of the important military operations which took place there at the beginning of last week. The battle of Plevna was described in our last, and subsequent accounts have proved it to be a serious check for the Russian advance into Turkey. But it cannot be regarded as decisive of the campaign, though it has compelled the Russians to abandon their positions south of the Balkan. They have now brought large reinforcements over the Danube, and on Wednesday last they made an attack on Lofcha, but were again repulsed with some loss. Active operations seem also to be renewed in Armenia, but we can scarcely yet discern the plan of a fresh campaign.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

We learn from Paris that Marshal MacMahon intends to visit the Western, Southern, and Midland Departments in the course of the present month, but that neither his route nor the date of his departure have yet been fixed.

M. Thiers visited the Castle of Stors on Sunday, and attended a political meeting in the neighbourhood to recommend a candidate for the approaching election. His reception by the country people was a kind of triumph, and he was saluted by loud cries of "Vive M. Thiers!" "Vive la République!" In the course of a speech, in which he advocated the return of M. Senard by the constituency, he said that, like that gentleman, "he believed that to-day only the Republic is possible."

It is stated that attempts are being made to patch up an alliance between the Government and the Left Centre, with a view to ensure the Republican defeat at the elections. An article has appeared in the *Journal des Débats*, which is attributed to M. Thiers, declaring that any such combination is impossible. Baron Hausmann, in obedience, it is said, to instructions from Prince Louis Napoleon, has come forward as a candidate at Ajaccio, in opposition to Prince Napoleon.

The French papers continue to announce the dissolution or suspension of the Municipal Councils of various towns. Among them are Montelimart and Roubaix. The Orleans Court of Justice has affirmed the judgment of the tribunal at Montargis, acquitting a man named Pouzot, who has been charged with selling newspapers without a proper license.

Another press conviction has taken place in Paris. On Monday the manager of the *Mot d'Ordre* was found guilty on a fresh charge, and sentenced by default to two months' imprisonment and 4000f. fine. In Corsica a man has been sentenced to twenty days' imprisonment for insulting Marshal MacMahon. The editor of the *Echo de Saintonge* has been sentenced to a fine of 1000f. and fifteen days' imprisonment for having published a libel upon the Ministry.

The annual public sitting of the French Academy was held on the 2nd inst., M. Alexandre Dumas presiding. Prizes were announced, three, of 2500f. each, being awarded to M. Paul Allard, Assistant Judge of the Civil Tribunal of Rouen, author of a work entitled "Les Esclaves Chrétiens;" to the representatives of the late M. Sauvage, for his "Pensées Morales et Littéraires;" and to M. Lucien Biart, author of a work entitled "A Travers l'Amérique." The prize of 3000f., founded by the late M. Bordin for encouraging high literary studies, was awarded to M. Chantelauze for his "Marie Stuart, son procès et son Exécution;" and the Marcelin-Guérin prize, of the value of 5000f., was divided in equal proportions between M. Capmas, Professor of the Faculty of Law of Dijon, and M. Eugène Pelletan.

Judgment was yesterday week delivered in the Tribunal de Première Instance at Paris in the counter-application made by the Marquis de Caux in regard to his wife, Madame Adelina Patti. The Court found for the Marquis, and pronounced in his favour la séparation de corps et des biens, and condemned Madame Patti to pay the costs of the suit. Madame Adelina Patti has, says *Galignani*, paid M. Escudier, manager of the Italian Theatre at Paris, 100,000f. as forfeit for the breach of engagement. She has also telegraphed to M. Strakosch, of New York, to say that she accepts his proposals for the United States—namely, 10,000f. for each performance, and a benefit—fifty-one performances guaranteed, of more than half a million francs.

M. Halévy's "Reine de Chypre" was performed on Monday night for the first time in the new Opera-House in Paris; and the *Daily Telegraph* correspondent says that, in spite of the lateness of the season and of the terrific heat which has sent the majority of Parisians in pursuit of other baths than that to be found in a French theatre, the house was filled to the ceiling.

SPAIN.

It is stated from Madrid that the Government is desirous of concluding a new treaty of commerce and navigation with France and Great Britain on a basis of complete reciprocity in concessions, and reductions of the customs' tariffs.

Official news has been received from Cuba stating that the insurgents have been defeated by the Royal troops in six consecutive engagements near the banks of Rio San Pedro, in the Eastern Department. The insurgents lost several members of the revolutionary junta and two influential leaders.

We learn from Hong-Kong that the difficulty between Spain and China has been amicably arranged, the latter having agreed to pay several thousand dollars.

GERMANY.

The chief of the Imperial Admiralty has finished a tour of inspection along the northern coast, and the result, in which the general staff and engineers concur, is said to be that Germany is practically unassailable by sea, and that the entire coast is now amply prepared for any war.

Field Marshal von Steinmetz died on the 3rd inst., quite unexpectedly, at Landeck, in Silesia. He was born in 1793, and entered the Prussian army in 1813. He was famous on account of his victories at Nachod and Skalitz, in the war of 1866; but in 1870 he made some mistakes at Vionville and Gravelotte, in consequence of which he was relieved of command in the field, and appointed military governor of the province of Posen.

Prince Gustav von Wasa, father of the Queen of Saxony, died at Pillnitz on Saturday evening.

Professor Helmholtz has been elected Rector of the University of Berlin for the coming academical year.

MEETING OF THE TWO EMPERORS.

The Emperors of Austria and Germany met at Ischl on

Wednesday, according to appointment. The meeting is described as most cordial. The Emperor of Germany, immediately on his arrival, paid a visit to the Empress of Austria. The Emperor William left Ischl next morning, after cordially taking leave of the Empress and the Austrian Crown Prince. The Emperor of Austria accompanied the Emperor William to Edensee. Their whole interview testified to the existence of the frankest understanding between the two Monarchs.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

Public sentiment in Hungary continues to protest against the occupation or annexation of Bosnia, and demands "the maintenance, in its integrity, of the Ottoman Empire." In 200 towns meetings have been held in favour of the Turks.

In Croatia, on the other hand, feeling goes the other way. A meeting of Slavonic sympathisers was held at Agram on Sunday evening, attended by about 1200 persons. After a protracted discussion, a resolution, proposed as a compromise, was adopted expressing the conviction of those present that the barbarous and cruel oppression of the Christian peoples in the East would continue so long as Turkey existed, and that the Turkish empire in Europe must therefore fall, if an existence, compatible with the dignity of mankind, was to be secured to the Christians in the East. The meeting further affirmed its warmest sympathy with those nations who were fighting for freedom, and also with Russia, the ally of Austro-Hungary; and, in conclusion, expressed the conviction that Austro-Hungary will not defend Turkey.

EGYPT.

Prince Hussein Kamil Pasha, the Khedive's second son, is suffering from a severe attack of neuralgia. He was to start on Monday for a sea trip of a few weeks in the Archipelago.

The convention with England for the suppression of the slave trade was signed on Saturday.

It is telegraphed to the *Standard* that the Government of the Khedive has refused to repay to the Bank of Egypt the sum of £160,000, which was advanced without security in order to pay the coupons.

The correspondent of the *Daily News* at Alexandria telegraphs some details of a battle between King John of Abyssinia and King Menelek of Shoa, resulting in the total defeat of the latter. The battle occurred in the middle of June at Bujiarrar, where the Shoaites were strongly intrenched. It was reported at Massowah that King Menelek had surrendered to King John, and that the kingdom of Shoa had been annexed to Abyssinia. Another report is that the rebellion in Darfur has been suppressed, and that Colonel Gordon is expected shortly at Souakim. Up to July 19 nothing was known at Massowah of peace having been concluded between King John of Abyssinia and Egypt.

AMERICA.

Several members of the Cabinet are reported to favour the organisation of a commission of arbitration to settle the labour disputes. Meanwhile the strike of the miners in Luzerne county continues. The State militia is being replaced by Federal troops. The Government has ordered the return of the men-of-war and marines to their regular naval stations. A large portion of the army will be kept east of the Mississippi.

President Hayes has prohibited the sale of firearms to the Indians.

The Federal troops have arrested forty-five Valdez filibusters on the Mexican frontier.

The date of the shooting at Creedmoor for the Centennial Prize has been changed from Sept. 13 to Sept. 14.

Official statistics show that the value of the exports from the United States during the year ending June 30 last exceeded the value of the imports by 151,000,000 dols.

News has been received of the arrival at Belcher Point of some whalers, who were left on board the whaling-vessels abandoned in the Arctic regions in 1876.

CANADA.

Seventeen persons have lost their lives by the destruction by fire of the poorhouse at Simcoe, Ontario.

Of the insurance claims on account of the recent fire at St. John's, New Brunswick, 4,822,000 dols. will fall upon the English companies, 1,469,000 dols. upon the Canadian, and 445,000 dols. upon American offices.

John Sheehan has been committed for trial for the murder of Mr. Hackett during the disturbances which occurred at Montreal on July 12.

THE CAPE COLONIES.

By the latest mail from South Africa we have information that the Earl of Carnarvon's official approval of the annexation of the Transvaal has reached that country, and that Sir Theophilus Shepstone, who has met with a very cordial reception in every part of the new colony, has been appointed the first Lieutenant-Governor.

A petition draughted by the secretary of the Chamber of Commerce at Port Elizabeth has been very numerous signed and sent home for presentation to her Majesty. The petition, which states that Port Elizabeth is the principal trade centre of the European Colonies and States in Southern and South-Eastern Africa, declares:—

That, but for the watchful care of your Majesty's Ministers and the several local Governments, and the timely intervention of your Majesty's authority, it is more than likely that the vast combination known to exist among all the Kaffir and Zulu tribes would have caused them to swoop down first upon the white settlers in the Transvaal, and, extending their operations, mark their inroads by massacre, pillage, and general destruction, and thus forcibly thrust back civilisation in South Africa for many years, to the great loss of the agriculturist, the capitalist, the merchant, and the distress of the colonists generally. That the memorialists have, therefore, seen with sincere satisfaction how solicitous your Majesty has been to preserve the lives and property of your Majesty's subjects in these parts of the realm, and that your Majesty's Special Commissioner to South Africa, Sir Theophilus Shepstone, well knowing the natives and their character, and to what the present condition of things political among and around them was rapidly tending, did, with foresight and judgment, and not before it was imperative, and the only and best thing that could be done in the cause of humanity at large, intervene at the moment of extremity, and assume the administration of the country and declare the Transvaal British territory. That your memorialists believe that, although this assumption of power may not have been in the strictest accordance with the usages of your Majesty's Government, the act itself is universally deemed in this colony, and by the majority of Europeans in other parts of South Africa, a necessary and a wise one, whatever their opinions may be as to the forms and method adopted by your Majesty's Special Commissioner on this very critical occasion.

INDIA.

The Viceroy will proceed to Madras on the 16th inst.

A telegram respecting the famine has been received at the India Office from the Viceroy. It is dated Aug. 6, and states that the prospects of the season have generally improved in Madras, but the distress is still severe. In Mysore pretty general showers have done some good, but the prospects have not materially improved. In Bombay Sir Richard Temple telegraphs that fair rain in the eastern districts has saved much of the young crops, but along the western border the famine area is larger. There have been slight showers in Goojerat and Kattiar, but the anxiety regarding those parts still remains. In the North-West Provinces rain has begun to fall in many districts, and anxiety is much relieved. There has also been some rain in the Punjab, but more is wanted; the condition of crops is fair. The numbers relieved were:—In Madras, 957,000 on works and 839,000 charitably; in Mysore, 48,000 on

works and 151,000 charitably; in Bombay, 248,000 on works and 149,000 charitably.

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* sends the following particulars regarding the outrage at Quettah, of which we have already heard:—As Lieutenants Hewson and Kunhardt were inspecting the works in progress, three men were observed to be following them. While the officers were inquiring into a dispute between the contractor and a workman about some measurement, these men approached from behind, cut down Lieutenant Hewson, wounded Lieutenant Kunhardt, and killed a sepoy who had run to the rescue. Captain Scott, of the 4th Sikhs, who was drilling his regiment at the time, seeing the affray, ran up and bayoneted the three murderers, who attacked him in succession. The motive for the attack is unknown. The inquiry is still proceeding.

JAPAN.

Some important engagements have been fought between the Imperial troops and the rebels, in which the former were successful. The Government has now no further occasion for levying more troops.

NEW ZEALAND.

A telegram of the 18th inst. from Wellington states that the Budget has been presented to the House of Representatives. The following are the chief heads of the Hon. Major Atkinson's financial statement for the year ending June 30, 1877:—The consolidated revenue amounts to £1,950,000, being an increase over the previous year of £238,000; the land revenue amounts to £1,040,000, forming a total revenue for the year ending June 30, 1877, of £2,990,000. The estimated revenue for the year ending June 30, 1878, including land revenue, is stated at £3,109,000, and when the surplus of the year ending June 30 last, £148,000, is added to it, the total estimates of receipts for 1877-8 will amount to £3,540,000, against an estimated expenditure of £3,110,000, leaving a surplus divisible among the counties of £329,000 and a balance of £100,000. The profits on Government railways during the last six months amount to £80,000. The Treasurer estimates the profits for the current year at £170,000. Parliament is asked to authorise the issue of a loan of two millions, to be applied as follows:—Railways, £940,000; ditto from released guaranteed debentures, £800,000; to defray provincial liabilities, £250,000. No increase of taxation is proposed.

Fiji.

Governor Sir Arthur Gordon has proclaimed Suva the capital of Fiji.

The Colonial Secretary of Fiji has published a report which supplies some trustworthy statistics upon the trade and commerce of the group during the last year. It appears that the total exports amounted to £107,464 and the imports to £112,808. The principal articles of export were—copra and cocoa-nut oil, £1436; cotton, £11,922; sugar, £9036; maize, £3464; and bêche-de-mer, £2491. Next to Hamburg, to which port produce of the value of £36,774 was sent last year, the bulk of the exports find their way to Sydney. The difficulties in the way of maintaining regular and cheap inter-isular steam communication greatly retard agricultural operations. The total white population at the end of 1876 was estimated approximately at 1569 persons.

The German village of Garnsee, near Marienwerder, which had 1100 inhabitants, and the Swedish seaport of Sundswall, which had 6000 inhabitants, have been nearly destroyed by fire. In the former case a woman eighty-two years of age was burnt, and 800 persons are homeless.

An addition has been made to the already long list of official publications relating to the affairs of Turkey by a blue-book of about 300 pages, just issued. The period it covers is only from March 29 to May 31 inclusive. Mr. Layard, writing at Therapia on May 16 to Lord Derby, says:—"Mr. Valentine Baker has now received the rank of *Siva*, or General of Brigade in the Turkish service, and has, consequently, the title of *Pasha*. He will be under the orders of the Minister of Police, and will be charged with the reorganisation of the gendarmarie or mounted police. His contract with the Porte was signed last Thursday, the 10th. Baker Pasha will receive 200 Turkish liras a month (about £2000 a year), and his engagement is for three years, commencing from the 23rd ult. He will have several English officers under him as inspectors of districts and for other purposes."

Prince William Pitt Leleiohokoe, the Heir-Apparent to the Throne of Hawaii, died at the Iolani Palace on April 10, of rheumatic fever, at the age of twenty-two. He was the youngest member of the family of the late Hon. C. Kapaakea and the late High Chieftess Keohokalohe, being the brother of the King of Hawaii and of their Royal Highnesses Princess Lydia Dominis and Princess Miriam L. Cleghorn. On Feb. 14, 1874, two days only subsequent to the election of his Majesty, he was proclaimed Heir-Apparent to the Throne, and invested with the style and title of "His Royal Highness." On the day after his death (April 11) a proclamation was made, in front of Aliolani House, of the appointment by his Majesty, with the consent of the nobles, of her Royal Highness Princess Lydia Kanakacha Liliuokalani, eldest sister of his Majesty, as successor to the throne. The newly-appointed Heiress-Apparent was born on Sept. 2, 1838; and was married to his Excellency John O. Dominis, Governor of Oahu, on Sept. 16, 1862.

Mr. Edwin Chadwick, C.B., has accepted the office of president of the Health Department, and Mr. James Caird, C.B., F.R.S., that of Economy and Trade, at the ensuing Social Science Congress to be held at Aberdeen.

The annual exhibition of the Northumberland Agricultural Association was opened on Wednesday morning on the Town Moor, Newcastle. In character the exhibition will compare favourably with previous shows held by the society at Newcastle, though the number of entries is somewhat below that of last year. Among the exhibitors are the Duke of Northumberland, the Duke of Hamilton, the Marquis of Londonderry, the Earl of Ellesmere, and Earl Percy, M.P.

The Congregational Association of North and South Wales began its annual session at Portmadoc, Carnarvonshire, on Wednesday, under the presidency of the Rev. W. Jones. There was a large attendance of ministers and lay members from all parts of the Principality. Dr. Edwards, Principal of Bala College, and Mr. Thomas Lewis attended as a deputation from the Welsh Presbyterians. In the afternoon Mr. Henry Richard, M.P., laid the foundation-stone of a new memorial chapel, and gave an address on Welsh Nonconformity.

The National Eisteddfod of Wales will begin at Carnarvon on the 21st inst. and continue for the three following days. About £800 is offered in prizes, inclusive of two choral competitions for one hundred guineas each. Dr. Macfarren is the musical adjudicator, and the artists include Mesdames Patey, Edyth Wynne, Misses Mary Davies, Marian Williams, Martha Harries, Signor Foli, Mr. Sauvage, Eos Morlais, Mr. T. J. Hughes, Dr. Roland Rogers (organist of Bangor Cathedral), and Dr. Frost, harpist. One concert is to be devoted to a performance of "The Messiah," by the Bangor Choral Union.

THE CHURCH.

PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Aspinall, George Edward, to be Perpetual Curate of East Harward. Berry, William; Rector of Leisham. Blakeney, Canon, Vicar of St. Paul's, Sheffield; Vicar of Sheffield. Bree, Henry Thomas; Perpetual Curate of Crewkerne. Christie, Campbell Manning; Vicar of Compton Dando. Fleming, James; Canon Residentiary in York Cathedral. London, James T. B.; Prebendary of Holme in York Cathedral. Morris, John, Curate of Llawhaden with Bletherston; Perpetual Curate of Slebech with Minwear and Newton, Pembrokeshire. Spence, Henry Ronald Maurice; Vicar of St. Pancras. Stubbs, Joseph; Perpetual Curate of St. Thomas's, Wells. Thomason, W.; Curate of Blackburn; Vicar of Tockholes. Wood, Charles; Rector of Clapton, Somersetshire. Woodhouse, F. J.; Diocesan Inspector for the Diocese of Durham. *Guardian*.

The Bishop Suffragan of Norwich has opened a new church at Harby, close to the spot where Queen Eleanor died, in 1290.

The Rector of Cheltenham has succeeded in raising the additional £2500 which was required for the roof upon his new church.

The parish church of Kelvedon, Essex, was reopened on Wednesday by the Bishop of St. Albans, after an effective restoration from designs by Mr. Blomfield.

The *York Herald* states that the Priory Church at Malton is about to be thoroughly restored, chiefly at the expense of Earl Fitzwilliam, the lord of the manor. The work will cost nearly £10,000.

A new window has been placed in the parish church of Folkestone, as a memorial of the Vicar's special efforts in behalf of children in the administration of his parish.

The arguments in respect to the application of the Rev. Arthur Tooth, Vicar of Hatcham, to quash the proceedings against him taken under the Public Worship Regulation Act, have been ordered by the Lord Chief Baron to stand over till the next sittings.

The Bishop of Chichester announces that the public appeal in aid of the memorial to the late Dean Hook has resulted in £2050 being subscribed. The committee have contracted for a monument for the late Dean, to be placed in the cathedral; also for a clock, with the proper chimes and bell, to be fixed in the bell-tower—an object which Dr. Hook had always much at heart, there being no good public clock in Chichester.

An address was recently presented to the Bishop of Durham by 160 of the principal laity of the diocese (Lord Londonderry at their head), inviting him to sit for his portrait, which was to be placed on the walls of Auckland Castle as a "memorial of one whose usefulness in his day and generation was surpassed by none." The Bishop, however, has declined the proffered honour, while duly appreciating the motives of the proposers.

A service for the working classes was held in St. Paul's Cathedral on Thursday evening. The entire area of the cathedral was open and free to all.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The Rev. Philip Magnus presided on the 2nd inst. at the distribution of prizes to the pupils of University College School. The school now contains 615 boys, and is thus one of the largest upper-class day schools in London. Its new buildings, which are chiefly due to the generosity of Mr. Samuel Sharpe, are completed. The work of some of the higher classes is specially arranged with a view to the London matriculation, and fifteen of the boys at present in the school have passed that examination, four of them in honours. The Rev. H. Weston Eve, late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, the Head Master, in the course of his introductory remarks, said that there were four entrance scholarships at University College to be competed for last session, and all were gained by pupils of the school. There were four Andrews Scholarships of the first year, and three of them fell to pupils of the school. Of four Fielden Scholarships, three fell to pupils of the school; and Myers, a pupil of the school, gained the highest honours of his year at the college—the Jews' Commemoration Scholarship. Some of the principal prizes were adjudged as follows:—L. H. Jacobsen took the Case prize for classics; Halliburton, the Cook mathematical prize; H. R. Williams, Mr. Ball's prize for an English essay; Holman, Mr. Magnus's prize for natural philosophy; Nuttall, Mr. Mavitta's prize for mechanical drawing; Huxley, the captain, became entitled to the Case Exhibition. L. H. Jacobsen was first in Greek, but, as the Case prize disqualified him, the Greek prize fell to Huxley. L. H. Jacobsen was also first in Latin, but the prize went to his twin brother, E. P. Jacobsen. Hartog in Hebrew, Beauchamp in French, Leon in German, Woodbridge in Spanish, E. Moritz in English literature, the Jacobsens, de Cordova, and Mann in Greek and Roman History, and Williams in English History, were first in the lists. The geography prize in the sixth class was taken by E. G. Harmer, who came up from a public elementary school with the Hartog Scholarship, a School Board Exhibition founded in memory of Numa Hartog, a former pupil of University College School, who, after becoming Senior Wrangler at Cambridge, suddenly died at Hampstead of smallpox. E. Moritz took the prize for social science, Holman the first prize for natural philosophy, Dettaille, J. A. Leon, and Durham in chemistry and botany. In mathematics and arithmetic, Halliburton, C. Moritz, Meredith, and Catchpool took the principal prizes.

On the 3rd inst. there was a large gathering of friends and former members of Malvern College to see the prizes distributed by Lord Hampton, one of the vice-presidents of the college. Mr. Faber, the Head Master, prefaced the proceedings of the day by a few remarks. Among other honours won by pupils during the preceding year were a studentship at Christ Church, two first classes in moderations, and two second classes in the final schools at Oxford, two open scholarships and a wranglership at Cambridge, three direct appointments at Sandhurst, and the fifth place in the list of those going out in the Indian Civil Service. Lord Hampton, in distributing the prizes, remarked on the course taken by Clifton College in obtaining a charter of incorporation, and recommended the same steps at Malvern College and similar institutions.

The following is a list of naval medical candidates who were successful at both the London and Netley examinations, having passed through a course of instruction at the Army Medical School, Netley:—W. C. Williamson, C. E. Geoghegan, M. J. McCarthy, J. Christian, H. J. M'C. Todd, S. T. O'Grady, P. K. Cree, W. K. Johnston, J. Price, H. E. F. Cross, A. L. Christie, D. P. O'Farrell, and C. Anderson.

The following, in order of merit, are the successful candidates at the recent open competition for admission to the Royal Indian Engineering College, Cooper's-hill, Surrey:—A. J. Scratchley, J. Manson, E. J. Alexander, R. C. Dyson, H. A. Haines, G. W. Sweet, G. W. Watson, W. E. Curry, C. A. Smith, M. H. Maw, E. A. Lee, J. N. D. La Touche, W. A. Johns, C. G. Henty, A. V. Heath, E. G. Salter, A. Grant,

A. C. H. Jones, H. J. Johnston, H. S. Guinness, W. M'Murdo Sweet, M. Nethersoll, R. Woolcombe, A. H. Hayley, G. C. Maconchy, W. R. Shaw, S. D. Pears, P. E. Raven, H. E. A. Wakefield, R. E. Carter, H. J. A. Bowden, M. O. Norris, H. R. F. Ash, H. J. Strickland, H. E. Clerk, H. J. London, W. S. Huskisson, J. Donnan, S. N. Squire, G. Mills, P. J. Fitzgibbon, B. H. Blacker, W. E. F. Handcock, E. T. Faulkner, R. D. Perceval.

The Science and Art Department of the Committee of Council on Education, South Kensington, has issued the following list of candidates successful in the competition for the Whitworth Scholarships, 1877:—William I. Last, nineteen, mechanical engineer, London; F. Ogden, eighteen, mechanic, Oldham; W. F. How, twenty-one, engineer, London; W. S. M'Kenzie, twenty-one, engineer, Aberdeen; A. D. Ottewill, twenty-one, draughtsman, Derby; D. A. Low, twenty, engineer, Dundee.

The annual distribution of prizes took place at Coatham Grammar School, yesterday week. The Archdeacon of Cleveland presided. The Examiner (the Rev. W. Dunn, M.A., Cambridge) spoke of the excellence of the papers he had examined; he was struck with the closeness with which many boys in almost every class followed each other, which showed the sharp competition there had been for the prizes.

The distribution of prizes at Rossall took place on the 25th ult., when the Bishop of Manchester presided. After the Examiners had reported upon the work done in the examination, the Head Master read the list of honours for the past year, which comprised eight scholarships and exhibitions at the Universities, besides the second Chancellor's medal at Cambridge, which (with the eighth place in the first class of the Classical Tripos) had been gained by G. Chawner, of King's; and a distinguished double degree (twentieth Wrangler and second class in Classics) taken by H. E. Dixon, of Christ's. The exhibitions were gained by L. Clarke and H. R. Woolrych; Lord Egerton of Tatton's prize, by L. Clarke; the Ansie Gold Medal (for Mathematics), by A. C. H. Jones. At the luncheon held subsequently Canon Hornby (the president of the council) presided.

The annual speech-day at Lancing College, the anniversary, was celebrated in the usual manner. The Rev. Dr. Sanderson, the Vice-Provost, took the chair. After the reports of the examiners had been read the prizes were given.

Speech-day took place, with the usual ceremonies, at the Godolphin School, Hammersmith, in the presence of a numerous company. Lord Ebury, supported by the Rev. R. G. Baker, General M'Murdo, C.B., and other trustees, distributed the prizes, and commented on the favourable report received from the University examiners and on the large increase in the numbers of the school.

Mr. H. L. Bellhouse, of Trinity College, Cambridge, has been appointed to the third mastership of King Edward VI.'s School, Macclesfield, and M. Menard to the modern language mastership. During the past year T. W. Paul and P. Taylor (mathematical) have gained open scholarships at Wadham College, Oxford, and at St. Catherine's, Cambridge.

At the "breaking-up" concert at All Saints' School, Bloxham, on Monday, the following list of "honours" was read:—Twentieth Wrangler, Cambridge, F. S. Boissier; first-class mathematics (moderations), Oxford, T. Hands; open mathematical scholarship, Queen's, Cambridge, T. K. MacKenzie; open mathematical scholarship, Magdalene, Cambridge, E. W. T. Beck.

"BETWEEN HOPE AND FEAR."

The archaeological learning of Mr. Alma Tadema, as well as his masterly artistic powers, must be recognised in such a picture as the one selected for our principal Engraving, from the late Royal Academy Exhibition. His exact knowledge of the details of household life, of costume, and of manners among the opulent class of Romans at the most splendid period of classical antiquity has frequently won the approval of scholars most especially conversant with those subjects. The scene of family history which is here represented has also the kind of interest that belongs to a story of the domestic affections, and of the crisis in a maiden's fate when she is about to hear from the lips of her somewhat austere parent the name of a favoured suitor whom he intends her to marry, and whom she will scarcely be allowed to refuse. There is, perhaps, but too much cause for her present embarrassment if we could guess the secret of her heart; but we fear there is little chance of her supplications availing to make the old Roman father change his mind.

Ah me! for aught that ever I could read,
Could ever hear by tale or history,
The course of true love never did run smooth.
But either it was different in blood,
Or cross! too high to be enthralled to low!
Or else misgraffed, in respect of years,
Or spite! too old to be engaged to young!
Or else, it stood upon the choice of friends;
O hell! to choose love by another's eye!

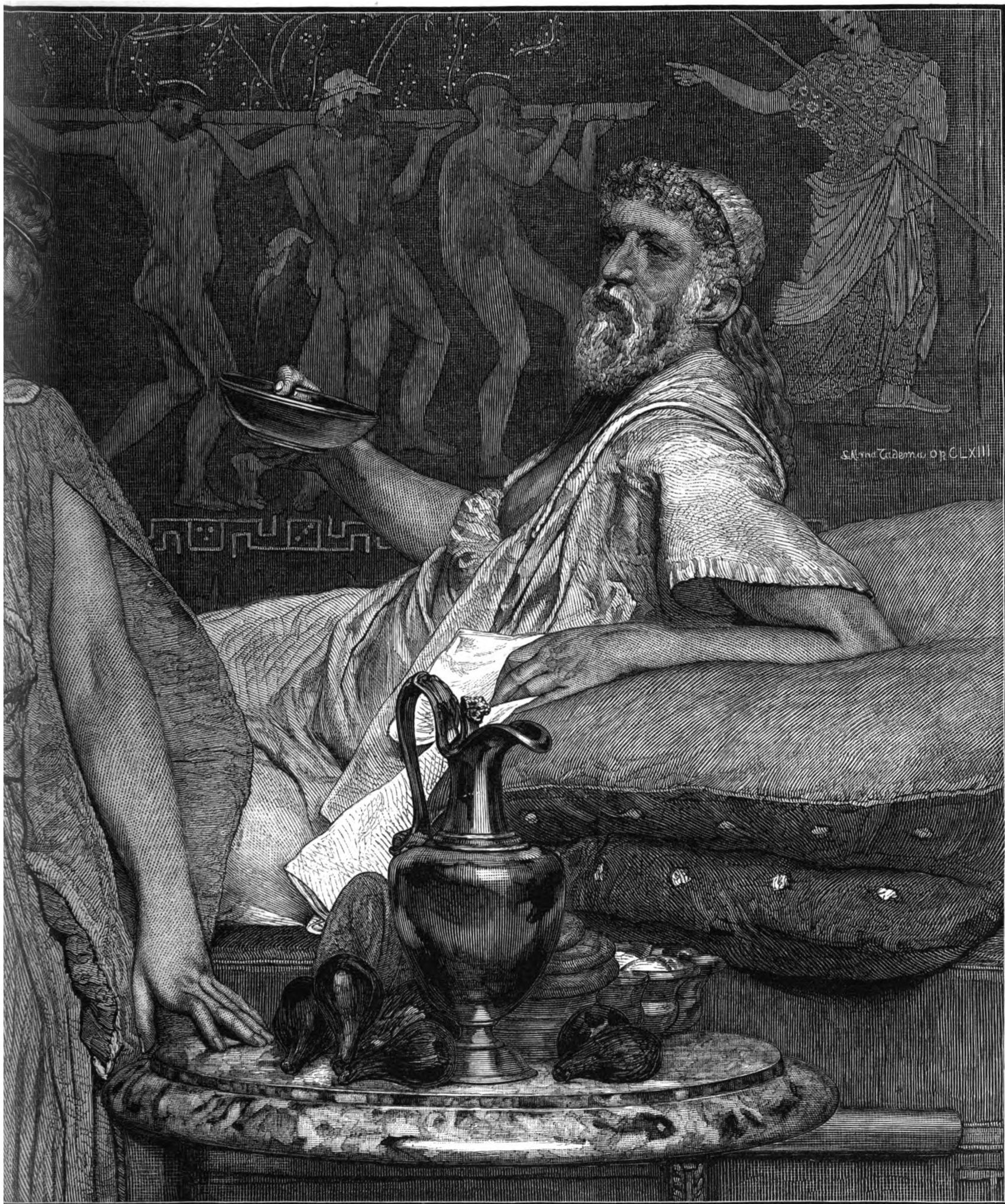
The Mayor and Corporation of Leamington have invited the Sanitary Institute to hold its congress in their town, and the invitation has been accepted. The congress will meet early in October.

The receipts on account of revenue from April 1, 1877, to Aug. 4 were £25,926,091, against £25,244,960 in the corresponding period of the preceding financial year. The net expenditure was £30,352,254, against £29,688,005 to the same date in the previous year. The Treasury balances on Aug. 4 amounted to £1,530,631, and at the same date in 1876 to £1,551,220.

The annual show of the Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland was opened on Wednesday at Galway, the Lord Lieutenant and the Duchess of Marlborough being present. A banquet took place in the evening, the Lord Lieutenant being among the speakers. Taking the show as a whole, and having regard to quality as well as quantity, it is the finest show held by the society since that held at Balls Bridge, Dublin, in 1871. The number of short-horns is fewer than last year, but there are some splendid animals among them, and there are some aged bulls, such as probably never before were exhibited in a show-yard. The Clydesdale horses were magnificent. Among the prizes the Purdon Challenge Cup was won by Mr. Richard Chaloner with his bull Royal Arthur. Mr. Reynell, of Killucan, took the first prize for the best shorthorn bull calved in 1875; Captain Cosby, of Stradbally, Queen's County, came first for the best shorthorn bull calved in 1876; Mr. George Alexander for Hereford bulls; and Sir Charles Knox Gore for polled Angus bulls. The Croker Challenge Cup, for the best weight-carrying thoroughbred horse, was won by Swordsman, the property of Mr. Joseph Macmahon, of Queen's County. Messrs Arres and Mather, of Ballinasloe, were first for the best agricultural horse; Mr. Hannan, of Killucan, took the prize for an agricultural brood mare. For the best hunter over five years old the first prize was awarded to Mr. Lambert, of Athenry.



"BETWEEN HOPE AND FEAR"
IN THE EXHIBITION OF



"BY L. ALMA-TADEMA.
THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

PARLIAMENT.

LORDS.

In marked contrast to the prolonged sitting of the Commons, the sittings of the Upper House have become small by degrees and beautifully less. The Lord Chancellor (to whom the woolsack must be a far softer cushion than is the chair to the Speaker) sat for twenty minutes only yesterday week and on Saturday last, when their Lordships contented themselves with the purely formal business of passing a few measures through certain stages. On Monday the same dry process was repeated, and Royal Assent was given by Commission (the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Buccleuch, and the Earl of Skelmersdale being the Royal Commissioners) to the following bills:—

The Registration of Leases (Scotland) Act (1857) Amendment Bill, Trades Marks Bill, Board of Education (Scotland) Continuance Bill, Norfolk Estuary Bill, Bignor's (Dartford) Estate Bill, Regent's Canal and Dock Bill, Bishop Auckland District Gas Bill, Margate Extension and Improvement Bill, Burslem Local Board Bill, Louth Gas Bill; Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Railway Bill, Abbotsbury Railway Bill; Whitehaven, Cleator, and Egremont Railway Bill; the Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham's Estates Bill, and the Walker Trust Bill.

On Tuesday it was made evident that the deadlock of judicial business is not confined to the metropolis. The Earl of Harrowby presented a petition from the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce pointing out that a fourth assize was necessary at that important city. Quite alive to the evil, the Government would not hesitate, said the Lord Chancellor, to appoint more Judges if it should be found that they were absolutely necessary. The Earl of Beaconsfield having prayed their Lordships to consent to sit on Wednesday, the bill for improving the condition of the canal population of England was read the second time, on the motion of the Duke of Richmond, Lord Shaftesbury cordially approving the measure. The Irish Prisons Bill was then read the second time, and other measures were advanced a stage.

Various bills were also pushed forward during the brief Wednesday sitting, which was mainly occupied by an exposition on the part of the Duke of Richmond of the Destructive Insects Bill, which has been framed to resist the invasion of this country by the Colorado beetle, and which was read the second time.

On Thursday the Commons' amendments in the South Africa Bill were agreed to. The Commons' reason for disagreeing from one of the Lords' amendments in the Oxford and Cambridge Universities Bill was considered; and the following bills were read the second time:—The County Officers and Courts (Ireland), the Sheriffs Courts (Scotland), the Supreme Court of Judicature (Ireland), the Police Expenses Act Continuance, the Colonial Stock and East India Loan Bills. The Marquis of Salisbury, in moving the second reading of the East India Loan Bill, declared there was no foundation whatever for the apprehension sometimes expressed with regard to Indian finance, nor for the statement that the expenditure of the Government upon reproductive works had been otherwise than prudent and frugal. He was also happy to say that in the famine districts there was not now so gloomy a prospect as existed a fortnight ago, there having been a heavy rainfall and a consequent saving of many of the crops. Her Majesty's Government, however, would continue their efforts to mitigate the calamity as much as possible. A discussion upon India then followed, occupying some hours of their Lordships' valuable time.

COMMONS.

The twenty-six hours' sitting made so profound an impression on the House that it was scarcely surprising to find it referred to yesterday week in the shape of a question and a Ministerial answer. Mr. Newdegate asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether it was his intention to propose any motion by which the House could record its sense of the great inconvenience to which it was put by a very small minority. But Sir Stafford Northcote said, amid approving cheers, that it would be more dignified to let the records of the House speak for themselves. Should there be any repetition of such scenes the House would know how to deal with them, added the Chancellor of the Exchequer, with quiet emphasis. The South Africa Bill as amended—the measure over which the prolonged fight took place—passed through Committee, despite the strenuous opposition of Mr. O'Donnell, who vainly moved that it should be read that day three months, and as fruitlessly moved the rejection of various clauses. At the instance of Mr. W. H. Smith, the Colonial Stock Bill was read the second time. Various other measures were subsequently advanced a stage.

On Saturday last the tempest-tossed South Africa Bill reached a quiet haven at last. Sir George Campbell having demurred to the haste with which it had been pushed through Parliament, Mr. W. E. Forster retorted that it was one of the best-discussed measures he had ever known; but Mr. Parnell—the personification of the man convinced against his will—still opined that the bill had been passed by force, even "at the point of the bayonet." The Lords' amendments to the Universities Bill were then considered; and, with the exception of the alteration in clause 16, which was not sanctioned, the amendments were agreed to by 61 against 44 votes. The Irish County Courts Bill and Irish Prisons Bill were next read the third time, as was the Scottish Sheriff Courts Bill.

Mr. Fawcett on Monday followed up his victory against the Marquis of Salisbury by inducing the House to disagree with clause 4 of the Metropolitan Streets Improvement Bill. The hon. member for Hackney, with no little unction, pointed out that the rejection of this clause would cause an important improvement to be reinstated in the bill—namely, the construction of the new street from Charing-cross to Tottenham-court-road. The vexed clause was accordingly dropped, in spite of opposition from Mr. Gorst and Mr. Raikes; and, on the motion of Sir J. M. Hogg, a Committee with quite a Radical leaning was appointed to confer with a Committee of the House of Lords on the subject. The inefficiency of the blockade of the Black Sea by the Turks was insinuated in a query put by Sir Charles Dilke to Mr. Bourke; but the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs was not prepared to admit that the blockade was inefficient. Mr. Trevelyan, who said that the new Army Warrant would add £320,000 a year to our burdens, and who was of opinion that the scheme was otherwise objectionable, introduced the following amendment on the motion to go into Committee of Supply on the Supplementary Estimate for Promotion and Retirement in the Army:—

That this House, while fully prepared to consider the question of retirement with a view to secure a sufficient flow of promotion in the Army, cannot at this late period of the Session proceed to sanction a scheme which demands mature and careful examination, inasmuch as it entails a large increase of expenditure on the English and Indian Exchequers, and materially affects the future of our military system.

Various minnows of debate having nibbled at the scheme, the Tritons rose in the persons of Mr. Gathorne Hardy and the Marquis of Hartington, the Secretary for War with accustomed energy and fluency defending the Government proposals, and urging their immediate adoption, and the noble Lord the Leader of the Opposition damping them with faint praise as being merely a temporary expedient. Mr. Trevelyan had a considerable majority against him—139 to 77. The vote

of £25,000 was then agreed to, and the remaining orders were disposed of.

A coming event intimately concerning Mr. W. H. Smith has lately cast its shadow before it in the shape of an unmistakably sailor-like roll in the gait of the hon. member for Westminster as he has walked up the floor of the House—so much so that those who may have divined his appointment as First Lord of the Admiralty could not have been much astonished if the hon. gentleman had given colour to the idea by an occasional hitch at his ample unmentionables. Yet the forthcoming assumption by Mr. W. H. Smith of the duties of the First Lord of the Admiralty might have appeared a problematical matter as recently as Tuesday last, for Sir Stafford Northcote replied in the most guileless manner imaginable to an inevitable question from Captain Pim, informing that inveterate inquirer that it would be best to wait until the office was filled, so as to have the benefit of the new First Lord's advice before undertaking any changes in the administration of the Navy. Suppressing any hompipe tendency which he may have felt, the incipient First Lord himself gravely rose to answer Mr. Whalley. The Financial Secretary to the Treasury assured the hon. member for Peterborough that neither Detective Druscovich nor Detective Palmer was employed in the Tichborne case, whilst, as for the whereabouts of Jean Luie, Mr. Smith could not tell "where she or he" was. This ingenuous avowal of ignorance as to the sex of Jean Luie provoked much laughter. A query put by Mr. Holt seemed to indicate a fear on the part of the hon. member that the Rev. J. S. Lyle, chaplain to the Bishop of Colombo, might convert the natives of Colombo to the peculiar tenets of the Holy Cross Society. Whereupon Mr. Whalley rose afresh to intimate his intention of bringing in a bill to alter the Prayer-Book by the substitution of "minister" for "priest" (Laughter). Mr. Sullivan gave solemn notice of his resolve to bring Sir J. D. Elphinstone to book on Friday for alluding to the obstructionists as "ruffians." As if enough time had not been spent in opposing the South Africa Bill, Mr. Courtney, with suggestive sympathy for the Boers, delivered himself of a long and wearisome protest against the annexation of the Transvaal, and found a congenial supporter in the irrepressible Mr. O'Donnell. Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen (who should take pity on the reporters and shorten his name by one half) rendered willing support to the Government; and so did Mr. Jenkins, for a wonder. Mr. Lowther defended the action of the Government with ability; and Mr. Whalley condemned in strong terms the Fenian tone of Mr. O'Donnell's speech. Then arose an interesting naval debate on the engagement between H.M.S. Shah and Amethyst and the Huascar, Sir J. Hay warmly defending the action of Admiral De Horsey in introducing the following motion:—

That, in the opinion of this House, it is desirable whenever there is a sufficient number of ironclad ships to revert to the practice of stationing one of them in the Pacific.

Mr. Brassey, in his capacity as an amateur jack tar who has circumnavigated the globe, likewise approved the gallant Admiral's conduct. But Dr. Cameron, with the shrewdness of a canny Scot, said the naval aspect of the affair was one thing, but the international view of the matter was far graver, and he counselled the House to suspend judgment until the official papers had been studied. Mr. Shaw-Lefevre coincided with Dr. Cameron's views. Mr. Egerton said it was impossible to place the decisions of the Foreign Office and the Admiralty before the House yet; but he might state that the Government had no intention of recalling Admiral De Horsey. Sir William Harcourt reminded the House that he was "Historicus." As an authority on international law, he could not see that the Admiral was quite justified in taking the severe and forcible measures he did against the Huascar. The Attorney-General's reply was of the true "Britannia Rules the Waves" order, and, as such, was cordially cheered from the Conservative benches. He emphatically defended the action of Admiral De Horsey; but, at the same time, did not pretend to pronounce any opinion on the matter on the part of the Government. This Hibernian line of argument met with a smart rejoinder from Mr. Goschen, to whom the Chancellor of the Exchequer, with more liveliness and spice than he has shown for some time, administered an equally smart rebuke. In Committee of Supply Sir Charles Dilke moved the reduction of the Fiji vote, but had his motion rejected by 133 to 18 votes. The supplementary vote of £100,000 for the annexation of the Transvaal was agreed to, after a vain effort on the part of Sir George Campbell to reduce it by £25,000, and after a similarly vain motion by Mr. O'Donnell to eliminate the whole vote.

The motion by Sir W. H. Dyke, on Wednesday, for a new writ for the election of a member for the city of Westminster in the room of Mr. W. H. Smith, who had accepted the office of First Lord of the Admiralty, was agreed to, and the personal popularity of Mr. Smith was attested by the general cheering which greeted the announcement. In Supply the votes for law and criminal purposes in Ireland were agreed to in the teeth of opposition from Messrs. Parnell, Biggar, and O'Donnell. The Appropriation Bill was read the first time, and a few other measures were pushed forward.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer on Thursday made an appeal to Mr. Geo. P. Bentinck not to press his motion on the second reading of the Appropriation Bill, with respect to the Eastern Question, on the ground that her Majesty's Government felt that such a discussion would at the present moment be inconvenient and prejudicial to public interests. Mr. Bentinck, whilst expressing his regret at the appeal, reluctantly withdrew his notice. Mr. Whalley was proceeding to address the House upon the subject involved, when he was informed by the Speaker that he was out of order. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, replying to an observation from Mr. Fawcett, stated that a similar appeal had been made to a noble Lord in the other House, and that, in consequence, he declined to persevere with his motion upon the affairs in the East of which he had given notice. Mr. Whalley protested against the House being prevented from entering into a discussion on the subject in question, and was proceeding, amid loud cries of "Order, order!" to make some remarks, when he was informed by the Speaker that his conduct was very irregular. Mr. Whalley, notwithstanding continued on his legs, and asked whether any other Government except the Papacy had expressed an opinion concurring with the sentiments of hostility towards the Emperor of Russia contained in the despatch of Lord Derby. The Speaker informed the hon. member that he must rule again that he was out of order. Mr. Whalley having once more essayed to address the House, the Speaker intimated to him that, having been more than once ruled out of order, the hon. member had now brought himself under the new rule. The Chancellor of the Exchequer then read the new rule, and, in accordance with it, moved that the hon. member be not further heard. The Speaker thereupon put the motion, which was agreed to amidst a general cry of "Ay, ay!" and much laughter. Mr. Forster asked whether we had a "favoured-nation clause" in any of our treaties with Spain. Mr. Bourke said it was quite true that the Spanish Govern-

ment had entered into a commercial treaty with Germany and Switzerland which placed other countries at a disadvantage compared with them. The Government contended that we had a favoured-nation clause with Spain. Several treaties with clauses bearing upon that point had existed, but they had been modified by Lord Aberdeen. In 1845 a correspondence took place, in which Lord Aberdeen denied that the "favoured-nation clause" in those treaties applied to commercial matters. A correspondence was now going on with the Spanish Government as to the bearing of those clauses, and her Majesty's Chargé-d'Affaires at Madrid had been instructed to demand the application of the "favoured-nation clause;" but no reply had as yet been received. Mr. Bourke further informed Mr. Forster that the Foreign Office had received information confirming the report of the drowning of Africans near the Congo, and that one of the persons said to be implicated was a British subject. In reply to Mr. Ashley, Mr. Bourke stated that a telegram had been received intimating that the convention with the Khedive for the suppression of the slave trade on the Red Sea had been signed. On the motion for the second reading of the Expiring Laws Continuance Bill, Mr. Parnell resumed his opposition to the measure, but ultimately withdrew his amendment for the rejection of the bill, which was then read the second time. On the second reading of the Appropriation Bill Mr. Grant Duff called attention to the apparent change of policy of the Government of India with States west of the Indus, and asked for explanations as to the occupation of Quetta, the negotiations at Peshawur, and the proposed change of administration in the frontier districts. A debate of some length then ensued. The Appropriation Bill was finally read the second time.

Mr. Lowe has declined to be put in nomination for the Lord Rectorship of Edinburgh University.

The Great Yarmouth and Stalham Railway was opened for traffic on Tuesday.

The Manchester and Salford Sanitary Association is holding an exhibition of sanitary appliances in the Owens College grounds, which will remain open the whole of next week.

The *Mark Lane Express* says the most noticeable feature in the agricultural reports of the past week is the improvement which has taken place in barley. Wheat may now be considered to have reached maturity, and in well-sheltered southern districts harvesting has begun.

A severe thunderstorm passed over Huddersfield on Wednesday afternoon. About two o'clock Frederick Eccles, joiner, aged nineteen, was engaged on some new houses at Bradley, when the lightning killed him. A companion, named Whiteley, was also struck, but escaped serious injury. There were thunderstorms in other parts of the country.

At a quarterly meeting of the Stafford Town Council, held on Tuesday, it was unanimously resolved to offer the office of Lord High Steward to the Borough of Stafford, rendered vacant by the death of the Earl of Shrewsbury, to the Earl of Lichfield, who resides at Shugborough Hall, near Stafford. The post is purely honorary.

A meeting of representatives of South Wales and Monmouthshire miners was held at Merthyr on Monday, when it was resolved to form a union, to be called the Amalgamated Association of Miners. Mr. T. Halliday was elected president of the association. The question of production in the coal and iron trades will shortly be taken into consideration by the Central Board of the Miners' National Union, who were empowered by the conference recently held at Durham to deal with the subject. Mr. Macdonald, M.P., president of the National Union, has been requested by the Central Board to prepare a scheme for consideration at a meeting to be held soon.

The annual congress of the British Medical Association, which numbers upwards of 7000 practitioners in all parts of the United Kingdom, opened on Tuesday afternoon at Manchester, and continued during the three following days. Many scientific questions were discussed, and the subjects of general interest, under the head of "State Medicine," came before the gathering; but, besides these, the Corporations of Manchester, Blackpool, and Macclesfield, as well as the manufacturers and professional men of Lancashire, had taken care that the members of this hardworking and benevolent profession should not devote themselves wholly to business, the various authorities and private persons having organised means of enjoyment.

The *Gazette* of Tuesday announces the following diplomatic appointments:—The Hon. F. R. Plunkett, now Secretary to her Majesty's Legation at Washington, to be Secretary to her Majesty's Embassy at St. Petersburg; Mr. Victor A. W. Drummond, now Secretary to the Legation at Rio de Janeiro, to be Secretary to the Legation at Washington; Mr. F. R. St. John, now Secretary to the Legation at Buenos Ayres, to be Secretary to the Legation at Rio de Janeiro; Mr. J. P. H. Gastrell, now a Second Secretary in her Majesty's Diplomatic Service, to be Secretary to the Legation at Buenos Ayres; and Mr. W. E. Goschen, now a Third Secretary, to be a Second Secretary in her Majesty's Diplomatic Service.

The annual meeting of the Royal Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland was opened on Tuesday at Hereford. The members of the institute were welcomed by the Town Council, and in the afternoon Sir Gilbert Scott, Bart., gave an historical account of the cathedral. The members of the society went on Wednesday to Ludlow and Loominster, and examined the fine old churches of those towns, and also at the former place the ruins of the castle.—The annual meeting of the Cambrian Archaeological Association, of which the Prince of Wales is president, was opened at Carnarvon on Tuesday evening, under the presidency of Lord Clarence Paget. The inaugural address was delivered by Professor Babbington, who dwelt on the great advance of archaeological science in North and South Wales. The Bishop of St. Asaph was elected president for the ensuing year, and the Hon. J. G. Wynn hon. secretary for North Wales.

The *Gardeners' Chronicle* publishes the general results of an inquiry throughout the United Kingdom as to the condition and prospects of the potato crop. The crop will prove an average one, although the tubers are small, and from ten days to a fortnight later than usual. The potato disease has made its appearance almost everywhere, more or less, and in some cases in an aggravated form.—The *Garden* states that most kinds of fruits are this year a failure. Apples are in some few places a fair crop, but they are thin generally. Pears and plums appear almost everywhere to be a failure. Wall fruits are also unsatisfactory, but in some districts there is an average crop of peaches and nectarines. The cause of failure in our fruit crops this year is by many attributed not wholly to the unfavourable spring which we have experienced, but in a great measure to the sunless autumn of last year, which was unfavourable to the perfect ripening of the wood. Small fruits of all kinds appear to be everywhere abundant, though in some cases inferior in quality. Apples are, however, the fruits which most concern us; and, although immense quantities may be expected from America, the prices will probably be very high.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

"Give it 'em 'ot, Poley!" Such was the beautifully worded exhortation which, according to the *Times*, was addressed by the mob in Bow-street lately, when Mr. Poland, the eminent barrister, who is retained by the Crown to prosecute the three Detectives, arrived at the court. "Give it 'em 'ot, Poley!" The criminal classes are very fond of giving affectionately familiar *petits noms* to the agents and ministers of the law. Mr. Montague Williams is, I believe, habitually termed "Monty" by ladies and gentlemen who have been "in trouble," or who deserve to be in it; Mr. George Lewis, jun., is usually termed "Young Mr. George;" and I have heard (in Whitechapel) Mr. Baron Bramwell qualified as "Bram." I only mention the rabble's salutation to Mr. Poland in order that I may record my protest against there being any police court in Bow-street at all. It is a shame that this broad thoroughfare, once a very fashionable one, and even now the home of the most splendid and aristocratic theatre in Europe, should be disfigured every morning and afternoon, on all the days of the year save Sundays, by gangs of roughs and thieves, the associates of the culprits whose misdeeds are being adjudicated on by Sir James Ingham and his colleague. The arrival and departure of the Prisoners' Van (or "Black Maria" as the roughs call it) give rise to continued scenes of ribaldry, profligacy, and violence, which are a nuisance to the district and a scandal to the age.

Bow-street ought, when metropolitan improvements are taken seriously in hand, to form part of a sumptuous boulevard running straight from the top of the Waterloo-road, crossing the soon-to-be-toll-freeed Waterloo Bridge, absorbing the two Wellington-streets, taking in Endell and Bloomsbury-streets, and terminating in Bedford-square. But with that horrible police court and the morning and afternoon congregation of felony round the "Black Maria," Bow-street must always stop the way and prevent the formation of a really noble via from north to south London. You will tell me that they are building a new and commodious structure on the east side of the street to replace the old and miserably inconvenient police court on the west side. That is precisely of what I complain. A site for the new tribunal might easily have been found in Long-acre; or, better still, if it was found absolutely necessary to erect the new edifice in Bow-street, the back thereof should have been in that thoroughfare and the front in Drury-lane. At all events, I hope that the architect of the new building has provided a spacious courtyard, screened by a high wall and protected by substantial gates. The existing nuisance might be modified by the prison van being driven into the courtyard instead of being drawn up in front of the courthouse door. I make no apology for these notes being long and for their not being of a "gossiping" nature, because I have written them with a purpose. The present condition of Bow-street, in its criminal aspect, is a disgrace to the nation, and degrades us in the eyes of foreigners.

There were strong men before Agamemnon; and the honourable members for Meath, Cavan, and Dungarvan must not plume themselves on being the inventors of the art of driving the House of Commons and its exalted officers to despair. Do you know Winthrop Mackworth Praed's airy lines "on seeing the Speaker asleep in his chair in one of the debates of the first Reformed Parliament?" Here is one of the verses:—

Sleep, Mr. Speaker: slumber lies
Light and brief on a Speaker's eyes;
Fielden or Finn in a minute or two
Some disorderly thing will do;
Riot will chase repose away:
Sleep, Mr. Speaker: sleep while you may.

I have not a complete set of "Hansard" by me, and am thus debarred from knowing what was the precise nature of the "disorderly things" which, according to Mr. Praed, Messrs. Fielden and Finn (*ubi sunt?*) were apt to do.

Mem.: There are some capital descriptions of the "disorderly" scenes which too frequently took place in the first Reformed Parliament in that novel of "Ten Thousand a Year" about which I had something to say last week. I gently complained then that the death of the once-popular novelist had met with but scant mention in the press. The late Mr. Warren has been "mentioned" since with a vengeance, and has been debited, by one journal in particular, with all kinds of follies and foibles. Whenever I read an ill-natured paragraph about a dead man I always wonder whether the writer thinks anything about his friend round the corner who is waiting to "touch up" his, the paragraphist's, little faults and foibles when he has joined the majority.

Not to have seen "Pongo" is to exhibit an amount of forgetfulness of one's social duties which Society would be loth to forget or to forgive. I always like to keep well with Society; so I hied me lately to the Westminster Aquarium, with a view of paying my respects to the Only Gorilla. There happened, however, to be a very interesting ceremonial going on, in the shape of the distribution, by Mr. W. W. Robertson, of the prizes to the successful competitors in the Maritime and Piscatorial Exhibition now being held at the Aquarium. Then I dined, and made the acquaintance of "Zazel," an interesting young lady, who devotes all her energies to the tasks of walking on a slack wire, swinging from the flying trapeze, and being fired out of a hundred-ton gun.

I got to Pongo at last. He had passed a very busy and fatiguing day in the reception of visitors, and had gone to bed. Literally so. Admitted to his sanctum, Mr. Frank Buckland, I, and one or two more gentlemen, found Pongo in bed, like Taffy (who was a Welshman) in the celebrated marrowbone story. Pongo, lying on a little pallet close to his guardian's bed, with his head on the pillow, "like a person," and one little black paw supporting his big black chin, looked whimsically, yet at the same time distressingly, human. His keeper gently woke him; and then the poor little brute passed one paw over his eyelids, just as a waking child would do, slightly yawned, stretched himself, and turned his eyes (which are very lustrous and expressive) towards us, as though inquiring what "we might please to want." But it being nearly ten o'clock, we thought it best, after shaking hands with him, to leave him to himself. They tucked him up; he got a fold of the counterpane comfortably beneath his chin; and we went away to see Zazel fired out of the hundred-ton gun.

There was a dog in Pongo's private room who interested me even more than the little man-monkey did. The dog is the Gorilla's constant playmate, and is, I daresay, his guide, philosopher, and friend, understanding all that he in the monkey language says. Did you ever read the old book *De Asina Brutorum*? Did you ever wistfully cogitate on the Mystery of the Beasts? There came over me as I went away from "interviewing" the interesting quadruped in the trundle bed an absurd desire to ask the dog (who was frisking about us in a very friendly manner) to ask Pongo to lend me half a sovereign, to be punctually repaid next Monday fortnight.

You may think that so ridiculous a notion was like what Cervantes called "*la razon de la sin razon*;" yet did it seem to me that of the two brutes the dog's was the Superior Intelligence; that he could understand what I said and what Pongo would say; that in the communication between us there he was nearest to me; but that between the Gorilla and myself there was an immeasurable and impassable gulf. He looked miserably human, I admit; but still I failed to recognise him as my Cousin German.

How should I know whether Osman Pasha, who has been winning such very striking victories over the Russians is ex-Marshal Bazaine or not? Yet people are continually asking me the question. In the Franco-German War of 1870 people used to go about declaring (quite erroneously) that General D'Aurelle de Paladine was the Duc d'Aumale. That he was not the Duke was speedily and satisfactorily proved; but truth (you may have heard the remark before) is stranger than fiction; and while this silly fable was being circulated the world were utterly ignorant of the fact that a certain "Robert Le Fort," a young private who had fought very valiantly in a *régiment de marche*, was really one of the Princes of the Orleans family. The Colonel commanding the regiment was evidently not very well "up" in his history of France, since Robert le Fort figures very conspicuously indeed in the ancestral record of the House of Orleans.

Touching Turkish Pashas, I may hint that the fez covers a multitude of nationalities, and that it is somewhat difficult to tell where the Osmanli ends and Giauour begins. I have heard of a Pasha of Mecca who had been an English drummer-boy in the force with which Sir Ralph Abercrombie invaded Egypt; and most of us are familiar with the story of the Russian Admiral who, on the part of the Czarina Catherine, was dispatched to treat with a Turkish Pasha commanding one of the armies of the Sultan Mustafa III. Coffee and pipes having been served, the negotiators were left alone; when said the Turkish Pasha to the Russian Admiral, "*Hoo's a' wi' ye, Sandie?*" They were both canny Scots from Greenock.

G. A. S.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Any falling-off in the attendance at Goodwood during the first two days was amply compensated for on the Thursday, when the Stand and Ring were unusually full, and the Lawn presented a more brilliant appearance than ever. The first race of importance was the Molecomb Stakes, for which Red Hazard was made a very hot favourite, as it was generally conceded that he ought to have won the Lavant Stakes on the previous day. This time Archer was his pilot instead of Custance, and, holding a good position throughout, he took up the running at the distance and never left the issue in doubt. The brilliant entry for the Goodwood Cup gave promise of a most interesting race; but one after another the probable starters dropped into the list of the missing, and at last only five joined in the parade before the Stand. Of these Winchelsea was merely saddled to make the running for Charon, whose chance could not be esteemed very highly, and the repeated offers of 4 to 1 against Petrarch proved that he was by no means the same horse who won the Ascot Cup so gallantly. The race was virtually, therefore, a match between Skylark and Hampton, and for a long time they fought hard for the premiership in the betting. The little son of Lord Clifden looked very gay and jaunty, showing no trace of his severe gallop in the Stakes just twenty-four hours previously; but Skylark, always a very taking colt, except in his slow paces, never seemed better; and the persistent followers of Archer finally bore down all opposition, and brought him to 5 to 4, while 3 to 1 could be easily obtained about Hampton. Directly the flag fell, Winchelsea shot away to accomplish his mission, and soon placed a very wide gap between himself and the other four. At half distance he was fully 150 yards in front of Charon, who lay second; and, less than a mile from home, he still had a lead of about a hundred yards. Then, however, he died away, and the other four quickly caught and passed him, Hampton taking up the running fully half a mile from home, and coming along at such a pace that Petrarch and Charon were in hopeless trouble at the distance. Here Skylark made a determined effort, but utterly failed to reach the leader, who sailed past the post a very easy winner by nearly two lengths. Charon and Petrarch were both eased, and the former was placed third. A better Cup performance has not been seen for many a day, and people are now more ready to believe that the hurdle-racer is one of the best stayers that Peck has ever trained. After a look at that grand two-year-old Childeric, who had a virtual walk-over for the Prince of Wales's Stakes, the numbers were hoisted for the Chichester Stakes, and there was an immediate rush upon Mousquetaire (7 st. 12 lb.). He met Trappist (9 st. 7 lb.) on 8 lb. worse terms than he would have done in the Steward's Cup, and beat him even more easily than Herald had done in that race, so the latter must be esteemed very fortunate to have escaped meeting such an opponent. The race between The Spark and Athol Lad for a Bentinck Memorial was one of the most interesting of the entire meeting. At the distance the pair were running head and head, each going equally well; but passing the stand Cannon gave The Spark a lash of his whip, and stole a lead of nearly half a length, which Athol Lad, though he was going the faster at the finish, could never quite recover, and was beaten by a short head. This was the second time during the meeting that Cannon displayed the most brilliant riding on a two-year-old. No less than five walks over brought the day's racing to a "lame and impotent conclusion."

On Friday Mousquetaire (7 st. 5 lb.) made a fearful example of his fifteen opponents in the Chesterfield Stakes, and made his premature backers for the Stewards' Cup feel more injured than ever. The only other event that we need notice is the Nassau Stakes, which fell to Lady Golightly, but she had such trouble in conceding 5 lb. to the very moderate Mirobolante that, unless she makes unparalleled improvement in the next month, we need not think of her in connection with the St. Leger. We must not dismiss the meeting without allusion to the wonderful form of Archer, who won no less than ten out of the seventeen races in which he took part; he was also credited with two walks-over.

The first day at Brighton was completely spoilt by the incessant downpour of rain, and the ring and stand presented a very melancholy appearance. Nor was the racing at all of a kind to compensate for the miserable weather, and backers must have reluctantly returned a large portion of their Goodwood winnings to the bookmakers. The running of the filly by Scottish Chief—Emily in the Chesterfield Stakes at the Newmarket July Meeting, when she was only a head behind Childeric, naturally made her a tremendous favourite for the Corporation Stakes; but it transpired that she had done no work for a fortnight, and Insulaire defeated her cleverly, after losing some lengths at the start. Dalham (8 st. 10 lb.) seemed to have the Brighton Stakes, for which nine ran, almost at his mercy; but he whipped round when the flag fell, and could never be fairly induced to gallop, Harbinger (6 st. 5 lb.) eventually

finishing a head in front of the unlucky Woodlands (8 st. 6 lb.). The weather was very much better on Wednesday, and the attendance was naturally much larger than on the previous day. At one time it was feared that the Cup would collapse, as was the case last year, when Preakness was allowed to walk over; but Charon arrived in the morning, with Sugarloaf to esquire him, and Snail and Rhidoroch also joined issue with Julius Cæsar. As the Russley stable was content to rely upon the last named instead of Hampton, he was naturally backed against the field, though he looked a little light, and was led down to the starting-post. We fancy that a mile and a half is as far as he cares to go; at any rate, he had had quite enough of it at that distance on Wednesday, and could never get near Charon, whose easy success greatly enhances the merit of Hampton's Goodwood Cup victory.

Owing to the general bad weather, both the great cricket-matches of the present week have ended in draws. The Canterbury week commenced with Kent v. England, the county having two men given, Messrs. W. G. Grace and A. W. Ridley. The scoring was very heavy on both sides, and a victory for Kent appeared pretty certain could the game have been played out. Messrs. F. Penn (135), W. G. Grace (50 and 58), and W. Yardley (47 and 61), all batted well, as did Lockwood (63), on the other side. The Rev. F. G. Greenfield (95) did yeoman service for Sussex against Surrey, and, time permitting, the former county could not well have lost.

ROYAL YACHT SQUADRON REGATTA.

The annual meeting of the members of the Royal Yacht Squadron was held on Monday afternoon at Cowes. The Earl of Wilton (the commodore) presided. The Marquis of Londonderry (the vice-commodore) occupied the vice chair, and there was a large attendance of members. Several members having been elected, the Marquis of Londonderry said that he had a very pleasing duty to perform, which was, on behalf of the members of the squadron and himself, to present a full-length portrait of the Earl of Wilton as a mark of the respect and esteem they entertained for him as commodore during the thirty years he had presided over them, and to wish him happiness and long life to be still amongst them. Lord Wilton, in acknowledging the kindness shown to him, remarked upon the rapid strides which the squadron had made since he occupied the position of commodore. The club had grown from 160 members to 230, and in tonnage from barely 8000 tons to over 20,000. The Prince of Wales, who on his arrival at Cowes was received with a Royal salute of twenty-one guns from H.M.S. Lord Warden, lying in the Roads, together with a few members of the club, dined last evening at the clubhouse.

There is not much to say respecting the first day's racing of the squadron. It was essentially a schooners' day, and the victory of the Hildegard, although very popular, was not much to boast of. Reaching up and down the Solent with a southerly wind is rather uninteresting work for racing yachtsmen. The programme began with the

MATCH FOR HER MAJESTY'S CUP. Open to yachts of any rig belonging to the Royal Yacht Squadron. Time race. R.Y.S. scale. Course, from Cowes to a mark-boat near Hurst, thence to the Nab Light vessel, and return to Cowes Roads. Distance, about fifty-two miles. The starters were:—

Yachts.	Rig.	Tons.	Owners.
Hildegard	Schooner	198	The Prince of Wales.
Kriemhilda	Cutter	106	Count Bathfany.
Vol-au-Vent	Cutter	104	Colonel Marchant.
Ayacanora	Schooner	137	Earl of Gosford.
Lulworth	Cutter	76	Mr. Adrian Hope.
Raven	Yawl	60	Colonel Stirling.
Shark	Schooner	176	Duke of Rutland.

To the astonishment of not a few, the vessels were started under way. The signal was to go to the westward, and the Vol-au-Vent, under small square header, led the way across the line. The old Shark sported a main balloon gaff-top-sail, the rest working square headers, with the exception of Kriemhilda, which sent up a jib-header. With jib-topsails set all round, the yachts reached down on the port tack towards Lymington. Kriemhilda went past Raven, which was second to Colonel Markham's boat, off Thorney Bay. With a freshening wind and a threatening sky they fetched round the Hurst mark-boat in the following order:—

	H. M. S.		H. M. S.
Vol-au-Vent	11 15 0	Lulworth	11 56 35
Kriemhilda	11 16 0	Shark	11 57 40
Raven	11 54 25	Ayacanora	11 59 30
Hildegard	11 55 0		

With a little more weight in the wind came a steady down-pour of rain, which damped the enthusiasm of the sightseers considerably. Ryde Pier was almost deserted, scarcely more than a dozen or so of mackintoshed individuals being visible from the decks of the racing vessels. Shark's jib-top-sail took the foretopmast over the side. Notwithstanding this, she managed to keep ahead of Kriemhilda, gybing round the Nab next to Vol-au-Vent. The Hildegard soon passed the cutters, and in the sea outside the Noman the Vol-au-Vent walked away from Kriemhilda very fast. They gybed round the Nab as follows:—

	H. M. S.		H. M. S.
Hildegard	1 30 0	Ayacanora	1 42 0
Vol-au-Vent	1 35 0	Raven	1 43 20
Shark	1 39 50	Lulworth	1 50 0
Kriemhilda	1 41 0		

The reach back was very quickly accomplished. Kriemhilda, when off Nettlesome, carried away her jib top-sail-sheet, and the sail blew to tatters, which perhaps saved her topmast. She was not doing very well; but Vol-au-Vent was reaching surprisingly fast. Amidst loud cheers from all the vessels in harbour, they finished thus:—

	H. M. S.		H. M. S.
Hildegard	2 41 40	Kriemhilda	3 1 0
Vol-au-Vent	2 51 17	Raven	3 4 48
Ayacanora	2 54 58	Lulworth	3 15 55
Shark	2 57 0		

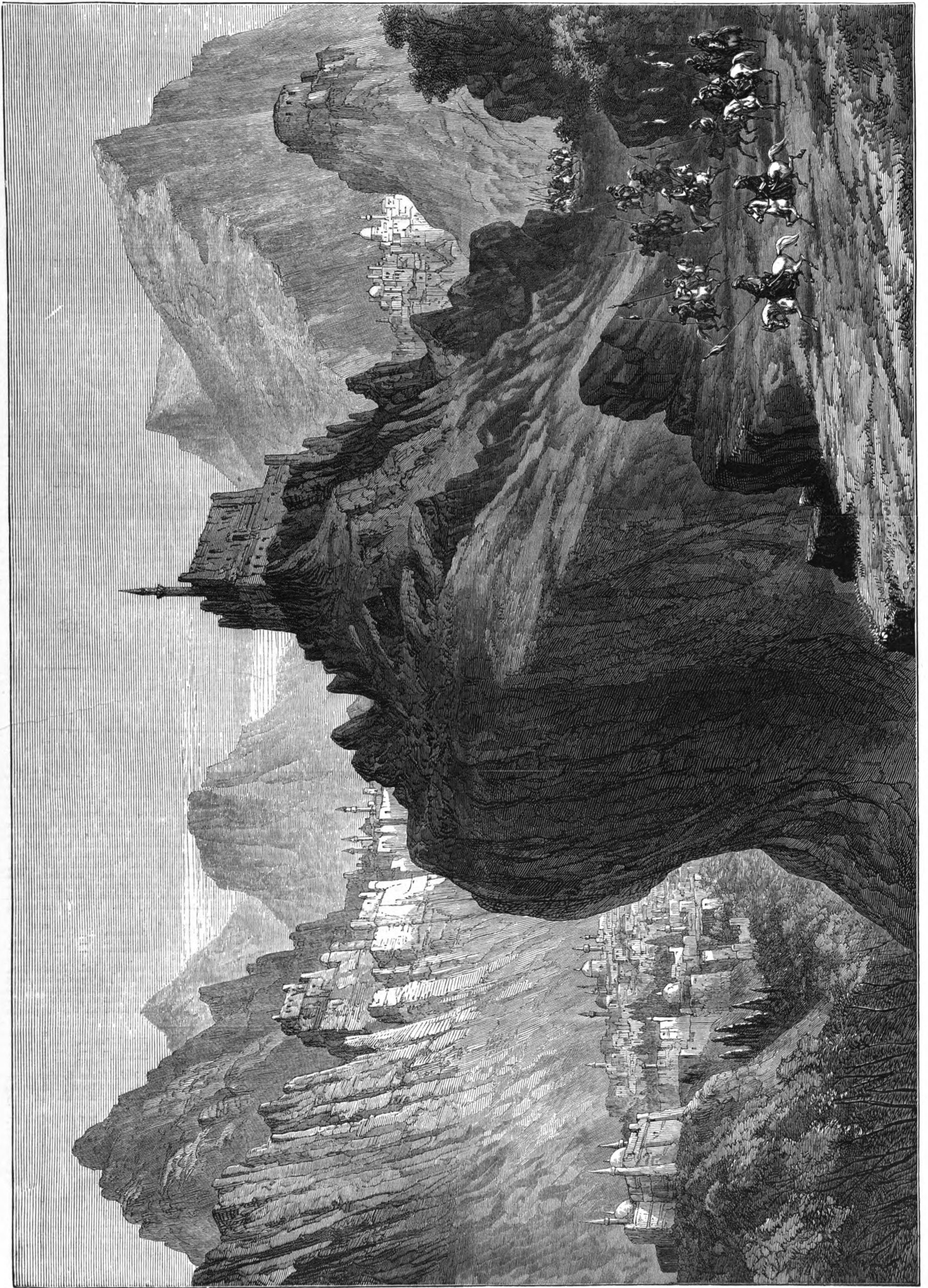
Hildegard was the winner, with 3 min. 30 sec. to spare over the time allowance to Raven, the smallest boat. This is the second cup that his Royal Highness the Prince has won with this schooner.

Wednesday was a little more favourable as regards weather, inasmuch as the rain did not pour down with the steady persistency of the day before. There was considerable interest attached to the meeting of the Florida, Latona, Ada, and Julianar in the Solent. With the exception that Florida carried away her bowsprit, no accident of any importance occurred to mar the proceedings. After a slashing race, they finished as under:—

	H. M. S.		H. M. S.
Latona	2 10 40	Fiona	2 32 12
Ada	2 16 30	Bakaloum	2 47 25
Julianar	2 17 50	Surf	2 52 0

Latona winning the yawls prize of £100 with something to spare over and above the time she had to allow the others.

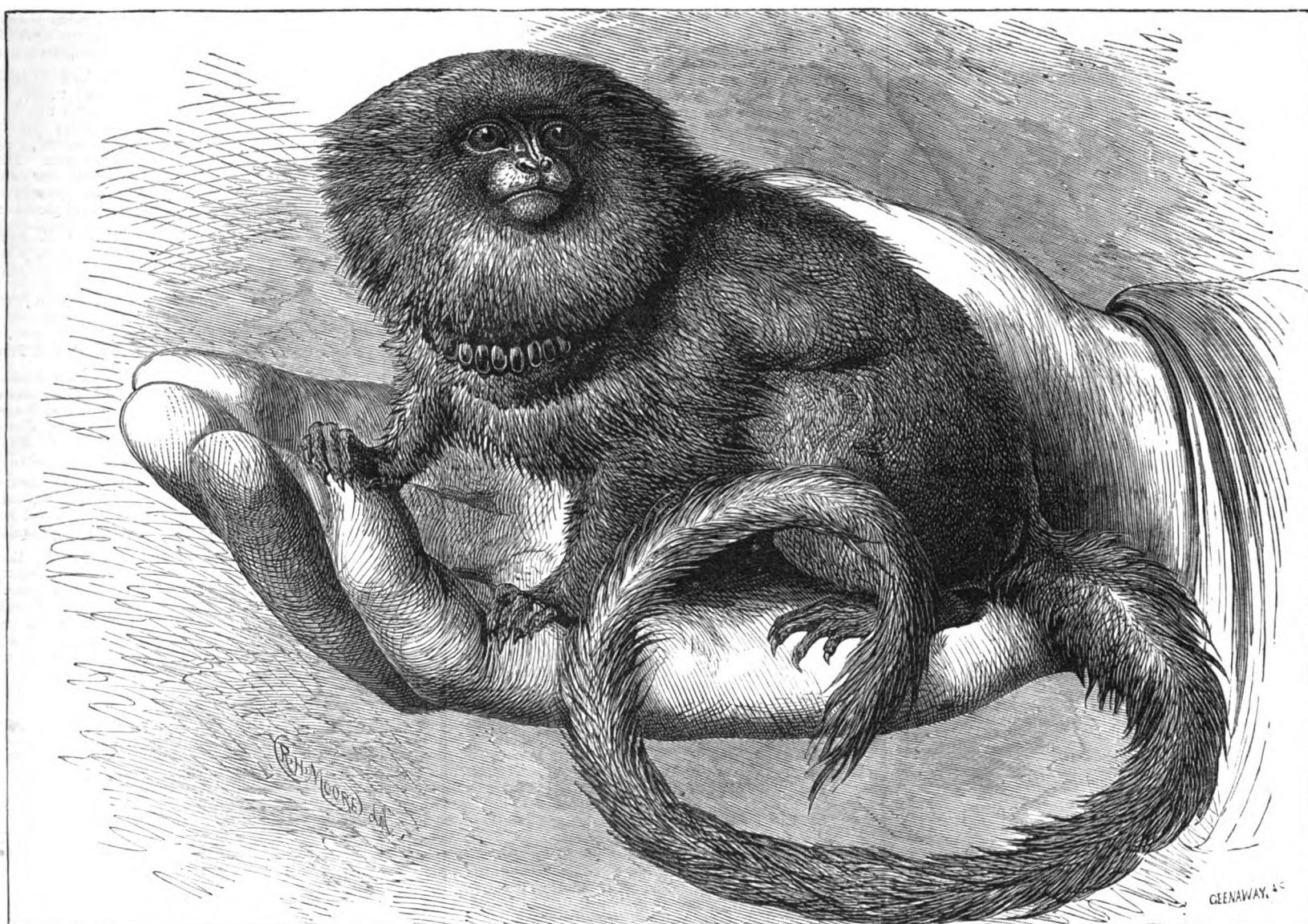
On Thursday the race for the Town Cup, value £100, with a second prize presented by the Royal Yacht Squadron, for cutters of not less than thirty tons, took place. The following started:—Kriemhilda, Lulworth, Neva, Bloodhound, Myosotis, Vol-au-Vent, and Britannia. Time for tonnage, R.Y.S. scale. At ten a.m. the start took place, a fine S.W. by S. breeze blowing. At the time of going to press Vol-au-Vent was leading.



THE WAR: BAYAZID (KOORDISH TOWN), FRONTIER OF PERSIA AND TURKEY.



HAMPTON, THE WINNER OF THE GOODWOOD CUP.



THE PIGMY MARMOZET (LIFE SIZE) AT THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS.

THE GOODWOOD CUP WINNER.

At Goodwood Races, on Thursday week, as is stated in our record of National Sports, the Goodwood Cup was won by the bay horse Hampton, belonging to Mr. F. G. Hobson. This horse is five years old, and is the offspring of Lady Langdale, by Lord Clifden, having in him, therefore, the blood of Newminster and Kettledrum, of Touchstone and Ratanaplan, and other famous sires. Hampton, as a two-year-old, was a selling plater at the place after which he is named, and was purchased by James Nightingall for 200 gs. He won the Metropolitan at Epsom, and then passed into the hands of Mr. Harvey, and into Mr. Robert L'Anson's stable. He won the Goodwood Stakes of last year, but came in fourth at that race on the Wednesday of last week. He carried a weight of nine stone, his rider being F. Webb, and his performance is esteemed highly deserving of praise.

THE PIGMY MARMOZET.

Among the recent additions to the collection in the Zoological Society's monkey-house is an example of the pigmy marmozet. This is the smallest and one of the rarest of the monkeys of the New World, and no other living specimen, so far as is known, had previously been brought to Europe. The little animal was purchased by the Society at the end of April from an engineer who had been working on one of the steam-boats of the Upper Amazons. It was stated to have been obtained near Pebas, in Eastern Peru. The pigmy marmozet was originally discovered by the German naturalists Spix and Martius in their exploration of the Amazons. Messrs. Castelnau and De Ville, in their transit across South America and descent of the Upper Amazons, likewise obtained a series of specimens, which are now in the Paris Museum. It is, however, by no means a common species in collections. We believe Mr. Edward Bartlett, during his lengthened sojourn in Eastern Peru, was only able to procure a single specimen. The total length of the body of this little animal is about five inches; its tail is about the same length. It is therefore the smallest of the true monkeys, though some of the allied group of lemurs are still more diminutive. Our illustration is of the size of life.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

In consequence of the death of Mr. Ward Hunt, the usual Ministerial whitebait dinner will not take place.

It is hoped (says the *Times*) that public business will be sufficiently advanced to enable her Majesty to prorogue Parliament on the 14th or 15th inst.

The Hon. S. J. Tilden, late Democratic candidate for the Presidency of the United States, and the Hon. John Young, of Montreal, now staying in London, have accepted their election as honorary members of the Cobden Club.

Mr. William Abbott has issued his usual half-yearly sheet, entitled "The Joint-Stock Banks of London," which, besides furnishing a comparison of the various items composing the balance-sheets on June 30, gives many interesting calculations in the form of percentages, &c. Messrs. Bates, Hendy, and Co. are the publishers.

The valuable library of the late Dr. E. F. Rimbault, well known in the musical world, has recently been sold by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge. It contains several very curious works, especially in the collection of ancient music, and these were eagerly contested for and fetched high prices. The entire library produced £1977.

Mrs. George March (Virginia Gabriel), the composer of many charming songs and several operettas, died on Tuesday at St. George's Hospital, from injuries received through a fall from her victoria on Saturday last. The horse took fright in Grosvenor-place, and Mrs. March fell on the pavement and sustained a compound fracture of the skull. She never recovered consciousness.

The Duke of Northumberland has promised to contribute £1000 to the Home Hospitals Association if the whole of the £20,000 named in the prospectus be raised by Jan. 1, 1879. About £4000 has been promised already, and further contributions may be sent to the honorary secretary, at the Mansion House; or to the bankers, Messrs. Barnett, Hoares, Hanburys, and Lloyd, Lombard-street, E.C.

The Home Secretary has addressed a letter to the Lord Mayor, making suggestions with a view to the suppression of the practice of buying or stealing children from Italy to beg about the streets. Mr. Cross points out how the "padroni" can be prosecuted and the children sent to industrial schools, and requests the Lord Mayor to cause instructions in accordance with these suggestions to be issued to the City police.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers at the end of the fifth week in July was 76,725, of whom 36,135 were in workhouses, and 40,590 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in 1876, 1875, and 1874, these figures show a decrease of 19,6284, and 15,220 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 629, of whom 428 were men, 162 women, and 39 children under sixteen.

A model in wood of the Egyptian Obelisk, which is about to be brought to this country, has been erected opposite the Houses of Parliament, between the statues of Lord Palmerston and Lord Derby, but further back, and in the centre of the stone passage between the two little strips of green which are kept up outside New Palace-yard. The obelisk ends the vista of Victoria-street, Westminster, and has been erected to give some idea of the suitability of the site. Another skeleton model is to be put up, it is said, on the embankment.

At a meeting held in the Cannon-street Hotel on Wednesday, for the purpose of protesting against the course taken by the Court of Aldermen in regard to the recent election of Sir John Bennett as the representative of the Ward of Cheap, resolutions were passed to the effect that any infringement of the principle of popular election should be firmly resisted; and that the action taken by the Court of Aldermen was completely out of harmony with the spirit of the times and subversive of the freedom of civic franchise.

The Caxton Exhibition at South Kensington will remain open till the end of this month. Mr. Lewis, barrister, and secretary of the National Life-Boat Institution, suggests that this exhibition, considering how late in the season it was opened, might advantageously be kept open until the latter end of October, or even of November. The exhibition is, as many know, unique in every respect, and is not likely to be repeated during the next half century. Mr. Lewis further suggests, with the view of utilising the objects of the exhibition to the utmost extent, that arrangements might advantageously be made by master printers and others in the principal cities and towns in the United Kingdom for the most intelligent and active amongst those in their employment to see the very instructive contents of the Caxton Exhibition.

The Company of Shipwrights held their annual court dinner at the Ship Hotel, Greenwich, on Wednesday, under the presidency of Mr. W. Broomham. Among the guests was Lord John Manners, M.P., who said, with reference to the Eastern policy of the Government, "I will only say this, that as our efforts in the past have been directed to the maintenance of this country in peace, with a due regard to the direct interests and the pledged honour of this country, so our efforts will be directed to that end in the future."

The prizes awarded by the juries in the various classes of the Royal Aquarium Maritime and Piscatorial Exhibition were distributed on Wednesday to the successful competitors. The gold medals in the various sections were awarded to the Prince of Wales for exhibits of stuffed fish; to Mr. Frank Buckland, for general collection of coloured casts of fish; to Mr. J. Banting Rogers, for models of life-boats and life-saving apparatus at sea; and to Mr. H. L. Rolfe, for a collection of paintings illustrative of fish, &c. Besides these a number of silver and bronze medals and certificates were awarded.

The Company of Goldsmiths have granted £100 in aid of the funds of the University College Hospital; a donation of £50 for the funds of the Artisans' Institute, in St. Martin's-lane; and a grant of £25 to Princess Louise's Home. Ten guineas for this Home has also been received from the Company of Mercers. The Company of Grocers have given £50, and the Company of Clothworkers an annual subscription of £10 10s., to the funds of the London Diocesan Home Mission. The City Corporation has granted fifty guineas to the London Aged Christian Society, in commemoration of its jubilee anniversary.

A fine ship, called the Niigata Maru, Captain Walker, has arrived in the Thames from Japan. This is the first vessel bearing the Japanese flag which has entered the port of London. Though built as a steamer, she has made this long passage round the Cape under sail, occupying 141 days. The crew consists of thirty-four men, all of whom, with three or four exceptions, are Japanese. The Niigata Maru brings a cargo of about 1600 tons, chiefly rice, and is likely to be the first of a series of regular traders. Captain Walker reports that the Japanese sailors behaved admirably. The Niigata Maru is to be refitted with boilers and machinery, and will then return with the same crew to Japan.

Viscountess Strangford left England last Saturday to begin her labours in Turkey in establishing hospitals for the wounded. Lady Strangford works in harmony with the National Aid Society and the Stafford House Committee.—The Stafford House Fund Committee have received a telegram from Adrianople, dated Aug. 3. They are informed that 1500 wounded have been already brought in. After Rious and Sulciman's engagements with the Russians, the hospitals are stated to be crowded, and assistance "in every shape" is urgently needed. This call comes from one point alone, but the same necessities must be pressing at Plevna, and will soon make themselves felt at other places.

The shareholders of the Artisans' Dwellings Company met yesterday week to consider the report of their committee of investigation, an abstract of which had previously been published. The chairman, Mr. Evelyn Ashley, went through the principal features of what had taken place since the inquiry was instituted, and expressed his thanks to the Government for having undertaken the prosecution now pending. Mr. Morley concurred in this, and described the past conduct of the company's affairs as one of the greatest of modern scandals. Dr. Baxter Langley spoke in defence of his conduct as a director of the company. The meeting was adjourned to the 15th inst. for the election of directors.

Sir Sidney Waterlow, M.P., presided on Wednesday at the twenty-eighth half-yearly meeting, held at the Mansion House, of the Improved Industrial Dwellings Company. The report, which was adopted, recommended a dividend of 5 per cent. It was stated that the total amount expended by the company upon their estates was £455,673, of which £69,998 had been laid out during the half year just ending, the rents, &c., received by them in the same period being £19,865. The payments out of the last-mentioned amount were £11,788, leaving £8077, together with a balance of £284 from the previous half year, available for dividend. It was resolved that £1500 should be added to the reserve fund, which amounts to £26,500, and that £256 should be carried forward as a balance. The total number of dwellings (exclusive of 688 in course of erection) belonging to the company is 2225, and they afford accommodation to about 11,000 persons. The chairman and other speakers addressed the meeting in congratulation of the success which had attended the company.

The Registrar-General's return of births and deaths for the week ending Saturday shows that during last week 5642 births and 3263 deaths were registered in London and twenty-two other large towns of the United Kingdom. The natural increase of population was 2379. In London 2408 births and 1439 deaths were registered. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 55, whereas the deaths were 203 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 22 from smallpox, 51 from measles, 15 from scarlet fever, 8 from diphtheria, 21 from whooping-cough, 22 from different forms of fever, and 176 from diarrhoea; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 315 deaths were referred, against 332 and 338 in the two preceding weeks. These deaths were 213 below the corrected average number from the same diseases in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths referred to diarrhoea, which in the nine previous weeks had steadily increased from 13 to 184, were 176 last week, and were 176 below the corrected average weekly number; 130 were of infants under one year of age, and 30 of children aged between one and five years. At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, last week the mean temperature was 63 deg., or one above the average. The mean showed an excess on the first three, and a deficiency on each of the other days. The duration of registered sunshine in the week ending last Saturday was 46.6 hours, the sun being above the horizon 107.4 hours.

At the June examination of candidates for admission on the roll of solicitors of the Supreme Court the examiners recommended the following gentlemen, under the age of twenty-six, as being entitled to honorary distinction:—Henry Arthur Peake, William Simpson, jun., Henry Sparshatt, Frederick William Munk, Henry Hamilton Mills, Edward Byerley Parkes, and Alfred Armitage Baker. The council of the Incorporated Law Society have accordingly awarded the following prizes of books:—To Mr. Peake, the prize of the Honourable Society of Clifford's Inn; to Mr. Simpson, the prize of the Honourable Society of New Inn; to Mr. Sparshatt, Mr. Munk, Mr. Mills, and Mr. Parkes, and Mr. Baker, prizes of the Incorporated Law Society. The council have awarded certificates of merit to Frederick Charles Brogden, James Ernest Fletcher, Richard Lake Harrison, John Hewetson, John Alfred Percy Ingoldby, Robert Marston, Abraham John Bruce Sherlock, Frederick Ernest Smith, Ernest George Spiers, Charles Francis Vachell, and Woodforde Beadon Woodforde. The examiners have further announced to the following candidates that their

answers to the questions at the examination were highly satisfactory, and would have entitled them to honorary distinction if they had not been above the age of twenty-six:—George Jenkins Morgan (who would have been entitled to a prize); William Dust and Samuel George Gilbert (who would have been entitled to certificates of merit). The number of candidates examined in this Term was 254; of these 221 passed and 33 were postponed.

The usual meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works was held yesterday week at the office in Spring-gardens—Colonel Sir J. M. M'Garel Hogg, M.P., in the chair. The Works and General Purposes Committee presented a report stating that the committee had before them the resolution of the board of July 20, 1877, referring it to the committee to carry out the provisions of the Metropolitan Toll Bridges Act, 1877, and that they had decided to serve notice, under the Act, on the Lambeth Bridge Company in the month of September next, and to consider immediately after the recess as to serving the notices upon the Waterloo Bridge Company and in respect of the foot-bridges at Charing-cross and Cannon-street. The report was received and adopted. On the recommendation of the Finance Committee, the following loans to vestries and district boards were granted:—To the Lewisham District Board, £1200, to enable them to complete the purchase of the land to be set apart as a recreation-ground for Sydenham and Forest-hill; to the Vestry of Chelsea, £8000, for sewerage works; to the Vestry of St. Pancras, £10,200, for asphalt and wool paving works; to the Greenwich District Board, £1150, to purchase a freehold wharf at Deptford; to the Lewisham District Board, £3375 for paving works; to the Vestry of St. Marylebone, £11,000, for sewerage works; to the Fulham District Board, £4125, for sewerage works; to the Managers of the Metropolitan Asylums District a further loan of £46,575; to the Guardians of the Strand Union, £32,000, to pay off old loans; to the Burial Board of Lee, £2200, to pay off an old loan, subject to the approval of the Local Government Board.

The number of persons who made holiday on Monday was immense. The railways and steamers were thronged, and the number who went to the seaside and other places at a distance from town was unusually large. The South-Eastern Railway alone took out 53,400 passengers in the morning, most of whom returned at night; the Great Eastern Railway conveyed about 41,000 to various places on its lines; about 58,000 people went to Kew Gardens; and the steamers plying both up and down the river were loaded all day. At the Swan Pier, near London Bridge, the gates had to be closed two or three times during the afternoon to keep out the throngs of persons for whom there was no room on the steamers. Nearly 40,000 persons visited the Crystal Palace; the numbers at the Alexandra Palace are roughly estimated at 50,000; and 13,840 persons entered the Brighton Aquarium during the day. How small, comparatively, were the numbers of those who stayed in town is shown by a comparison with the numbers of Whitsun Monday. The National Gallery was visited on Monday by 9900 people; on Whitsun Monday by 25,527. Monday was the last day of the season and a sixpenny day at the Royal Academy, but only about as many people (6000) entered its doors as on Whitsun Monday. The British Museum was visited on Whitsun Monday by 11,933 people; last Monday by only 6596 persons. At the Royal Aquarium, Westminster, there were about 2000 visitors, against 25,000 on Whitsun Monday. The number of visitors to the Tower was 2467. About 700 working men left King's-cross station early in the morning and proceeded to Panshanger Park, the seat of Earl Cowper, where they spent the bank holiday. The excursion was under the auspices of the Working-Men's Club and Institute Union, and the party represented nearly forty metropolitan clubs. A pleasant day was spent, the gardens as well as the park being thrown open.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

Last Saturday the first detachment of volunteers returned from their eight day's sojourn at Aldershot, where they have given great satisfaction to their superiors, their places being taken by other battalions, amongst them being detachments from the 2nd London, the 5th Essex, the 39th Middlesex, and 10th and 19th Surrey Rifles. These will be relieved to-day.

The annual prize meeting of the London Rifle Brigade was begun last Saturday at the Rainham range, the contest for decision being the first day's shooting in the grand aggregate series, value about £120, and including donations from the Merchant Taylors', the Mercers', the Drapers', the Fishmongers', the Butchers', and the Sadlers' Companies. This competition closed on Tuesday, but the meeting, for which the total amount of prizes is above £300, did not conclude until Friday, when the contest for the champion gold medal took place.

The annual prize meeting of the H company of the 2nd London was held at Rainham last week, when the following were successful:—First series: Colour-Sergeant Millard, Private Reeves, Sergeant Green, and Private Duvineal. Second series: Colour-Sergeant Millard and Private Duvineal. Challenge cups: Colour-Sergeant Millard and Sergeant Millard. Aggregate prize: Colour-Sergeant Millard. Consolation prizes: Sergeant Mason, Corporal Hall, and Private Bennett.

The monthly jewel competition of the South London Club took place at Nunhead on Thursday week, when Private C. F. Lowe, of the Queen's (Westminsters), won the gold jewel; the silver and bronze jewels being taken by Private Hollis, 3rd Kent, and Captain Bearne, 46th Middlesex. Range prizes were won by Mr. Brown, S.L.R. Club, and Captain Bearne.

The Angus and Mearns Rifle Association prize meeting was held at Montrose on Friday and Saturday last week. The National Rifle Association bronze medal was secured by Private G. Robertson, of the Dundee Highlanders.

The annual contest of the Volunteer Artillery of England and Scotland has been held this week at Shoeburyness, according to the programme given in our last issue. The winners in Monday's competition were declared on Tuesday. The first detachment of the 3rd Forfar took the first prize; the third detachment 1st Lancashire, the second; the first detachment 4th Lancashire, the third; and the first detachment 1st Forfar, the fourth. The following detachments were declared the winners of prizes in the Repository competition: First prize, first and second detachments 1st Lancashire, 5 min. 25 sec.; second prize, first and second detachments 3rd Essex, 6 min. 12 sec.; third prize, third and fourth detachments 15th Lancashire, 7 min. 2 sec. The following were the winning detachments in Tuesday's competition with the 40-pounder Armstrong: First prize (Lords and Commons Prize), ten silver cups (£50), 3rd Essex, first detachment, 5 min. 57 sec.; second prize (3rd Middlesex Artillery Prize), £10 and £5 added by Major Ray, 2nd Durham, second detachment, 6 min. 56 sec.; third prize (Marquis of Exeter's Prize) 1st Cinque ports, second detachment, 6 min. 58 sec. Each of the above made twelve points. The third day's firing began with the 40-pounder Armstrong, but the strong breeze which blew all day interfered a good deal with the direction of the shot.

Physician, Dr. Barr Meadows, 47, Victoria-street, S. W.
Free to the necessitous. Payment required from other applicants.

THE LATE MR. SAMUEL WARREN.

The death of this gentleman, long since known as the author of successful works of fiction, and as a lawyer of some repute and a member of Parliament, was announced last week. He was eldest son of the late Rev. Dr. Warren, was born in Denbighshire, in 1807, was educated at Edinburgh University, and, after studying for the medical profession, changed his plans and became a barrister. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1837, was made a Q.C. in 1851, and was appointed Recorder of Hull in 1852. While studying for the Bar he contributed to *Blackwood's Magazine* a series of sketches entitled "Passages from the Diary of a Late Physician." These were afterwards reprinted in a separate form, and obtained a wide circulation. In 1841 Mr. Warren published a novel, "Ten Thousand a Year," which also became very popular. This was followed by another novel, "Now and Then," in 1847, and an unrhymed poem, "The Lily and the Bee," in 1851. Mr. Warren also published several legal works. In 1853 the honorary degree of D.C.L. was conferred on him by the University of Oxford. In February, 1856, he was returned to the House of Commons as member for Midhurst, and he held that seat till February, 1859, when he was appointed by Lord Chelmsford a Master in Lunacy, with a salary of £2000 a year. Mr. Warren resigned the Recordership of Hull in 1874.

The portrait is from a photograph by the late Mr. John Watkins, of Parliament-street.



THE LATE MR. SAMUEL WARREN, Q.C.

THE KAFLAN KOH.

Azerbaijan, the north-western province of Persia, is situated between the Caspian Sea, to the east, the territories of Kurdistan and Armenia, belonging to Turkey, which lie westward of this province, and the Russian dominions of Georgia and Transcaucasia, north of the Araxes, which is here their frontier river. It is a country somewhat larger than Scotland, and very mountainous; being intersected by lofty and rugged branches of the main Elburz range, which is a continuation of the Caucasus into the Asiatic continent. In the centre of Azerbaijan, near Tabreez, its chief town, are the mountains of Sahend,

rising as an isolated group, to the height of 9000 ft., from the shore of the salt Lake Urumiyeh. The Sevilan group, which rises eastward, between Tabreez and the Caspian Sea, attains an elevation of nearly 13,000 ft. To the south, where this province adjoins that of Irak, the Kaflan Koh range, which is the subject of our illustration, overlooks the broken table-land, and the valley of the Kizil-Uzen, as far as the town of Mianna. Here the Kizil-Uzen is joined by another river from the Sahend mountains, and suddenly changes its course from a northerly to an easterly direction. Forcing its way through a tremendous chasm in the mountain rampart, it receives additional confluent from the sides of the Elburz, and becomes a stream of huge force and volume, taking the name of Sefed Rud, or the White River, from the foaming surface of its rushing waters along the Pushti-Koh. It finally enters the Caspian near the town of Resht, in the province of Ghilan. The inhabitants of these highland districts of Azerbaijan are a mixed race of wild fragmentary tribes, mostly fugitives of ancient date from the Mohammedan conquest of Armenia and Persia, and professing some degraded form of the Christian religion, under the rule of an hereditary prelate, who is also their political chief, but paying tribute to the Persian or Turkish governors, and blackmail also to the Kurds. The more fertile valleys and lowlands are well cultivated, and constitute not the least important part of the Shah's dominions. The city of Tabreez has a population of 30,000, with a considerable amount of trade. Maragha, Khoi, and Urumiyeh, situated around the basin of the lake above named, though not actually on its shores, are towns of some value; and so is Ardebil, on the road to the Caspian Sea. It has been suspected that the Government of the Russian Empire would seek an enlargement in this direction, simultaneously with its attempted conquests in Asiatic Turkey.

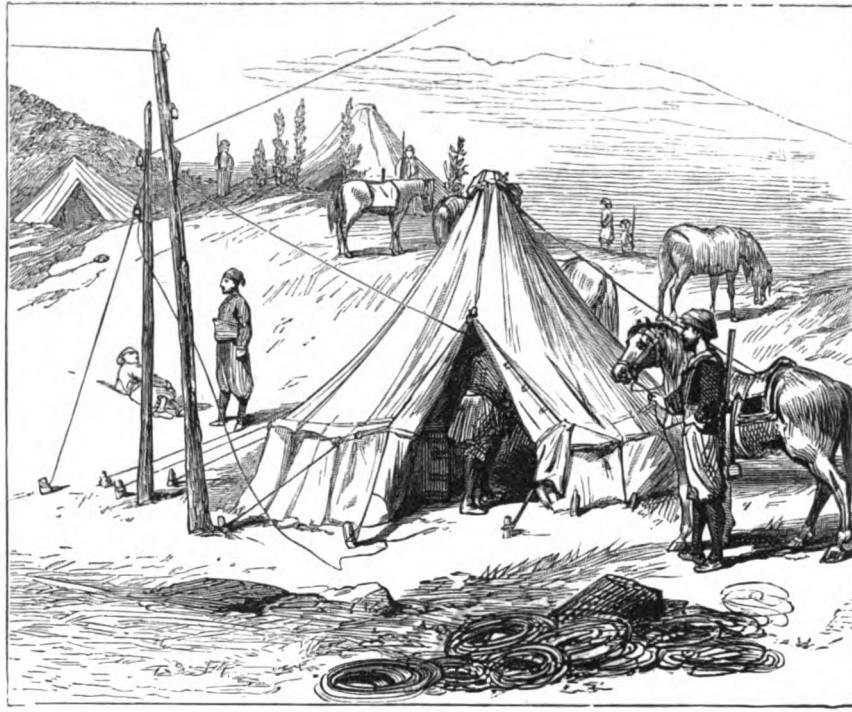
The office of Master in Lunacy, vacant by the death of Mr. Samuel Warren, has been filled up by the appointment of Mr. W. Norris Nicholson, who has for the last sixteen years been the Lord Chancellor's legal Visitor of Lunatics and chairman of the Board of Visitors. Mr. Nicholson is succeeded by Mr. Edward Ross, Secretary of Commissions.



THE KAFLAN KOH, IN PERSIA.



TURKS DRIVING CATTLE INTO RUSTCHUK.



FIELD TELEGRAPH TENT IN THE TURKISH HEAD-QUARTERS AT SEVIN

SKETCHES OF THE WAR, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

THE MAGAZINES.

The gem of the *Cornhill* is a very beautiful descriptive paper, by Mr. J. A. Symonds, on Amalfi, Paestum, and Capri. The accustomed exuberance of the writer's style is here toned down, while the general effect is still exceedingly rich, abounding in passages of the loveliest colour, and, on the whole, as good a specimen as could well be adduced of the somewhat doubtful species of composition that hovers between the limits of poetry and prose. Another remarkable article is one on François Villon, the most disreputable and repulsive of all men of genius, but a man of genius still, and sure to live, not merely in virtue of his great literary gifts, but also of his striking truth to human nature, even in a debased phase. The criticism of the paper is sound, and the style admirable. "Royal and Noble Gossip" is a bundle of anecdotes about royalty, in the free and easy aspect in which the greatest Sovereigns occasionally condescend to present themselves, and in which some of the very greatest, such as Henry IV. and Catherine II. appear to especial advantage. "Carità" is concluded, rather to our relief than otherwise. "Erera" pursues its erratic course—brilliant, but not over natural.

Macmillan has several interesting papers, though none of extraordinary importance. Professor Goldwin Smith comments forcibly on the tendency of politics to degenerate into mere self-seeking in the absence of any strong dividing line between political parties. Mr. Brassey's suggestions respecting naval shipbuilding are rather tentative than decisive. Mr. Nisbet's proposed antidote to pessimism is a sound one, but one that pessimism has rejected in advance. "How Pommer was Married" is a pretty sketch of the precedents and concomitants of a French wedding. The late Thomas Davidson appears entitled to his biographer's epithet of "A Scotch Elia" on the ground of the gentle yet manly humour of his temperament, but assuredly not on that of his literary merits.

"Mine is Thine" is decidedly *Blackwood's* *pièce de résistance*, and promises to rank high among those humorous pictures of Scotch life for which this magazine is already so distinguished. "Pauline" also is very good. A critique on the second series of Victor Hugo's "Légende des Siècles," if not remarkably profound or original, is eminently just and fair. "Past and Present" is a defence, in which we entirely concur, of Lord Lytton's reversal of the policy of "Masterly Inactivity" on the Indian frontier, especially as regards the principality of Khelat. "The Storm in the East" abounds with instances of the danger of criticising military operations at a distance.

The readers of the *Nineteenth Century* enjoy the advantage of having both sides of an important question set before them with distinguished ability in the same number—Mr. Gladstone, commenting upon the proof sheets of Mr. Dicey's article advocating the English annexation of Egypt. Mr. Gladstone's habit, we must say, of ventilating as an outsider subjects which he might subsequently have to consider as a Minister is one singularly calculated to hamper and embarrass him in the event of his return to office. Nor do we think that he will gain in repute by the disinclination to anything in the shape of a bold imperial policy which evidently, far more than the objections of detail he urges, lies at the root of his objections to interference in Egypt. The weakness of Mr. Dicey's case lies in the fact that several of his assertions—as, for instance, that of the Sultan's willingness to cede his suzerain rights—are at present mere assumptions. Next in importance comes Mr. Tennyson's spirited, picturesque, and musical, though perhaps a trifle academic, version of "Achilles over the Trench," from the eighteenth book of the *Iliad*. Mr. Holyoake's quaintly worded essay on "impatience in politics" is instructive as a study of the feelings of a working-class leader of the old school, whose character was formed when the aims of such men were more ideal and disinterested than at present. Another distinguished leader, Mr. George Dawson, is the subject of an appreciative tribute by Mr. R. W. Dale, deficient, however, in the thorough grasp that only comes of intimate personal contact. This should not have been wanting to Mr. Greg's sketch of Harriet Martineau; yet he tells little we did not know. Sir T. Bazley contributes a vindication of Owens College's claims to University rank, and Professor Morley a valuable survey of recent literature.

The most important contribution to a not very diversified number of *Fraser* is a letter from the Transvaal settlement narrating the circumstances of the late annexation in a highly graphic style. The writer takes a favourable view of the operation, but considers that it must be vigorously followed up, and that it will not do to be sparing of money. "Sexagenarian Mountaineering" is a lively picture of the manner in which a veteran can make the best of an Alpine holiday. "The Purple Head" is a fanciful story, founded on an anecdote in the Augustan History. Professor Newman states some of the considerations which militate against too precipitate "disestablishment and disendowment;" and the writer of the valuable series of articles on British trade discusses our commercial relations with the South American Republics.

The *Fortnightly Review*, like *Fraser*, has one very decidedly leading article, Mr. Mackenzie Wallace's essay on "Secret Societies in Russia." We do not perceive that Mr. Wallace makes any important addition to what has been already written on this subject, but it is satisfactory to find previous impressions corroborated by so weighty an authority. He lays, on the whole, little stress on the Socialistic movement in Russia, and this view probably holds good at present; but no man can predict the effect of the financial catastrophe which, however military operations may result, will probably be the issue of the present war. Mr. Morley, with his accustomed vigour, discusses that manual of Materialism, Baron D'Holbach's "Système de la Nature." The other papers are generally of practical interest, and include Mr. Grant Duff's proposals for improved methods of upper-class education, and Dr. Burney Yeo's inquiry into the comparative advantages of sea and mountain air.

The most readable paper in the *Contemporary Review* is Mrs. Pattison's Chapter on the French Renaissance, slightly affected in style but glowing in colour, and informed by a truly critical spirit in artistic matters. It is, we understand, an instalment of a forthcoming work on Rabelais. Mr. A. M. Gray, also, at the cost of some flippancy, makes his discourse on "neglected aspects of the drink question" very lively, and shows most unanswerably the enormous mischief that might be effected by legislation in a spirit of mere philanthropy, regardless of public convenience or natural right. Mr. L. H. Curzon directs attention to the colossal development of gambling on the turf; and Mr. A. T. Innes points out the illegality of the trial of Christ as a mere matter of Jewish law. Mr. Freeman's rhapsody on "the relation of the English people to the war" is the scarcely articulate outcry of one utterly beside himself with political passion.

"Miss Misanthrope," the mainstay of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, continues its steady progress towards a climax of interest. The humours of a contested election afford a theme eminently congenial to a writer of Mr. Justin McCarthy's political experience, and are skilfully introduced so as to bring the plot itself to a crisis. Mr. Saint Paul, the nonchalant aristocratic

candidate, is a spirited sketch, and the characters of the two ridiculous lovers among Minola's trio are masterpieces of humorous analysis. Another remarkable contribution is a paper on the well-worn subject of the abuses of the Royal Academy, the special value of which consists in the perfect fearlessness of the writer, and his adducing individual instances of petty cliquism and petty malice, instead of dealing in vague generalities. Mr. T. A. Trollope describes the reign of organised brigandage and agrarian terror which has so long enthralled Sicily; and Mr. F. A. Edwards contributes an interesting account of Colonel Gordon's progress thus far in opening up Equatorial Africa.

In *Belgravia* we have chiefly to notice the continuation of Mr. James Payn's highly amusing Chinese story, and a good criticism on the Russian novelist, Turgeneff. "Proud Maisie," where the threads of the story are being skilfully gathered up, continues the leading attraction of *London Society*. We may also mention with praise a graphic sketch of the Sussex Downs.

The *Dublin University* continues to display symptoms of returning vitality. Professor Huxley and Miss Betham Edwards are among the contributors. The most noticeable paper, however, is a biography of Mr. Tom Taylor, by an old friend, illustrated by an admirable photographic likeness. An essay on the fairy mythology of Ireland contains some very striking stories.

The principal article in the *Atlantic Monthly* is a very excellent one on the influence of the German literature upon the English, by T. S. Perry. "King Cotton and his Gin" gives an interesting account of Whitney's great invention, and a painful one of the ingratitude experienced by the inventor. The *Month* has some pungent remarks on the "Anglican Confessional," which is treated as a very poor imitation of the Roman Catholic original. The narrative of George Ossolinski, Polish Envoy to England in the time of James I., offers many points of interest.

We have also received *Tinsley's Magazine*, the *Argosy*, the *Argonaut*, *Good Words*, *Cassell's Magazine*, *All the Year Round*, the *New Monthly Magazine*, the *Churchman's Shilling Magazine*, *Science Gossip*, the *Ladies' Treasury*, *Industrial Art*, the *Garden*, and the *Charing-cross Magazine*.

MR. GLADSTONE ON SANITARY MATTERS.

The members of the Bolton Liberal Association and their friends, about 1400 in number, on Saturday visited Hawarden Castle, and were allowed to witness the felling of a huge ash-tree by Mr. W. E. Gladstone and his son.

In acknowledging a vote of thanks for allowing the use of the park, Mr. Gladstone said:—"I hope some of you will live to see the time when there will not be such a complete contrast between manufacturing towns and the country as there is now. There must always be a great contrast in many respects between places where vast numbers of people are gathered together and places where there are but few. As a rule, there are three disagreeable things in large towns: one is noxious smells, one is the want of pure water, and the third is the enormous abundance of smoke. It appears to me that God never ordained any of these things; I do not think it was his intention or permanent law that those things should subsist wherever people are gathered together in large numbers; and I cannot help hoping that some of you will live to see a great improvement made in some of these respects. I mean with regard to noxious and foul smells, with regard to the pollution of water, and with regard to the quantity of smoke in our large towns. Now, don't think that this is hopeless; but it requires that people should think of it a great deal, for there is always somebody or other who thinks he is interested in maintaining the present state of things. Some manufacturers complain bitterly if they are not allowed to throw the whole of their filth and refuse into the water from which the people have to take their drinking supply." The right hon. gentleman illustrated the foolishness of this policy by the instance of a firm of paper-makers who made a profit of £3000 a year by the utilisation of refuse which, previous to the Pollution of Rivers Bill, was thrown into a stream and wasted. "Then," he continued, "there is London, with its four millions of people. I have lived in the west end of London for six-and-forty or five-and-forty years, but although there are a greater number of people there, when you open a window the air is purer and fresher, and fewer 'blacks' come in than was the case forty years ago. The reason of that is that Acts of Parliament have been passed to prevent people from wantonly and wilfully making smoke, and to make them consume it. This is now done to a great extent—not quite so much as it ought to be—but still a great improvement has been effected. I recommend you to think over these matters, because you have a great deal of power in your hands, which you may employ usefully in getting these nuisances abated. God made this world to be pleasant to dwell in. I don't mean to say He made our natural and physical condition to be pleasant. The air, the sun, the skies, the trees, the grass and the rivers—they are all pleasant things; and we go about spoiling, defacing, and deforming them; and we ought all to do what we can to prevent their being so much defaced and deformed in the future as they have been in the past. Take that as the moral of this little speech."

Mr. David Ward, edge-tool manufacturer, Sheffield, was on Monday elected Master for the ensuing year of the Sheffield Cutlery Company. The Cutlery Feast is fixed for the first week in September.

The Commissioner of the Dublin Metropolitan Police issues every year a report and series of statistics showing the criminal state of Dublin. That for 1876 shows a slight but satisfactory decrease in crime. The total number of persons apprehended on charges was 27,120. There is a decrease of 644 in the number of charges for drunkenness.—At the Dublin Commission Court a man named Brady, alias Farrell, was sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude for burglaries. He had been a week out of prison, after undergoing three years for burglary.

The *Manchester City News* announces that Lord Francis Cecil, second son of the Marquis of Exeter, to whom Mr. Cunliffe Brooks's second daughter, Miss Edith Brooks, was married in 1874, has been introduced as a partner in the banking firm of Cunliffe Brooks and Co., of Manchester, Blackburn, and Altrincham, the head and hitherto sole member of which is Mr. William Cunliffe Brooks, M.P. for East Cheshire. Lord Francis Cecil, who is in his twenty-eighth year, will, it is understood, take an active share in the management of the bank.

The inquiry into the circumstances of the running down of the Tongue light-ship on the 12th ult. has resulted in the suspension for six months of the certificate of the second officer, who had charge of the Rhine while the captain was issuing tickets to the passengers, and when the collision occurred. Mr. Rothery, who presided, said it would have been better if the captain had not left the bridge until the chief officer had taken charge; but this was not such a fault as would justify the suspension of his certificate.

SHUMLA.

The following description of the important Turkish fortress, entrenched camp, and town of Shumla was given by the *Daily News* Correspondent in a letter written about two months ago, but will now be read with additional interest when it is borrowed for this week to accompany the view of Shumla furnished by our Special Artist:—

"The head-quarters of the Army of the Danube have been established at Shumla since the outbreak of the present war, and a large force of the best troops in the Turkish army is concentrated within the lines. The train (there is only one daily) leaves Rustchuk at eight in the morning and arrives at the Shumla-road station at three in the afternoon. In order properly to understand the importance of Shumla as a military position, it will be necessary to study the physical characteristics of the country in its immediate neighbourhood. About thirty miles to the northward of the main chain of the Balkans lies the isolated plateau at the eastern base of which is situated the town of Shumla. This plateau is perfectly level, and is elevated from 600 ft. to 800 ft. above the adjoining plain. It possesses the remarkable characteristics which distinguish the high lands of this part of the country. Rising at first with a gentle slope from the plain, the ascent becomes more and more steep till it ends at the base of perpendicular precipices of rock, which surround the whole summit, and are accessible only in a few places. These peculiar rock-walled summits are of frequent occurrence in the Balkan region, especially in the beautiful Pravady valley. It is difficult to believe that some of the hills are not actually crowned by walls built by the hand of man, so straight and regular are the precipices.

"Towards the east the plateau of Shumla throws out two branches, of which the southern is short, steep, and abrupt, while the northern ridge is lower and longer, and sinks into the plain with a gentler slope. Beneath the crest of the northern ridge lies the hamlet of Strandscha, and at the foot of the bolder heights of the southern arm is the village of Tschengel. Between these two branches or arms of the plateau is a deep, sloping valley, extending from the foot of the rock-walled summit to the plain. In this valley, which has the form of a horse-shoe, lies the town of Shumla. Its houses look as if they had been shot down the hillside at random out of some gigantic dice-box. It is a torrent of houses. Above the town and valley rises a curious hump-backed hill. So regular and symmetrical does this valley appear from a short distance that it gives one the impression of an immense extinct crater. The general aspect of the whole plateau is strongly suggestive of the mountain scenery of Auvergne. Two little brooks which rise at the very summit of the plateau on either side of the central hill flow down through the valley and the town, and unite inside its limits to form the river Bakludscha, which, after turning several water-mills in its rapid course, issues from the town, turns off to the southward across the plain, and falls into the Kamtschik. From the northern arm of the plateau another brook, the Strandscha, descends to the plain, flows across the face of the town parallel with the Bakludscha, and like it joins the Kamtschik. Both these streams flow through the plain in deep ravines, and are important features of the whole position in a military point of view.

"To the east of the plateau of Shumla, and spreading out like a fan from the sloping valley in which the town lies, extends, far and wide, the undulating plain of which I have already spoken. The plain is partly cultivated, and some magnificent crops of barley, in a very forward state for the season, line the road for a considerable distance. The plain is dotted with the innumerable tumuli so common in Bulgaria and Bessarabia, the origin of which is, I believe, unknown. Just now these interesting remains of a forgotten age do duty as watch towers, and the erect form of the Ottoman sentry stands, eager and vigilant, over the mouldering bones of the Scythian or Dacian warrior who perished, perhaps in some great battle on this very plain, centuries ago. Shumla has an imposing and picturesque appearance from the plain. The houses rise one above another up the slope, the horizontal lines of their roofs broken by the domes and minarets of the mosques. On the left, high up the valley, are the great square masses of the infantry barracks and the Kouak or Government House; on the opposite side are the cavalry barracks and arsenal, and further up the hillside the new hospital. But, as is the case with most Turkish towns, the beauties of Shumla are more apparent from a distant than a close point of view, although many of the streets, narrow, winding, and steep, are very picturesque. The valley abounds in springs of delicious water which flow into troughs through square pedestals of dressed masonry, some of which are of simple, but elegant, and even classical, design. The situation of Shumla at the junction of several important roads makes it a town of considerable commercial importance. The high roads from the towns of Rustchuk and Silistria to the eastern Balkan passes unite at Shumla, which is connected with the former place and with the Black Sea port of Varna by railroad. In peaceful times, therefore, the industries of Shumla, the manufacture of silk and leather and brasswork, are in a flourishing condition. Within twenty years the town has much increased in size and importance, and now boasts an 'Hotel' and several cafes and restaurants.

"When, in 1828, the Russian army advanced upon the even then impregnable position of Shumla, they committed, as Moltke has pointed out, a fatal error. The impossibility of carrying it by assault with the forces at their disposal must have been evident to them when they looked upon it from the heights of Bulanik. They could see the famous lines stretching across the front of the town from either extremity of the arms of the plateau. On the summit of either ridge overlooking the plain was a powerful fort; outside the lines, and extending in a semi-circle from Strandscha to Tschengel, lay the advanced works which formed the first line of defence. While beyond them again the ravines of the two brooks above mentioned, the Bakludscha and the Strandscha, formed natural obstacles to an attacking force. Immediately in the rear of and dominating the whole position towered the plateau, covered with dense undergrowth, and accessible only at certain points by a few difficult roads leading from villages lying at the base of the plateau, over the heights, to the town. Unless the whole plateau, which is twenty miles in circumference, were closely invested, the Turks could receive by all these roads reinforcements and provisions from the districts not occupied by the enemy. Of the perfect defence for the rear of the position which the plateau affords, Moltke says:—'The Turks had no attack to fear from that quarter, the plateau being covered with woods and undergrowth so dense that it is impossible for a horseman to advance except along the roads, which are very narrow. Even active sharpshooters would have difficulty. These roads, in fact, form a network of defiles several miles in length, in which horse, foot, and artillery acting together could neither deploy nor mutually sustain each other.' In Moltke's day, when neither cannon nor small arms were rifled, and warfare was conducted at close quarters, the Russian army were able to sit down before Shumla at a distance from the lines which would of course now be out of the question. The redoubts of the

besiegers, by which they hemmed in the army of the Grand Vizier, extended in a semicircle across the plain; the distance from the most advanced work of the Russians to the farthest outlying fortification of the Turks was not more than a thousand paces, and the besiegers were within the ravines of the Strandscha and Bakludscha rivers. The case would be quite different at the present day. The advanced works of the Turkish position, of course, lie far outside even the Russian lines of 1828-9, and probably the plateau beyond the Bulank hill would be the nearest position which an army of investment could hold facing the town. Shumla is the Metz of Turkey, and, if the Russians are bold enough to cross the Danube, its investment will be the most formidable problem which the invaders will have to solve. The words of Moltke upon the possibility of investing and blockading this wonderful stronghold in 1828 are as true now as when they were written. He says: 'It was possible to invest the Turkish camp; but it is with Shumla as with a fortress on the sea-shore—it can well be besieged from one side, but on the opposite side the enemy must be content to blockade it at a certain distance. The elevated plateau, at the foot of which the town is situated, has a circumference of about twenty miles; and as it is not possible even to gain a footing on this height, the attack is obliged to form a cordon of still greater circumference in order to observe the principal exits. The investment, to be effective, demands numerous and strong detachments, because the enemy in this wooded and hilly region can approach them unawares and surprise them with superior forces. Besides, the Russians were compelled to concentrate in the plain a body sufficiently large to repel a general offensive movement in that direction. The attack on Shumla seems to have been at first sight a bold attempt to conquer the enemy at his strongest point; this resolve was a strategic fault so great that it necessarily hindered the success of the campaign. Forty thousand Turks, abundantly provided with all the necessaries of life, were entrenched in a central and almost unassailable position; before them was a Russian army half their strength on the circumference of a circle which the enemy could cut at any moment by a rapid and secret march.'

'Taking into consideration the changed conditions of modern warfare, it is certain that an immense army would be necessary at the present day for the effective blockade of Shumla. The Russian force which attempted it fifty years ago was decimated by battle and disease on the plain, and withdrew baffled, having accomplished nothing. The Turks, without organisation or discipline, were able not only to hold their own, but were growing stronger and stronger every day within their impregnable lines. With exulting scorn they gave their town the epithets of the 'Grave of the Giaour,' and although the Russians in the wonderful campaign of 1829 captured Silistria and Varna, passed the Balkans, and pushed their advanced guard to the shores of the Aegean, the mountain fortress was never trodden by Russian foot. Once again in its history it is the stronghold of the Ottoman Empire, and the Sultan's hosts are gathered within its lines awaiting the attack of his ancient foe.'

BAYAZID.

This remote town and fortress of Turkish Armenia, near the frontier of the Russian province of Georgia, was captured by the Russians at the beginning of their Asiatic campaign. They have since been compelled to relinquish Bayazid; but the Russian garrison, after standing a close siege, was enabled to withdraw from the place without a formal surrender. The history of the affair is thus briefly told. On June 14 the Turks came from Van to try to recapture Bayazid. They occupied not only the town of Bayazid and its environs, but also the whole of the Russian frontier of Erivan, having hopes of taking also the town of Erivan. In the citadel of Bayazid there was only one battalion of Russians, who were blockaded by the Turks since June 17. General Tergukasoff, when he was relieved from the Turks who surrounded him by the expedition of General Loris Melikoff, returned to Bayazid. His first object was to relieve the garrison. The way in which he did this is described in a telegram sent to the Grand Duke Michael, of which the substance is as follows:—

On July 10, at eight a.m., the troops of General Tergukasoff, consisting of eight battalions of infantry, twenty-four cannon, fifteen sotnias of Cossacks, and four squadrons of dragoons, attacked the Turkish army of 13,000. After eight hours of cannonade and attack, the Russians took by storm the heights which command the town of Bayazid. They defeated and scattered the Turkish army, who left many dead and wounded on the field. They also took four cannon and twenty-four prisoners, with much ammunition and provisions. The garrison was delivered, and rejoined the detachment of Tergukasoff with the wounded and sick of the citadel. The whole of Bayazid is ruined to its foundations by the cannonade of the last day. Our loss is not yet known, but is not great. The troops behaved heroically, and I congratulate your Imperial Highness on the bravery of the garrison, who sustained a siege of twenty-three days with the utmost privations.'

Bayazid is situated in the Pashalik of Erzeroum, in Armenia, about fifteen miles south-west of Mount Ararat. It has always suffered in wars between Russia and Turkey, the result of which has been that, while before 1830 it had a population of about 15,000 and a brisk trade, there are not now over 5000 people in the town, and these mostly Kurds, whose commerce does not figure largely in the returns of the Turkish Empire. It is built on the side of a rugged mountain—one of the angles of the Aladagh Range. In addition to its two churches and three mosques, it possesses a monastery, called Kara Killesea, renowned for its antiquity. On the summit of the mountain stand the ruins of a palace built by Mahmoud Pasha, whose tomb is in a neighbouring mosque. Standing, as Bayazid does, on the high road between Armenia and Azerbaijan, a province of Persia, it has always been a place of importance. In 1829 the Russians took it, and again in 1854, when, after a battle fought before its walls, they destroyed the fortifications and departed. These seem to have been rebuilt only, however, to share the fate of their predecessors.

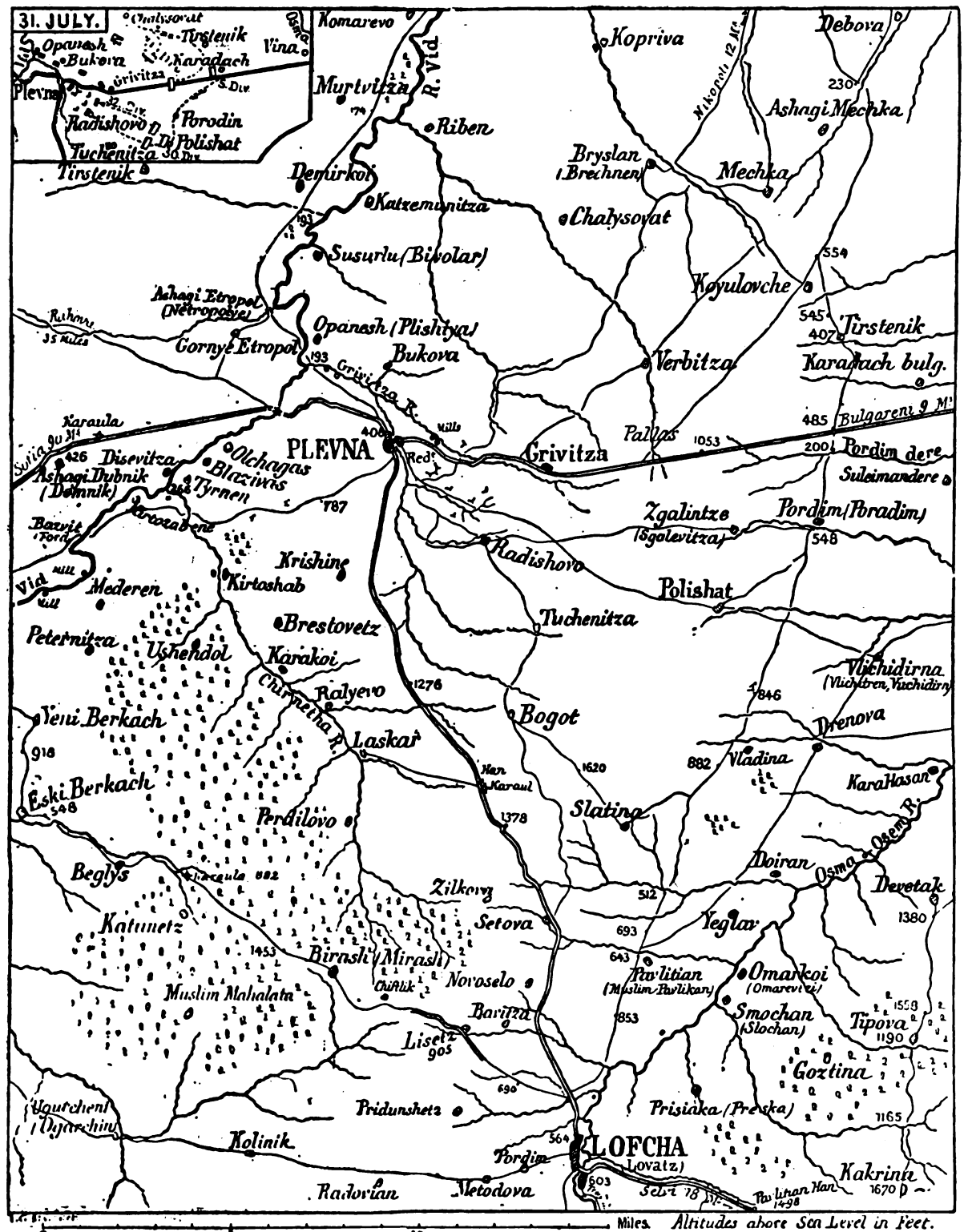
The *Manchester Examiner* says:—"We have much pleasure in announcing that Mr. John Lilly, merchant, of 65, Back Piccadilly, whose failure was reported in August, 1873, with liabilities amounting to £32,622, and whose creditors accepted a composition of 9s. in the pound, has now paid all his creditors in full."

Cardinal Cullen has issued a pastoral to his clergy, in which he beseeches them to pray that this Empire may not have to share the miseries of the war. The Turks have, he says, always been the enemies of the Catholic Church, and have inflicted great evils on every country which they have occupied; while the Russians are the greatest and most perfidious enemies of the Catholics, and would, if they got possession of Constantinople and the Turkish territories in Europe, persecute the Catholics and establish a system of schism.

THE COUNTRY AROUND PLEVNA.

Our map is intended to illustrate the recent military operations around Plevna, and between that town and Lofcha, where the Russians have suffered a very serious defeat. On the 19th ult. General Schilder-Schulder arrived before Plevna with three regiments of infantry (the 17th, 18th, and 19th), five batteries of artillery, and a few Cossacks. His troops succeeded in entering the town, but, having neglected to occupy the bridge over the Vid, they were again driven out of it when Turkish reinforcements arrived from the west. The Turks, commanded by Osman Pasha, lost no time in fortifying the positions around the town. Early on the 31st ult. they held the villages Opanesh (Plishtya), Grivitz (on the road to Bulgareni), Radishovo, Tuchenitza, and Slatina. They were also in great force at Lofcha. The Russians early on the same day held the following positions:—General Krüdener, who had come from Nikopol, had his head-quarters at Karadach Bulgarski, which was held by three

regiments of the Fifth Division. The two brigades of the Thirty-first Division—their right flank protected by Laskarof's brigade of cavalry—were in front, their objective being Grivitz. General Schakhovsky, who had marched by way of Bulgareni, Karadach, and Pordim, had his head-quarters at Plishat, which was occupied by one brigade of the Thirtieth Division; the other brigade of the same division was in front. General Skobelof, with two regiments of Cossacks, a battalion, and a battery, operated in the direction of Lofcha. The Russian forces thus included thirteen regiments of infantry (thirty-nine battalions), having a total strength of 32,000 men, with about five regiments of cavalry, and 160 guns. This force proved quite unequal to the task allotted to it. The villages of Grivitz and Radishovo were taken, and the Russians stormed two lines of intrenchments in the rear of the latter place; but their bravery proved of no avail, and the day's engagement ended in a disastrous retreat. The Turks, too, appear to have suffered, and the Russians, by the end of last week, had again returned to the vicinity of Plevna, their line extending from



MAP OF THE COUNTRY AROUND PLEVNA.

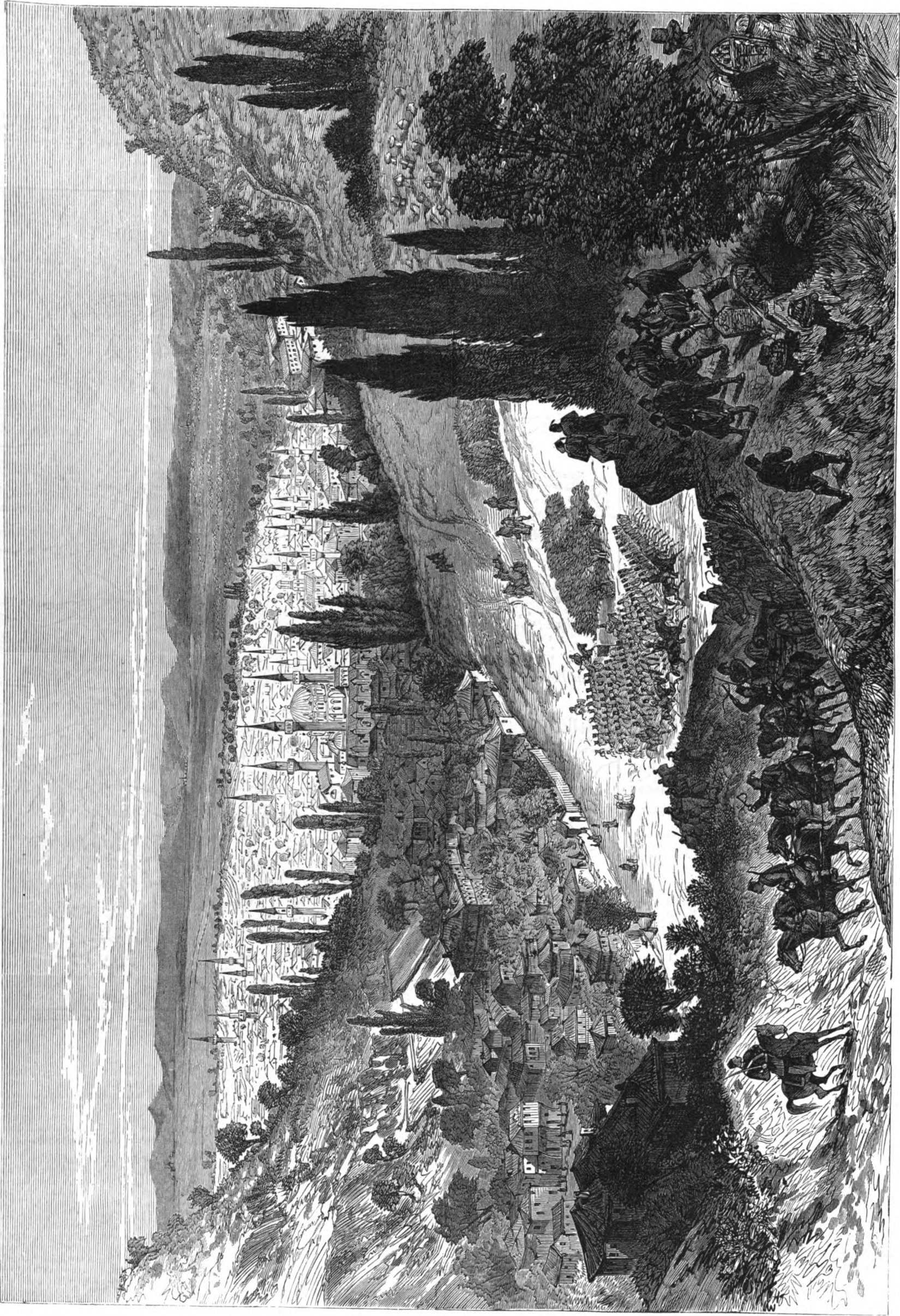
Tuchenitza, in the south, to Tirstenik, in the north; Pordim and Tirstenik were the head-quarters of Generals Schakhovsky and Krüdener yesterday week. Later movements are recorded in another page. It will be observed that the figures introduced into this map denote the varying elevation of the ground above the sea-level, measured in English feet.

The *Alta* (San Francisco) of July 17 publishes a statement of Captain Nisser, of the brig *Potoma*, recently arrived from the Marquesas Islands and Tahiti, that the tidal wave of May 10 was not felt at Tahiti at all; but at Nukahiva, one of the Marquesas group, and in the Bay of Taihoa, the water rose and fell all day, the greatest rise being fourteen feet, on Captain Hart's plantation. On the other side of the island the tide rose with great force, sweeping away houses and other property, and the inhabitants were compelled to flee for their lives. The most remarkable circumstance stated is that, although there had been no rain on the island for four years, a fall of rain occurred just preceding the tidal wave, and at the time of the *Potoma*'s sailing it had been raining heavily for twelve days, washing away bridges, &c., and doing other damage.

By the Australian mail recently arrived intelligence from Perth, Western Australia, has been received of a series of disasters to vessels in search of guano off the coast of the Western Colony, and the extraordinary disappearance of two islands—the Barker Islands—and their inhabitants. During Mr. Weld's administration, Captain Fisher, a Tasmanian capitalist, purchased from the West Australian Government the right to remove guano from two islands on the coast,

described on the chart and known as the Barker Islands, and situated in lat. 14 S., long. 125 E. Captain Fisher dispatched three vessels in April with labourers and appliances for shipping guano, but when the vessels arrived at the place where the islands were known to have been there was nothing to be seen but "a wild waste of water." The islands had disappeared entirely, how and when are at present a mystery.

The competition for the American Centennial Trophy and the championship of the world will take place at Creedmoor, near New York, early in September next. The National Rifle Association of England has accepted the American invitation to send a British team; and it is thought desirable that a fund should be raised to defray the general expenses of the team, rather than it should be composed only of such gentlemen as can afford to pay their own expenses. By this means the captain of the team, instead of having to choose solely from the more wealthy, will be enabled to select the best rifle shots, among whom will, undoubtedly, be found several gentlemen who could not well afford to pay the heavy expense of a journey across the Atlantic, as well as sacrificing their time, to uphold the credit of the country. A sub-committee, consisting of Captain Pixley, Victoria Rifles; Mr. Martin Ridley Smith; and Major Charles B. Waller, St. George's Rifles, have therefore been appointed to collect subscriptions; which may also be paid to the credit of the International American Rifle-Match to Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Co., 1, Lombard-street; to Messrs. Ransom, Bouverie, and Co., Pall-mall; or to Captain Mildmay, Secretary N.R.A., 12, Pall-mall East. The team will sail from Liverpool in the City of Richmond next week.



THE WAR: SHUMLA.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST WITH THE TURKISH ARMY.



THE LATE RIGHT HON. GEORGE WARD HUNT,
FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY.



THE WAR: WATERING HORSES AT SHUMIA.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST WITH THE TURKISH ARMY.

MUSIC.

There is now scarcely any musical interregnum in London during the whole year. We have but just recorded the close of the Italian Opera season, and have now to notice the commencement of a series of performances of operas in English at the Crystal Palace—a locality which may be almost considered as metropolitan, from the facilities of access provided for London visitors. Apart from these, however, there is now a large resident population immediately around the Sydenham building to whom these performances should be especially welcome, from their being given in the afternoon and under agreeable atmospheric conditions such as are seldom found, on summer nights, in London theatres. Ten operas were announced in the Sydenham programme, first on the list having been Mozart's "Le Nozze di Figaro," an English version of which was very efficiently given on Saturday by the "Rose Hérès Opera Company." Madame Hérès sustained the character of the Countess, in which she acted and sang with great effect, her bright quality of voice and cultivated style having been especially manifested in her delivery of the cavatina "Porgi amor," the aria "Dove sono" and the Countess's share of the duet with Susanna, "Sull' aria," in which Madame Hérès was well seconded by Madame Cave Ashton, who made a highly favourable impression by her performance generally, and was much applauded in her delivery of the air "Venite," and the still more important solo "Deh vieni." Miss Florence St. John made a successful first appearance here as Cherubino, and was encored in the canzone "Voi che sapete." Signor Campobello was an efficient Count Almaviva, the duet with Susanna, "Crudel! perché finora," having been one of the features of the day. Mr. Richard Temple gave the music of Figaro with good effect, and minor characters were filled by Miss Kate Villiers (Barbarina), Mrs. Dixon (Marcellina), Mr. Marler (Dr. Bartolo), Mr. De Solla (Don Basilio), and Mr. Arthur Howell (Antonio). The overture and the important accompaniments throughout the opera were finely played by the Crystal Palace band, Mr. Sidney Naylor having conducted with great efficiency.

On Tuesday "Maritana" was given, "Il Trovatore" was announced for Thursday, and "Don Giovanni" for to-day.

This (Saturday) evening the promenade concerts at Covent Garden begin, again under the direction of Messrs. Gatti, and with Signor Arditi as conductor. The programme of the opening night comprises an orchestral adaptation, by Signor Arditi, of themes from M. Gounod's new opera, "Cinq Mars," and a new polka (composed by Signor Arditi), in which all the drummer-boys of the Coldstream Guards will co-operate.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Messrs. Chappell and Co. have recently issued some very pleasing vocal music, which will doubtless find wide acceptance among drawing-room singers. "The Men of Wales," by Mr. Brinley Richards, has a vigorous national tone and rhythm; "The skylark free" and "The captive skylark" both by Signor Pinuti, have much light grace of character. "The day my love went maying," by Louisa Gray, is a ballad with a taking melody, simple as it is. "I'll sing the songs of Araby," by Frederic Clay, is one of several effective movements in that gentleman's cantata "Lalla Rookh." "Lowly born" is a specimen of the versatile talents of the late Hon. Mrs. Norton, the words and music being both by that accomplished lady. "Our Boys" is a good specimen of a declamatory patriotic song, the words by Mr. H. J. Byron, the music by Herr Meyer Lutz. "Not far away," by Mr. Berthold Tours, is a song of a very graceful character, both in its vocal melody and its piano-forte accompaniment. "L'Albani, valse chantante," is a brilliant vocal bravura by Signor Arditi, based on themes from "Les Belles Viennoises" waltzes.

From Messrs. Metzler and Co. we have two very pleasing vocal pieces by Mr. Henry Smart—"The Parting Smile," ballad, and "The Fay of the Woods," duet. Each is flowing and melodious in character, and devoid of difficulty. Messrs. Metzler have also issued an harmonium tutor and an instruction book for the American organ, both containing copious and valuable information for students of the respective instruments, and each published at a remarkably small price. The first-named work is compiled by Herr Engel, the well-known professor of the harmonium, and is supplemented by a series of pieces, sacred and secular, arranged by Mr. J. Munro Coward. The other tutor referred to is the work of the late Dr. Rimbault, and likewise contains a selection of movements, in addition to a description of the instrument and instructions for its use.

The second book of Messrs. Metzler and Co.'s "Sacred Melodies, Ancient and Modern, arranged expressly for the American Organ," contains twenty-three pieces, adapted from the works of various composers by Mr. R. Redhead, and is published at the price of one shilling.

Messrs. Metzler's recent publications of vocal music include an effective part-song, "The Ant and the Grasshopper," for alto, two tenors, and bass, by M. Gounod; "The Chorister" and "My Love beyond the Sea," two expressive songs by Mr. Arthur Sullivan; "The Clang of the Wooden Shoon," a characteristic setting by Mr. J. L. Molloy of his own lines; and "The Knight's Wish," an effective song by Mr. Berthold Tours.

"Trio (in A major) for Pianoforte, Violin, and Violoncello," composed by M. W. Balfe (Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co.). This is a posthumous work by the composer of so many popular operas; and, apart from its intrinsic merit, it possesses an interest as being one of his latest productions; belonging to a class on which his attention had not hitherto been bestowed; and one in which he might have achieved considerable success, judging from the specimen now referred to, which is well written for each of the concertante instruments, and abounds in bright and melodious passages. It is in the orthodox form of four movements—allegro, adagio, scherzo (with trio), and finale (allegro). The work has already been spoken of by us, in reference to its first public performance, at one of the Saturday Popular Concerts of the past season, when the executants were Mlle. Marie Krebs, Herr Joachim, and Signor Piatti. The trio pleased greatly on that occasion, and the scherzo was encored.

Messrs. R. Cocks and Co. have recently issued a third edition of the valuable and comprehensive work on "The Organ, its History and Construction," compiled by Mr. E. J. Hopkins, organist of the Temple church, and the late Dr. Rimbault. The work treats copiously of the origin and structure of the instrument, with details of the progressive improvements made therein, with explanations of the mode of tuning and of remedying occasional mechanical defects, besides much information respecting foreign and British organs and eminent organ-builders, and many other matters of interest to the professional and amateur reader. This last edition of the book has undergone some valuable revision and received many important additions, Dr. Rimbault having completed his portion thereof shortly before his lamented decease. The book stands

alone of its kind, and cannot fail to meet with an increasing demand.

Among Messrs. R. Cocks and Co.'s recent publications are "My Boyhood's Home," a very telling ballad, by Mr. J. L. Hatton, "Ay or No," a pleasing barcarolle; and "Steering," an effective song, both by Mr. F. H. Cowen; and "Far away," "Thy voice is near," two transcriptions of well-known vocal pieces for pianoforte solo, by Frederic Lemoine, the first from Miss Lindsay's song, the other from Mr. Wrighton's.

"Passion Flowers, Legend," by Odoardo Barri, is a sequel to his "Shadow of the Cross," the words by Mr. H. Farnie; the Italian version by Signor Zaffira. These very effective pieces of vocal declamation were composed expressly for Madame Trebelli. Messrs. J. B. Cramer and Co. are the publishers, as also of "Who will go a-maying?" a pleasing song in the pastoral style, by Mr. J. L. Roedel; another graceful song, by the same composer, being "Still Hope on!" "We meet again," song, by C. H. R. Marriott, is an expressive setting of some sentimental lines. "Easting," a song, by Robert Stanley, with some effective changes of tempo—is also published by Messrs. Cramer and Co., as are the following:—"Through distant lands I roam," an edition of Taubert's charming lied, "In der Fremde," with the original German words, and an English adaptation thereof, by C. H. P.; "The day when you'll forget me," ballad, by J. R. Thomas, which has much sentimental expression in its vocal melody; and "Les Leçons d'Anglais," by F. Chassaigne, a chansonnette in the piquante French style, that has been sung with success by Mlle. Chaumont.

The "Organist's Quarterly Journal" of original compositions (Novello, Ewer, and Co.). The thirty-fifth part, forming a portion of the fifth volume of this musical serial, opens with a graceful "Minuet," followed by a characteristic "Gavotte," composed by the editor, Dr. Sparks, organist of the Leeds Townhall. Other pieces in the number are:—an introduction and well-wrought fugue, by Mr. J. Wrigley, of Manchester; an effective march, by J. Whitaker, of London; and a cleverly-written "Allegro Maestoso," being the first movement of a sonata, by Mr. C. T. Speer.

"Franz Listz, a Sketch of his Life and Works, by Carlo Tieset," is an interesting biography of the pianist-composer, in pamphlet form, published by Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co.

VOLCANOES.

Mr. Henry Humphries, writing from Bay Cottage, Wandsworth, sends the *Times* an extract from a letter he has received from Ecuador:—"Guayaquil, June 30, 1877.—We are all well again here, although we have had fearful times of late since you left, with terrible sickness and rains. Now all this is over, another plague has settled down on Ecuador. The volcano Sangai, about 125 miles from here, has taken it into its crater to give us an eruption, and has been cannonading away so fearfully that we have heard it plainly here for days, and everyone at first mistook it for cannon firing off at the fort just outside the town. Fine ashes have been blowing right over and fallen down like rain on the town, getting into one's eyes and nose while walking about, and rendering the day quite misty. In Bodegas they say it has been far worse, and we are every day expecting to receive bad news from the interior. As I write, even, the news comes in. It is not only Sangai which has burst out, but Cotopaxi, which is far worse when it does commence. They say that it was accompanied by an earthquake, which has destroyed many parts of the town, and that Quito and the adjacent towns were in darkness for two days."

Some particulars of the volcanic eruption of Cotopaxi are derived from another source. The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer Cotopaxi (Captain Hamilton), which has arrived in the Mersey, brings intelligence of a volcanic eruption which took place in Ecuador on June 25 and 26. On the days named, and for several days after, the volcanic ashes fell in showers along the whole coast of Ecuador to the estimated amount of 310 kilograms per square kilometre. Slight shocks were felt on the 25th and 26th; but on the morning of the 26th, between nine and eleven o'clock, a fearful explosion took place in the interior, the volcano in action being that of Cotopaxi, which for centuries has had an eruption every ten or twenty years. The ashes which fell on the coast were composed of fine particles of lodestone, vitreous feldspar, hornblende, and amorphous substance. The steamer Islay, on her way from Panama to Guayaquil, first noticed the fall of ashes at Marta, and continued to receive them until she arrived at Guayaquil, from which it is inferred that the winds from the high latitudes have carried them, as on former occasions, two hundred leagues from the volcano. An official announcement from Quito, dated June 29, reports the total destruction of the beautiful and fertile valleys of Chilo and Tambuco. On the same day great quantities of ashes fell at Quito, completely darkening the atmosphere for several hours. Intelligence from the city of Latacunga states that on June 26 a flood, taking the course of the rivers Catuchi, San Felipe, and Zanazuco, had swept through the city and over the adjacent country. The city suffered very much; men, women, and children were drowned in large numbers. Haciendas were swept away and destroyed; in fact, the destruction was terrible and complete.

The estate of Colston Bassett, Nottingham, lately offered by auction, but not sold, has been purchased by private treaty by Mr. R. Millinton Knowles, now residing at Bosworth Park, Leicestershire. The estate consists of the mansion called Colston Bassett Park and 1600 acres of land, and the price is £120,000.

An addition to Locke Park, Barnsley, of land nearly twenty acres in extent, given by Miss McReary, sister-in-law of the late Joseph Locke, the eminent civil engineer, was opened by Lord Halifax on Tuesday. The town was decorated with arches and banners, and was illuminated in the evening. A general holiday was observed throughout the district, and about 40,000 people were present at the opening ceremony.

In a speech recently made at Melbourne, Sir Charles Gavan Duffy defended the part he had taken in Victoria as a protectionist, though he had started in the colony as a free-trader, by stating that when in London some years ago he consulted Mr. Bright, Mr. Mill, and Mr. Carlyle on the subject, and that he had followed the advice they gave him. Mr. Bright, he said, had declared himself in favour of bonuses to promote certain industries, and of protecting a certain number of articles for a time. Mr. Bright now writes to Mr. T. B. Potter, M.P., to contradict this statement. He has no recollection of the conversation, but if any such took place, his views, he is confident, have been misrepresented. A Government might vote a sum of money to support a new enterprise which was deemed of great service to the country, or to introduce a new culture, such as the grape or tea, but to impose heavy duties on important articles of import would be so unsound and injurious a policy that he is greatly surprised that anyone in the least acquainted with him should have supposed it possible he could give it his support.

The Extra Supplement.

THE LATE MR. WARD HUNT.

Our Extra Supplement this week consists of the Portrait of the late Right Hon. George Ward Hunt, M.P., First Lord of the Admiralty, whose death at Homburg on the 29th ult. was recorded in our last week's Obituary. This respected public man was the only son of the late Rev. George Hunt, of Wadenhoe, Northamptonshire, his mother being Emma, daughter of the late Mr. Samuel Gardiner, of Combe Lodge, near Goring, Oxfordshire. He was born in the year 1825. He was educated at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he took the usual degrees, and was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1851, joining the Oxford Circuit; but, preferring politics to the legal profession, he entered Parliament at the general election of 1857 as one of the members for the Northern Division of Northamptonshire, which he has represented twenty years. He acted as Financial Secretary to the Treasury under Lord Derby in 1866-7, and in the following year, when Mr. Disraeli became Premier, succeeded to the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer; but his career in this position was brief, as he was obliged to retire with his colleagues in December, 1868. On the return of the Conservatives to power, in February, 1874, he was appointed First Lord of the Admiralty. Apart from his official position and duties, Mr. Hunt had an intimate knowledge of all subjects relating to county administration. He took great interest in all questions relating to agriculture. In 1866 he introduced a bill dealing with the cattle plague, and was prominent in the somewhat exciting debates on that question. In 1875, again, he was equally at home on a kindred subject, and was, after the Prime Minister, the member of the Cabinet chiefly charged with supporting and explaining the difficult provisions of the Agricultural Holdings Bill. Mr. Hunt was a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Northamptonshire, and for some years acted as chairman for the Quarter Sessions for that county. He was also a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn, and was created an honorary D.O.L. of Oxford at the Commemoration of 1870. In 1857 he married Alice, third daughter of the Right Rev. Dr. Robert Eden, Bishop of Moray and Ross, in the Episcopal Church of Scotland, by whom he has left a family. The funeral took place in the English Cemetery at Homburg, in a private manner.

The Portrait is from a photograph by the London Stereoscopic Company.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE COUNTESS OF ALDBOROUGH.

The Right Hon. Cornelia Jane, Countess of Aldborough, widow of Mason Gerard, fifth Earl of Aldborough, died at Kingstown, near Dublin, on the 5th inst., in her ninety-fifth year. Her Ladyship, the eldest daughter of Charles Henry Tandy, Esq., was married Aug. 2, 1804, and had issue two sons and two daughters, all now deceased, unmarried. The last survivor was Benjamin O'Neale, sixth Earl of Aldborough, at whose decease the title became extinct.

VISCOUNT GUILLAMORE.

The Right Hon. Paget Standish O'Grady, fourth Viscount Guillamore, of Cahir Guillamore, in the county of Limerick, and Baron O'Grady, of Rockbarton, in the Peerage of Ireland, died on July 29, at Parson's-green, Fulham. His Lordship was born Nov. 29, 1835, the second son of Standish, second Viscount Guillamore, by Gertrude Jane, his wife, daughter of the Hon. Berkeley Paget, and succeeded to the viscounty at his elder brother's death, April 10, 1860. He married, March 6, 1869, Eliza, youngest daughter of W. H. Feston, but, as he leaves no issue, the peerage devolves on his next brother, the Hon. Hardress Standish O'Grady, now fifth Viscount, Captain Madras R.A., who was born in 1841. The peerage of Guillamore was conferred in 1831 on the grandfather of the nobleman whose death we record—viz., on the well-known Standish O'Grady, Lord Chief Baron of Ireland.

ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET SIR H. J. CODRINGTON, K.C.B. Admiral of the Fleet Sir Henry John Codrington, K.C.B., died on the 4th inst., at 112, Eaton-square, aged sixty-eight. He was the second surviving son of Admiral Sir Edward Codrington, G.C.B., was educated at Harrow, and entered the Royal Navy in 1823. He served at the blockade of Algiers in 1824; and at Navarino, where his father commanded the British Fleet, in 1827. He was present as Captain, H.M.S. Talbot, at the bombardment of St. Jean d'Acre in 1840; and during the Crimean war was employed in the Baltic. From 1858 to 1863 he was Admiral Superintendent of Malta Dockyard, and from 1869 to 1872 at Devonport. Sir Henry attained the rank of Admiral of the Fleet in January last. He was created C.B. in 1840, and K.C.B. in 1867, and was the recipient of various foreign decorations. He was twice married.

SIR JAMES DOUGLAS, K.C.B.

Sir James Douglas, K.C.B., died suddenly, at Victoria, Vancouver Island, on the 2nd inst., aged seventy-two. He was the son of Mr. John Douglas, of Glasgow, and was for a long time in the service of the Hudson's Bay Company. He became the first Governor of Vancouver Island, in 1851, and from 1858 to 1863 was Governor of the joint colonies of Vancouver Island and British Columbia. Sir James was made a C.B. in 1858 and a K.C.B. in 1863.

MR. DANBY SEYMOUR, Q.C.

Henry Danby Seymour, Esq., of Knoyle, Wilts, J.P. and D.L., died suddenly at his sister's residence at Bridgewater on the 3rd inst. He was born July 1, 1820, the elder son of Henry Seymour, Esq., of Knoyle House, and of Northbrook, Devon, by Jane, his wife, daughter of Benjamin Hopkinson, Esq., of Bath, and received his education at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford. He sat in Parliament for Poole from 1850 to 1868, and was joint secretary to the Board of Control from 1855 to 1858. Mr. Seymour succeeded his father in 1849. His brother, Alfred Seymour, Esq., of Norton Hall, Northamptonshire, J.P. and D.L., was formerly M.P. for Salisbury and for Totnes. The Seymours of Knoyle are a distinguished branch of the noble house of Seymour, springing from Francis Seymour, Esq., M.P., of Sherborne, younger brother of the eighth Duke of Somerset.

MR. J. P. BROWN-WESTHEAD.

Joshua Proctor Brown-Westhead, Esq., of Lea Castle, Wrexham, J.P. and D.L., whose death is announced, was born in 1837, the eldest son of the late Edward Westhead, Esq., of

Manchester, by Anne, his wife, daughter of Joshua Brown, Esq., of Dorthill, Shropshire, and assumed the additional surname of Brown. He sat in Parliament, in the Liberal interest, for Knaresborough, from 1847 to 1853, and for York from 1857 to 1863, and from 1868 to 1871. Mr. Brown Westhead married, in 1828, Betsy, daughter of George Royle Chappell, Esq., and had issue.

The deaths have also been announced of—

Sir Thomas Davies Lloyd, formerly M.P. for Cardiganshire, at his seat, Bronwydd, in that county, after a short illness.

The Rev. John Nathaniel Micklethwait, of Taverham Hall, Norfolk, aged sixty-five.

Hart Gimletie, M.D., Fleet Surgeon R.N., on the 1st inst. in his fifty-fifth year.

The Rev. Charles Boutell, M.A., Hon. Chaplain, R.N.A.V., on the 31st ult., aged sixty-four.

Captain Boyce Mackenzie, on the 27th ult., at Creich, Sutherlandshire, in his eighty-fifth year.

Maria Selina, Lady Hawley, wife of Sir Henry James Hawley, Bart., of Leybourne Grange, on the 25th ult., at Chiavenna, Italy.

Alfred Cunningham Dando, R.N.R., Marine Superintendent to the British India Steam Navigation Company, Calcutta, on the 26th ult., suddenly, at Akyab, in his fifty-fourth year.

The Rev. Carstairs Douglas, M.A., LL.D., one of the missionaries in China of the Presbyterian Church of England, on the 27th ult., at Amoy, aged forty-six.

Brigadier-General Joshua Henry Kirby, commanding Belgium district, Bombay, Lieutenant-Colonel 68th Light Infantry, on June 30, at Belgum, in his fifty-seventh year.

The Hon. Wyndham Percy Moreton, late 7th Foot, seventh son of Henry George Francis, second Earl of Ducie, on the 29th ult., at Llandovery, aged thirty-eight.

The Rev. George Knight, M.A., Rural Dean, for thirty-four years Vicar of Hungerton with Twyford, Leicestershire, on the 30th ult., at Hungerton.

The Hon. Thomas Nicholson, M.D., for many years member of the Executive Council of Antigua, on the 8th ult., at Antigua, aged seventy-seven.

Frederick Gale, Esq., on the 23rd ult., at Cheriton, Wincanton, very suddenly, aged seventy-one; and the Rev. Henry Gale, D.C.L., Rector of Garsdon, Wilts, his twin-brother, at the Rectory, Malmesbury, on the 30th ult.

Dr. William Keddle, Lecturer on Natural Science in Glasgow Free Church College, on the 26th ult. He dropped dead while in the act of opening a prayer meeting at Oban. Up to the moment of his death Dr. Keddle had appeared to be in excellent health.

Colonel Daniel George Robinson, Royal Engineers, Director-General of Indian Telegraphs, on the 27th ult., at sea, on board the Travancore. He served in the Sulej and Punjab campaigns, and was present at Sobroon, Chillianwallah, and Goojerat. He had received two medals and two clasps.

Owen Davies, Esq., formerly resident at Chilwell Hall, Notts, and afterwards at Eaton House, Tunbridge, on the 23rd ult., at the residence of his daughter, the Baronne de Montaignac de Chauvance, Vannes, Morbihan, France, aged eighty; he was younger brother of Thomas Davies, Lieutenant Engineers, H.E.I.C.S., killed in action at Malegaum, 1818, and great-grandson of the Rev. Owen Davies, of the ancient house of Gwysaney.

The quinquennial gathering of the Sheffield Sunday School Union was held on Monday in Norfolk Park. Upwards of 20,000 scholars and 2500 teachers were present. From 80,000 to 100,000 spectators were, it was calculated, upon the ground.

Three new board schools, erected at the cost of £20,000, and affording accommodation for 1400 children, have been opened at Leeds. The Leeds Board has now twenty-two schools in operation, and four others are in course of erection.—The Birmingham School Board has received unfavourably an application from the London School Board to take part in presenting to the Education Department a memorial on the subject of spelling reform, although the Board had previously approved the action of the London School Board in the matter. Mr. R. W. Dale said, though the Education Department should instruct their inspectors on certain words spelt two or three ways, so that children might not fail in examinations, he thought the proposed reconstruction of English spelling should be left to the intellectual life of the country.

The Foresters' High Court Meeting for the transaction of the business of the order began on Monday at Greenwich. Mr. Wood, the Chief Ranger, in his opening remarks, said the misapprehensions as to the working of the Friendly Societies Act had been, to a great extent, removed, and now there were no fewer than 1722 courts registered, with a membership of 214,281.—On Tuesday the question of registration was discussed, and the principle of registration was affirmed by a large majority.—The annual Legislative Council of the British United Order of Odd Fellows met at Rotherham on the same day, Mr. George Mayne, Grand Master, Newcastle, presiding. Delegates were present from London, Leeds, Newcastle, Sheffield, Sunderland, and other towns. The total number of members is 10,928, being an increase of 209 during the past year.—The journeymen coopers of the United Kingdom, whose trade societies have hitherto remained independent of each other, have resolved upon a national federation of the entire trade. A conference of delegates from all parts of the country has been held at Burton-on-Trent, where the federation scheme was discussed and adopted. There are about 20,000 operative coopers in the United Kingdom, and their aggregate funds represent upwards of £30,000 sterling.

With the view of diminishing the loss of life which annually occurs from drowning, and which, according to recent returns of the Registrar-General, has increased between thirty and forty per cent during the past year, as compared with corresponding periods of the previous year, the Royal Humane Society has issued the following advice to bathers:—"Avoid bathing within two hours after a meal, or when exhausted by fatigue or from any other cause, or when the body is cooling after perspiration, and avoid bathing altogether in the open air if, after being a short time in the water, there is a sense of chilliness with numbness of the hands and feet, but bathe when the body is warm, provided no time is lost in getting into the water. Avoid chilling the body by sitting or standing undressed on the banks or in boats after having been in the water, or remaining too long in the water, but leave the water immediately there is the slightest feeling of chilliness. The vigorous and strong may bathe early in the morning on an empty stomach; but the young and those who are weak had better bathe two or three hours after a meal—the best time for such is from two to three hours after breakfast. Those who are subject to attacks of giddiness or faintness, and who suffer from palpitation and other sense of discomfort at the heart, should not bathe without first consulting their medical advisers."

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

J G F (Barnageat).—In the position No. 8 can you not remove the Pawns from the Q B file and place the W B at Q Kt 5th? This alteration, if it is possible to effect it, would greatly improve the problem.

P J K (Donaghy).—You have overlooked the best defence in Problems Nos. 1743 and 1744. The true solution of the latter is given below.

G A B (Edinburgh).—It is not necessary to set forth the analyses of solutions in full, but it should be more satisfactory to yourself to do so.

P D A L (Clapham).—In the position referred to White can play either Q to B 7th or Kt to Q 6th with a like result.

T E H (Lincoln).—The problem is too simple, and is therefore declined with thanks. We fear your suggestion for a correspondence tourney between our contributors would, if adopted, occupy too much of the space at our disposal.

M G L A S (Kilkeel).—Your solution of No. 1742 is correct, but you are wrong in respect of Nos. 1743 and 1744.

J B (Mosley).—In Problem No. 1742 Black's best reply to 1. Kt to B 7th is 1. Kt to K 6th, after which he cannot be mated in two more moves.

S W C (Temple).—The corrected position is accepted, and you shall have an early report upon the others.

W G T (Calcutta).—We are obliged for the packet of games. There is no English translation of the German "Handbuch," but the arrangement of the book is so clear that it can be used by anyone acquainted with the German chess notation. Walker's "Chess Studies" are out of print.

J E A (Weymouth).—Many thanks for the problem, which, if correct, is a very good one.

T B O (Quebec).—The book of the Centennial Congress was published in Philadelphia. You should be able to procure it through any bookseller. The game is too weakly played by the attack to present any points of interest.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1743 received from J E A.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1744 received from Nilbudad, B Levy.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1745 received from H B, P S Shenale, W Leeson, B Schield, P Hampton, F Wharton, N Fowell, M Rees, W Cowell, N H H, E Ezmond, R W Hobson, G Fobrooke, J Lyndford, T W H, Robin Gray, J F Spiers, M Whiteley, G Wright, St J, H Stansfield, A Mackenzie, B Parkinson, C R Elmore, G R E, S Adams, D Leslie, L Burnett, T Edgar, Queen of Connaught, M Rawlings, N Brock, S Threlfall, P G V, Only Jones, W Lee, Leonora and Leon, A O R, Triton, Mechanic, W Nelson, P E Y, American, Robin Roushead, B S Stone, B T King, M J H, Paul's Room, W Alston, Lallyho, E Worsley, N E D, Simplex, J S W, H Burgher, J Wontons, L S B, W A T, Long Stop, S Western, Tippet, Harrovian, Black Knight, Littlego, Winchester, S L G, Nilbudad, Dr F St, Hereward, A Wood, N Rumbelow, G A Ballingall, J de Honsteyn, H M Pridcaux, Woolwich Chess Club, W A C, Coplapino, T E Hughes, Cant, E Frau, R H Brooks, A B, and E L G.

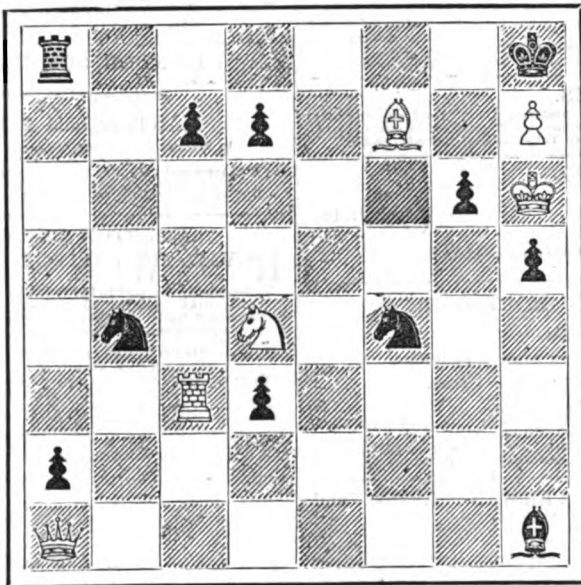
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1744.

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.
1. R to R 4th B to Q 6th
2. Q to K 5th P takes Q
• If, 1. K moves, then 2. Q to Q sq, etc. The other variations are obvious.

PROBLEM No. 1747.

By H. E. Kidson.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

CHESS IN LONDON.

An interesting Game played at the Divan a few days ago, between four skilful Amateurs, two on each side, and each player moving alternately without consultation.—(Ruy Lopez Opening.)

WHITE (Messrs. A. & C.)	BLACK (Messrs. M. & N.)	WHITE (Messrs. A. & C.)	BLACK (Messrs. M. & N.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	20. R to K 2nd	R to K 2nd
2. Kt to K 3rd	Kt to Q 3rd	21. P to Q R 4th	Q R to K Kt sq
3. B to Kt 5th	P to Q R 3rd	22. R P takes P	R P takes P
4. B to R 4th	Kt to K B 3rd	23. P to Q Kt 4th	B to Kt sq
5. P to Q 3rd	B to B 4th	24. R to K Kt sq	P to Q 4th
We believe that in every variation of this opening the Bishop is best posted at K 2nd.		25. Q to B 3rd	Q to K 3rd
6. Castles	P to Q 3rd	26. Q R to K sq	
7. P to K R 3rd	B to K 3rd	A well-timed move, as the sequel shows.	
8. Kt to B 3rd	Castles	27. Kt to Q B sq	R to K 2nd
9. B to K Kt 5th	Kt to K 2nd	28. Kt to Q 3rd	R to K 3rd
10. Kt to K 2nd	P to Q B 3rd	29. Q to Kt 2nd	R to K 4th
11. P to Q 3rd	Kt to Kt 3rd	30. Kt to B 5th	Q to Kt 5th
12. Q to Q 2nd	Q to Q 2nd	He had only Q B sq as an alternative, but we are inclined to prefer it to the move in the text.	
13. B takes Kt	P takes B	31. R to K R sq	P takes Q P
14. P to Q 4th		32. P takes K P	Q R to R 4th
It would have been better to have played K to R 2nd before executing this manoeuvre.		33. K to Kt sq	R takes P
15. K to R 2nd	B to R 2nd	34. R takes R	R takes R
If White had attempted to win the piece by 15. P to Q 5th, Black would have obtained a very embarrassing position, if not winning, attack by 15. B takes K P.		35. P takes P	B takes P
16. B to B 2nd	P to Q Kt 4th	Down to this point the game has been played carefully on both sides, but here the Black allies should have played B to Q 3rd. This sacrifice is plainly unadvised.	
17. B to Q 3rd	B to B 5th	36. R takes Kt	B takes P (ch)
18. Q takes B	B takes B	37. K to B sq	B to R 7th (ch)
19. Kt to Q 2nd	K to R sq	38. R to K sq	Q to Q 8th (ch)
20. P to K Kt 3rd	R to K Kt sq	37. K takes B	Q takes P (ch)
This was a necessary precaution to prevent the adverse Kt advancing to K R 5th.		38. K to K 2nd	and Black resigned.

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

The annual meeting of the Counties Chess Association was brought to a conclusion at Birmingham, on Saturday, the 4th inst. The entries for the principal tourney, the winner in which becomes the champion of the association for the ensuing year, comprised twelve of the best-known provincial amateurs—viz. the Rev. Professor Wayte, C. E. Ranken, A. B. Skipworth, T. C. Yarranton, J. Coker, and C. Pierpoint, Colonel Minchin, Major Martin, and Messrs. Jenkin, Thorold, Halford, and Fisher. This contest resulted in Mr. J. Jenkin, of Glasgow, bearing off the chief honours, the second and third prizes falling to the Rev. Professor Wayte and Mr. E. Thorold respectively. In the second-class tourney there were eleven competitors for the three prizes provided by the association, and these, on the conclusion of the play, were awarded to Messrs. Ryder, Wallbank, and Newham, in the order named. There were but seven entries, all Birmingham amateurs, for the third-class tourney, which resulted in an easy victory for Mr. A. H. Griffiths, who defeated all his competitors. Mr. Michael ranking next, with the loss of one game only. In the handicap tourney there were sixteen players engaged, including many of the first class. The Rev. C. E. Ranken won the first and the Rev. C. Pierpoint the second prize. A general meeting for the transaction of business was held on Friday, the 3rd inst.—the Rev. Professor Wayte presiding—when Mr. John Cochrane was elected president of the association, an office that has been vacant since the death of the late Lord Lyttelton; and the Rev. C. E. Ranken accepted the office of honorary secretary and treasurer for the year. The next meeting of the association will be held in London during the first week of August, 1878.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will and codicil (both dated April 18, 1877) of Mr. Augustus Henry Hunt, late of Birtley House, near Chester-le-Street, Durham, who died on May 12 last, were proved on the 24th ult. by Colonel Francis Faulkner Sheppee, David Pitcairn, and Henry George Haynes, the nephews, the executors, the personal estate in the United Kingdom being sworn under £100,000. The testator leaves Birtley House, with the furniture and effects and £1000 per annum, to his two sisters, Miss Elizabeth Hunt and Miss Mary Ann Perry Hunt, for life, with benefit of survivorship; £2000 each to his nephews, John George Pitcairn, David Pitcairn, and Henry George Haynes; legacies to his servants; and the residue of his personal property, including his share in the Birtley Iron Company, and all his real estate in England, to his said nephew, Colonel Sheppee. The testator's Scotch estates are left to his nephew, Henry Hunt Pitcairn, by a separate deed.

The will (dated Jan. 21, 1875) of Mr. Ippolito Leonino, late of No. 24, Great Winchester-street, City, merchant, who died on June 12 last, at No. 4, Via Alessandro Manzoni, Milan, was proved on the 20th ult. by Charles Emanuel Leonino and Arthur David Leonino, the sons of the deceased, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. The testator gives to his wife, Mrs. Hannah Leonino, his freehold residence at Hove, with the furniture and effects, absolutely, and an annuity of £700 during widowhood; and, subject to some bequests in favour of his four sons, he leaves the residue of his property equally between all his children, except his daughter Lucy, who has been already sufficiently provided for.

The will (dated Sept. 28, 1875) of Major-General Edward Charles Fletcher, late of Kennard Yalding, Kent, who died on June 5 last, was proved on the 14th ult. by Colonel Henry Charles Fletcher and Lionel John Fletcher, the sons, and James Fletcher, the brother, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £40,000.

The will (dated May 28, 1875) of Mr. George Goodwin Buckston, late of No. 4, Queensborough-terrace, Paddington, and of No. 8, Whitehall-place, who died on June 6 last, was proved on the 17th ult. by Thomas Jennings White and William Wise, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. The testator leaves to his wife his furniture, plate, pictures, and effects, horses and carriages, excepting what are at Callow House, Mappleton, Derbyshire, a pecuniary legacy of £100, £600 per annum out of his personal estate, and the rents of his real estate for life. There are a few other legacies, and the residue of his property he gives to his brother Henry.

The will and codicil (dated Feb. 27 and Dec. 2, 1876) of General Sir Watkin Lewis Griffies Williams, Bart., late of No. 38, Elgin-road, Notting-hill, who died on May 23 last, was proved on the 26th ult. by Richard Haynes and Edmund Watkin Kent, the nephews, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £4000.

The will (dated July 15, 1870, of the Hon. and Right Rev. Horatio Powys, D.D., Bishop of Sodor and Man, late of Bournemouth, who died on May 31 last, was proved on the 19th ult. by the Rev. William Percy Powys, the son, the acting executor.

[We are requested to state with reference to the will of the late Captain Robert Jacob Hansler, which was noticed in our last week's number, that the testator assigned as his reason for not bequeathing to his widow a larger interest under his will that she had a large fortune of her own].

DISTRIBUTION OF REWARDS TO THE TYNEWYDD MINERS.

On the summit of a mountain commanding a view of the Rhondda Valley the distribution of the various rewards was made last Saturday to the Tynewydd miners at Pontypridd, by the Lord Mayor of London, in presence of an assemblage of 30,000 people. Mr. Talbot, M.P., Lord Lieutenant of the county, presided. The *Daily Telegraph* cups were handed by Mr. Talbot; the medals and order of St. John of Jerusalem by Major Duncan, of the Royal Artillery; and the watches and chains presented by the House of Commons by Mr. Vivian. The Lord Mayor next distributed the awards from the Mansion House Fund, amounting to about £4000. Finally, Lord Aberdare, by command of the Queen, bestowed the Albert Medal upon certain of those who had rescued their fellow-workmen from the flooded colliery. After singing the National Anthem and giving shouts for the Queen, the assembly dispersed. After the distribution, Lord Aberdare, Mr. Talbot, M.P., the Lord Mayor, the Rev. D. Williams, and a company of some 500, were entertained at a luncheon; and in the evening the Lord Mayor dined with the Corporation of Cardiff.

The list of the persons upon whom the Queen has conferred the Albert medal for their brave conduct in assisting at the rescue of the imprisoned miners in the Tynewydd Colliery appeared in Tuesday's *Gazette*, as follows:—

The Queen has been graciously pleased to confer the "Albert Medal of the First Class" on—Daniel Thomas, colliery proprietor, Brithwydd, Rhondda Valley, South Wales; William Beith, mechanical engineer, of Harris's Navigation Colliery, Quaker's-yard, South Wales; Isaac Pride, colliery, Llwyncelyn Colliery, Rhondda Valley, South Wales; John William Howell, colliery, Yniahir Colliery, Rhondda Valley, South Wales. The Albert Medal of the Second Class has been conferred on—George Abest, colliery, Tynewydd Colliery, Rhondda Valley, South Wales; Charles Baynam, colliery, Brithwydd Colliery, Rhondda Valley, South Wales; Richard Hopkins, colliery, Yniahir Colliery, Rhondda Valley, South Wales; Richard Howells, overman, Tynewydd Colliery, Rhondda Valley, South Wales; Charles Outridge, colliery, Tynewydd Colliery, Rhondda Valley, South Wales; John Williams, colliery, Pontypridd Colliery, Rhondda Valley, South Wales; Robert Williams, colliery, Dinas Isaf Colliery, Rhondda Valley, South Wales; Edward David, colliery, Havad Colliery, Rhondda Valley, South Wales; William Morgan, colliery, Havad Colliery, Rhondda Valley, South Wales; David Rees, fireman, Tynewydd Colliery, Rhondda Valley, South Wales; Rees Thomas, colliery, Tynewydd Colliery, Rhondda Valley, South Wales; David Davies, colliery owner, Penrhwiwer, Rhondda Valley, South Wales; Thomas Jones, colliery owner, Yniahir, Rhondda Valley, South Wales; Edmund Thomas, colliery owner, Llwyncelyn, Rhondda Valley, South Wales; James Thomas, colliery owner and manager, Tynewydd, Rhondda Valley, South Wales; Thomas Thomas, colliery manager, Yniahir, Rhondda Valley, South Wales; Thomas Getrych Davies, colliery manager, Tylacoch, Rhondda Valley, South Wales; David Evans, colliery manager, Ferndale, Rhondda Valley, South Wales; David Jones, colliery manager, Cymmer Level, Rhondda Valley, South Wales; Henry Lewis, colliery manager, Energlyn Colliery, Monmouthshire; Isaac Thomas, colliery manager, Brithwydd Colliery, Rhondda Valley, South Wales; William Thomas, colliery manager, Resolven, near Neath, Glamorganshire.

The second "Illustrated Supplement" given with *The Colonies and India* accompanies last Saturday's publication of that useful journal, which belongs to Messrs. S. W. Silver and Co., of Cornhill. The present supplement, like that which we lately noticed, consists of a sheet of MS., to all appearance, clearly and fairly written by hand, with a score of clever pen-and-ink sketches or vignettes. They represent the scenery, inhabitants, condition, and manners of our South African colonies, more especially the neighbourhood of Cape Town. The author, Mr. G. F. Angas, whose initials are appended, has an intimate acquaintance with this subject, and a pleasant way of showing it.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
MESSRS. GOSNELL and SONS, Manufacturers of CHANDLERS, Gasfitters, and Plumbers, beg to give notice of their REMOVAL from 73, Holborn Viaduct, to 64, HOLBORN VIADUCT, London.

ELEGANT JEWELLERY.
LONDON and RYDER invite inspection of their New Stock, offered as characterised by "Good Taste" and sterling excellence. Bridesmaids' Lockets, Wedding Presents, Court Diamonds, Diamond Ornaments in great variety, charged at prices consistent with reliable value. Necklaces, Head Ornaments, Earrings, Crosses, Pendants, Lockets, Solitaires, Bracelets, &c. Recipients of the only medal awarded for "General Good Taste" at the International Exhibition, 1873, New Bond-street (corner of Clifford-street). A Collection of Ceylon "Cat's-Eyes," worn in India as a talisman to avert evil or misfortune.

WALKER'S CRYSTAL CASE WATCHES
are on hand, and all others. Prize Medals—London, 1862; Paris, 1867. Silver Watches, from 24 s.; Gold, from 26 s. Price-Lists sent free.—68, Cornhill; 230, Regent-street; and 76, Strand.

10. BENNETT'S WATCHES.
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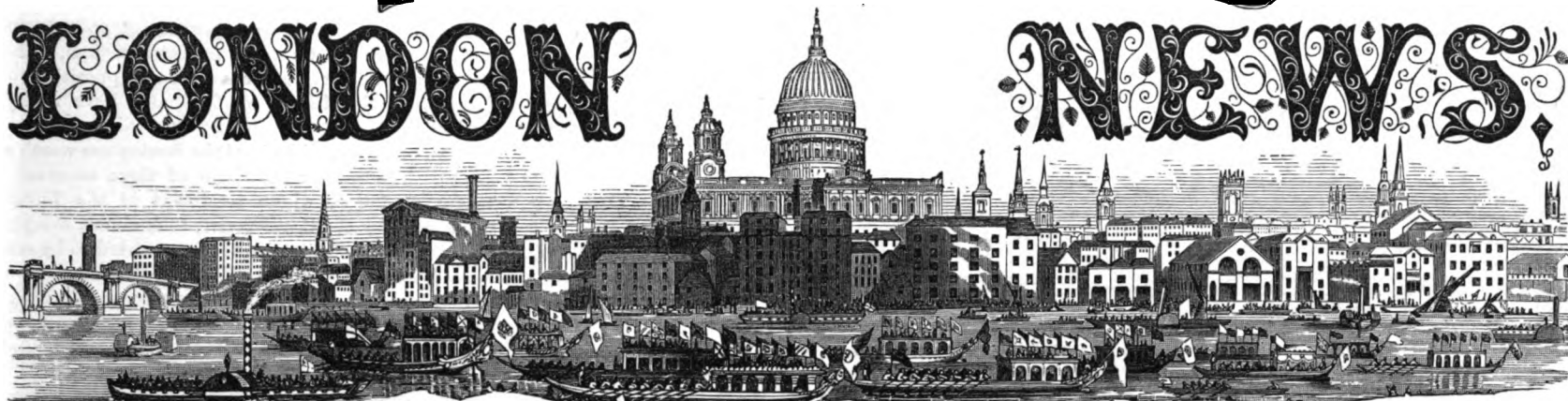
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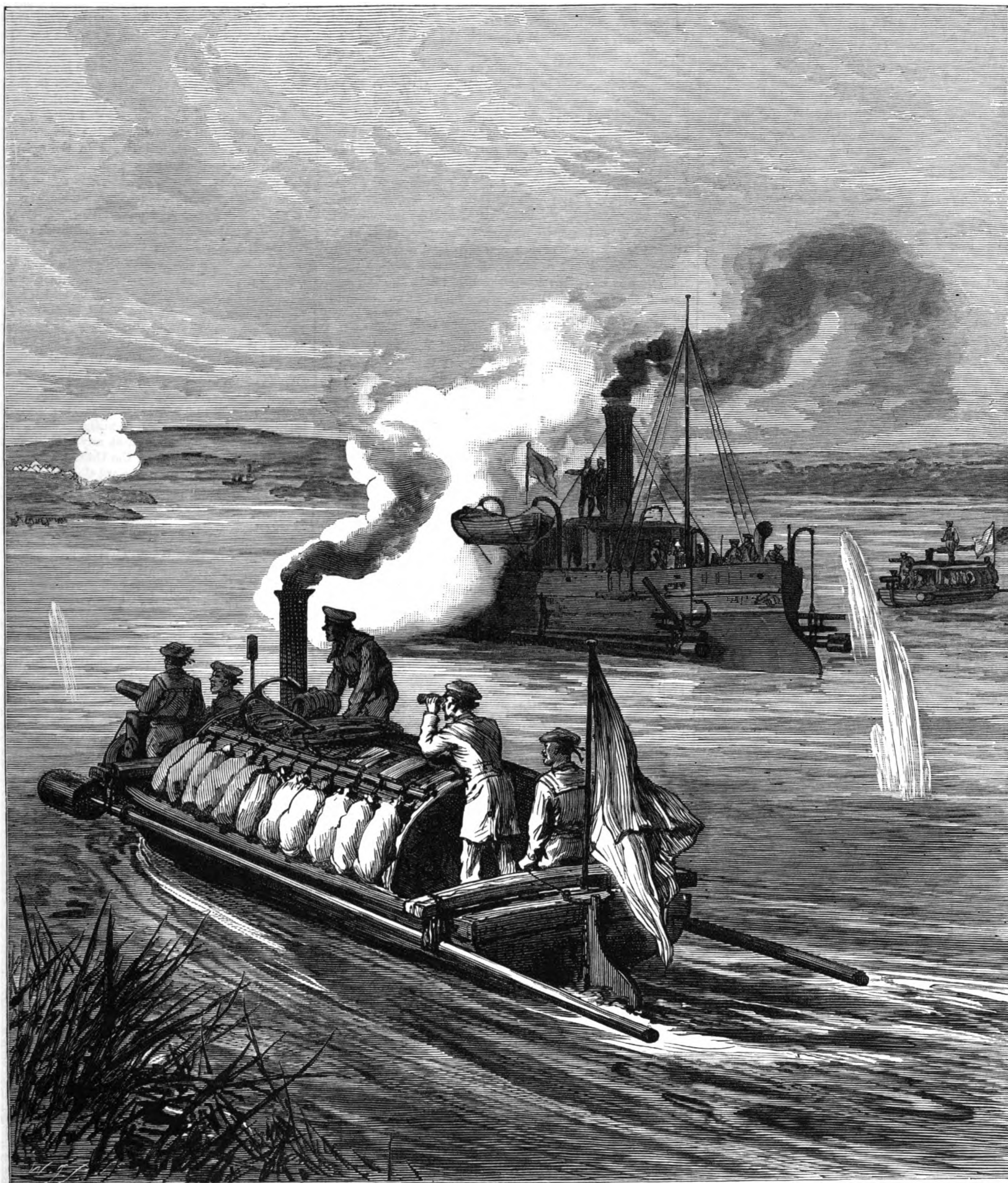


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THE WAR: RUSSIAN GUN-BOAT AND TORPEDO-BOATS FIGHTING WITH THE BATTERIES NEAR SILISTRIA.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

BIRTHS.

On the 10th inst., at Sandgate, Kent, the wife of Captain the Hon. H. Crichton, 21st Hussars, of a son.
On the 10th inst., at Turin, Contessa Echili del Desso, of a son.
On the 15th inst., at 37, Piccadilly, the wife of Addley Bourne, of a daughter.
On the 12th inst., at 68, Eccleston-square, Lady Sudeley, of a daughter.
On the 8th inst., Viscountess Clifden, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 9th inst., at Speldhurst church, by the bridegroom's father, the Rev. H. Morgan, Rector of Stoke-Lacy, assisted by the Rev. J. J. Saint, Rector of the parish and Rural Dean, the Rev. H. G. Morgan, of Stoke-Lacy, Herefordshire, to Florence, daughter of the late Samuel Williams, Esq., and Mrs. Samuel Williams, of Shirley Hall, Speldhurst, Kent. No cards.

On the 18th inst., at the parish church, Prestbury, by the Rev. Canon S. L. Wilson, Vicar, and the Rev. Canon T. B. Cornish, Vicar of North Rode, J. Walter Hook Thorp, of Macclesfield, eldest son of Robert Thorp, J.P., of Rainow, to Louisa Caroline, second daughter of the late Charles William Beck, Esq., of Upton Priory, Cheshire.

On the 14th inst., at Christ Church, Harrogate, by the Vicar, the Rev. W. Wynter Gibson, assisted by the Rev. Wm. Davenport, brother to the bride, Frederick Nassau, second son of John Moleworth, of Town House, Littleborough, to Emma Louisa, only daughter of John Henry Davenport, of Harrogate, formerly of Wennington, Lancaster.

DEATHS.

On the 15th inst., at his residence, St. John's House, Ryde, John Peter Gassiot, Esq., D.C.L., F.R.S., &c., of Clapham-common, Surrey, and Mark-lane, London, in his 81st year.

On the 12th inst., Captain Thomas M. Keogh, formerly of the 78th Highlanders, and late Governor of County Antrim Gaol, Belfast, aged 55.

On the 7th inst., at Barnwood Vicarage, Gloucester, the Rev. Hugh Fowler, M.A., Vicar of Barnwood, and late Fellow of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, aged 61.

*. The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 25.

SUNDAY, Aug. 19.

Twelfth Sunday after Trinity. St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. William Calvert; 3 p.m., Rev. Dr. Liddon; 7 p.m., Rev. W. J. Lawrence, Rector of St. Alban's. Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Rev. H. Aldrich Cotton; 3 p.m., Rev. W. W. Perrin.

MONDAY, Aug. 20.

Blackcock shooting begins. British Association, Plymouth, 8.30, discourse. Regatta: Royal Albert Yacht Club (three days); Swansea Bay and Bristol Channel Yacht Club.

TUESDAY, Aug. 21.

Humane Society, committee, 4 p.m. British Association, Plymouth, 8 p.m., soirée. Royal Dublin Society National Horse and Ram Show (four days). Regatta: Norfolk and Suffolk Yacht Club, Lowestoft. Races: Devon and Exeter, York. National Eisteddfod for Wales, to be opened at Carnarvon (four days).

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 22.

British Association, Plymouth, 8.30, concluding general meeting. Police Orphanage Fête, Alexandra Palace. Crook Agricultural Society Show. Chepstow Horticultural and Poultry Show. Rochdale Agricultural Show.

THURSDAY, Aug. 23.

Full Moon, 11.11 p.m. Eclipse of the Moon, visible, begins 9.13 p.m., ends 1.9 a.m. Cirencester Dog Show. Royal Dorset Yacht Club, Channel-Match. Races: Plymouth.

FRIDAY, Aug. 24.

St. Bartholomew the Apostle. Rev. Canon Hill to be consecrated Bishop of Sodor and Man at York Minster. Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m. Cleveland Agricultural Show, Redcar. Weymouth Regatta (two days). Races: Croydon, Scarborough.

SATURDAY, Aug. 25.

Louis I., King of Bavaria, born, 1845. Regattas, &c.: Royal Alfred Yacht Club, New Brighton Sailing Club, Irish Model Yacht Club, London Rowing Club.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 94 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		Miles.	In.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, reduced to 62° F.	Minimum, reduced to 62° F.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, reduced to 62° F.		
Aug. 18	29.440	61.2	56.7	86	0-10	8 69.8	55.8	S. S.W.	428	0.380	
19	29.648	61.8	55.3	81	8 68.2	54.2	54.2	S.W. S.W.W.	330	.170	
20	29.862	59.5	52.0	78	7 68.8	55.8	55.8	W.S.W. W.W.W.	188	.000	
21	29.969	58.7	49.5	78	6 65.8	52.7	52.7	W.W.W. N.W.	110	.000	
22	30.011	58.8	50.9	77	—	68.0	48.6	N.W. N.	111	.000	
23	29.864	62.8	55.3	78	8 69.2	57.8	57.8	N.W. N. N.E.	263	.000	
24	29.768	64.9	55.1	78	5 75.8	59.2	59.2	E.N.E. E. S.E.	202	0.020	

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.440	29.648	29.862	29.969	30.011	29.864	29.768
Temperature of Air	61.2	61.8	59.5	58.7	58.8	62.8	64.9
Temperature of Water	56.7	55.3	52.0	49.5	50.9	55.3	55.1
Direction of Wind	S. S.W.	S.W. S.W.W.	W.S.W. W.W.W.	W.W.W. N.W.	N.W. N.	N.W. N. N.E.	E.N.E. E. S.E.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 25.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
10 10	10 55	11 38	—	0 13	0 42	1 1

GOUPIL and CO.'S PICTURE GALLERIES.

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PARIS, 19, Boulevard Montmartre.

PARIS, 2, Place de l'Opéra.

NEW YORK, 170, Fifth Avenue.

THE HAGUE, 20, Plaats.

BERLIN, 63, Charlotten Strasse.

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ELIJAH WALTON.—EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS, chiefly ALPINE and EASTERN, ON VIEW and for SALE at very moderate prices.—NOW OPEN, at BURLINGTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly. Ten to Six. Admission (including Catalogue), 1s.

DORE'S GREAT WORKS, "THE BRAZEN SERPENT," "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRIESTHOOD," and "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE," each 3ft. by 22ft., with "Dream of Pilate's Wife," "Christian Martyr," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street, W. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

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THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS will introduce an ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME. The whole of the songs contained in the first or musical portion of the Entertainment will be changed. New Dances, New Whimsicalities, and New Burlesque Sketches. The New Programme will be given EVERY NIGHT at EIGHT; and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at THREE and EIGHT. Fanteuil, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Doors Open at 2.30 for the Day Performance; at 7.30 for the Evening Performance. No fees. Ladies can retain their bonnets in all parts of the Hall.

Now ready.

THE ILLUSTRATED PENNY ALMANACK for 1878. containing Twenty-Four Engravings from the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS—viz., Gates of Constantinople, Ports on the Bosphorus and the Black Sea, Old Modes of Locomotion, &c.; Tables of Stamps, Taxes, and Licences; Eclipses, Remarkable Events, Post-Office Regulations, and a great variety of Useful and Interesting Information. The Trade supplied by G. VICARS, Angel-court (172), Strand; and H. Williams, Warwick-lane, Paternoster-row, London.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1877.

The Parliamentary Session closed by Commission on Tuesday last will, of course, be differently characterised by different political parties; but none of them, we suspect, will claim for it the praise of having been productive. To some it will seem to have earned the adoption of the title of one of Shakspeare's comedies, "Much Ado About Nothing." Some will prefer to apply to it, as descriptive of its character, one of our old but not most elegant proverbs, "Much cry and little wool." There is a sense, unquestionably, in which the proceedings of the late Session may be thus unceremoniously and even rudely represented. But, after all, like many other slap-dash descriptions, these are more forcible than true. The Parliamentary Session of 1877 has certainly been comparatively barren of legislative fruits; but it has, nevertheless, in several ways, answered an important purpose. It has passed some few measures of secondary social importance. It has indicated two or three other measures of greater moment, which, if Parliament should run out its natural course, will hereafter be passed. It has encountered obstructions which, no doubt, will, at no distant future, be put down; and it has gradually shaped a foreign policy, not very defined, perhaps, but fairly understood, which no constitutional Government will think of attempting to reverse. The country is better assured at the close of the Session of what the Government will do, or not do, in relation to the Eastern Question, than it was at its commencement; and, on the whole, both the great political parties are found to be nearer together with regard to this momentous subject than it was imagined they were six months ago.

It is not often that the guidance of Foreign Affairs is the one absorbing care of Parliament throughout a Session, especially of the House of Commons. Nor has it been so during the late Session, measured by the time spent in actual discussion, by the weight of its debates, or by the definite conclusions arrived at. What has taken place in this direction would rather seem to have been of the nature of reconnaissance to ascertain the exact position occupied by the Government, than decisive actions to reverse its course. On the very first night of the Session, in response to the Speech from the Throne, it came out that the Opposition were by no means of one mind as to the practical steps that should be taken to give expression to the popular judgment, and in the attempt afterwards made by Mr. Gladstone to force the hands of the Ministers nothing but a compromise effected between himself and a large number of his former supporters saved the Liberals from a disastrous and, perhaps, a permanent schism. Nevertheless, by one means or another, the will of the people of the United Kingdom in regard to the conflict between the two Empires of Russia and Turkey has been sufficiently displayed to impress itself upon the policy of the Government. Thus far the people agree with her Majesty's Ministers, that they will not sanction any departure from the line of strict neutrality. They certainly will not support the Turks, they are wellnigh as averse from joining hands with Russia in coercive measures against the Turks. Let what will happen to the one Empire or to the other, they are content to see to it that their own Imperial interests are left unaffected, and what those interests are have been pretty accurately defined. There may be still a leaning on the part of the Government towards the ancient and traditional policy of England in the East of Europe, but it is counterpoised by the unwavering resolution of the people at large.

The achievements of Parliament in respect of domestic matters have been even fewer than had been anticipated. The Session has, undoubtedly, been a laborious one, but has not turned out any great amount of work. Nor, indeed, has the little which it has completed excited much interest in the public mind. The Prisons Bill of Mr. Cross, the Oxford and Cambridge Universities Bill, the Irish Judicature Bill, and one or two minor measures, are all that her Majesty's Message was able to point to in the way of successful legislation. The Budget, as we all know, left the financial position of the country wholly unchanged. True, a bill to enable the Provinces of South Africa to federate themselves, if they should be so minded, has been passed; but beyond these home and colonial measures scarcely anything has been done. There would seem to have been some lack either of sagacity or of firmness in the arrangement of the business put before the House of Commons. To whom this is to be attributed it is scarcely worth our while to

inquire. The new Leader of the House of Commons, Sir Stafford Northcote, has won general commendation for his courtesy, candour, and good humour. He has made some mistakes, it must be admitted; but we are not sure that the cause of them lay in himself. On the whole, he has acquitted himself in a position of no little difficulty with more credit than was expected of him, and he has certainly had to encounter a kind of opposition to which Leaders of the House of Commons have rarely been subjected.

Two or three incidents of the Session are worth advertising to. The most remarkable of them occurred in the House of Lords, whose treatment of the Burials Bill, introduced by the Government, took almost everybody by surprise. The obstructive tactics resorted to by some half dozen Irish members in the House of Commons, the sittings of that body for twenty-six hours successively with a view to frustrate those tactics; the censure passed upon Lord Beaconsfield upon some matter of patronage, and, subsequently, when the House was better informed, unanimously cancelled; and the party manœuvring which preceded Mr. Gladstone's great speech on the Eastern Question, will not soon be forgotten within the precincts of the Lower House. At any rate, they did something to redeem its proceedings from unvarying and utter dullness. They did so, however, at a cost which cannot be contemplated with pleasure. Such things may occur now and then; they cannot be often repeated without lowering the dignity of representative government in this country. They are abnormal; we trust that they will always remain so. The excitement which accompanies them is of an unhealthy kind. The habits to which they conduce are low, and much to be deplored. The noise which they make in the country is far greater than they deserve, and the effect of them abroad sadly disparages the real and solid worth of representative institutions. Should the House of Commons ever cease to conduct its business in the spirit of gentlemen, or become forgetful of that self-respect which is the best claim to the respect of others, it will degenerate into what it has never yet been—a mere theatre for the display of the vulgar passions of our nature.

Indian affairs have not received much more attention during the late Session than is, unhappily, usual. The Queen's Message shows that this inattention to the well-being of that populous Dependency is not due to the unimportant character of the events which have befallen it. "The apprehension of a serious famine in Southern India," says her Majesty, "which I communicated to you at the opening of the Session, have, I grieve to say, been fully verified. The visitation which has fallen upon my subjects in Madras and Bombay, and upon the people of Mysore, has been of extreme severity, and its duration is likely to be prolonged." How far the authority of the Empress of India can avail to mitigate that awful calamity experience will show. But, at any rate, it would become the Imperial Parliament of the United Kingdom to evince a deeper interest than it has yet done in questions vitally affecting the safety and progress of that splendid possession of the British Crown.

THE COURT.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice were present at the annual games of the Whippingham School children on Thursday week, at Whippingham Rectory, where various amusements were provided by the Rev. George and Mrs. Prothero.

The Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz and the Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess, arrived at Osborne yesterday week, and were received at the entrance by the Queen and the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting. Her Majesty, the Grand Duchess and the Hereditary Grand Duchess, and Princess Beatrice drove out in the afternoon. Princesses Louise Victoria and Maud of Wales visited the Queen. Her Majesty's dinner party included the Grand Duchess and Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Prince of Wales, Princess Beatrice, Lord and Lady Colville of Culross, Lady Waterpark, and the Master of the Household. The band of the Portsmouth division of the Royal Marine Light Infantry played during and after dinner, under the direction of Mr. C. Kreyer.

Princess Beatrice drove out with the Grand Duchess and Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz on Saturday morning. The Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz and the Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess took leave of the Queen in the afternoon, and returned to London. Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice visited her Majesty's ship Thunderer, Captain Wilson, in Osborne Bay. The Queen was conducted round the ship by Captain Wilson, and witnessed the working of the guns and turrets. Her Majesty's dinner party included Princess Beatrice, Maria Marchioness of Ailesbury, the Earl and Countess of Wilton, Lady Waterpark, the Hon. Harriet Phipps, Captain Wilson, Commander Lord Charles Beresford, of her Majesty's ship Thunderer, and Major-General Ponsonby.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service on Sunday, performed at Osborne by the Rev. St. John Blunt, Vicar of Windsor.

The Queen held a Council at Osborne on Monday, at which were present the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, the Lord Chamberlain, the Right Hon. R. A. Cross, and the Right Hon. G. Selator-Booth, Mr. Charles Lennox Peel was Clerk of the Council. The Duke of Richmond and Gordon and the Lord Chamberlain had audiences of her Majesty. During the Council the Earl of Coventry and Mr. W. H. Smith were introduced and sworn in members of the Privy Council. At the Council Parliament was prorogued from Tuesday last to Tuesday, Oct. 30 next, and the Convocations of the Provinces of Canterbury and York were prorogued to Wednesday, Oct. 31. After the Council the Bishop of Rochester did homage on receiving the temporalities, the Right Hon. R. A. Cross was present as Secretary of State, and the Rev. Lord Wriothlesley Russell was in attendance as Clerk of the

Closet. Princess Beatrice was present with her Majesty during the ceremony. Mr. William Richard Holmes, Consul in Bosnia, Admiral Erasmus Ommanney, Vice-Admiral Edward Augustus Inglefield, and Rear-Admiral George Henry Richards received the honour of knighthood at the hands of the Queen. Princess Louise Victoria and Maud of Wales arrived at Osborne on a visit to her Majesty. The children of Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein arrived at Kent House, Osborne.

The Queen held a private investiture of the Orders of the Bath and of the Star of India at Osborne on Tuesday. Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, entered the Council-Room shortly after one o'clock, when the undermentioned Knights Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath were severally introduced into the presence of the Sovereign by the Lord Chamberlain, attended by Sir Albert Woods, the Registrar and Secretary of the Order, carrying the insignia, when the Queen invested them with the ribbon and badge of the Military Division of the First Class, and delivered to them respectively the star of their dignity in the Order:—Admiral Sir George Rodney Mundy (to receive the honour of knighthood), General Sir William Wyllie, Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Edward Chapman (to receive the honour of knighthood), Lieutenant-General Sir David Edward Wood, and Major-General Sir John Douglas.

The following Knights Commanders of the Order of the Bath were in like manner introduced and received the honour of knighthood, and were invested by her Majesty with the insignia of the respective divisions in the Second Class of the Order:—Admiral George Elliot, Lieutenant-General Arthur Borton, Lieutenant-General Richard Waddy, Lieutenant-General Daniel Lysons, Major-General Charles Lawrence D'Aguilar, Major-General Michael Galway, Major-General George Wade Guy Green, Vice-Admiral William Houston Stewart, Major-General Thomas Hurdle; Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets, Dr. William Richard Edwin Smart; Colonel John Stokes (Civil), Lieutenant-Colonel Edmund Frederick Du Cane (Civil), Colonel Sir Lewis Pelly (Civil), and Commissary-General Henry William Gordon (Civil). The following Knights Commanders of the Order of the Star of India were then severally introduced into the presence of the Sovereign by the Lord Chamberlain, attended by the registrar of the order carrying the insignia, and received the honour of knighthood, and were invested by her Majesty with the insignia of the Second Class of the Order:—Mr. Arthur Hobhouse, Vice-Admiral Reginald John Macdonald, and Mr. Thomas Laurence Seccombe. Levée dress was worn by the gentlemen of the household. After the investiture luncheon was served in a tent upon the lawn. The band of the 19th Regiment played during luncheon, under the direction of Mr. R. Lohrlich. Prince Leopold arrived at Osborne from Boyton Manor. The Countess of Hardwicke and Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. F. and Mrs. Wellesley dined with the Queen.

Her Majesty, with the members of the Royal family, has walked and driven out daily, and has visited Ryde, Newport, and Cowes.

The Queen has conferred upon Captain Tyler, late Chief Inspector of Railways, the honour of knighthood, in recognition of the eminent services rendered by him during the many years he held that appointment.

Her Majesty has permitted photographs to be taken of the Rubens pictures at Buckingham Palace for the Antwerp exhibition of copies of the works of the master, which begins on the 19th inst.

The Duchess of Roxburghe has succeeded Lady Waterpark as Lady in Waiting to the Queen.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales visited her Majesty's ship *Thunderer* on Monday. His Royal Highness went from the Royal yacht *Osborne* in the steam-launch to the ironclad lying in the Solent. He was received on board with due honours, after which the *Thunderer* got under way, and proceeded through Spithead to below the Warner Light, where some practice was gone through with the four 38-ton guns with which the ship is armed. One of the most interesting parts of the day's proceedings was that in which the Prince fired all the four guns at the same moment by means of electricity. The vessel was not sensibly affected by the concussion. After four o'clock the *Thunderer* returned to her moorings at Cowes, and as she passed down the roads she steamed at the rate of about fourteen knots an hour. When she had picked up her moorings, the Prince returned in the *Osborne* steam-launch to the Royal yacht. The Prince took part in the Royal Yacht Squadron Regatta last week in his yacht *Hildegard*.

The Princess of Wales remains at Marlborough House with Prince Albert Victor of Wales, who, although convalescent, still continues weak. The Princess is now entertaining her father, the King of Denmark. Her Royal Highness has, by her own desire, been elected a "Dame Chevalière of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem," a philanthropic society presided over by the Duke of Manchester.

The sale of the herd of pure-bred shorthorn cattle, Jersey heifers, and pure Southdown sheep, the property of the Prince, took place on Wednesday on the Royal estate, Sandringham. The sale realised £2586 16s.

ARRIVAL OF THE KING OF DENMARK.

The King of Denmark arrived in town on Tuesday from Denmark, on a visit to the Princess of Wales. His Majesty travelled from Dover in the South-Eastern express, Mr. John Shaw, manager and secretary, being in attendance. The King was met at Charing-cross by the Princess of Wales, who accompanied him to Marlborough House.

Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein presided on Saturday last at the annual fête and athletic sports held by the foresters employed upon the Royal demesne at Cumberland Lodge, Windsor Great Park. The programme included a number of events, one of the most amusing being the Jockey Race of fifty yards, for which there were eleven entries, among the competitors being Prince Christian Victor, who was carried by his tutor, and Master Gordon, who was carried by Colonel Gordon. The race created a great deal of fun. Princess Christian presented the prizes to the successful competitors. Dinner was served in a large marquee to about 140 of the foresters, Colonel, the Hon. A. Lyddell, the deputy ranger, presiding; during which Prince and Princess Christian entertained company in a marquee, upon the lawn in the garden of Cumberland Lodge, after which there was a "Punch and Judy" performance outside, for the benefit of the Royal children and juvenile visitors. Prince and Princess Christian visited the foresters after dinner. Prince and Princess Christian have gone to Scotland; their children are at the Isle of Wight.

The Duke of Connaught has arrived with his regiment at Fermoy.

The Prince and Princess of Mecklenburg, with the Duchess of Teck, went to Windsor on Thursday week; they were met at the railway station by Princess Christian, who accompanied them to the castle. Their Royal Highnesses inspected St. George's Chapel and the state apartments, and afterwards drove to Cumberland Lodge and lunched with Prince and Princess Christian, returning to London in the afternoon.

His Highness Sidi el Hadj Abd-es-Salem, Prince of the House of Wazan, Grand Sherref of Morocco, accompanied by the Shereffa (an English lady) and their two children arrived in town on Thursday week from Paris. On Tuesday the Grand Sherref of Morocco received, at 11, Conduit-street, a deputation of the council of the Anglo-Jewish Association, who attended to bring to his notice the condition of the Jews in Morocco.

The Empress Eugénie, accompanied by her son, inspected the pictures and objects of attraction at the state rooms and courts at Hampton Court Palace on Tuesday. The fête day of the late Emperor Napoleon was very quietly observed at Chiselmhurst on Wednesday, the Empress Eugénie and the Prince Imperial having intimated to their supporters in France and in this country that there would be no reception, on account of the French elections now pending.

His Excellency the German Ambassador, and the Countess Marie Munster have returned to the German Embassy, Carlton House-terrace, from Germany.

His Excellency the Danish Minister returned to town on Monday to receive the King of Denmark on his arrival in London.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and the Duchess of Marlborough returned to Dublin on Saturday last from their visit to the West.

The Duke and Duchess of St. Albans arrived on Saturday last at Mr. and Mrs. Bernal Osborne's seat in Ireland from Bestwood, Notts.

The Duke and Duchess of Northumberland have arrived at Alnwick Castle, Northumberland.

The Duke and Duchess of Hamilton have arrived at Hamilton Palace, Lanarkshire.

The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland have arrived at Dunrobin Castle.

The Duke and Duchess of Manchester have arrived at Kimbolton Castle.

The Duke and Duchess of Richmond and Gordon and the Ladies Lennox have arrived at Gordon Castle.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Hamilton have arrived at Baron's Court, Ireland.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Bute have arrived at Mount Stuart.

Earl Russell attains his eighty-fifth year to-day (Saturday). It is sixty-four years since he first entered Parliament as member for Tavistock, and thirty-one since he assumed his first Premiership.

The marriage of Lady Beatrix Lambton with the Hon. Sidney Herbert is arranged to take place at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, on Wednesday, the 29th inst.

A marriage is arranged between Lord Ramsey and Lady Hilda Bennet, youngest daughter of the Earl and Countess of Tankerville.

Yesterday week the tenantry on the Egmont estate presented the Earl of Egmont with an address, and the Countess with a bracelet, set with diamonds, on the occasion of inaugurating their new residence at Lohort Castle, Kanturk, and taking up their residence there for the first time since the Earl of Egmont succeeded to the title and estates of his uncle.

Mr. C. W. Williams Wynn, M.P., gave a grand ball last week, at the Townhall, Wexham, in celebration of his eldest son attaining his majority.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Berens, Randolph, to be Vicar of Sidcup, Kent.
Bull, F. P., Rector of Pentlow, Essex.
Courtenay, H., Rector of Mamhead; Rector of Powderham.
Douglas, H., Rector of Hanbury; Vicar of St. Paul's, Worcester.
Falloon, W. H., Vicar of St. Paul's, Chester; Vicar of St. Paul's, Sheffield.
Leigh, Hon. James Wentworth; Vicar of Leamington Priors.
Livingstone, Arthur Guinness; Vicar of Mildenhall, Suffolk.
Macdonald, J. L.; Vicar of Wellesbourne, Warwickshire.
McPhail, William; Curate of St. Thomas's, Birmingham.
Pidcock, Leighton George; Vicar of St. Mark's, Birmingham.
Rogers, James Charles Warrington; Rector of Great Blakenham, Suffolk.
Turner, Henry Whitlock; Rector of Colton, Norfolk.—*Guardian*.

The Temple church will be reopened for Divine service on Sunday, Oct. 7.

During the closing of the Chapel Royal, Savoy, the Rev. Henry White has accepted, *pro tem.*, a chaplaincy in the Mediterranean.

The parish church of Filleigh, a village a few miles from Southmolton, has been reopened, after restoration and enlargement. Earl Fortescue bears the expense of the restoration of the church, in which for many years his family have worshipped.

The Rev. Canon Spence, Principal of Gloucester Theological College, and Rector of St. Mary-le-Crypt, Gloucester, has been presented by his parishioners with a very handsome piece of plate, on the occasion of his appointment to the Vicarage of St. Pancras, London.

At the Church of St. Mary-le-Bow, Cheapside, the Rev. Marshall H. Vine, the Rector, preached last Sunday the annual sermon of thanksgiving for the destruction of the Spanish Armada, in accordance with a bequest provided in the will of Mr. Chapman, who died in 1611.

The Bishop of Chichester announces that £2050 has been subscribed to the Dean Hook memorial, which will consist of a monument of the late Dean in the cathedral, a clock, and proper chimes and bell, to be fixed in the old bell-tower, a matter which the late Dean always wished to see carried out.

Dean Stanley, who had been sailing on the *Tay* last Thursday, was next day seized with illness while staying at Megginch Castle, the Perthshire residence of Colonel Drummond, and was unable to leave for Edinburgh, where he had promised to preach on Sunday. On Saturday, however, the Dean was able to enjoy a short drive, and there is every hope of his speedy recovery.

Sunday last proved a remarkable day at Illingworth, Yorkshire. The working men of the parish, Churchmen and Dissenters, got up a demonstration in aid of the Halifax Infirmary, and flocked in such crowds to their large and beautiful church that several hundreds could not obtain admittance. The sermon, by special request, was preached by the Rev. William Gillmor, for forty-one years their Vicar. The collection amounted to £30.

The new parish church at Harby was consecrated on the 9th inst. by the Bishop-Suffragan of Nottingham. The offertory amounted to £140. The afternoon sermon was preached by the Rev. G. Huntington, Rector of Tenby. At a quarter-past five about 800 sat down to a public tea in a tent in the vicarage field. A stall of useful and ornamental work, managed by Mrs. Freeth, brought nearly £34 to the building fund. The church is cruciform in plan, and consists of chancel, nave, north chapel (used as a vestry and organ-chamber), south porch, tower and spire, 120 ft. high. The tower contains five bells and a clock, under which are a niche and canopy, con-

taining a statue of Queen Eleanor, wife of Edward I., who died close to the site of the church, A.D. 1290, at the house of Richard de Weston. The statue, a fac-simile of that in Westminster Abbey, is by Earn, and is the gift of Mr. Freeth.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The Company of Goldsmiths have awarded one of their Exhibitions for classics at Oxford to Frederick Austin Vines, as Exhibitioner, Balliol College. It is of the annual value of £50, tenable during residence.

The following is the pass list of first M.B. examinations of London University:—

ENTIRE BY EXAMINATION.

First Division.—W. Banks, University College; H. Castle, St. Thomas's Hospital; N. Dalton, King's College; W. H. R. Forsbrook, Westminster Hospital; A. Franklin, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; R. Gill, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; F. Gotch, B.A., B.Sc., University College; R. Hagyard, Leeds School of Medicine; J. E. Hine, University College; A. E. Maynard, Guy's Hospital; A. Money, University College; W. H. Neale, University College; J. I. Paddle, B.A., B.Sc., University College; E. Penny, Guy's Hospital; B. Pollard, University College; T. W. O. Fughe, Liverpool Royal Infirmary and Guy's Hospital; F. Rushworth, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; H. Sainsbury, University College; R. P. Smith, St. Thomas's Hospital; L. C. Woodbridge, Guy's Hospital.

Second Division.—J. Ball, King's College; G. H. Barling, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; A. E. Buckell, University College; W. C. Chaffey, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; D. Colquhoun, Charing-Cross Hospital; D. S. Davies, St. Thomas's Hospital; W. W. Edwards, St. Mary's Hospital; T. W. Fuller, Guy's Hospital; R. N. Hartley, Leeds School of Medicine; A. Harvey, Queen's College, Birmingham; T. H. Hayle, Owens College; J. D. Hayward, Liverpool Royal Infirmary; J. Hodgson, Owens College; A. Jackson, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; C. H. Keep, Guy's Hospital; G. M. Macdonald, King's College; H. J. Michael, St. Thomas's Hospital; W. Outhwaite, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; L. C. Ponsford, University College; A. C. Rich, Liverpool Royal Infirmary; M. F. Sayer, University College; R. S. Walton, University College; W. H. White, Guy's Hospital.

EXCLUDING PHYSIOLOGY.

First Division.—T. Crisp, St. Thomas's Hospital; C. W. Suckling, Queen's College, Birmingham.
Second Division.—H. B. P. Barry, London Hospital and University College; G. E. Fooks, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; G. A. Herschell, St. Thomas's Hospital.

PHYSIOLOGY ONLY.

First Division.—C. E. Beevor, University College; H. G. Lowe, Queen's College, Birmingham; J. W. Meek, Guy's Hospital.
Second Division.—P. R. Barker, St. Thomas's Hospital; G. Shaw, Westminster Hospital; J. H. Vinrace, Queen's College, Birmingham; D. Williams, University College.

It appears from the report of the Queen's University in Ireland for the year 1876-7 that at the various examinations of members 684 candidates presented themselves, besides candidates who are not members of the University.

The report of the committee of inquiry into the circumstances of the death of William Arthur Gibbs, a scholar in Christ's Hospital, and into the general management of the hospital, has been published. The committee find that the allegations as to the conduct of the deceased boy have been substantially proved, and exonerate the authorities of the school and the monitor under whom Gibbs was placed. They find many serious causes of complaint in the general management of the school; but these, they say, are due not to the shortcomings of individuals, but to faults inherent in the system. The committee recommend the removal of the school. They say:—"If Christ's Hospital is to be retained as a great boarding-school, there seems to be no antecedent reason why it should be placed in London; and we are given to understand that the sum which might be realised by the sale of the present site would much more than provide for the cost of removal. Like the Schools Inquiry Commissioners, we feel a great unwillingness to aid in destroying the ancient traditions and venerable memories of the place. But these associations may be too dearly purchased; and, for a thorough reform in the management and discipline of the school, we think that its removal from London is indispensable."

The council of King's College, London, have established a Science course, including those subjects which, according to the new regulations, are required of candidates for the First and Second Bachelor of Science or the Preliminary Scientific Examinations of the University of London. Candidates for the Indian Civil Service, the Home Civil Service, and for other public examinations, will find in this course the scientific subjects which are required for those examinations. In addition to lectures and individual teaching in the several subjects, there will be included in the course demonstrations and practical work to be done by the students in the physical, the chemical, and the biological laboratories. The subjects for first-year students in this course will be mathematics, mechanics, physics, chemistry, zoology, and botany, with practical work in each of the three laboratories. When candidates have passed the first B.Sc. examination, they are recommended to a more advanced course of study, which includes other sciences required for the second Bachelor of Science Examination.

Yesterday week was speech-day at the Queen's School, Basingstoke. Mr. W. W. B. Beach, M.P., presided and distributed the prizes. The examiners all spoke favourably of the attainments and progress of the scholars. Several distinctions have been gained at the Cambridge Local Examinations, and next December a local centre will be established at the school. During the present Head Master's (the Rev. A. F. Rutty) tenure of office the number of boys has largely increased.

Prince Leopold has given a beautiful edition of Tennyson's works, in six volumes, as a prize for the best scholar in the Grammar School at Newport, Isle of Wight. The prize has been awarded to a lad named Young.

The Rev. H. J. Ferrier, M.A., late one of the Masters of Norwich Grammar School, has been appointed to the head-mastership of Stafford Grammar School.

The following, in the order of merit, are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to be the successful candidates at the open competition held in July, 1877, for admission to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich:—H. Chance, F. V. Jeffreys, S. G. Burrard, R. F. Allen, S. C. U. Smith, F. F. Minchin, H. G. Burrows, T. F. Chamberlain, H. B. Roberts, E. Guinness, C. A. R. Browne, C. V. Hume, H. A. Inglis, W. Lambert, A. E. Sandbach, W. Russell, W. J. Oliver, C. E. Goulburn, H. S. King, W. H. Pollen, H. Ricardo, E. Townshend, G. B. Smith, J. H. E. Nicolls, F. M. Lowe, A. H. Gordon, J. Winn, A. H. Murray, F. L. Nathan, F. H. Kelly, J. R. B. Davidson, P. H. Enthoven, P. R. Simmonds, F. M. Close, A. R. Stuart, J. T. Johnston, N. S. Ogilvie, T. Robertson, G. Wright, F. W. G. Tothill.

Mr. James Abernethy, vice-president of the Institution of Civil Engineers, distributed last Saturday to the successful students of the Crystal Palace School of Practical Engineering the certificates that had been awarded for the term that has just closed. The principal awards were:—Railway and dock work—F. J. Scott; C. H. Clarke. Drawing office—F. J. Scott; equal, C. H. Clarke, E. Hott, P. H. Naftel. Pattern shop—T. E. Fuller; C. W. Carrington. Fitting shop—equal, O. F. Hardy, W. S. H. Hutton; A. Pine. Civil Engineering section: Parliamentary work—equal, G. S. Firth, L. W. Toms; H. H. Lake. Working plans for a railway and dock—S. R. Lowcock; C. W. James. Mr. Howard Newton and six others received certificates in the colonial section.

WAR SKETCHES, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



RUSSIANS ATTACKING THE BATTERIES BETWEEN GABROVA AND THE SHIPKA PASS.



UPSETTING OF A BOAT WITH FUGITIVE BULGARIANS ON THE BLACK SEA COAST.

WAR SKETCHES, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



LANDING FROM THE STEAM-BOAT EVELINA TO FETCH OFF BULGARIAN FUGITIVES.

ON THE BULGARIAN SEACOAST.

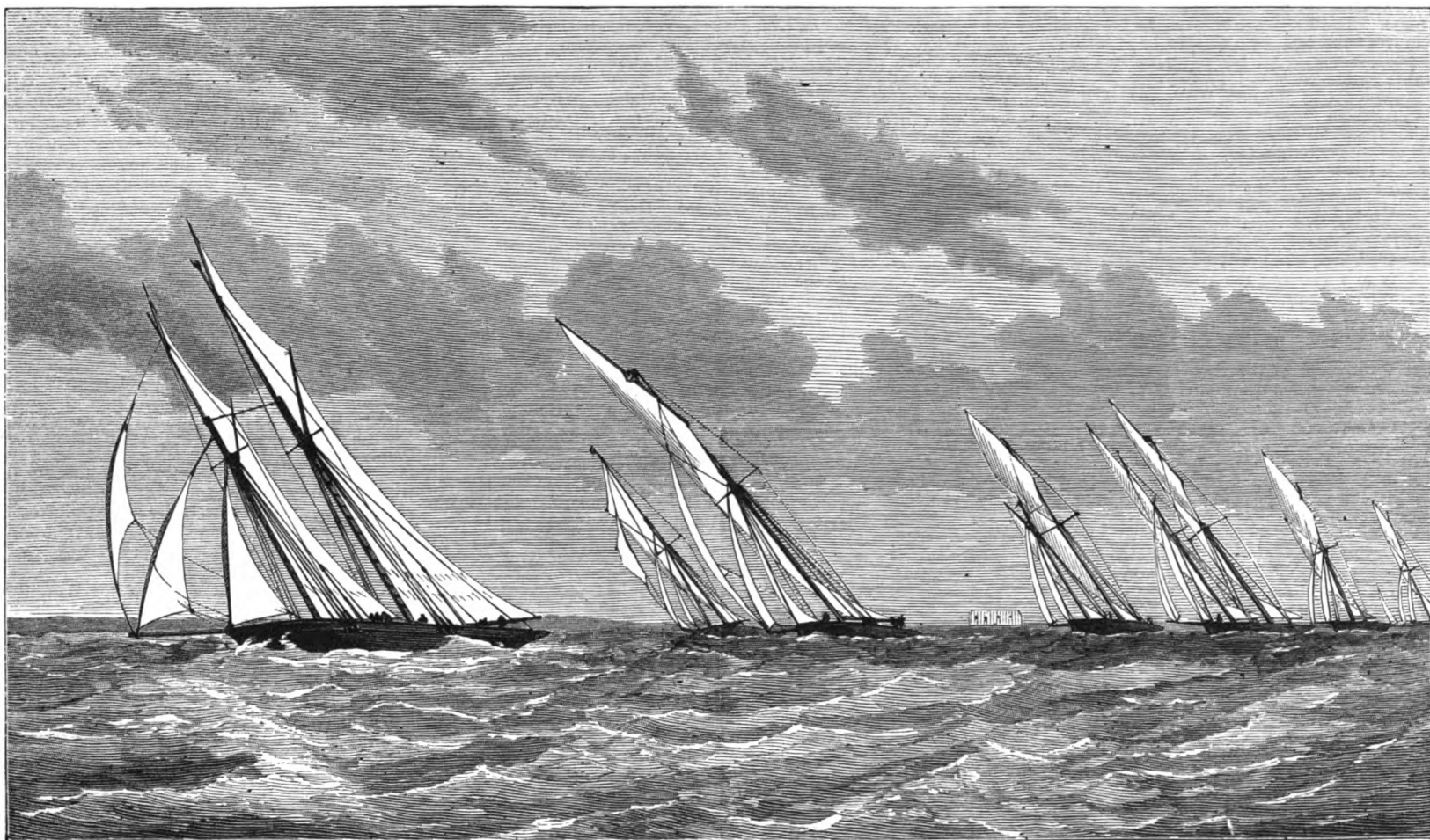
Our Special Artist with the Russian Army in the Dobrudscha, Herr Schönberg, of Vienna, was at Kustendje, the railway terminus and seaport on the Black Sea coast, in the latter part of July. He then took part in an expedition down the coast for the purpose of relieving some distressed Bulgarian refugees in the neighbourhood of Cape Kartali. Two of his sketches, engraved for this Number of our Journal, are accompanied by the following account of this expedition:—

"Directly after the withdrawal of the Turkish garrison from Kustendje, the foreign Consuls there undertook to keep the peace in that town. But it is almost entirely due to the presence of H.M.S. *Rapid*, sloop-of-war, and to the prompt action of Commander Drummond, that the Bulgarian rabble was prevented from plundering and destroying the households of the Mussulman inhabitants, as had been done at Medjidieh and elsewhere. Seventy-five Englishmen of the Royal Marine Artillery and seamen, though without their arms, were a sufficient force, when brought ashore, to deter the Bulgarians from committing such outrages in this town. On the other hand, the miserable cowardice of that people was shown by the hasty flight of large numbers of the peasantry, in dread of Turkish cruelties, which were, in this district, merely fancied or expected. I willingly accepted an invitation to go on board the *Evelina*, a small propeller belonging to the English Railway Company, to make a short trip down the coast south of Kustendje, and to rescue a multitude of Bulgarian fugitives. We were told by a priest that they were some families who had escaped from Mangalia, and that they had got into a distressing position among the lakes and marshes near the seashore, from which they were unable to extricate themselves. I was accompanied by two colleagues, the correspondents respectively of the *Leipziger Illustrirte Zeitung*, and of the *Augsburger Allgemeine Zeitung*. On the 20th, at one in the afternoon, the



A COSSACK ON THE SHORE OF THE BLACK SEA.

little vessel put to sea, under the able command of Captain Macri, hoisting the English flag. We proceeded to the southward, and about ten o'clock at night we arrived off Cape Kaliakra, and there cast anchor for the night. In the morning we steamed back, in a northerly direction, as far as Cape Kartali, where two boats were lowered, and manned by seventeen armed sailors, to effect a landing. One boat was then ordered to remain close to the sea-beach, in order to secure the means of returning to the steamer, while the other boat was dragged over a narrow isthmus to be launched in a lake of fresh water, upon the marshy shores of which, as we were told, many Bulgarian families had sought refuge. We divided ourselves into two separate parties; I stayed with the Captain, to reconnoitre the shores of the lake, while my two colleagues went inland, towards Tarankula, to find the Bulgarians. These were found, to the number of a thousand, many of whom were armed; but on their way to the seashore, with the party who had come to relieve them, they were attacked by a troop of Circassians. The Greek sailors and the two German correspondents returned the enemy's fire, and the Circassians presently withdrew; but the Bulgarians all fled at the first shot that was fired. Having got them together again, when this danger was past, there were 750 Bulgarians collected on the seashore. A storm was coming on, and there was no time to be lost in getting all these people on board the steamer. I went on board first, while my two colleagues remained ashore, to superintend the embarkation of the fugitives. The third time a boat put off from shore, laden with seventy-five persons, we beheld a sad disaster. The boat, from some blunder in steering her, was swamped by the waves, and instantly sank. Three sailors and two of the Bulgarians, leaping out of the boat, swam a distance of three or four hundred yards and saved their lives. But all the others, seventy in number, were unhappily drowned; they were mostly women and children. Nothing could be done to save them, as the other boat was too distant. Having taken



ROYAL YACHT SQUADRON RACE FOR THE QUEEN'S CUP: THE HILDEGARDE RUNNING HOME PAST RYDE.

on board the remainder of the people, about two o'clock in the afternoon we steamed away from Kustendje. We were followed by three Turkish ships of war, but contrived to elude their pursuit, and arrived safely at Kustendje at ten o'clock the same night. On the next day, I went on board H.M.S. Rapid, and again put to sea, returning to the place of our yesterday's adventure. But we only found there some Bulgarians engaged in plundering the dead bodies that were cast ashore. The commander of the Rapid therefore decided to leave the place, and brought us back to Kustendje. I then took leave of him and the other English officers, to whom I am grateful for their kindness. The Rapid left Kustendje for Varna in the evening of that day. The Cossacks sent out from Kustendje soon afterwards drove away the Circassians from all those districts along the seacoast, and then joined the Bulgarians in attacking and despoiling the habitations of their Turkish neighbours."

ROYAL YACHT SQUADRON.

The regatta meeting of the Royal Yacht Squadron for this year at Cowes, and the first day's race for the Queen's Cup, won by the Prince of Wales's schooner yacht *Hildegard*, were described last week. Our Illustration, on another page of this Number, shows the *Hildegard* passing Ryde on the home stretch to Cowes Roads, which she reached ten minutes before the cutter *Vol-au-Vent*, the next to her in the race. The second prize, indeed, was taken by Colonel Stirling's yawl *Raven*, receiving the time allowance, as the smallest though all but the last, of seven competitors. The yachts nearest in size and power to that of his Royal Highness were the Duke of Bedford's *Shark* and Lord Gosford's *Ayacanora*, but they took the third and fourth places after rounding the Nab Light, and so in the run home. The entire distance, from Cowes to Hurst Castle, thence to the Nab, and from the Nab to Cowes, was fifty-two miles, which was performed within three hours and a half, with a fresh southerly wind, which carried away the *Shark's* foretopmast. The rain came down heavily, and drove away most of the spectators from Ryde Pier.

THE WAR.

The battle of Plevna, on the 31st ult., which is the subject of an Illustration supplied to this Journal by Herr Szathmari, of Bucharest, has obliged the Russian Commander-in-Chief to alter his plan of this year's campaign. Retiring from the attempted advance south of the Balkans, where the Russians have sustained great losses in the recent fighting at Eski Sagra, Kazanlik, and Kalofer, they now content themselves with holding the Shipka Pass, which is on the road from Tirnova and Gabrova, over the mountains, to Kazanlik and the Tundja valley. The whole main body of the Russians now seems to stand in a great triangle, with Gabrova for the apex and the Danube for the base, the left side facing Rasgrad and Osman Bazar, and the right side facing Lovatz and Plevna. Three new corps, besides a brigade of tirailleurs, are coming up, with artillery; they march to Sistova and cross the Danube at Simnitsa. Before the arrival of these troops there were already on the Russian side, without including the 14th and part of the 7th Corps, which are still in the Dobrudscha, no less than six complete Army Corps, besides smaller organised bodies, such as two brigades of tirailleurs, the Bulgarian Legion, and different irregular troops. Looking southwards from the Danube, there are in the left wing the 12th and 13th Corps, under the Csesarewitch, with the Eleventh Division of the 11th Corps facing Rasgrad and Osman Bazar. Their front is covered by the Twelfth and Eighth Cavalry Divisions and a brigade of the Eleventh Cavalry Division. The 8th Corps holds Tirnova and Selvi, besides helping to guard the Gabrova Pass. Opposite Plevna are the whole of the 4th and 9th Corps and a division of the 11th Corps; a division of Roumanians stands between Nicopolis and Plevna. The Russians have already 100,000 men between Plevna and Biela, but seem to be waiting for at least one other fresh corps before resuming the attack. A new bridge over the Danube has been constructed at Pyrgos, some fifteen miles above Rustchuk, for the Russian siege artillery.

The Turks occupy a position somewhat east of the road from Plevna to Lovatz, marked by the villages of Grivitz, Radisovo, Tuchenitza, and Setova. The advanced posts of the Turkish flank hold Verbitza and Brislan, north of Grivitz, Grivitz being twelve miles from Setova and ten miles from Brislan, the extension of the Turkish lines seems to indicate a powerful force. The Turks are believed to be preparing for an attack in front and rear. To co-operate with Osman Pasha in case of need, Mehemet Ali has advanced one of his corps further west; while Suleiman Pasha, who is crossing the Balkans, is expected at Bebrova, south-east of Tirnova and south-west of Osman Bazar.

According to official news from Constantinople, Mehemet Ali intends to convert Rasgrad into a fortified camp. Ahmed Eyyoub Pasha's forces concentrated in the neighbourhood of Rasgrad consist of forty-eight battalions of infantry, fifteen batteries, sixty-two squadrons of regular cavalry, twelve irregular squadrons, and eight squadrons of zaptiehs—altogether 40,000 men. Mehemet Ali regards Rasgrad and Plevna as two defensive wings, which will be supported by Suleiman Pasha, who is now crossing the Balkans with about 65,000 men. A great battle may therefore be expected within a few days. The van of the united forces of Ahmed Eyyoub and Mehemet Ali is stated to have penetrated to about twenty miles from Biela.

The last three corps of the Russian regular army being under mobilisation orders, the first class of the general levy has been called out. This class comprises all those able-bodied men between twenty and forty years of age who have served their time in the army, or who were not enlisted in the last four conscriptions. Part of this militia, which is now insufficiently officered, will be employed in occupying Poland, the garrison of which leaves for the seat of war. In consequence of these measures, about 150,000 Russian troops are set free for operations in Bulgaria. The Imperial Guards, hitherto stationed at and near St. Petersburg—about 40,000 men, 6000 horses, and 120 guns—go to the Danube, but will hardly be in line of battle before Sept. 15. The first cavalry regiment of the Guards left St. Petersburg this week, and the first infantry regiment sets forth on the 23rd inst.

Mr. E. Matthew Hale, our Special Artist with the advanced Russian force of General Gourko, in the Passes of the Balkans, furnishes several Illustrations of the storming of the Turkish batteries on the road from Gabrova over the Shipka Pass. It appears that General Gourko, on July 12, reached the summit of the Balkan range; his force consisting of seven battalions of infantry, four batteries, a brigade of Dragoons, under Prince Eugene Leuchtenberg, and a regiment of Hussars, under Prince Nicholas Leuchtenberg, with one or two Cossack regiments. They had quite a choice of passage over the hills—the Shipka Pass, by Gabrova, down to Kazanlik; the Travna Pass, by Travna, down to Maglis; and, if they liked, the Glena Pass, down to Hainkioi, all three in the valley of the Tundja and its affluents, and only separated by a ridge from the road down

to Adrianople. The path chosen was that of Hainkioi, in which they met with no opposition. They came down to Yeni Sagra, not far from the branch railway at Yamboli, and soon occupied the more important towns of Eski Sagra, and Kazanlik, but only for a short time. The Shipka Pass, immediately above Kazanlik, was also taken possession of by the Russians. Since the advance of the Turkish army of Adrianople, under Suleiman Pasha, the Russians have been compelled to abandon all those towns and villages south of the Balkans. The most horrible massacres have been perpetrated by the Bashi-Bazouks and Circassians, wherever the unhappy Bulgarians were left at their mercy. The *Times* Correspondent, in a letter which appeared in that journal on Wednesday last, written at Bucharest, after his return from General Gourko's expedition, describes the fighting on the 29th ult. between Yeni Sagra and Eski Sagra. He adds that the Russians found the bodies of men, women, and children roasted alive in barns whence they were not suffered to escape; and a baby was found nailed through its tender little body against a wooden gate:—"You can bear no more to read, nor I to write, of such fiendish cruelty. Turn the page, and hear how Dr. Carrick, an English correspondent, forsook his note-book to tend the wounded under fire; and how Mr. Hale, the artist of the *Illustrated London News*, saved his last dreg of brandy, though sorely in need of it, saying, in public school phrase, 'Some poor devil might want it;' then, later, volunteered to fetch water from a distant well, because the road to it was so exposed to fire that the Russian soldiers there dared not go; but the English lad, for he looks little more, went and brought the water to the wounded."

We have mentioned the sketches we received last week from Captain Gambier, R.N., showing the horrible scenes he beheld at Yeni Sagra after the massacres of the 15th ult., of which he gave a full account in the *Times* of the 9th inst. As undeniable evidence of these Turkish atrocities, we shall prepare some engravings from his sketches for our next publication. The daily papers are now half-filled with sickening details of every conceivable sort of wickedness perpetrated by the irregular troops and lawless camp-followers of both the contending armies, in the most barbarous and inhuman war that has taken place on European soil for two or three centuries past.

The Russian Government, it is now quite clear, contemplate a protracted campaign. A contract has been concluded with a M. Paliakoff for the construction of a railway from Bender to Galatz. It is to be completed in three months, and must be meant for use, therefore, in the conveyance of men and supplies during the winter, in preparation for a spring campaign. In the Black Sea Admiral Popoff's armoured vessels have been engaged in conveying to the Kilia mouth of the Danube a small fleet of Russian war-vessels of very light draught, for use in that river. The expedition was intrusted to Admiral Tchickatsoff, and included steam transports with soldiers, floating batteries, and gun-boats, all of which reached the Kilia in safety, the Popoffka and two gun-boats, which escorted them, returning to Odessa at night. A Turkish frigate, three ironclads, and a gun-boat were off the Sulina mouth of the Danube, but the expedition was not perceived. The Russian vessels thus taken into the Danube will be of great service to the army during the remainder of the war.

Our front-page Engraving represents the engagement on the 27th ult., at Budshak, on the Danube, between Rassova and Silistria, where the Russian gun-boat Fulgurn, and the torpedo-boats Ruidnica and Zinzar, were opposed to the Turkish batteries on the right bank of the river. It took place about six miles below Silistria. The Russian boats had come up from Tchernavoda to make a reconnaissance. The cannonade on both sides went on briskly for some time, and one of the gun-boats had its screw-propeller damaged. A Turkish monitor, from Silistria, at length came down to join in the conflict. Its appearance in the distance, as shown in our Artist's Sketch, warned the Russian boats to a timely retreat, and they got back safely.

Some Illustrations of the campaign of Moukhtar Pasha in Armenia, and of the raising of the siege of Kars, will be found in this week's Number and Supplement, with an interesting letter from our Special Artist there.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Marshal MacMahon paid a visit last Saturday to the new Hôtel Dieu. The crowd collected outside received him with cries of "Vive la République!" The Marshal went all over the hospital, and spoke to some of the patients. The site and building have cost the Municipality 37,000,000f., or about 90,000f. per bed. The work was begun about the same time as the Opera, being regarded as a kind of set-off for the poor against the sum devoted to the gratification of the rich; but in 1872, in deference to the objections of the medical men, the plans were remodelled, in order to secure more light and air, and the number of beds was reduced from 600 to 450, allotted into eighteen wards. The chapel and some of the basement fittings will not be completed before another year. The old Hôtel Dieu, on the other side of the Square Notre Dame, will be demolished, and the site devoted to a public garden.

Marshal MacMahon started on his tour in the Western Departments last Thursday. The Duc de Broglie, President of the Council, accompanies the Marshal-President to Evreux and Caen. The municipality of St. Lô has, by 11 votes to 4, refused to vote money for the Marshal's reception.

At Evreux Marshal MacMahon was received by the civil and military authorities. In replying to a congratulatory address from the deputy Mayor, the Marshal said:—"You believe rightly that the Constitution is not threatened by him to whom its guardianship is intrusted. It is menaced solely by those whose doctrines disquiet all interests and endanger principles the maintenance of which is equally necessary to any form of Government. It is my wish to see an end to the present crisis, and it will end when the wisdom of the country, manifested in the choice of its new representatives, shall have re-established between the public Powers the harmony which was for a brief space interrupted." Replying to an address from the President of the Tribunal of Commerce, the Marshal said:—"I am already acquainted with the wants and aspirations of the Norman population. What they desire, in fact, is stability; and it is to secure it in the future that I preferred an inevitable but transitory crisis to the abasement of authority before excessive pretensions. A wise policy makes business prosperous, and trade will receive a durable impulse when my Government, instead of having to defend itself against incessant attacks, shall be able to devote all its efforts to promoting the real interests of the country."

M. de Fourtou, the Minister of the Interior, has left for the department of the Dordogne, and during his absence the Duc de Broglie will administer the affairs of the Home Office.

A note has been published in the *Moniteur* declaring that the Ministers have never proposed to proclaim a state of siege at the period of the elections. The subject has not even been discussed. It is also stated that Marshal MacMahon intends

to make no changes in the present Cabinet until after the elections. The report that M. de Broglie and M. de Fourtou are at variance is contradicted.

The Prince de Joinville has gone to Geneva to join the Emperor and Empress of Brazil in an excursion to the Grand Chartreuse.

M. Thiers, Madame Thiers, and Mlle. Dosne left Paris on the morning of Thursday week for Dieppe, where the veteran ex-President will spend about a month. Dieppe put on a holiday aspect in honour of the visit of M. Thiers, who, on his arrival at the railway station, found a large crowd waiting to escort him to the Hôtel Bristol, with cries of "Vive Thiers! Vive la République!" No speech was delivered.

Wednesday being the anniversary of the Fête of Napoleon III., a mass was celebrated at the Church of St. Augustin in Paris, at which a large number of Bonapartists were present. Two or three persons were arrested outside for shouting "Vive l'Empereur." M. Rouher and other leading Bonapartists had left Paris for Chislehurst to attend the Napoleonic fête there on Wednesday. The *Ordre*, the organ of M. Rouher, publishes an article giving the programme of the Bonapartist party. In answer to the question as to what the Third Empire will be, the article says:—"The same as its two predecessors, without deviation from their principles, an organised democracy."

According to the calculations of the Committee of Republican Senators, the number of Republican Deputies returned at the approaching general election will be at least 372.

A short time since the manager of the *Mot d'Ordre* was sentenced to two years' imprisonment, and to pay a fine of 4000f., for exciting citizens to hatred and contempt of the Government and for outraging public morality and religion. This sentence has now been reduced by the Court of Assizes, on appeal, to three months' imprisonment and a fine of 2000f. The Correctional Court of Appeal has reversed the judgment given in the case of MM. About and Sarcey, who were sentenced to imprisonment for having libelled a former magistrate of Provins. The Court has annulled the sentence of imprisonment and reduced the penalty to a fine. M. Ferry, senator, the founder of the Left Centre group in the Assembly of 1871, has been dismissed from the mayoralty of Esconnes for refusing to placard certain portions of the *Bulletin des Communes*. M. Menier, a late deputy, has been dismissed from his post as Mayor of Noisiel. A man was on Tuesday sentenced to two months' imprisonment for having shouted in a court of justice, "Vive l'Empereur!" "Vive Napoléon IV.!" The tribunal of St. Die has acquitted M. Buzard, a Frenchman, but a naturalised citizen of the United States, who was charged with insulting Marshal MacMahon at a table d'hôte.

A decree issued on Wednesday devotes 1,500,000 f. to prizes at next year's Exhibition, to be awarded by a jury of 300 Frenchmen and 350 foreigners, with 150 Frenchmen and 175 foreigners as assistant or deputy jurors.

The distribution of prizes to the exhibitors of the Salon of 1877, and the pupils of the School of the Fine Arts, took place on Saturday last, at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, Quai Malaquais, Paris. The Minister of Public Instruction ordinarily presides on the occasion, but as M. Brunet was obliged to leave Paris, he had delegated his functions to the Marquis Chennévières, who addressed the assembly in a speech which was warmly applauded. He then proceeded to the distribution of the awards, with the usual ceremonial. The names of M. Pavis de Chavannes and M. Paul Dubois were received with loud acclamations. The Marquis then announced that M. Pavis de Chavannes was promoted to the grade of Officer in the Legion of Honour, and that MM. Hector Leroux, de Beaumont, painters, and MM. Moreau, Vauthier, and Glaize, sculptors, were nominated Knights. The first medal for painted full-length figures was accorded to MM. Schommer, Bellanger, Doucet, Bettanier, and Bramtot. For lifesize modelled, to MM. Lefèvre, Paris, Michel, Guilbert, Dampé, and Hudelet. The prize founded by M. Caylus, for expression, was accorded, in painting, to M. Ziel, and in sculpture to M. Boucher. That for the torso (half figure), to M. Schommer; and that of anatomy, of the value of 600f., founded by Dr. Huguier, was accorded to M. Lacaille. Several others were given. The absence of M. Joseph Brunet, the Minister of Public Instruction, gave rise to much comment, and the proceedings were several times interrupted by loud cries of "The Minister," "Joseph," "He is coming," "He is not coming," and so forth.

GERMANY.

Princess Elizabeth, second daughter Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, has been betrothed to the Hereditary Grand Duke of Oldenburg.

An Envoy Extraordinary from China has arrived at Berlin, being credited to the German Court. A *Daily News* telegram from Berlin says that the Chinese Ambassador went on Tuesday to St. Petersburg to sound the Russian Cabinet respecting the incorporation of the frontier districts of Kashgar, against which the Chinese are continually victorious.

GREECE.

There was a warlike demonstration at Athens on Sunday. A numerous crowd marched through the streets shouting "War! war!" At a Cabinet Council held on Tuesday it was resolved to undertake several naval measures of preparation, and the Ministry will ask for a special credit of 33,000,000 drachmas.

EGYPT.

A telegram from Alexandria states that the new slave convention recently concluded between Great Britain and Egypt entirely prohibits the export or import of negro slaves into Egypt, as well as the mutilation of children, and all traffic in them. Egyptian slave-traders will be tried by court-martial, as assassins, and foreigners dealing in slaves will be handed over to the tribunals of the country to which they belong. English cruisers will be authorised to capture slave-ships sailing under the Egyptian flag, and Egyptian cruisers may act in a similar manner towards slavers hoisting the British flag within Egyptian waters. The Khedive further engages to abolish all private traffic in slaves within seven years from the present time, as far as regards Egypt proper, and within twelve years in the Soudan and frontier provinces.

AMERICA.

President Hayes, the Secretary for War, the Postmaster-General, and the Attorney-General have gone to Bennington, Vermont, to attend the centennial celebration of the Battle of Bennington, on Thursday. President Hayes was enthusiastically welcomed on Wednesday evening by a crowd of 40,000 persons. He afterwards held a public reception.

A convention of free-traders has been called at Saratoga for Sept. 8, in order to urge Congress to sanction radical changes in the customs tariff.

The Maine Democrats have adopted resolutions denouncing the installation of President Hayes, although the party submit to it for the sake of peace. Congress is, however, urged to take measures to prevent any repetition of a similar irregularity. The resolutions applaud the restoration of self-government in the Southern States, and promise that no factious opposition shall be offered to the present Administration.

The Philadelphia correspondent of the *Times* states that efforts are being made in various parts of the country to form

a Working Men's Political Party, independent of either regular party. The working men last week carried Louisville by a large majority. Meetings preparatory to the formation of the party were held in Cincinnati, Columbus, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York. The movement attracts attention, the belief being that the party, under the impetus given by the recent railway troubles, will be formidable. The meetings which have been held have declared for working men's direct representation in Congress, State, and Municipal Legislatures, the repeal of all oppressive laws against labour, and the enactment of laws protecting labour.

The international rifle team is completed, and Mr. Dakin has been chosen as captain.

Intelligence received from Helena, Montana, reports that General Gibbon, with a force composed of 182 Federal troops and citizens, had a desperate fight with Indians on the 9th inst. Two officers were killed, and General Gibbon and four officers wounded. From eighty to a hundred men were killed and wounded. The Indians retreated with a loss, it is believed, of one hundred killed.

Some Mexican marauders have forced open the gaol in Rio Grande city, in the United States, shot a Judge and the gaoler, and released two prisoners. The Washington Cabinet on Tuesday discussed the Mexican border troubles. The Governor of Texas, it was stated, would demand the surrender of the desperadoes who broke open the gaol in Rio Grande city, and the Government approved this course, which is in accordance with the Extradition Treaty.

A terrible calamity is reported by telegram from New York. Intelligence has reached that city from Panama that the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer Eten was lost on July 15, seventy miles north of Valparaiso. It is estimated that 160 persons were on board, forty-three of whom had reached the shore up to July 18. Twenty others took refuge on a rock, and the British war-ship Amethyst went to their assistance, but the bad weather prevented the rescue from being accomplished. The survivors on the rock, after experiencing terrible suffering from exposure and want of food, threw themselves into the sea to end their misery. Only three of them were saved, and it is believed that altogether upwards of one hundred perished.

INDIA.

The *Times*' correspondent at Calcutta sends a long telegram describing the proceedings at the meeting held at Madras on the 9th inst., under the presidency of the Duke of Buckingham, at which it was resolved to appeal to the Lord Mayor of London and the authorities of all the large cities and towns in the United Kingdom for help from England for the sufferers by the famine in the Madras Presidency. The Duke of Buckingham said that the wants of Madras were now beyond the means of the Presidency. Every aid that could be secured was needed to save the people, their families, and their children, for the future of the Empire. Surgeon-Major Cornish, sanitary commissioner, stated that there were now 1,500,000 people to be fed, and up to the end of July over 500,000 people had died. Another speaker, Mr. Jones, said that more people were found dead in one morning in Madras than had died in the whole of the Bengal famine. The Viceroy has determined to visit the famine-stricken country for the purpose of holding a personal conference with the Governors. He was to leave Simla on Thursday, and will probably return to Simla about the middle of November. During his absence Sir Edward Bayley will be President of the Council. The correspondent says that during last week there has been a slight and insufficient rain in portions of Madras and Mysore. It is now clear that famine will rage with increased intensity in these provinces for at least six months longer. The Bombay report is hopeful, but anxiety is felt for Guzerat and Scinde, which have hitherto not been included in the famine area, and also for Rajpootana, where prices are rising greatly. In the north-west rain is still wanted, and the writer says, "it may be said regarding the greater part of India that the situation is critical, and that great danger of almost universal famine exists."

A telegram from Calcutta on Monday says that the frontier is everywhere quiet.

The British Government has decided to break off all connection with native religious ceremonies at Baroda. Formerly political residents were expected to attend the Guicowar in the state processions got up in honour of the idol Gunputtee. This has now been stopped.

AUSTRALIA.

A telegram from Sydney, dated the 10th inst., reports that the New South Wales Ministry has resigned; and a telegram of the 15th states that a new Ministry has been formed under the Premiership of the Hon. J. Robertson, who holds the post of Colonial Secretary.

Mr. Scudamore has resigned the directorship of the International Ottoman Post Office.

The death, from fever, of Dr. Black, of the Livingstone expedition, has been announced at Cape Town.

At the fourth centenary of the Tübingen University festival on the 10th inst. the degree of honorary doctor was conferred upon Professor Tyndall.

Lord Carnarvon has offered the Colonial Secretaryship of Jamaica, vacant by the death of Mr. Rushworth, to Major W. Owen Lanyon, C.M.G., Administrator of Griqualand West.

The Van Loon collection of Flemish pictures, which has been sold at Amsterdam, and which the Dutch Government thought of purchasing, has, says *Galignani*, been bought by Baron Adolphe de Rothschild for four million francs.

Information has been received in Australia that the American flag has been hoisted at Samoa, and that the inhabitants have formally tendered their allegiance to the United States.

A Simla telegram states that official intelligence has been received there of the discovery of a Russian conspiracy by the Ameer of Cabul in the province of Kandahar. Four officials have been executed by order of the Ameer for complicity in this conspiracy.

The Russian Government has received despatches from Colonel Prjevalsky announcing the arrival of the Kashgarian exploration party at Kouldja. The eminent geographer at the head of the expedition states that between Lob Nor and Kouldja he has made several discoveries of interest to zoologists, and has added to his collection of Central Asian animals three wild camels, which the Cossacks attached to his party succeeded in capturing on the deserts between Kashgaria and China.—The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* states that the Russian Government, to oblige the new ruler of Kashgar, have prohibited the export of provisions to Chinese provinces occupied by troops operating against Kuli Beg.

Sir Edward Lee has taken the lease of the Dublin Exhibition Palace for a term of twenty-one years, and it is his intention to open the Exhibition permanently in the course of the approaching Dublin season.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Seventy-five new English and foreign members have joined the Victoria Institute during the past seven months.

The sittings of the Foresters' High Court at Greenwich terminated last Saturday. It was resolved that the meeting of 1879 should be held at Sheffield.

A collection of woodcuts and books, illustrated by cuts drawn and engraved by the two Bewicks (Thomas and John), formed by the late Rev. Thomas Hugo, Rector of West Hackney, was sold last week by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge.

Last Saturday the new schools erected at Stockwell by the school board of that district were formally declared open. The public were admitted and inspected the several departments, and the teachers were present and explained the arrangements.

A committee, consisting of Colonel Fielding, Sir H. Selwin-Ibbetson, Mr. Overend, Q.C., and Mr. Maule, Q.C., has been appointed by the Home Secretary to enter immediately upon an inquiry into the management, discipline, and efficiency of the detective force of the metropolitan police.

The Lord Mayor will entertain the principal residents in the county of Essex, with whom he has been long connected, at a banquet at the Mansion House, on Sept. 26; the Lord Mayor Elect on Saturday, Sept. 29; the Masters of the City companies on Oct. 10; and the Metropolitan Board of Works and metropolitan members on Wednesday, Oct. 24.

About 600 children and friends of the Northern Schools of St. Martin-in-the-Fields visited, by permission, the Marquis of Salisbury's beautiful park and house at Hatfield on Wednesday last. The children were amused during the day with various games, and supplied with a substantial dinner and tea by the liberality of the parishioners and other friends. An ascent of fire balloons completed the day's enjoyments.

The Professor of Jurisprudence and Roman Civil Law, Sir E. S. Creasy, will during the Michaelmas Educational Term deliver a course of twelve public lectures on Jurisprudence, including International Law. The course will commence on Tuesday, Nov. 6, at eleven, and will be continued on Wednesdays and Tuesdays at the same hour. The lecture will be delivered in the Middle Temple Hall.

At the ordinary meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works yesterday week the consulting engineers brought forward a report upon the best means of providing an efficient supply of water for extinguishing fires in London. The report suggested separate mains and reservoirs, the cost of the construction of the works being estimated at five and a half millions sterling.

The City Corporation have given 200 guineas to the Royal Albert Orphan Asylum, Bagshot.—The subjoined City companies have contributed to the repairs and improvement fund of the Westminster Hospital, as follows:—Grocers', £100; Goldsmiths', £100; Mercers', £105; Fishmongers', £52 10s.; Merchant Taylors', £26 5s.; Cutlers', £26 5s.; Skinners', £21; and the Clothworkers', £21 annually, to the general fund.

A meeting was held at the Westminster Palace Hotel on Monday to make arrangements for a public demonstration against the conduct of Russia in the present war. Mr. R. Dawson, and afterwards Lord Stratheden and Campbell, presided. A resolution was carried to hold another meeting in Exeter Hall with a similar object, and also to call on English statesmen to interfere for the prevention of further useless bloodshed and for the protection of British interests. A committee was appointed to carry out the project.

Mr. J. G. Talbot, M.P., and Mr. T. Brassey, M.P., were elected directors of the Artisans', Labourers', and General Dwellings Company on Wednesday morning. Mr. E. Noel, M.P., who presided at the company's meeting, said they had considerable hopes of being able to get the whole affair in order; and, although they could not look for the returns they might have expected from such a great undertaking, they still looked for a very fair return. Another meeting of the company will be held on the 4th of next month, when Mr. Pearce and Mr. Farrant will be proposed as additional directors.

A meeting of the committee of the fund now being raised at the Mansion House for the relief of the sufferers by the disastrous fire at St. John, New Brunswick, was held on Wednesday in the Venetian Parlour, Sir John Rose presiding. The fund was reported to amount to £6362, of which £2000 had been sent and placed at the disposal (for the relief of the sufferers) of the Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick and the Mayor and Chairman of the Board of Trade of St. John. The committee decided forthwith to send out £3800 to the same officials for distribution among the distressed people. Further funds are urgently needed.

Last Tuesday afternoon the prizes won by boys in the Royal Caledonian Asylum in the sports which took place at Ockham Park, Ripley, Surrey, the residence of Captain Cockburn, on the 8th inst., were distributed by that gentleman, at the Asylum, Holloway, in the presence of a number of friends. The prizes consisted of a testimonial-card, inclosed in an envelope, together with a small money present, varying in amount according to the degree of merit displayed. The children, boys and girls, assembled on the occasion went through several dances, for which prizes were awarded. Prizes were also given for Scottish songs, which were well rendered, and in which boys and girls competed. Mr. Thomas Inglis, the secretary, superintended the arrangements for the day.

Last Saturday the second poll for an Alderman to represent the Ward of Cheap took place, and ended with the same result as on the previous occasion, the return of Sir John Bennett. The votes recorded were:—For Sir John Bennett, 217; for Mr. Deputy Breffit, 99. His Lordship declared accordingly that the election had fallen on Sir John Bennett. The successful candidate, in addressing the large crowd assembled, said the issue of the contest was very satisfactory to him, as he would rather be the electors' alderman than the aldermen's alderman. He should do his best to exert a courtesy and a power of gentlemanly conciliation which would, he hoped, render him an agreeable colleague of the august body into which he meant to go and whence he had come.

A memorial from the Metropolitan and National Nursing Association for providing trained nurses to the sick poor has been presented to the Lord Chancellor, who has been directed by the Queen to frame rules for the future administration of the Royal Hospital of St. Katherine, by the Tower. The memorialists submit that it would be strictly in accordance with the intention of the founders, and with the past history of the hospital if a nurses' home for the benefit of the sick poor were established in connection with it in the East of London, and if a portion of its funds were applied to the maintenance of such an institution; and that, in the event of his Lordship thinking fit to establish one or more nursing homes in connection with the hospital, the said memorialists are prepared to undertake the management and supervision of such homes, under such rules as might be deemed suitable.

Last Saturday the first stone of a new bridge to form the approach over the Regent's Canal, Gloucester-gate, was laid by the Right Hon. Gerald James Noel, M.P., her Majesty's First Commissioner of Public Works and Buildings. He was received at the site by Sir Thomas Chambers (one of the borough members); the churchwardens of St. Pancras, Messrs. William Thornton and G. A. Nodes; Mr. James Hoppey, chairman, Mr. T. B. Westacott, deputy chairman, of the General Purposes Committee; and a large number of the local authorities. The members of the Vestry and their guests, to the number of more than 120, afterwards lunched together at the Zoological Society's Gardens. The new bridge is to be erected a little to the north-west of the old one, at a cost of £13,500, from the designs of Mr. W. B. Scott. The superstructure will be of wrought iron. Its span will be 50 ft. and its total breadth 60 ft., of which 36 ft. will form the roadway, with a wooden pavement, while an asphalt footway 12 ft. wide will be left on each side.

In aid of the funds for the proposed "Cabmen's Home," for aged and infirm cabmen, an excursion of the members of the Cabdrivers' Benevolent Association took place on Tuesday to Rosherville Gardens, under the patronage of Sir Charles Palmer, Bart., and Mr. Roger Eykyn, two of the vice-presidents. The company, who numbered over 1000, included the wives and children of the cabmen. The saloon-steamer *Alexandra* was specially engaged for the occasion. Arriving at Rosherville, the company, headed by the 1st London Artillery Volunteer band, marched to the gardens, where a substantial meal was provided. Sir Charles Palmer, who presided, congratulated the members on their successful gathering, and stated that the association, which now numbers over 1000 members, is progressing favourably, thanks to the energy of their hon. secretary, Mr. Murphy, its funded capital amounting to upwards of £2000. With reference to the proposed "Cabmen's Home," he stated that an offer of a piece of land had been made for its erection, and towards the expenses the cabmen alone had subscribed over £200. In all, £1000 is required, and it is hoped that this sum will be subscribed by the public.

There were 2236 births and 1293 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 101 and the deaths 334 below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The fatal cases of smallpox, which had been 35, 27, and 22 in the three preceding weeks, further declined last week to 20. The deaths referred to diarrhoea, which had been 184 and 176 in the two previous weeks, further declined to 166 last week, and were 156 below the corrected average weekly number. There were 43 deaths from measles, 21 from scarlet fever, 6 from diphtheria, 29 from whooping-cough, and 15 from different forms of fever. Different forms of violence caused 38 deaths: 32 were the result of negligence or accident, including 15 from fractures and contusions, 2 from burns and scalds, 9 from drowning, and 2 of infants over one year of age from suffocation. In Greater London 2716 births and 1539 deaths were registered, equal to annual rates of 32.4 and 18.4 per 1000 of the population. The mean temperature was 62.5 deg., or 0.4 deg. above the average. The duration of registered sunshine in the week was 34.6 out of the 104.8 hours that the sun was above the horizon.

The Royal Botanic Society held its thirty-eighth anniversary meeting yesterday week—Lord Chesham in the chair. The reports from the council and officers stated that the society is enjoying a good share of the public favour, 129 new subscribers having been elected during the season. Special exhibitions have been held during the year of groups of allied plants, continuing for two or three weeks, which enabled those who delight in their own gardens to select the best varieties of particular classes much better than the usual flower shows of one or two days. The operations of the society, however, have been more directed to supply a great public want. Most schools now undertake to teach something of botany, and 550 free orders of admission were granted to applicants, of whom thirty-eight were artists; and 46,274 specimens of plants for study were issued during the season. A voluminous report by Mr. J. G. Symons was read, giving extracts of the meteorological observations made during the last six years, which will be valuable as a record of the weather of London for comparison with returns from other cities or neighbourhoods. The following Fellows of the society were elected to join the council for the year:—Earl Granville; Viscount Falmouth; Mr. John Walter, M.P.; Earl Annesley, the Earl of Derby, Sir William Hutt, Sir Richard Wallace, M.P., and Mr. R. Temple Frere. The Duke of Teck was re-elected president, and Mr. E. Marjoribanks treasurer.

The Lord Mayor, upon taking his seat at the Mansion House on Wednesday, said: Before proceeding to the business of the day, I desire to draw public attention to the dire famine which is now raging in Southern India, and especially in the Presidency of Madras. The subject, as you are aware, formed an impressive paragraph in her Majesty's speech in proroguing Parliament. I will now read a telegram I have received, dated Madras, Aug. 13, from the chairman of the Famine Relief Committee:—"The committee earnestly solicits your Lordship's powerful influence and support in an appeal for public assistance for the relief of the afflicted populations of Southern India. The position is extremely grave. There is very great increasing mortality from want, notwithstanding the utmost efforts of the Government. The monsoon has again been deficient. The difficulties will certainly last till January. Cattle have perished in large numbers, and among all the labouring classes there is very great destitution. Property is being sold for food. The villages have been largely deserted, and the poor are wandering in search of sustenance. The resources of the lower middle class are exhausted, owing to famine prices. Prompt liberal assistance and sympathy may mitigate the suffering. Particulars forwarded to the *Times* a fortnight ago." This telegram speaks for itself, and I can only add to it the concluding words of a leading article in to-day's *Times*:—"Let not the appeal now at length made to us fall unheeded. Our countrymen at Madras call upon the municipalities at home, and their cry must be heard. We have hitherto been too little concerned with the awful trial that has befallen our fellow-subjects; let us redeem the past by keeping it before our eyes and in our minds and hearts, until all that we can do is done, in order that it may be overcome." I shall be delighted to receive at the Mansion House, and to remit to the Duke of Buckingham and the other public authorities in India, any sums which the generous public may feel inclined to intrust to me; and I sincerely hope that the urgent appeal which I now make for funds will be promptly and liberally responded to.

A Parliamentary return recently issued shows that the total quantity of dead meat imported into the United Kingdom in the three months ended June 30, 1877, was 456,717 cwt., of the value of £1,122,062. Of the total quantity, 371,408 cwt. came from the United States, 7175 cwt. being preserved meat and 32,104 cwt. of preserved meat came from Australia.



THE WAR: B
FROM A SKETCH BY HERR CHARLES SZATHMÁRI, OF B



BATTLE OF PLEVNA.

CHAREST (COURT PAINTER TO PRINCE CHARLES OF ROUMANIA).

PARLIAMENT.

LORDS.

The concluding sittings of what has been a very light Session indeed for the Upper House have been chiefly taken up in reading the Royal Assent to the various bills that have been passed. If in a multitude of measures there be wisdom, then must the present Parliament be accredited with profound sagacity. But, on the other hand, if it is to be admitted that all the legislative business of real importance is mentioned in her Majesty's Speech, the Government have not much reason to plume themselves for any extraordinary activity. Lord Beaconsfield's advent has not by any means added thus far to the oratorical brilliancy of debate in their Lordships' House, and a dull Session has ended with fitting dullness. Viewed from the calmer light of this exalted place, the alteration made in the Metropolitan Street Improvements Bill to meet the views of the Marquis of Salisbury's agent appeared scarcely so unreasonable as Mr. Fawcett made out. Nevertheless, the Commons' reasons for disagreeing with the Lords' clause bearing on this point were sanctioned yesterday week, after a few explanations from Lord Hardinge and the Marquis of Salisbury. Lord Derby assured Lord Colchester the same day that there was no truth in the rumours that the policy of England was to wait and to take part in the partition of Turkey. The Appropriation Bill was read the first time on Saturday; and, the standing orders having been suspended for the purpose, this bill and a few other measures were on Monday pushed through the remaining stages, and passed. Then came a complaint from Lord Stratheden and Campbell, who made himself the advocate of the kinsmen of the Chief of Palitana; but the Secretary for India had no difficulty in showing that the complainants had no real cause for complaint. The Marquis of Salisbury, replying to Lord Shaftesbury, explained what steps were being taken to introduce into India a Factory Act for limiting the hours of labour for children. Lord Truro followed with a grievance against the police for not preventing certain of his chickens from being stolen at Shooter's-hill, and queried whether a system under which such thefts could be committed with impunity was perfect. This poultry question elicited a smart answer from the Lord Chancellor, who thought it was scarcely right to stigmatise a whole neighbourhood because a few goslings, cocks, and hens had been stolen or had strayed from Lord Truro's property.

Tuesday was the last day. Black Rod, in the stately person of General Sir William Knollys, having summoned the Speaker and the members of the Lower House to the bar, rather less than a hundred members, Sir Stafford Northcote and Lord John Manners among them, hied to the Upper House, heard the Royal Assent given to the last batch of bills, and had the satisfaction of hearing the Lord Chancellor (whose fellow Royal Commissioners were the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Earl of Harrowby, and Lord Skelmersdale) read the Queen's Speech, which we quote in another column. Finally, the Lord Chancellor declared Parliament prorogued to Tuesday, Oct. 30 next.

COMMONS.

The languor which stole over the House after the longest and most tedious sitting on record was scarcely relieved in the expiring days of the Session by the "suspension" of Mr. Whalley. A last flicker of excitement may have been anticipated yesterday week from the promise held forth in the notices of Mr. Whalley and of Mr. Sullivan. But these hopes, if entertained, were nipped in the bud. With an air of injured innocence, and with a meekness of voice which seemed to plead, "See how mild and gentle a spirit you have broken!" Mr. Whalley read a short speech, in which he endeavoured to show that he had no intention whatever to contravene any rules of the House. As for Mr. Sullivan (under whose protecting wing Mr. Parnell and Mr. Biggar sat most complacently), he was as nearly natural as it is possible for him to be when he read a letter from Sir James Elphinstone withdrawing "the word 'ruffians,'" and expressing his regret that he "should have applied it to members of the House." This epistle was accepted by Mr. Sullivan as a "frank and gentlemanlike apology;" and, the Chancellor of the Exchequer having read a second letter of apology from the hon. and gallant member for Portsmouth, the matter was disposed of in the quietest manner. Dissatisfied with Sir Stafford Northcote's assurance early in the evening that he felt it his duty to decline to answer a question as to whether the occupation by Russian troops of Constantinople would "disturb the relations of amity between England and Russia," Mr. Monk repeated his interrogation, and protested that, as Prince Gortschakoff had assured Lord Derby that "the acquisition of Constantinople was excluded from the views of the Czar," the temporary occupation of the Turkish Capital by a Russian Army ought not to be made a cause of war between this country and Russia. Once again Sir Henry Wolff threw his protecting shield over the Ministry. He suggested that the Government should follow the example of Lord Palmerston, who always refused to answer hypothetical questions. Sir George Bowyer having relieved himself of a few platitudes, Mr. Forster, as representing the Opposition in the absence of the Marquis of Hartington, said he fully believed it was the intention of the Government to "abide by a policy of strict neutrality," and a direct reply to Mr. Monk's question was undesirable, as it might be construed as favouring one or other of the belligerent Powers. The Chancellor of the Exchequer then took up the theme, and said that the Government thought it would be for the true interests of the country to be as reticent as possible. We quote the most pithy passage of Sir Stafford Northcote's brief and discreet speech, which was identical in spirit to the equally short answer which Lord Beaconsfield gave in the House of Lords the previous evening:—

The policy of the Government was declared very clearly some time ago, and since the declaration was made the Government have not seen any reason to depart from the line of policy they then announced (Hear, hear). Lord Derby's despatch, to which reference has been made, was unusually full and detailed in its declarations. It was responded to in a spirit which leaves us no reason at all to complain of the tone of the Russian Government, and we have no reason whatever to doubt the propriety of the course we took in addressing that despatch, but I do feel it would be very injurious, and might prove exceedingly mischievous, if we were to go into details upon every hypothetical question that might be submitted (Cheers).

The gulf which now separates the two members who were once sworn allies in support of "Sir Roger" was again made plain by the opposite views of Dr. Kenealy and Mr. Whalley on the Eastern Question. The House got into Committee at last; and subsequently advanced various measures a stage or so.

On Saturday last, Sir William Harcourt deemed it incumbent upon him to make a second speech on the Huascar affair, in order to explain the meaning of what he had previously said. Making use of his last opportunity to pose as a temporary First Lord, as it were, the Attorney-General again launched out in a "Rule, Britannia," tone, and was greeted with Ministerial cheers when he emphatically declared, "The House must consider this insult to the British flag." Sir G. Bowyer and Sir C. Russell concurred with the Attorney-General in thinking the acts of the Huascar were piratical, and that Admiral De Horsey was consequently justified in what he did; but

Dr. Cameron was of opinion that the wisest course would be to wait till all the papers were published before coming to a decision on the question. Asked by Mr. Fawcett for a fresh exposition of the policy of the Government with regard to the Russo-Turkish War, Sir Stafford Northcote could only repeat that neutrality would be strictly observed, and reiterated the language used by him the night before in answer to Mr. Monk. The Appropriation Bill and several other measures were read the third time and passed; and, Mr. W. H. Smith having received the hearty congratulations of hon. members from both sides of the House on his re-election, consequent on his acceptance of the post of First Lord of the Admiralty, the right hon. gentleman took the oath and his seat; and the Chancellor of the Exchequer then moved the adjournment of the House to Tuesday.

Sir Stafford Northcote, replying to Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen on Tuesday, said that one of the purposes for which Colonel Wellesley returned to England was to report to the Government with regard to the atrocities alleged to have been committed by Russian troops. The report, which would be shortly published, would speak for itself. Dr. Lyon Playfair then wished to know whether the Government had received information of the painful accounts of Turkish atrocities reported in the *Times* and *Daily News*. To which Mr. Bourke (who must be glad, indeed, to escape from the purgatorial bench occupied by Ministers) made reply that the Government had only been furnished with a telegraphic report, which would be soon issued. A few other questions having been touched upon, Black Rod called the Speaker and hon. members to "another place" to hear the Queen's Speech read. Returning to the Lower House, the Speaker (who throughout a most trying Session has preserved a firm and courteous bearing beyond all praise) went through the concluding formality of reading the Address from the Throne, shook hands with the faithful few who remained; and hard-worked Ministers and hard-worked officers of the House broke up for the vacation, doubtless with some faint return of schoolboy ardour.

HER MAJESTY'S MESSAGE TO PARLIAMENT.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

I am happy to be able to release you from your attendance in Parliament. My relations with all foreign Powers continue to be friendly.

The exertions which, since the commencement of disturbances in Eastern Europe, I have not ceased to make for the maintenance of the general peace have, unfortunately, not been successful. On the outbreak of war between the Russian and the Ottoman Empires, I declared my intention of preserving an attitude of neutrality so long as the interests of this country remained unaffected. The extent and nature of those interests were further defined in a communication which I caused to be addressed to the Government of Russia, and which elicited a reply indicating friendly dispositions on the part of that State.

I shall not fail to use my best efforts, when a suitable opportunity occurs, for the restoration of peace on terms compatible with the honour of the belligerents and with the general safety and welfare of other nations.

If, in the course of the contest, the rights of my Empire should be assailed or endangered, I should confidently rely on your help to vindicate and maintain them.

The apprehensions of a serious famine in Southern India, which I communicated to you at the opening of the Session, have, I grieve to say, been fully verified. The visitation which has fallen upon my subjects in Madras and Bombay, and upon the people of Mysore, has been of extreme severity, and its duration is likely to be prolonged. No exertion will be wanting on the part of my Indian Government to mitigate this terrible calamity.

The Proclamation of my Sovereignty in the Transvaal has been received throughout the Province with enthusiasm. It has also been accepted with marked satisfaction by the native chiefs and tribes; and the war, which threatened in its progress to compromise the safety of my subjects in South Africa, is happily brought to a close.

I trust that the measure which has been passed, to enable the European communities of South Africa to unite upon such terms as may be agreed on, will be the means of preventing the recurrence of similar dangers, and will increase and consolidate the prosperity of this important part of my dominions.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

I thank you for the liberal supplies which you have voted for the public service.

I have issued a Royal Warrant to give effect to the provision which you have made for ensuring adequate promotion to the officers of my Army.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

The measures which have been passed relating to the prisons of the United Kingdom will secure economy and efficiency in their management, and, at the same time, effect a considerable reduction in local burdens.

The Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, under the Act to which I have gladly given my assent, will obtain power to extend more generally the benefit of the higher education.

The Acts for reorganising the superior courts of justice in Ireland, and for reforming and conferring an extensive equitable jurisdiction on the county courts, will largely improve the administration of the law in that part of the United Kingdom.

I anticipate the best results from the Act which extends to the Sheriff Courts of Scotland jurisdiction in regard to heritable rights.

In bidding you farewell, I pray that the blessing of Almighty God may rest on your recent labours, and accompany you in the discharge of all your duties.

ELECTION NEWS.

The nomination for Westminster, consequent upon the acceptance by Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., of the office of First Lord of the Admiralty, took place on Saturday last. There being no opposition, Mr. Smith was re-elected, and in the course of the afternoon he entered the House of Commons and took the oath and his seat. Subsequently Mr. Smith addressed a meeting at the Westminster Palace Hotel. At a Council held by her Majesty at Osborne on Monday Mr. Smith was sworn in as a Privy Councillor on his appointment as First Lord of the Admiralty. Later in the day Mr. Smith attended a meeting of the Cabinet in London. The Hon. Frederick Arthur Stanley, M.P., Financial Secretary to the War Department, succeeds Mr. Smith as Financial Secretary to the Treasury. As the office is not technically under the Crown, Mr. Stanley's appointment does not vacate his seat for North Lancashire.

Sir Baldwin Leighton, Bart., was elected in the Conservative interest for South Shropshire without opposition on the 9th inst.

The election for North Northamptonshire on Monday resulted in the return of Lord Burghley, the Conservative candidate, by a large majority over his Liberal opponent, Captain Wyatt-Edgell; the numbers being—Burghley 2261 and Edgell 1475.

Sir Bryan O'Loughlin was returned for the county of Clare on Monday, the following being the official declaration of the votes polled:—Sir Bryan O'Loughlin (Liberal Home Ruler), 1721; The O'Gorman Mahon (described as a Nationalist), 1149; and Mr. Reeves (Conservative), 764.

It was officially stated, on Wednesday, that, out of 281 public bills in the Commons, only sixty-nine received the Royal Assent. There were 242 local statutes passed, and ten private. In the Session of 1876 the number of public bills was eighty-one, and of local statutes 234.

The Extra Supplement.

"THE DESCENT FROM THE CROSS."

Our Engraving of this celebrated picture, the masterpiece of the great Flemish painter, which is to be seen in the south transept of Antwerp Cathedral, should attract particular attention at the present moment, among those who feel any interest in the Tercentenary Rubens Festival at Antwerp, opened on Friday (yesterday), to continue through next week. The programme of this Flemish Art-Congress, and celebration of one of the chief historic and artistic glories of the nation, seems most comprehensive. There is a series of lectures and literary conferences, and in the evening (to-day) will be sung, by 1000 performers, before the statue of Rubens in the Place Verte, an original cantata composed by Paul Benoit. This will be followed by salvoes of artillery, the ringing of the chimes throughout the city, and a procession with flambeaux. To-morrow morning (Sunday) will begin with salvoes of artillery and bell-ringing, and the town clubs will parade with banners and music. A competition in chorus singing will be held by forty-seven societies—Belgian, French, German, and Dutch—and the exhibition of paintings and works of art organised by the Société Royale pour l'Encouragement des Beaux Arts will be opened. On the same day the exhibition of engravings after Rubens and objects belonging to him, organised by the Académie d'Archéologie de Belgique, will be opened gratuitously. An agricultural show, a fruit show, and a flower show are to be held simultaneously. The Museum, the finest picture-gallery in Belgium, containing 600 pictures, most of them collected from the suppressed monasteries and churches of Antwerp, will be opened gratuitously throughout the fêtes. At one o'clock an Art-Congress will begin. There will be an assault of arms, a banquet, several concerts, and an illumination. On Monday night there will be a historical procession marching with torches through the streets. On Tuesday the prize will be given to the successful writer of an essay on the Antwerp school of painting. Horse-races, a cattle show, boat-races, pigeon-flying, a popular ball, a balloon ascent, and many special dramatic representations in Flemish, the language of the people, are to interest the lower class in the festival.

Siegen, in Germany, which also claims the honour of being Rubens's birthplace, celebrated the three-hundredth anniversary of his birth in June last.

ART-UNION PRIZES.

The exhibition of the pictures selected by the prizeholders of 1877 in the Art-Union of London, being the forty-first annual one, was opened on Tuesday in the gallery of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours, Pall-mall.

Seven galleries have contributed to this exhibition—namely, those of the Royal Academy, the Society of British Artists, the Society of Painters in Water Colours, the Institute of Painters in Water Colours, the General Exhibition of Water Colours, the Crystal Palace Picture Gallery, and the Gallery of the Royal Scottish Academy.

There are two prizes of £200, three of £150, and five of £100, the lowest amount for pictures being £10. The total number of prizes in pictures is 191, and, in addition to these, there is a large number of extra prizes.

The first £200 prize in the catalogue has been selected by Mr. J. Carr from the Royal Academy. It is the well-known picture by John Charlton, entitled "Rescue," in which a number of terror-stricken horses are saved from threatened burning. The second prize of that amount, selected by Mr. John Lay from the same gallery, is "The Way through the Wood," by G. Wells. It is a very pretty sylvan scene.

Of the three £150 prizes, one, selected by Mr. J. Rosseter from the Gallery of British Artists, is "Returning from Market," by Mr. E. J. Cobbett; another, selected by Mr. A. Lillywhite, jun., from the Crystal Palace Picture Gallery, is the "Arrest of Poachers," by C. M. Webb; and the third, selected by Mr. T. H. Hayes from the Royal Academy, is "Oranges," by Mr. Arthur Hill, a very pretty picture of a girl selling the fruit.

The £100 prizes comprise "The High Hall Garden," selected by Mr. T. Hollis from the Royal Academy, the artist being Ernest Parton; "Music hath Charms," selected by Mr. W. Bentley from the Royal Academy, the artist being R. J. Gordon; "Harvest Time near Dolgelly, North Wales," by A. W. Williams, selected by Mr. J. L. White from the Gallery of the Society of British Artists; "The Mother's Sacrifice" is the work of A. Ludwig, selected by Mrs. E. Reed from the Crystal Palace Gallery; and "The Plough," selected by Mr. W. H. Ross from the Gallery of the Water-Colour Society, the artist being Mr. A. Hopkins.

There is a £75 prize, consisting of a picture by R. Kemm, called "Returning from Market, Granada," selected by Mr. S. Harris from the Gallery of the Society of British Artists; and another of £75 from the same source by Walter H. Foster, consisting of a view picture in the River Mole, the selector being Mr. R. Geer.

Every subscriber for next year will receive, besides a chance of a prize at the annual distribution in April, an impression of the plate, "The Return of the Life-Boat," engraved in line by Mr. A. Willmore, from the original by Mr. E. Duncan, and the painting will be one of the chief prizes.

A gathering of the Good Templars of Cumberland, Westmorland, and neighbouring districts was held on Wednesday in the County Hall, Carlisle, when the Grand Lodge of England held a special session, under the presidency of Mr. Joseph Malins.

The anniversary of the opening of the gates of Derry took place on Monday, when the Apprentice Boys' Memorial Hall was opened. A procession was formed, in which were twenty-five bands and a profuse display of flags and banners. Mr. W. Johnston, M.P., was present. Some rioting took place, and one man was stabbed.

Mr. Richard, M.P., addressing an assembly of the Congregational Union of North and South Wales at Portmadoc yesterday week, pointed to the voluntary efforts made in Wales for the maintenance of religious worship and instruction as a proof that when Disestablishment, which, he said, was rapidly approaching, was effected religion would neither decay nor perish in the land.

It appears from a Parliamentary return issued on Tuesday that the total amount of the National Debt on April 1, 1877, was £775,873,713. At the same date in 1858 it amounted to £839,519,326. Not taking into account the amount of debt created for special purposes (the purchase of the telegraphs, fortifications, and Army localisation), the decrease amounts to £95,634,321. The return also shows that the total amount of taxation imposed since 1857-8 has been £11,674,136, and the amount remitted £49,739,609.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

The Session is at an end; and it is not only members of Parliament who rejoice that the Houses have been prorogued, and that the "silly season" is about to commence. The reporters are glad; delight is the portion of the leading-article writers in the daily papers, who, while Parliament is sitting, do not very often get the subjects for their leaders until midnight, or even one in the morning; a sensation of relief comes over club porters and smoking-room waiters; for until the House is "up" no great West-End club closes its doors, however late, or rather early, the hour may be. In fact, all but universal contentment reigns now that the Session of 1877 has passed away, "like a brief dream of unremembered glory."

Why should the Serjeant-at-Arms of the House of Commons shoulder a large silver-gilt mace (as Captain Gossett did last Tuesday) when he escorts the Right Honourable the Speaker in solemn procession from the Commons to the Lords? What is the signification of a Serjeant-at-Arms; and, in fine, what does the Mace itself (which Cromwell irreverently called "a bauble") symbolise? You may esteem these to be extremely trivial questions; but, to my mind, everything has a definite meaning, and we are bound to find out that meaning if we can. General Servan, in his "Histoire des Guerres des Gaulois et des Français en Italie" (Paris, 1805), remarks that, in the year 1199, the horrible system of assassination organised by the Old Man of the Mountain (the first employer of special correspondents who travelled to all parts of the earth, writing in the "slashing" style) furnished Philip Augustus with a pretext for surrounding his person with a company of guards armed with heavy brazen maces, who left him neither by day nor by night, and kept all strangers from him. "Such was the origin," writes General Servan, "of Sergeants-at-Arms." The institution spread all over Europe; our municipal corporations as well as Parliament have, at present, their maces and mace-bearers; and Mr. Bumble the Beadle's silver-knobbed staff, even, may be considered as a very remote emblem of the anxiety of the parochial authorities to protect themselves from the "Special Correspondents" of the Old Man of the Mountain.

An amiable contemporary observes:—"That seems to be a good stout serviceable story about the fez-wearing, ferocious Pasha, who turned out to be an Irishman. It was told by one contemporary in June, by another in July, and last week it turned up in the 'Echoes' of G. A. S. Only G. A. S., with great ability, made the Pasha a Scotchman, which of course entirely altered the matter."

I may meekly observe that my version of the anecdote in which there is a Turkish Pasha plus a Russian Admiral, who both turn out to be Scotchmen, was made in blissful ignorance of what one contemporary had written in June or another in July. I told the story as it was told to me just five-and-thirty years ago. The same amiable (and well informed) contemporary, in a paragraph about Cleopatra's needle, quotes the proverb of "First catch your hare." How many more times is it necessary to remark that there is no such proverb; that Mrs. Glasse's reference to the hare in her Cookery-Book is as to "casing" and not "catching" the animal; and that the "first catch your hare" blunder probably originated in a misreading of the old Greek saw, "Play the bear before you sell his skin"?

I have heard the Eastern Question "settled" (to the settler's own satisfaction, but scarcely to that of anyone else) half a hundred times this season at as many dinner-tables and club discussions of the "tabakcollegium" order. But hitherto I have not met with such a summary and "thorough" solution of the vexed problem as that propounded in Tasso's "Gerusalemme Liberata," Canto I., stanza v. Here it is, in Fairfax's rugged but sonorous translation:—

For if the Christian Princes ever strive
To win fair Greece out of the Tyrant's hands;
And those usurping Ishmaelites deprive
Of woful Thrace which now captive stands,
You must from ruinous and seas the Turk forth drive,
As Godfrey chased them from Judaea's lands;
And in this Legend all that glorious deed;
Read whilst you arm you; arm you whilst you read.

In all this I humbly say "Ditto to Mr. Burke"—I mean to Signor Torquato Tasso. On the other hand, my old friend Capt. Charles O'Malley (late of the Irish Dragoons) is burning to take service with the Osmanlis against the Moscovs; my next door neighbour Dugald Dalgetty, Esq. (late in the service of King Gustavus Adolphus), is going out to Asia Minor as paymaster, unattached, on the staff of Ioweyou Pasha; and my washerwoman (a staunch pro-Turk) accuses me of "un-English" feelings and "factious" tendencies because I do not believe one tithe of the tales circulated through the Turkish Foreign Office about Russian "atrocities."

Lieutenant-Colonel Wellesley, military attaché to her Majesty's Embassy at St. Petersburg, has come home on leave; and the Government is probably by this time fully aware of how much truth (or the contrary) there is in these "atrocities" tales. Colonel Wellesley is, next to Sir Garnet Wolseley (whom I remember when he was a Colonel on the staff in Canada, in 1863), the sharpest, shrewdest, and cleverest professional soldier with whom I ever had the honour to converse. I mean that you could learn more from him in half an hour than you could learn from the majority of military gentlemen in half a week. My opinion, I daresay, does not go for much. Still, I happen to be close upon half a century old; to have been during more than half that time in the habit of talking with distinguished people all over the world; and if I do not know now a clever man from a dunce when I meet him the sooner I retire to Earlswode, perhaps, the better. Unless I am very much mistaken, Colonel Wellesley (who is a first-rate Russian scholar—and I have scarcely ever yet met with a systematic detractor of Russia who could speak six words of Slavonic) will tell the great people at the Treasury and the Foreign Office a great many "things of Muscovy" worth knowing.

An estimable American Bishop wrote very properly to the papers this week to complain of the desecration by unmanly holiday-makers of the tomb of "John Locke," in the disused burial-ground of Bunhill Fields. But another correspondent writes to say that the John Locke interred in the old cemetery at Finsbury was not the famous author of the "Essay concerning Human Understanding." The ashes of that illustrious man repose in the quiet little churchyard of High Laver, in Essex, near to the site of the now demolished house in which he passed the last fourteen years of his life. Finally, Sir Charles Reed has pointed out that the "John Locke" in Bunhill-fields was committed to earth (as the inscription on his tombstone shows) a hundred and thirty years after the death of the philosopher. This, to my thinking, does not much affect the real merits of the case. The remains of the obscure John Locke are entitled to as much respect as those of his namesake, who wrote about Human Understanding; and perhaps the obscure John could himself have written such an

essay, had he tried. The attempt, perhaps, would not have been quite so magnificent an intellectual performance as that of his predecessor.

A Commission, composed of a Colonel in the Coldstream Guards, a member of Parliament distinguished by his temperance proclivities, and two Q.C.s, has been appointed by Mr. Secretary Cross to enter immediately upon an inquiry into the management, discipline, and efficiency of the detective force of the metropolitan police. It was time. It is to be hoped that the members of the Commission will travel somewhat out of the system usually pursued in these official inquiries, and that, in addition to examining assistant commissioners, superintendents, and inspectors of police, and other official persons, whose main object it naturally is to "make things comfortable" for themselves and their superiors, they will have the common sense to take a good scantling of what I may call "outside" evidence. Let them ascertain what railway managers, large employers of labour in factories and workshops, pawnbrokers, solicitors' clerks in the habit of attending police courts, and, in particular, licensed victuallers, have to say about the detective police. I have known a good many English detectives in my time; and, with few exceptions, I have found them to be persons of a very low, mean, and common intelligence, liable to be baffled, hoodwinked, and made the tools of the first clever rascals who came across them. G. A. S.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

For the second time since its establishment, in 1820, the British Association for the Advancement of Science has met in Plymouth, beginning its sittings on Wednesday afternoon. The general committee met in the Assembly Rooms at one o'clock. On the platform, among others, were Professor Allen Thomson, the President-Elect; the Earl of Mount-Edgumbe, Lord Houghton, Professor Sir William Thomson, D.C.L., Mr. Bramwell, Dr. Farr, Professor Newton, Professor Rolleston, Professor G. C. Foster, Mr. F. A. Abel, Major Wilson, Mr. H. S. Ellis, Captain Galton, and Mr. Heywood. There was a considerable attendance of members. Professor William Thomson, on taking the chair, expressed his regret that Dr. T. Andrews, of Belfast, the President of the Association, was unable to be present, owing to the state of his health. Mr. Griffith, the secretary, read the minutes of the last meeting at Glasgow, which were confirmed. The report of the council, the recommendations of the committee of council, the treasurer's financial statement, and the list of sectional officers, were approved, which concluded the business.

In the evening there was a large and brilliant assemblage in the Guildhall to hear the President deliver the opening address. The platform was filled with members of the general committee. In the area every seat was numbered, and the doors being thrown open nearly an hour before the commencement of the proceedings, everything like pressure or inconvenience was avoided. Tickets for 2400 reserved seats were issued. Many ladies were present. The Mayor of Plymouth presided, having on his right and left Earl Fortescue, Lord Mount-Edgumbe, Lord Houghton, Sir Thomas Acland, M.P., Sir William Thomson, Mr. Spottiswoode, Dr. Farr, and others. The Mayor having introduced the President, Professor Allen Thomson, amid much cheering, proceeded to read his address.

After congratulating the members on coming again to "that beautiful and interesting locality," after the long interval of six-and-thirty years, the learned President announced as the subject of his discourse the "Development of the Forms of Animal Life," with which, he observed, his own studies had been largely occupied, and which had important bearings on the questions now agitating the scientific world. Having noticed the enormous change produced in scientific thought by the doctrine of natural selection brought forward simultaneously by Wallace and Darwin in 1858, the Professor said:—"If it were warrantable to attribute so great a change of opinion as that to which I have adverted as occurring in my own time to the influence of any single intellect, it must be admitted that it is justly due to the vast range and accuracy of his knowledge of scientific facts, the quick appreciation of their mutual inter-dependence, and, above all, the unexampled clearness and candour in the statement of Charles Darwin. But while we readily acknowledge the large share which Darwin has had in guiding scientific thought into the newer track of biological doctrine, we shall also be disposed to allow that the slow and difficult process of emancipation from the thralldom of dogmatic opinion in regard to a system of creation, and the adoption of large and independent views more consistent with observation, reason, philosophy, and religion has only been possible under the effect of the general progress of scientific knowledge and the acquisition of sounder methods of applying its principles to the explanation of natural phenomena. I have already referred to Goethe, Oken, Lamarck, and Geoffroy St. Hilaire as among the most prominent of the earlier pioneers in the modern or reformed conceptions of biological laws. But, were it desirable to mark the progress of opinion by quoting other authors and labourers whose contributions have mainly supplied the materials out of which the new fabric has been constructed, I should have to produce a long catalogue of distinguished names, among which would be found those of Lyell and Owen as earliest shaping the doctrines and guiding opinion in this country; Johannes Müller and Von Baer, as taking the places of Haller and Cuvier on the Continent; and a host of other faithful workers in biology belonging to the earlier part of this century, such as those of G. Trediranus, J. F. Mackel, Carus, and many more. To Huxley, more especially, and Herbert Spencer the greatest influence on British thought in the same direction is to be ascribed."

With regard to the origin of life, the President adopted the view that "it had been experimentally demonstrated that no development of organisms, even of the most simple kind, has been satisfactorily observed to occur in circumstances which entirely excluded the possibility of their being descended from germs, or equivalent formative particles, belonging to pre-existing bodies of a similar kind. The reflection forces itself upon us that we are just as ignorant of the mode of first origin of all the compounds of the inorganic elements as we are of that of living matter; and we may therefore be excused if we suspend all theory and conjecture until we shall be guided to more reliable hypotheses through the plain track of observation and experiment."

"But the practical applications of the increased knowledge of the origin of minute animal and vegetable organisms are very numerous. It is now proved beyond doubt that the origin of putrefaction and fermentation is dependent on the presence in the substances which are the seat of change in these processes, or in the surrounding air, of the germs of minute organisms of an animal or vegetable nature, and that the maintenance of the chemical changes in which these processes mainly consist is coincident with and causally (if not essentially) dependent upon the growth and multiplication of these organisms. Professor Lister had the merit of being the first to apply the germ theory of putrefaction to explain the formation of putrid matters

in the living body, and he has founded on this theory the now well-known antiseptic treatment of wounds, the importance of which it would be difficult to over-estimate. The success or failure of plans for the preservation of meat and other articles of food without question depends on the possibility of the complete exclusion of the germs which are the cause of putrefaction and fermentation; and their management must, therefore, be founded on the most accurate knowledge of these organisms, and the circumstances influencing the persistence of their vitality and the vigour of their growth. The theory of Biogenesis has also lately been the guide in the investigation of the causes of various forms of disease, both in the lower animals and in man, with the result of showing that in many of them the infective substance consists, in all probability, of germs of minute animal or vegetable organisms. There is very great probability, indeed, that all the zymotic diseases (by which we understand the various forms of fevers) have a similar origin. As has been well remarked by Baxter in an able paper on 'The Action of Disinfectants,' the analogies of action of contagia are similar to those of septic organisms, not to processes simply of oxidation or deoxidation. These organisms, studied in suitable fluids, multiply indefinitely when introduced in all but infinitesimal proportions. Thus they are, as near as we can perceive, the very essence of contagia."

The remainder of the President's address was occupied with an examination of the fundamental principles of embryology, tracing the gradual development of plants and animals from the germ or ovum. It was shown that the mode of this development is the same, varied only by increasing complexity of structure and subdivision of parts, as we advance from lower to higher organisms. The results to which the examination of the subject led the Professor were thus summed up in the conclusion of the address:—

"The formative or organising property resides in the living substance of every organised cell and in each of its component molecules, and is a necessary part of the physical and chemical constitution of the organising elements in the conditions of life; and it scarcely needs to be said that these conditions may be as varied as the countless numbers of the molecules which compose the smallest particles of their substance. But, setting aside all speculation of a merely pangenetic kind, it appears to me that no one could have engaged in the study of embryological development for any time without becoming convinced that the phenomena which have been ascertained as the first origin and formation of textures and organs in any individual animal are of so uniform a character as to indicate forcibly a law of connection and continuity between them; nor will his study of the phenomena of development in different animals have gone so far before he is equally strongly convinced of the similarity of plan in the development of the larger groups, and, to some extent, of the whole. I consider it impossible, therefore, for any one to be a faithful student of embryology, in the present state of science, without at the same time becoming an evolutionist. There may still be many difficulties, some inconsistencies, and much to learn, and there may remain beyond much which we shall never know; but I cannot conceive any doctrine professing to bring the phenomena of embryonic development within a general law which is not, like the theory of Darwin, consistent with their fundamental identity, their endless variability, their subjugation to varying external influences and conditions, and with the possibility of the transmission of the vital conditions and properties, with all their variations, from individual to individual, and, in the long lapse of ages, from race to race. I regard it, therefore, as no exaggerated representation of the present state of our knowledge to say that the development of the individual in the higher animals repeats in its more general character, and in many of its specific phenomena, the development of the race. If we admit the progressive nature of the changes of development, their similarity in different groups, and their common characters in all animals—nay, even in some respects in both plants and animals, we can scarcely refuse to recognise the possibility of continuous derivation in the history of their origin; and however far we may be, by reason of the imperfection of our knowledge, from realising the precise nature of the chain of connection by which the actual descent has taken place, still there can be little doubt remaining in the minds of any unprejudiced student of embryology that it is only by the employment of such an hypothesis as that of evolution that further investigation in these several departments will be promoted, so as to bring us to a fuller comprehension of the most general law which regulates the adaptation of structure to function in the universe."

The Address was listened to throughout with great interest and was received with loud cheering; and at its conclusion a cordial vote of thanks was accorded to the learned Professor for his address, on the motion of the Earl of Mount-Edgumbe, seconded by Dr. Henry Ackland.

The different sections met on Thursday morning.

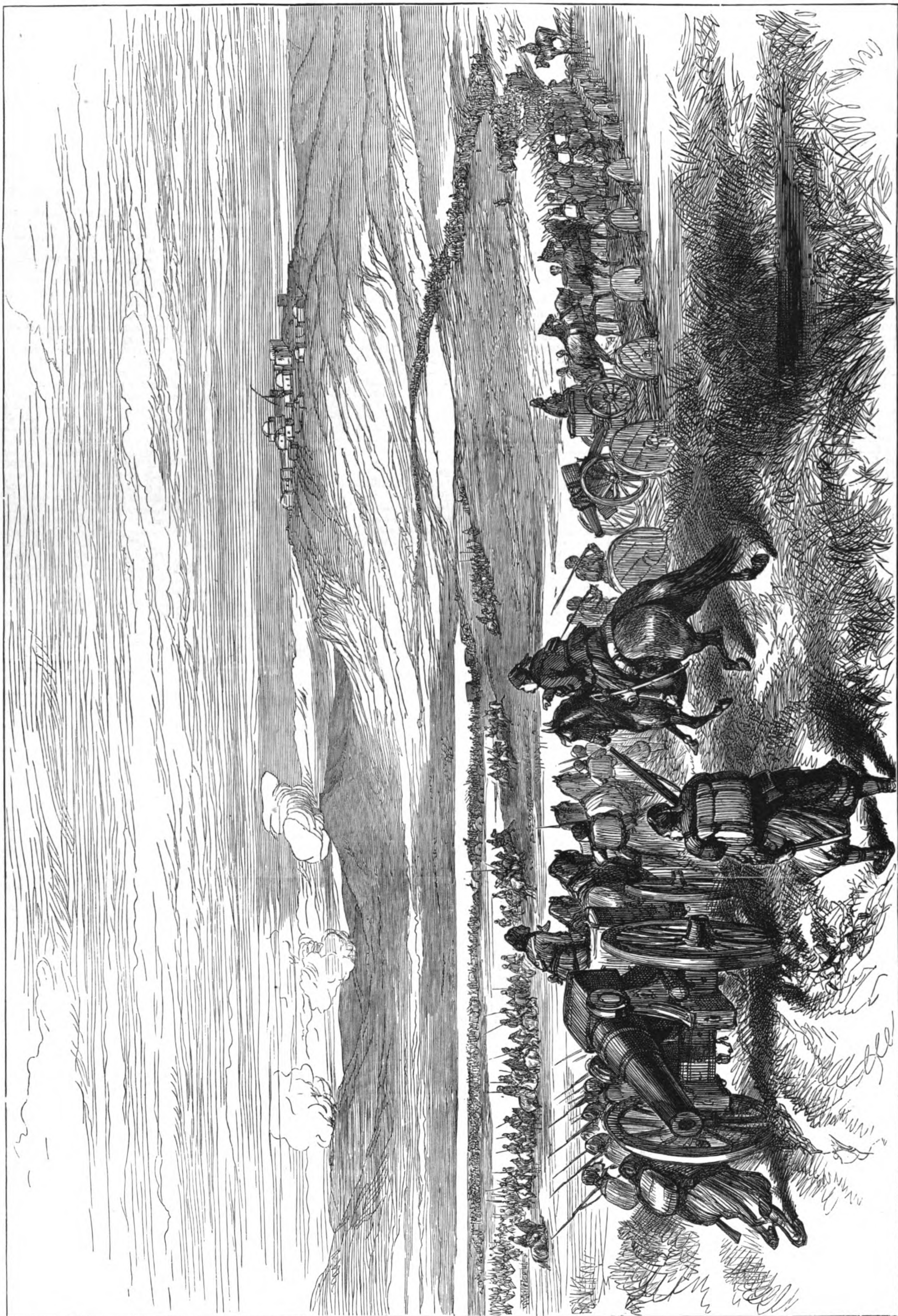
The drinking-fountain presented by the Queen to the village of Esher was opened by the Rector, the Rev. Samuel Warren, on Monday evening, in the presence of a large number of the residents of the parish.

An old woman named Jane Watson, a hawker, of Harefield, was taken to Hendon Union Workhouse on Tuesday, having been found by the Pinner police wandering about in an unsound state of mind. On being searched by the authorities of the union an old worsted bag was found in her possession containing £280 in sovereigns, and a Post Office Savings Bank book, showing deposits to the amount of £55 12s. 6d..

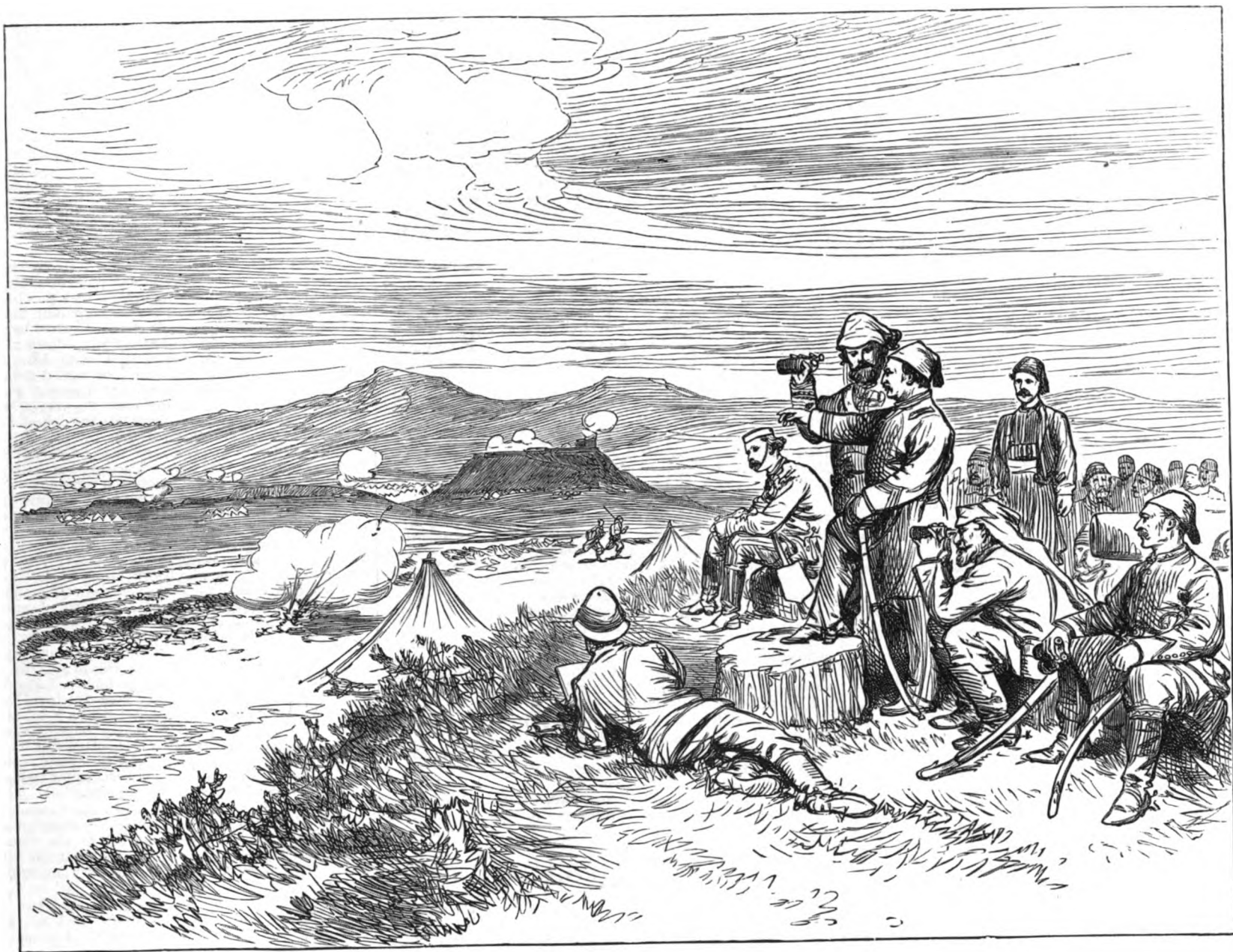
St. Patrick's new Roman Catholic church at Belfast, which is erected on the site of the old edifice in Donegal-street, was last Sunday consecrated by the Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of All Ireland. Nearly all the Bishops of the Roman Catholic Church of Ireland, and some from England, took part in the service, which was attended by a very large assemblage. The collection amounted to £2500. At Pontifical vespers in the afternoon a large sum was also realised.

On the railway carriage containing the Cape mails arriving at Bristol from Plymouth, last Wednesday morning, the Post-Office officials discovered at the bottom of the carriage a live Colorado beetle. The same mail carriage was used on Monday for the conveyance of the American mails, and it is supposed that the insect came from America in those mails, and dropped out in the carriage. It was at once forwarded to the Government. An order in Council on the subject of the Colorado beetle has been published in a supplement to the *London Gazette*.

An inquest was held last Monday, at Lavenden, near Bedford, on the body of a child named Arthur Carter, aged two years and nine months, who died of hydrophobia, having been bitten by a mad dog on July 7. A verdict in accordance with the evidence was returned.—On the same day a mad dog entered the St. John's Moulsham Church Schools, Chelmsford, and attacked the scholars, biting three boys and a girl. Surgical aid was promptly called in. After a long chase, the dog was caught and killed. It had been fighting with several other dogs, some of which were afterwards destroyed.



THE WAR IN ASIA: THE ARMY OF MUSTAPHA PASHA CROSSING A BRIDGE OF BULLOCK-WAGGONS.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



THE WAR IN ASIA: WATCHING THE BOMBARDMENT OF KARS, FROM THE TCHAKMAK TABIA.
A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

THE GORILLA AT THE AQUARIUM.

The Royal Aquarium at Westminster has gained a valuable addition to its various objects of popular interest by the arrival of "Pongo," the only living specimen of the Gorilla, or Manlike Ape, that has yet been exhibited in Europe. We have repeatedly spoken of this curious animal, which was brought last year from Nubia to Berlin, while but half grown, and was there inspected and described by many scientific zoologists. Pongo is accompanied by his "cousin," a very lively chimpanzee, named Tschego, and by his faithful dog, which is called Flock; but he came to London in charge of Dr. Hermes, Director of the Berlin Aquarium, from which Pongo has been borrowed for the season, and with whom are Herr Rudolf Schöbel and Herr Feebeck, forming a complete personal staff in attendance on the illustrious stranger. Our Engraving may be trusted as a good likeness of the Only Gorilla in the civilised world; but we can scarcely imagine what those Gorillas are like which M. Paul Duhaillu and other travellers have seen in the African forests. Pongo is a gentle creature, though ugly in proportion to the queer resemblance between his bodily shape and features and those of mankind. He has as many clever and amusing tricks as any other educated monkey: drinking wine and water out of a glass, and then politely handing it to his cousin, is a performance that may not be approved by the professors of teetotalism, but that is far more of a human than of a bestial character. We are not prepared, however, to claim for Pongo, from the proofs of intelligence yet shown by him, a superior degree of mental capacity to that which the Quadrumana in general seem to attain under the tuition of man. He presents, in-



THE GORILLA "PONGO," AT THE ROYAL AQUARIUM, WESTMINSTER.

deed, a droll caricature of the manners of our race, and he well deserves a visit among the sights of London in these days. The Prince and Princess of Wales, with their son Prince George, and their nephew Prince William of Prussia, went to see the Gorilla a fortnight ago.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF KARS.

One of the sketches by Mr. J. Bell, our Special Artist with the Turkish army in Asia, which is engraved for this week's publication, represents the scene he viewed on the 7th ult. from the Tchakmak Tabia, in company with several gentlemen, Captain Trotter, R.E., Captain M'Calmont, 7th Hussars, and Baron Schluga, of the *Neue Freie Presse* of Vienna, watching the Russian bombardment of Kars. Captain Trotter is standing, with a field-glass in his hand, listening to the Turkish officer, Colonel Hussein Bey, Commandant of Artillery, who is pointing out to him and explaining the Russian ways of attack. The other Turkish officer, seated on a chest, at the right-hand side of the Engraving, is Colonel Achmet Bey, Commandant of the Tchakmak Tabia. Our Artist represents himself lying on the ground, and "taking it easy." The following is an extract from his letter of the 9th ult., relating his arrival at Kars, on the evening before, in company with the two English officers above named, who are attached to Sir Arnold Kemball, British Military Commissioner, and with the correspondent of the Vienna newspaper:—

"We left Mouktar Pasha's camp, some fifteen miles off, in charge of a cavalry officer who had come out with despatches, and was returning. With the exception of a scare our servants received, at the sight of some Bashi-Bazouks suddenly ap-

pearing on the top of a hill, there was nothing very romantic about our journey. Ten miles off, we could see by the frequent bursting of shells about the Kara-Dagh, that the Russians were bombarding this place very heavily; and on nearer approach it seemed to increase, some shells falling in the town. It must have been a cheerless day for the Turks who were behind the parapets, for the rain was coming down in torrents. The Russian fire was heaviest in the mornings, commencing about five o'clock, and again in the afternoons. We appear to have arrived at the right time in the day for forming some idea of the zeal the Russians manifested in their fruitless efforts to knock the place to pieces. On the 7th the Russians commenced firing about half-past four in the morning, making it especially warm for the Kara-Dagh, the Kara-Patlak, and the Moukhlis Pasha Tabias, which directly faced their advanced batteries. Hussein Pasha, commander-in-chief of Kars, having sent Colonel Hussein Bey, commandant of the artillery, to show us round the various forts, we left for Tchimb Tabia about ten o'clock, in company with that gallant officer, who has been the life and soul of the defence of Kars. In Tchimb, Veli Pasha, Tchakmak, Tahmasp, and other Tabias facing west all was quiet, and from the Tchakmak Tabia we had an excellent view of the bombardment (see sketch) as it was then going on. Colonel Hussein Bey proved himself a most able and willing informant, his fluent English bearing ample testimony to the value of the seven years he spent at Woolwich. It was all very well in the Tchakmak, undisturbed by the near approach of those pretty-looking puffs of smoke which indicated the bursting of Russian shells at a safe distance. But it was quite another thing in Moukhlis Pasha Tabia, especially when, at the request of one of our party who was desirous of "seeing some fun," Colonel Hussein Bey directed the gunners to return the Russian fire, it being slack time with the Turks (twelve o'clock at noon). Our friends the Russians, some 5000 yards distant, lost no time in increasing the already unpleasant number of percussion shells they were sending in, spotting the interior of the battery pretty freely, so that we could not have moved half-a-dozen yards without coming on a big hole, or some piece of rock from which a thousand pieces had started with telling effect. I must confess my first experience of a Russian shell made me think a little more seriously of it. I saw the shell strike the rocky ground fifty yards off, and, being conscious that a piece about the size of my fist was whizzing along straight in my direction, instinctively I kissed my mother earth, and had the supreme satisfaction of hearing it bury itself with a solid thud in the parapet, the soldiers spreading out like a fan to make room for it."

Our Special Artist, from his local and personal sources of information, supplies the following Notes on the Siege of Kars:—

"The Russians first appeared in the neighbourhood of Kars on April 28. Between that and May 4 they succeeded in constructing a battery on the north side of Kars river. As its fire proved annoying, the Turks made a successful sortie on that day, not capturing the guns, but completely destroying the battery. The next batteries were constructed on the south side of the river, and first opened fire at 12,000 yards, which was subsequently reduced to 5000 yards, this being the nearest approach made by the invaders. As soon as the first 5000-yards battery was completed, the Turks pushed forward a counter-battery of three guns, with one mortar, which they placed midway between the forts and the Russian works. This battery had the honour to incur the particular dislike of the Russians, which was manifested in a desperate attempt to capture it; in point of fact, the counter-battery was once taken, but the Russians had only time to remove the breech-pieces of two of its guns before the Turks retook it. Although there cannot be said to have been a regular siege, in the sense of an investment, the city was isolated for nearly three weeks, during which time the Turks made fifteen sorties, on a larger or smaller scale. The bombardment proper lasted twenty-three days, ending on July 7. During these twenty-three days the Turks fired at the Russians 17,458 projectiles, ranging from 13-in. mortar bombs and 15-centimetre rifle shells to the projectiles of the 6-centimetre and 9-centimetre field-guns. The Russians are estimated, by a comparison of returns kept at the seven different forts, to have hurled against the city and its defences 40,000 shells and bombs. The result, as regards the forts and works, was almost nil; and the total butcher's bill of the Turks, sorties included, was 120 killed and 280 wounded. The Turks had 350 pieces of position mounted in Kars, with eighty in their field-batteries. They had 102 rifled guns. Of their whole artillery in position, from first to last, some eighty guns were brought to bear on the enemy—not, of course, simultaneously. Besides these, three field batteries were used in the sorties. The Russians had twenty-three siege guns in position, the largest being Krupps of 16½ centimetres calibre, or as nearly as possible 6½ in.; and they had ten batteries of field guns, eight in a battery, throwing shot of six and nine pounds.

"There is some dissatisfaction expressed by the Turkish officers at the inactivity of General of Division Hussein Hani Pasha, who is alleged to have neglected the instructions given to him by Field Marshal Ahmed Moukhtar Pasha. But all are agreed that the life and soul of the defence was Hussein Bey, commanding the artillery with the rank of Colonel, who is likely to be immediately made a General and Pasha in recognition of his distinguished services. The greater part of the works were laid out, and the whole of the guns were mounted, under the direction of this most capable officer, of whom Woolwich has every reason to be proud, since he spent the seven years from 1846 to 1852 at our great artillery centre, which he remembers with affection, and his connection with which he regards with pride.

"Many shells exploded in the town, but comparatively few of the inhabitants ceased their business or were injured in consequence. One unfortunate exception was the destruction of a young mother with two infant children, who were innocently playing about her lap as she sat on her doorstep. Many fragments of shells lie about the steep, rugged, and dirty streets, but they appear to have been brought there by hand, as traces of destructive explosion. Some of the townspeople who endeavoured to take the leaden casing off unexploded Russian shells suffered in consequence.

"Nearly 60 per cent of the wounds received by Turkish soldiers in the batteries have been from pieces of rock started by the bursting of a shell; and a piece of rock does make the most frightful and jagged wound it is possible to conceive. Go where you will about Kars, even in the streets, you or your horse will every now and then stumble over some of those rocks which give the place a very hard, uninviting look from the outside. These were a source of greater danger to the men in the batteries than the enemy's shells ever were.

"The morning of the 8th opened without a shot from the Russian batteries, and it was only after sending a few shells from the Kara-Dagh that we received a sullen reply or two. Throughout the day the same state of inactivity was shown on both sides—the Turks reserving and limiting their fire on principle. About midday the enemy could be plainly seen breaking up his camp in the distance, and preparing to move. In the night he took all his guns out of his batteries, sending

some of the largest on to Gumri. His camp is now about two miles behind his old position, and our outposts have occupied the ground covered by his old batteries.

"The Russians expended considerable engineering skill and care in the construction of their batteries, making solid earthen traverses in each, and bringing up large pieces of timber for their powder magazines, which were circular in form, and had a dome-like covering of from 8 ft. to 10 ft. of solid earth. Notwithstanding this, several of their magazines were sprung by the Turkish shells."

Another of our Special Artists, Mr. Irving Montague, has also reached Kars with the army of Moukhtar Pasha; and we have received from him a number of sketches relating to the relief of that city on the 8th ult. One of them, which appears in a separate page, shows the Turkish artillery, under Mustapha Pasha, crossing the river of Kars, called the Kars-tchai. This was effected, as will be seen, by means of a bridge formed of a number of bullock-waggons placed in a line across the bed of the stream, which is not very deep. Mr. Bell's sketches of Moukhtar Pasha and his officers holding a council of war at Kirkbunar, fifteen miles from Kars, and reconnoitring the enemy's positions before that city, with several other incidents of the campaign in Armenia, belong to the same chapter in the history of the present war.

AID TO THE SICK AND WOUNDED IN THE WAR.

A deputation of members of the National Aid Society waited upon the council of the society last Tuesday, at 3, Craven-street, Strand, when a memorial was read on the subject of an equal distribution of relief to the sick and wounded on both sides in the present war. The chairman, Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, said that a formal reply would be made to the deputation, and stated that it had been decided, on the motion of Lord Shaftesbury and Sir Harry Verney, to offer relief to the Montenegrins, and that an officer would be at once dispatched to Montenegro for the purpose of obtaining information.

Colonel Loyd-Lindsay is in receipt of reports from the agents of this society showing that they are actively employed on the battle-fields, both of Europe and Asia, relieving the sick and wounded. The following telegram has been received from Mr. J. S. Young, at Pera, dated Aug. 7:—"I reached Constantinople, and landed wounded from Soukhoun Kaleh. Leslie and Meyrick working day and night, attending hundreds of wounded. Our ambulance the only one at the front, but able to attend to only one-eighth of the wounded, which numbered 1000 in the battle of July 31 alone, and more coming in daily. I leave for that side at once. Send out more qualified surgeons. Crookshank reports he attended 300 wounded at Rasgrad railway station. Supplied comforts. Ambulance-waggon did good service."

An appeal has been made in the *Daily Telegraph* by Baroness Burdett-Coutts, on behalf of the Turkish Compassionate Fund for women and children. Towards this fund her Ladyship has subscribed £1000; Sir Moses Montefiore, £100; Mrs. Brown, of Stratton-street, £50; and Lord Dorchester, £10. Several other sums have been received. The Baroness proposes to transmit these amounts, through Messrs. Coutts and Co., to the British Ambassador at Constantinople. The Ottoman Ambassador called upon Baroness Burdett-Coutts last Wednesday to express his thanks for her generous action in originating the Turkish Compassionate Fund, and his sense of the sympathy thus shown by her Ladyship and by the subscribers to the fund towards the victims of the war and the Turkish nation. Lady Burdett-Coutts writes:—"I am informed of many more kind contributions, and the fund is taking excellent shape." Messrs. Coutts and Co., have subscribed £500; Colonel Beresford, M.P., £20; Mr. J. Buckle, £50, and numerous others have sent smaller amounts.

The London Committee of Deputies of the British Jews and the Anglo-Jewish Association have decided to send immediate relief to the numerous distressed Hebrew families at the seat of war, and contributions will be forwarded to the committee which has been formed at Adrianople, under the supervision of the British Vice-Consul, Mr. Blunt.

Organised efforts are being made to assist the fugitives at Adrianople, and the Imperial Ottoman Bank is now receiving and forwarding to the committee at Adrianople all sums entrusted to it for that purpose. Amongst other subscriptions already forwarded is one of £500 from the Baron de Rothschild, to be applied, in accordance with his special request, to the relief of the distressed irrespective of their creed.

The Saddlers' Company have given ten guineas to the Stafford House Committee for the Relief of Suffering among Turkish Soldiers.

WORK AND WAGES.

A meeting of delegates representing the cotton operatives' societies of Lancashire and the adjoining counties has "pledged itself to resist by all the means at its disposal" the proposal to reduce by 5 per cent the wages paid at Bolton. The masters' notices will expire at the end of the month.

It has been resolved at a meeting of men lately employed at the Ebbw Vale Ironworks to accept a reduction in their wages varying from 5 to 15 per cent.

A large gathering of the South Yorkshire miners took place at Barnsley on Monday, when resolutions were adopted in favour of household suffrage and trades unions, and regretting the recent recommendations of the Select Committee on the law of compensation for injury to workmen.

A meeting of coalmasters was held at Dudley on Tuesday to determine what action should be taken upon the expiration of the Birmingham agreement next month. It was resolved that all future discussion relative to colliers' wages must be upon the basis of lengthening the hours of labour and abolishing all perquisites, such as coal and beer, which are now allowed. The coalmasters informed the miners' delegates of these resolutions, and gave a fortnight's notice from Saturday next to terminate all existing contracts. The meeting was adjourned till Friday week to enable the miners to come to a decision.

In accordance with the resolution adopted at a recent meeting of ironmasters at Glasgow, upwards of thirty furnaces have been put out of blast in the west of Scotland.

The master builders of Manchester have resolved to bring over from America a large number of joiners to replace those on strike.

Mr. Arthur Frederick Vulleamy, solicitor, Ipswich, was on Tuesday elected Coroner for Suffolk, in the room of Mr. Walter Buller, deceased.

The *Dundee Advertiser* states that it is intended to propose Mr. William Spottiswoode, LL.D., F.R.S., in succession to Dr. Thompson, as president of the British Association at its meeting next year in Dublin. Mr. Spottiswoode is a member of the firm of Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode, Queen's printers, and has frequently contributed papers to the British Association, the Royal Society, and other learned bodies.

LAW AND POLICE.

There were no charges or summonses to be heard on Monday in the justice-room of the Mansion House, and the presiding magistrate, Mr. Alderman Finnis, was presented with a pair of white gloves. Mr. Finnis said he was very glad to hear the announcement, indicating as it did a growing respect for the Sunday, and contrasting favourably with the time when he had the honour to fill the office of Lord Mayor. He also bore testimony, from his personal knowledge of the country round Wanstead, in which he resided, to the vastly improved behaviour there of the working classes, who resorted thither in immense numbers every Sunday for fresh air and recreation.

Dr. Baxter Langley, chairman of the Artisans' Dwellings Company, Mr. Swindlehurst, secretary, and Mr. Saffery, estate agent, appeared again at Bow-street on Wednesday to answer the charge of fraud preferred against them in connection with the affairs of the company. Evidence having been given by Mr. Walton, Mr. Hoskins, and Mr. Ruffell, formerly directors of the company, and other witnesses, the defendants were committed for trial, bail being accepted.

At the Central Criminal Court, yesterday week, Joseph Hawthorn, who on the previous day pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with writing and publishing several scandalous and defamatory libels on Lady Ball, knowing them to be false, was called up to receive sentence of twelve months' imprisonment.—The late disorderly proceedings at St. James's Church, Hatcham, came before Mr. Commissioner Kerr, in the form of charges against a young man named John Elliott of having broken into the church and damaged a confessional box. In the hearing of the case the verger, who said he remembered Mr. Tooth breaking into the church and insisting upon holding a service, stated that the box was dilapidated before the time in question, and that he did not see any difference in it after that time. The jury here interposed, stating that they were agreed to return a verdict of "Not guilty." The counsel for the prosecution offered further evidence, after which the learned Commissioner suggested to the churchwarden in whose name the prosecution was carried on that he should withdraw from the case. This suggestion was agreed to, and a verdict of "Not guilty" was returned.—On Saturday the jury who had to decide in the case of Samuel G. Packer, lace manufacturer, charged with fraud, could not agree, and were discharged without giving a verdict. Emily Haines, who pleaded guilty to a charge of bigamy, was sentenced to one day's imprisonment, so that she was virtually thereupon set at liberty. Two men were found guilty of savage personal violence, one being sentenced to twelve and the other to eighteen months' hard labour. Frank Wenham, who pleaded guilty to an indictment for fraud, was sent to prison for ten months.—On Monday John Kitchen and Henry Eldon were sentenced to six months' imprisonment for stealing a £100 bank-note from John Thompson, with whom they had been drinking at various public-houses; and William Bowling was committed to hard labour for eighteen months for feloniously receiving stolen property.

The Irish Court of Queen's Bench has decided, in the case of Catherine Smith, an infant, that a mother, after the death of her husband, is legally entitled to the custody of her daughter under the age of sixteen, and that the daughter had no right to dissent from the mother's wishes, or to place herself in any other custody.

Joseph Quinn, the young man who sent two threatening letters to Mr. Justice Hawkins, was tried last week at the Liverpool Sessions. The jury found the prisoner guilty, but recommended him to mercy on account of his youth. The Recorder sentenced him to eight months' imprisonment.

The Grimsby magistrates have committed a number of persons for trial at Lincoln Assizes on charges connected with the late election rioting in that town.

At South Molton, North Devon, on Monday, an old man, named Harper, known as the "white witch," was sentenced to a month's imprisonment for having used "certain subtle craft, means, or device" by practising as a wizard. He visited a woman who was ill, and affected to treat her by means of "magic rods," having the names of planets on them. He charged twenty-five shillings for his services. Several witnesses for the defence stated that the defendant's "magic rods" had cured them when other means had failed. Notice of appeal was given.

A youth named Henry Gray was on Tuesday sentenced by the Saffron Walden justices to a term of imprisonment and to a flogging for having placed a large piece of iron attached to a rope upon the metals of the Great Eastern Railway line, in front of an approaching train, near Stansted Mountfitchet station. A porter saw the obstruction, and removed it before the train passed.

Harry Leigh, a Macclesfield weaver, was hanged on Monday morning, at Chester Castle, for the murder of Alice Ann Hutton, eight years of age, whom he had robbed.—Caleb Smith, thirty-eight years of age, who was convicted at the late Surrey Assizes of the wilful murder of Eliza Osborn, was hanged on Tuesday morning within the walls of Horsemerger-lane Gaol.—The sentence of death upon Sophia Ann Todd, who was convicted at the Liverpool Assizes for child murder, and was respited on Saturday, has been commuted to penal servitude for life.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

The Royal Archæological Institute has been holding its annual meeting at Hereford, as was announced in this Paper last week. On the 9th inst. Lord Talbot de Malahide, president of the institute, took the chair at a meeting of the members in the Free Library. It was stated that the institute is in a good position, financially and numerically. The invitation from the Town Council of Northampton to meet in that town next year was accepted. The late secretary, Mr. Burt, having died and left his family ill-provided for, the members of the institute subscribe £350 for them. In the afternoon Mr. Bloxham, of London, lectured on The Sculptor's Art in the cathedral, and afterwards the members went on an excursion to Sutton Walls and Marden church. The excursion on the 10th was a long one by road, and occupied until the evening. The weather had improved, and the country through which the excursionists passed is among the most lovely in Herefordshire. Passing through Haywood Forest, the party first alighted at Kilpeck Castle and church, where Mr. G. T. Clarke pointed out the special attractions of the former, and also, further on in the day, Ewyas Harold Castle. The churches of the Ewyas Harold and Abbeydore were also visited, and a halt was made at Whitfield, the seat of the Rev. G. Clive, who hospitably entertained the party. The return was made by way of Madeley and Clehonger. The antiquities section met in the evening, when a paper on Roman Herefordshire was read by Mr. Thompson Walkin. On the 11th there was a delighted excursion to Flansford Priory, Goodrich Castle, and Ross, which, besides the archæological attractions of the locality, gave the visitors an opportunity of enjoying the scenic beauties of the most lovely part of the

Wye. The members visited Credenhill, Byford, and Mornington churches on Monday, and were entertained at Moccas Court, the seat of the Rev. Sir George Cornwall. The concluding meeting of the Congress was held in the evening. The excursions terminated on Tuesday with a visit to Tewkesbury Abbey.

The annual meeting of the Sussex Archaeological Society was held at Horsham on the 9th inst. In the Townhall an interesting loan museum was arranged, including a large collection of rubbings from monumental brasses in various parts of England. Mr. R. H. Hurst presided at the meeting, and at a dinner held at the close of the proceedings.

It was announced in our last issue that the Cambrian Archaeological Society began its thirty-second annual session at Carnarvon on Monday, the 6th inst. Next day, despite unfavourable weather, a large party went by rail to Pwllheli and examined Tre Ceiri, an old Roman fort, the Llannor inscribed stones, Abererch church, and other local objects of interest. On Wednesday Llandwrog church, a maenhir in Lord Newborough's park, Craig-y-Dinas, and other places were visited; and Thursday was devoted to Carnarvon Castle, Sir Llewelyn Turner, the Deputy Constable, acting as cicerone. Under the presidency of Lord Clarence Paget, the society concluded its annual session yesterday week by an excursion to Llanberis, Dolbadarn, and other spots of interest to antiquaries and archaeologists. The next annual meeting will be held at some centre in South Wales.

ROYAL VICTORIA YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

It must be gratifying to the townspeople of Ryde to know that their differences with the Royal Victoria Yacht Club have at last been amicably arranged. The programme for the Ryde week this year has, in consequence, been augmented by the addition of a piece of plate presented by the inhabitants of Ryde, value £100, to be sailed for by vessels belonging to any Royal Yacht Club.

The racing commenced on Tuesday with a match for cutters above 40 tons, for prizes value respectively £75 and £15; and another for schooners of any tonnage, first prize £75, second £25. Long Victoria course, Y.R.A. scale of time. The cutters which started were Vol-au-Vent, Neva, Psyche, Bloodhound, Norman, and Britannia. With a light easterly breeze, which got into the S.E. before the sun went down, they all crossed the line pretty well together, Vol-au-Vent leading, a position which she maintained unto the end of the race. Owing to the lightness of the wind, the yachts were a long while completing the first round, at the end of which we timed them as under:—Vol-au-Vent, 1 h. 59 min. 40 sec.; Neva, 2 h. 7 min. 10 sec.; Norman, 2 h. 20 min. 55 sec.; Britannia, 2 h. 26 min. 30 sec.; Psyche, 2 h. 50 min. 30 sec. With a strong tide against them, and a faint and fluctuating wind, the journey to the Nab for the second time was a remarkably tedious performance. Indeed "Night threw her sable mantle o'er the scene" before the yachts passed Ryde on their way to the western limit of their course, a mark-boat off Cowes. All gave up but Vol-au-Vent and Neva. These two struggled on in the hope of a breeze, and about midnight their patience was rewarded, for a little westerly air took them round the Cowes mark-boat and sent them into Ryde as winners at the following times:—Vol-au-Vent, 1 h. 30 min. 20 sec. a.m.; Neva, 1 h. 45 min. 22 sec. a.m.; the former taking first and the latter second prizes. In the schooner class, the Australia, Hildegard, Corinne, and Miranda, started. The sailing was merely a repetition of the cutters' performances. The yachts alternately sailed and drifted, and on the second round remained so long between the Nab and Ryde that the patience of even the most Job-like of the spectators was exhausted, and the weather was spoken of in anything but complimentary terms. H.R.H. the Prince of Wales must have wished for the rain of the previous Tuesday, if only it brought wind with it. The Hildegard is decidedly a hard-weather boat. Finally, in the early hours of Wednesday morning the yachts arrived off Ryde in the following order:—Corinne, 4.19 a.m., first prize; Miranda, 5.15 a.m., second prize. Rest not timed.

On Wednesday the Town Cup was competed for, and a large fleet of yachts entered and the following started—namely, Ada, Florida, Vol-au-Vent, Julianar, Corinne, Miranda, Fiona, Neva, Raven, Psyche, and Christine. The course was the Long Victoria, and the time allowance according to Y. R. A. scale. The wind was a nice topsail breeze from the west, and a very good start was made at ten a.m. Unfortunately, the Florida and Ada fouled while jockeying each other round the Nab Light-ship, the result being that the former was so much damaged that she had to put into Gosport for repairs. The rest of the competitors sailed a very even race during the first round, but on the second they became more scattered, the leading vessels being Vol-au-Vent, Raven, Miranda, and Julianar. Vol-au-Vent was unlucky in losing the wind at a most critical moment, and Raven, bringing up a breeze, managed to save her time, with three minutes to spare. They finished as under:—Vol-au-Vent, 3 h. 44 min. 48 sec.; Miranda, 3 h. 57 min. 39 sec.; Raven, 3 h. 59 min. 39 sec.; Julianar, 4 h. 1 min. 26 sec.; Fiona, 4 h. 5 min. 20 sec.; Ada, 4 h. 5 min. 55 sec.; Raven winning the Town Cup.

On the Tuesday night the commodore, the Marquis of Exeter, Lord Burleigh, the vice, and several members of the club dined at the Townhall with the Mayor of Ryde.

On Thursday the races for the club prizes took place. First prize £75, second £15. The Long Victoria course. Time according to Y.R.A. scale. The following entered:—Latona, Ada, Florida (which had very quickly repaired her damages of the previous day), Julianar, Cuckoo, Fiona, Bakaloum, Raven, and Surf. The yachts were sent away to the westward, a nice S.W. breeze blowing. At starting, Surf, Florida, and Fiona were ahead, but Cuckoo shortly afterwards passed them. The Florida came in first, but the Cuckoo takes the first prize by time, and the Fiona the second. It was a splendid race throughout.

The schooner race of the Royal Yacht Squadron on Friday last was won by Miranda, Corinne being second. The cutter race was won by Vol-au-Vent, with Kriemhilda second.

SOUTHAMPTON YACHT CLUB.

The racing of this young but enterprising club concluded on Saturday last. With the exception of one day, when a calm prevailed, most of the time the racing has been of a most successful character. On Friday there was a match for yaws, which was won by Cuckoo, Florida being second, but Surf took the second prize by time allowance. The sports here wound up with a match for cutters of thirty tons and upwards for a cup of the value of £100. This race was won by the Neva, sixty-two tons, R. Borwick, Esq.

A charter of incorporation has been granted to the town of Birkenhead.

Sir Henry Atwell Lake has resigned the commissionership of the Dublin metropolitan police force.

The North Wales Railway from Carnarvon to Beddgelert was opened for passenger traffic on Wednesday afternoon.

The state apartments of Windsor Castle will remain open to the public on the usual days during the absence of the Court.

In the list of persons on whom the Queen conferred the Albert Medal, published in the *London Gazette* of Tuesday week, the name of "James Thomas" was inserted in error.

Lord Newborough has tendered his resignation of the chairmanship of the Carnarvonshire Quarter Sessions, which he has held for twenty-five years.

The South Holme estate, near Hovingham, containing nearly 600 acres, has been sold to Mr. W. Frank, of Helmsley, for the sum of £31,500.

The Mayor of St. Albans has received information of her Majesty's intention to raise the borough to the dignity of a city, for which letters patent will soon be issued.

The iron corvette Euryalus was floated out of dock at Chatham on Monday, and was placed in the steam basin to be completed. Additional hands were set to work on her.

The conference of the British Medical Association at Manchester was concluded yesterday week. A garden party afterwards took place at Manley Park.

Professor Wanklyn has been elected to the Chair of Chemistry of St. George's Hospital, vacated by the death of Dr. Noad, F.R.S., who had filled the post for thirty years. Professor Wanklyn will deliver a course of lectures on Physics and Chemistry during the ensuing session.

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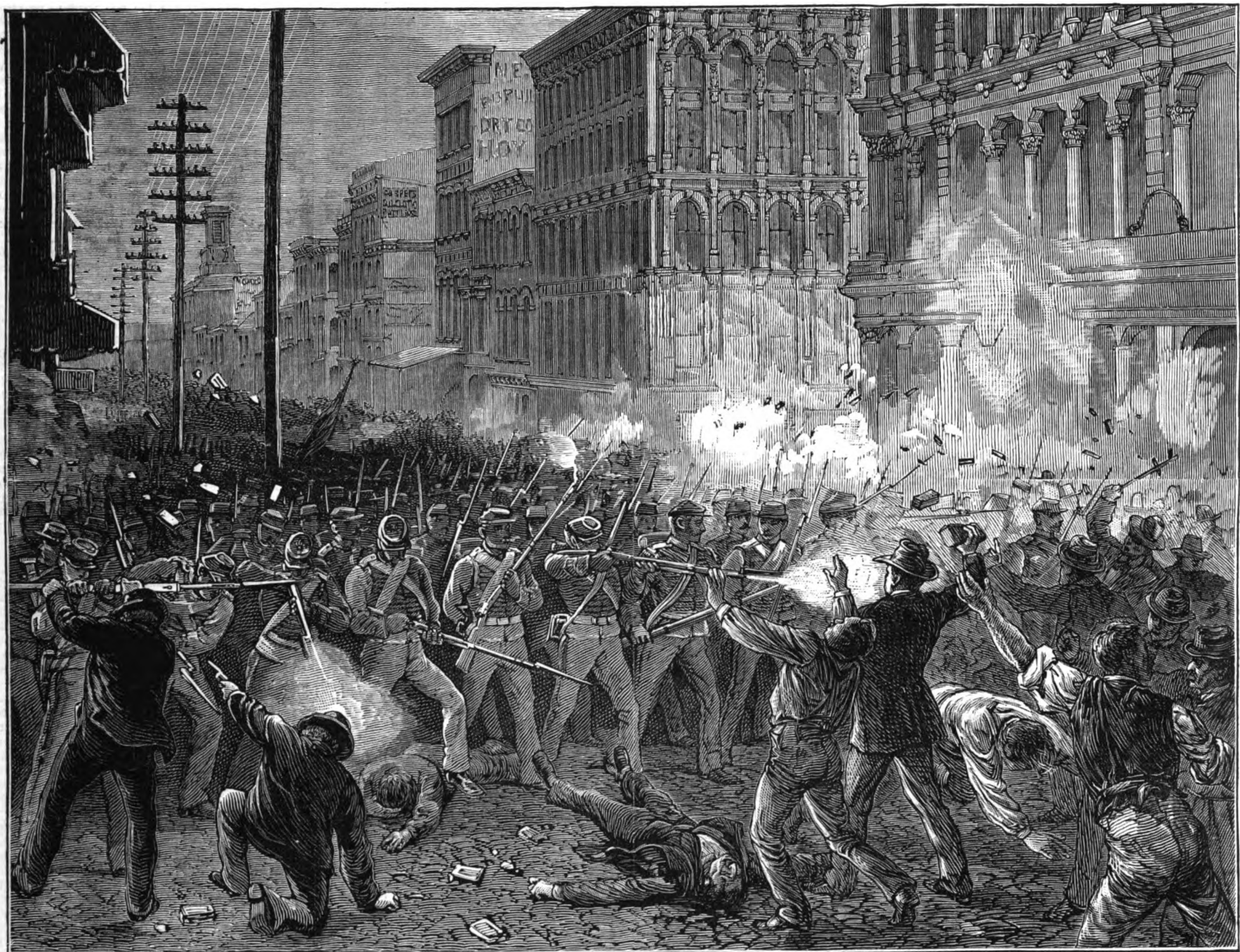
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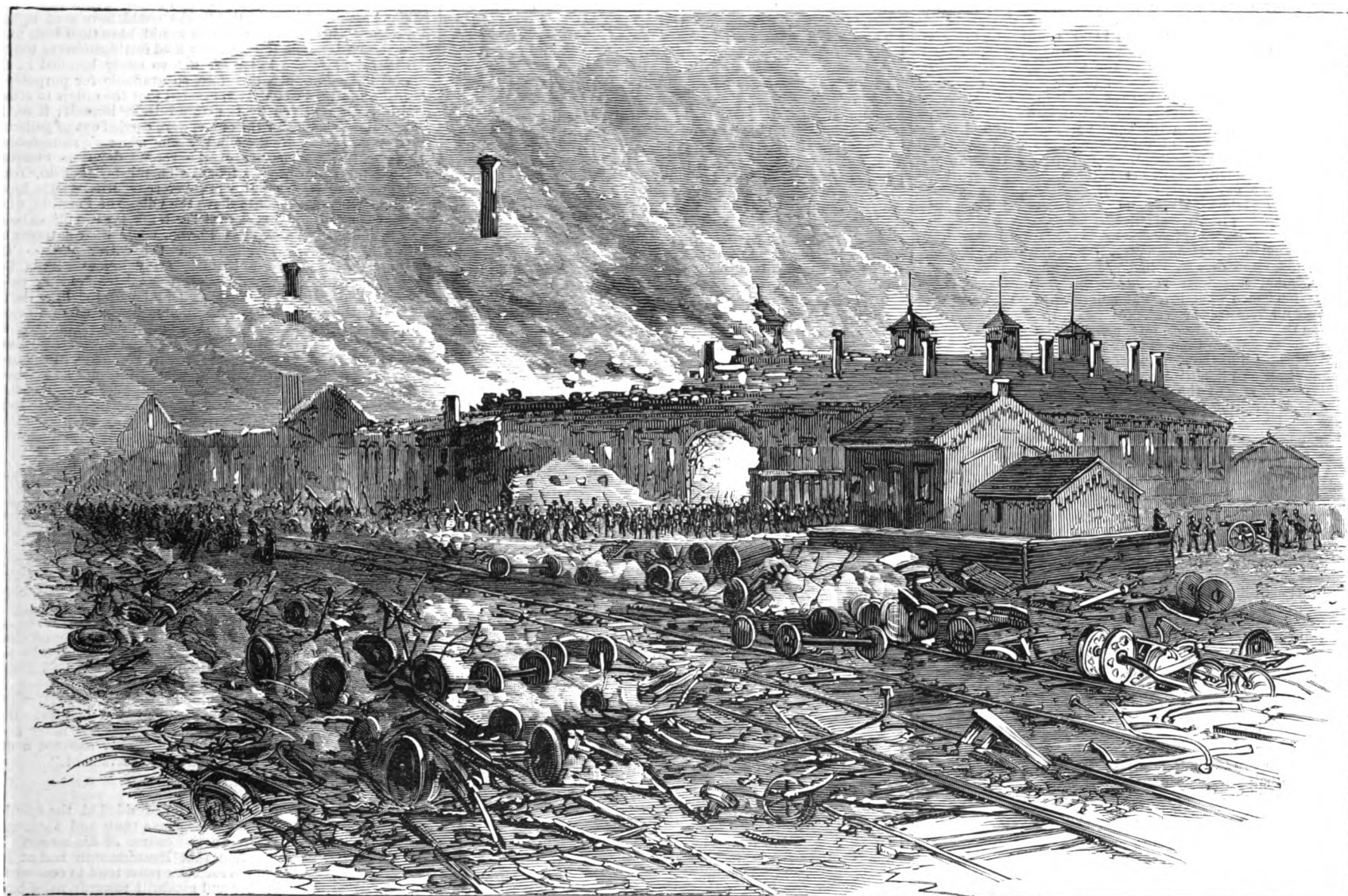
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THE RAILWAY RIOTS IN AMERICA.



THE SIXTH MARYLAND REGIMENT FIGHTING ITS WAY THROUGH BALTIMORE.



BURNING OF THE ROUND-HOUSE AT PITTSBURG.

THE RAILWAY RIOTS IN AMERICA.

The late riots and bloody conflicts, with great destruction of property and some loss of life, which continued during more than a week in several important cities of the United States, were occasioned by a strike of the men employed in the traffic working of the principal railways. This began with the stokers and brakemen of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway, on the 16th ult., when forty men at Baltimore left the trains and refused to work because of a reduction of ten per cent in the rate of wages. Other men were engaged to supply their place, but the men on strike would not permit them to work. They forcibly prevented the running of the trains at Baltimore. This example was followed, in the evening of the same day, by a hundred men at Martinsburg, in West Virginia. They remained in possession of the line and standing trains. A company of militia was brought up, but did not act against them. This success caused the movement to spread to Wheeling and the Parkersburg branch. Governor Matthews then applied for assistance to the President at Washington. President Hayes responded by issuing a proclamation ordering the rioters to disperse, and sending 250 regular troops, under General French, to Martinsburg and other points of disturbance. This force reached Martinsburg early on the morning of the 19th, armed with Springfield rifles and three Gatling guns. They found 1500 freight cars and seventy-three locomotives blocked on the side tracks in and about the town. Under the protection of the regular troops two freight trains were sent out from Martinsburg that day without bloodshed, one going east and the other west. Both went through in safety. But the strike had already become general, extending to New York and Columbus in the State of Ohio, and to the Pennsylvania Road at Pittsburgh. The plan was that the stokers and brakemen should strike; the drivers and conductors were to remain quiet, and to pretend to be willing to run the trains if stokers and brakemen could be obtained. The passenger and mail trains were not to be interfered with; only the goods and cattle trains were to be stopped. The strikers were successful in stopping all the goods and cattle trains, and they made it clear that they would kill everyone who attempted to take their places.

The civil authorities at Baltimore were quite unable to do anything with the strikers, and the Governor, on Friday, the 20th ult., ordered the 5th and 6th Regiments of the National Guard of Maryland, composed of citizens of Baltimore, to be assembled. The rowdies and roughs of the city gathered in front of the armouries, where the troops were assembling. The armoury of the 6th Regiment is at the corner of Front and Fayette Streets, in a neighbourhood which is inhabited by the poorer classes. These streets leading to the armoury were crowded with struggling, shouting, and cursing people. The sight of a man in uniform endeavouring to get into the building provoked an outbreak. He was seized and thrown over a bridge into Jones's Falls, a stream which runs through that section of the city. Other men were thrown over the heads of the crowd, and were glad to escape with slight injuries. Some one presently threw a brick at the soldier on guard at the door of the armoury. This was a signal for a shower of missiles, which destroyed the windows and doors of the building and injured some of the men. When the arrangements at the armoury were concluded, Colonel Peters decided to march his command to Camden station, where they had been ordered to report by General Herbert. The troops were supplied with twenty rounds of cartridges each man, and armed with breech-loading Springfield rifles. They numbered about 150 men, and marched out with loaded pieces. The exit was by a door which only admitted of their passing out by twos. As they reached this door the order was given, "Stoop down, boys!" This had hardly been uttered, when the troops were greeted with a renewed shower of missiles, interspersed with shots from revolvers and other small arms. At first the citizen soldiery wavered, but, promptly responding to the commands of their officers, they marched solidly out into the street, pressing the infuriated mob before them. As they filed in a westerly direction across the bridge over Jones's Falls, the crowd pressed upon them and continued to assail them. The sight of one of their number stricken down with a paving-stone caused some of the regiment to fire into the crowd. The first volley consisted of a few straggling shots, but had the effect of causing the crowd to fall back towards Gay-street. At the corner of Gay and Front streets shots were again exchanged. When the troops turned into Baltimore-street, one block south of Front-street, the firing increased. At the corner of Halliday-street and Baltimore and in the blocks in Baltimore, between Halliday and Calvert streets, where all the newspaper offices are situated, the volleys were continuous, and the streets began to flow with blood. Stores were hastily closed and frightened citizens speedily betook themselves to shelter. The regiment proceeded to Howard-street, through which it enfilded to Camden station. It left behind it nine men killed, some of whom had nothing whatever to do with the riot, and seventeen wounded. On its own side, it had twenty-four men wounded, but none killed. The other regiment soon afterwards arrived.

The riots at Pittsburgh, on the next two days, the 21st and 22nd, were far worse than at Baltimore. The conflict began in the afternoon of the 21st, when Sheriff Fife, at the head of the militia from Philadelphia, attempted to arrest some of the ringleaders. One of the mob approached the sheriff, waving his hat, and, calling to the crowd and the strikers, said "Give them hell!" A shower of stones was hurled at the troops, and one revolver-shot was fired. The soldiers then used their rifles, and for three minutes a sharp fire was kept up. Sixteen of the crowd were killed and many wounded. The crowd fled in dismay, and the strikers now sought shelter in every direction. But the excited populace, including those in no way connected with the railroad, expressed their determination to join with the strikers in driving the soldiers from the city. These remarks were interspersed with threats that the company's shops, depôts, and buildings should be laid in ashes that very night. The rioters kept their word. A large number of rolling-mill hands and workmen in the various shops of the city were assembled by eight o'clock. They broke into the manufactory of the Great Western Gunworks, and captured 200 rifles and a quantity of small-arms. Other mobs sacked all the places where arms were exposed for sale, getting about 300 more. Among them were 1000 mill hands from Birmingham. The different crowds joined together and marched to Twenty-Eighth-street. In the mean time the strikers around the Union Depôt had not been idle. The Philadelphia troops, whose numbers had been swelled to over 800 men, had withdrawn into the large round-house at Twenty-Eighth and Liberty streets, with two Gatling guns and two other pieces belonging to Breck's battery. The round-house was a very solid building, with double walls, the outer one of iron. The position was the strongest possible one for the troops. The mob began to rapidly, many with guns procured at the Alleghany Arsenal. By midnight 20,000 people were upon the ground, and many of them were armed men. The mob laid siege to the round-house in which the soldiers had taken refuge, and opened a brisk fire upon it, which was hotly returned by the troops. Finding that they could not dislodge the soldiers by

this means, the rioters resolved to burn them out. Just before midnight, an oil-train was fired, and run by the mob down the track and against the sand-house—a large building near the round-house. This building caught fire and was destroyed, but the round-house was saved by the soldiers within, who played upon it from the railway company's hydrants. The smoke of the burning oil nearly suffocated the soldiers; but they held their quarters until seven in the morning, when they vacated the building and moved to Sharpsburg. On the way they were attacked by the rioters, and many were killed on both sides. Once incendiarism was started, a new spirit of wanton destruction took possession of the mob. From the time the torch was applied to the first car, at eleven o'clock on Saturday night, all night long and the greater part of Sunday morning car after car was taken possession of, the torch applied, and the burning mass sent whirling down the track among the 2500 cars filled with valuable cargoes of freight of all descriptions, and costly passenger-cars and sleeping and day coaches, spreading destruction on every hand. After the departure of the militia, both the round-houses beyond the Union Depôt were burnt, and 125 locomotives were destroyed. All the machine shops and railroad offices were also fired. The rioters planted a cannon in the streets near by, and threatened to blow in pieces any man who attempted to extinguish the flames. The firemen, thus intimidated, retired, and devoted themselves to saving private property.

The President of the United States issued another proclamation, and the New York State militia regiments were sent to Buffalo and Albany and to Hornellsville, on the Erie line, while Governor Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, ordered every regiment in his State. On the 22nd there was a riot at Reading, culminating in the burning of several cars. The soldiers killed thirteen of the mob and wounded forty-three. The Lebanon Valley Railroad bridge, a magnificent structure across the Schuylkill river, costing over 50,000 dollars, was totally destroyed. A mob tore up the tracks, and the troops fired on them, killing ten men. Strikers set fire to an oil-train in Philadelphia, but only four cars were burned. The next day the strike extended to several additional lines in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and elsewhere, and broke out at many new points. The New York Central men joined, and in Pennsylvania the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western, the Delaware and Hudson, and the Lehigh and Susquehanna road men struck, but there were no disturbances.

On the morning of the 25th the strike had reached its height, when hardly a road was running, from the Hudson to the Mississippi, and from Canada to Virginia. But some of the strikers began to weaken, and before night three lines were reopened—namely, the Erie, the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western, and the Morris and Essex. There was heavy rioting in St. Louis and Chicago on the 25th and 26th, and in the latter city fifteen were killed and many wounded by the police and military. In San Francisco an immense anti-Chinese mob attacked the Chinamen and set fire to lumber yards. A vigilance committee was formed, and the rioters were held in check. On the 27th the New York Central was again running, and the militia were disbanded and sent home with thanks. There were still threats of trouble at some points, especially in the mining regions, but the strike, as a whole, was believed to be near an end. It is computed that the amount of damage to railway property, in these ten days, was nearly ten million dollars, or two millions sterling.

THE BATTLE OF PLEVNA.

None of our Special Artists were present at the battle of Plevna, on the 31st ult., but we have received from M. Charles Szathmáry, of Bucharest, Court Painter to Prince Charles of Roumania, the sketch from which our two-page view of the battle was prepared; and Herr Schönberg, one of our Special Artists at the seat of war, has also sent us a sketch of an incident at the battle before Plevna, drawn from information given him by Captain Dahnhauser, a Russian officer, who vouches, we presume, for its authenticity and correctness. The Bulgarian town of Plevna is situated about twenty miles south of the Danube above Nicopolis, and five miles east of the Vid, one of the largest of the tributaries that descend from the northern slopes of the Balkans to the Danube. The town has a population of 1627 Mohammedan and 1474 Christian families, comprising about 17,000 souls. There are eighteen mosques, nine minarets, and two churches—one named after Saints Cyril and Methodius, the apostles of Bulgaria, the other after St. Peter. Another object of interest is the hospital, which is a creation of Midhat Pasha while he was governor of the Vilayet of the Danube some years ago. There were, till the war, a normal school and eight Turkish elementary schools, which were attended by 1654 boys and 110 girls, while five Bulgarian schools had 921 boys and fifty girls. The river on which Plevna stands is the Tuchenitz, which just below the town is joined by the stream from Grivitza, and the united waters fall into the Vid, about seven miles lower down. The valley is cut through limestone formation; steep, rough cliffs rise precipitously on the northern side, but the banks on the southern side are less difficult. All the heights are covered with fruit-trees and shrubs, which make Plevna a very pretty place when seen from a distance. It is worth noting, that most of the land around is the property of Mussulman Bulgarians, descendants of renegade ancestors.

The following account of the battle of Plevna is from the *Times'* correspondent with the Russian army:—

"At three in the afternoon, after leaving Sistova, I was resting near one of these natural fountains, when a long line of ambulance-waggons, enshrouded in dense clouds of dust, appeared over a hill in the distance. As the head of the line reached us and halted by the fountain I learnt of the heavy battle fought the day before in front of the Turkish fortifications around Plevna. The ambulance-waggons gradually gathered, until the large space around the spring of cool water was covered with these conveyances, filled with human beings mangled in every conceivable form, who gasped for a drop of water. Some could not drink, as the attempt to swallow brought gushes of blood from gaping wounds in the throat and chest, which prevented them cooling their parched tongues covered with the horrible dust which rose at the slightest movement upon the roads. Weary with this sorrowful scene, I mounted my horse and pushed on. A short distance from the fountain I encountered a second ambulance-train, loaded like its predecessor. For two hours they continued to pass me, and then came still longer trains of country transport-carts, loaded with the less severe cases, intermixed with an apparently endless stream of ammunition-waggons, surplus baggage—carts, and camp equipages, until finally the road became completely blocked by the indiscriminate mass of horses, carts, waggons, and mangled humanity, streaming towards Sistova. I was compelled to lead my horse to a hillock by the roadside and wait for an opportunity to pass on, as well as to allow my wagon to come up. For more than an hour I stood there watching the passage of this motley caravan, and beheld hundreds of gallant fellows roll by in open springless carts, with a blazing sun pouring down upon their blood-stained forms, with choking clouds of dust

parching their burning throats and settling in masses upon their agonised countenances, until they ceased to look like human faces. While waiting for the road to be cleared we were often asked if there were no troops coming to the rescue, and many were the bitter comments made on the folly of dashing those brave fellows against the vastly superior Moslem force strongly entrenched on the heights before Plevna. One officer, who was badly wounded, had led the extreme advance in the assault on the Turkish intrenchment. He had penetrated far into the Moslem lines, and said if they had been properly supported they could have carried the positions; but the column was not strong enough, from want of troops or generalship, and the Turks, finding this out, turned back upon them with fearful loss. 'Not more than half of that column came back,' was the mournful close of the wounded officer's statement. I learnt here that the battle of the previous day had lasted from morning until night, the Russian attack being made on both wings of the Turkish line, under the command of General Krüdener, who led the right in person, while the Russian left was commanded by General Prince Schakoffski. 'We could not do anything with them; they were too strong for us,' was the universal remark of officers and soldiers, and their cruel wounds told how wrathfully they had endeavoured to carry out the senseless orders to carry Plevna by storm. The above quotation really tells the story of the battle. The immense numbers of ammunition and transport waggons suggested momentarily a Russian retreat; but the absence of artillery refuted this idea, and I saw that the ammunition-waggons were empty, and were evidently going for supplies, while the other waggons contained the tents and camp equipment of the dead and wounded, which were no longer needed at the front. While I was waiting at this place a poor fellow died in one of the waggons, and was buried by the roadside. At last, after a stream had been passing me for four hours, I was enabled to pursue my journey, and a short distance from my last halting-place I came upon a mournful scene. The dead body of another Russian soldier lay beside an open grave by the roadside, while a party of Bulgarians were saying their funeral service. Leaving this funeral group, I soon came upon an officer in command of the escort of the immense trains I had encountered on the roads. He said their losses had been terrific before Plevna, and that during the whole operations around that place they had probably lost 10,000 men killed, wounded, sick, and prisoners. This number, of course, includes the 2000 previously telegraphed to you from Bucharest as the results of the fighting of July 19, 20, and 21. I believe this number to be about correct, judging from the wounded that I saw, and more especially by the thousands of knapsacks I met going to the rear, and which had belonged to the men put hors de combat before Plevna. After leaving this escort, I passed through a valley containing about twenty ancient mounds, some of which had been opened in former days. They are probably burial-places, constructed after some great battle of ancient times, as they could not be intended for any purposes of defence, or for watch-towers, down in this deep valley. After passing the valley of mounds I ascended a high hill, and upon reaching the top had a magnificent panorama spread out before me. I stood upon a very high and steep range of hills bounding the river Osma, which rises in the Balkans and empties into the Danube just above Nikopol, forming the western side of the promontory upon which that place is situated. The valley of the Osma is wide enough to prevent effective artillery fire across it from the opposite heights; therefore, had the Russians contented themselves with fortifying this range of hills, they could have most effectually guarded the line of communications between the Balkans and the Danube with the same force that had been so severely repulsed before Plevna; and had Osman Pasha attacked General Krüdener here, his fate would have been far worse even than that of Krüdener. Fortified here on this range of hills, Osman Pasha would have been powerless to injure General Krüdener, and the men killed and wounded before Plevna would have held Nikopol against any force the Turks could have sent in that direction. The position of affairs would have then been more than reversed, as the Russians can hold fortifications as well as the Turks, while the latter are not so easily handled in the open field, and are not, therefore, so available for purposes of assault on fortifications. I am assured that the orders to attack at Plevna were given by the Grand Duke himself; if so, he alone is responsible, for the orders were carried out as gallantly as any men could have done in the same adverse circumstances. At two in the afternoon of the second day from Sistova I reached the camp of Lieutenant-General Schakoffski, commanding the Russian left wing before Plevna. His headquarters are on the heights above the village of Poradim, while those of General Krüdener are at Terstenik, the two places being about twenty kilometres from Plevna, while their outposts are within about seven kilometres of the latter place. The present position of the Russian army before Plevna is a good one, and had they remained on the defensive they could have held Osman Pasha in check, and had the lines on the heights of the River Osma as a second position. I found everything in good order, and the infantry drilling. The men are not at all satisfied with the recent attack on the Turkish lines, but they are anxiously looking for reinforcements, in the hope of renewing the assault, which should not be made with less than 100,000 men, as Osman Pasha has between 60,000 and 70,000, nearly all regulars, around Plevna. General Schakoffski told me that during the attack they could see nothing but the tops of the Turkish fezzes over their intrenchments, and that the Moslems rested their rifles on the parapets of the earthworks, and poured a ceaseless rain of bullets from their breechloaders, which no troops in the world could withstand. Several times his men reached the intrenchments and bayoneted some of the Turks inside, but they could not hold their footing, and had to fall back, cut to pieces by the infernal fire, as the General characterised it. The Turks were as foolish in not following up their success as the Russians were in making the attack. The latter fell back after their repulse, and I found them tranquilly awaiting events thirty-six hours after the battle. There was no foundation at all for the panics which prevailed at Sistova and Simnitza. The Russian troops did not lose their morale; and, as I said before, I found them quietly drilling in their new positions, while the Turks had made no attempt to disturb them. Had Osman Pasha come out of his intrenchments and followed up the Russians he might have turned their repulse into an utter rout, which might have endangered the pontoon bridges at Sistova. But, as it was, the Russian line of communications has never been in danger for a moment. They have merely suffered a disastrous check in an unnecessary offensive movement."

Sir H. D. Wolff, K.C.M.G., M.P., presided at the opening of the Bournemouth Central Workmen's Club and Institute's new premises on Tuesday. In the course of his remarks he said it was a great satisfaction that Bournemouth had at last its workmen's clubs. Those societies must tend to cement the ties of friendship and peace and goodwill towards neighbours and friends, which are guarantees for future prosperity.

MUSIC.

COVENT-GARDEN PROMENADE CONCERTS.

The Royal Italian opera-house was opened last Saturday evening for the annual series of Promenade Concerts, such as have for some years been given there during the autumn and winter. Messrs. Gatti are again the directors, Signor Arditì is re-engaged as conductor, and Mr. J. Russell continues his superintendence as business manager. The internal arrangements of the house are similar to those of preceding occasions. One vast area is made by raising the pit and stall portions to a level with the stage, the orchestra platform being elevated in the centre of the space. Over the stage are graceful draped canopies, and the walls with which it is partially inclosed are very tastefully decorated. Messrs. Dayes and Caney (the eminent scenic artists of the Royal Italian Opera) having contributed various effective specimens of their skill. In the front part of the area some cooling influence is derived from large blocks of ice (illuminated with various coloured lights) placed in a small fernery.

The orchestra engaged is of special excellence—including as it does many of the most eminent instrumentalists, with Mr. A. Burnett as principal first violin. The programme of the evening was preceded by the National Anthem, and the concert began with Mendelssohn's overture to "Ruy Blas," which was admirably rendered, as were the other orchestral pieces of the evening. Several novelties were produced, two of which were by Signor Arditì; these were a spirited valse, "Le Tortorelle," and another vivacious dance-piece, entitled "The Drummer-Boy's Polka," which included the co-operation of all the drummer-boys of the Coldstream Guards. This was encored. The chief specialty of the evening was an orchestral arrangement, by Signor Arditì, of portions of M. Gounod's new opera, "Cinq Mars," recently brought out at Paris. This work appears not to have obtained a great success on the stage; but that it contains some effective music may be ascertained by hearing Signor Arditì's very skilful adaptation. The full portions were rendered by the united forces of the orchestra and the band of the Coldstream Guards, the passages for solo voices having been assigned to some of the principal members of the orchestra, these having been Messrs. Svendsen (flute), Jensen (piccolo), Lazarus (clarinet), G. Horton (oboe), Wotton (bassoon), Reynolds (cornet); C. Harper, Preatoni, Hinchey, and Standen (horns); Hughes (ophicleide), Webster and Harvey (trombones). The piece was very well received, and can scarcely fail to prove attractive.

Three singers made their first appearance in England, each with success—Mlle. Lucia Rajmondi (with the efficient co-operation of Signor Gianini) in the duet "Teco io sto," from "Un Ballo in Maschera;" Mlle. Giuditta Celega, in Siebel's air, from "Faust;" "Quando a te liete;" and Mlle. Maria Derivis, in the scena "Ah, fors'è lui," from "La Traviata," the last having been encored, as was Signor Medica in his delivery of the air "Di Provenza," from the same opera.

In the second part of the concert Mlle. Rajmondi contributed the bolero from Verdi's "Les Vêpres Siciliennes;" Signor Gianini was encored in the barcarolle from the same composer's "Un Ballo in Maschera;" Mlle. Derivis sang the valse aria from Gounod's "Romeo et Juliette;" and all the vocalists named, except the last mentioned, co-operated with the orchestra and military band in the concerted piece "O Sommo Carlo," from Verdi's "Ernani." The first part of the programme included the beautiful "Larghetto," from Spohr's third Symphony (in C minor), and the second part began with Auber's overture to "Marco Spada," and closed with the quick march "Amazonen," from Hertel's ballet "Fantasia."

Instrumental solos were played with great effect by Mlle. Debillemont (pianoforte); Mlle. Pommereul, who was encored after her performance of a fantasia for violin on subjects from "Faust;" and M. Antoine Bouman, a skilful violinist, who made his first appearance in England.

Wednesday was a classical night, the programme having included the overture to "Anacreon" (Cherubini); the scherzo from "Midsummer Night's Dream" (Mendelssohn); the slow movement from the Symphony (unfinished) in B minor (Schubert); and Mozart's Symphony in E flat, the complete work.

The Rose Hersee opera company are continuing their performances of operas in English at the Crystal Palace. On Tuesday, "La Sonnambula" was given; and for Thursday, Balfe's "Rose of Castile" was announced.

We regret to hear of the sudden death of Mr. Townshend Smith, organist of Hereford Cathedral, which office he had held for more than a quarter of a century. Mr. Smith was indefatigable in organising the arrangements for the Festival held triennially at Hereford, his excellent business talents having been valuable aids to the success of those celebrations. In recognition of his merits a valuable testimonial was presented to him last year. Mr. Smith's genial manner and uniform courtesy rendered him universally liked. He was to have presided, as heretofore, at the organ at the approaching Gloucester Festival.

THEATRES.

A new drama, by Mr. Paul Meritt, has been transferred from the Edinburgh to the Adelphi Theatre, called at the former place "Grace Royal," and now entitled "The Golden Plough." It is in four acts, and of a decided melodramatic type. This is particularly true of the first two acts—so far, at least, as concerns the character sustained by Mr. Emery, a clever thief and homicide, who conceals his practices by an affected humour and a habit of constantly laughing at whatever is said or done. Mr. Emery, however, is careful to indicate to the audience the secret nature of the criminal by furtive looks and facial expressions, that serve to show his complicity in the crimes which are the subject of conversation. By means of ventriloquial power he contrives to fix the guilt on innocent persons, whose voices he skilfully imitates. The son of the heroine falls under suspicion in consequence, and, to screen him, Grace Royal takes the guilt upon herself. Miss Louise Willes, who performs the part, interprets it with uncommon ability and pathos, throughout its various phases, which are all striking and effective. The success of the piece, in fact, depends upon her, albeit the other characters are very artistically supported by their representatives. Mr. Billington, as Sir Francis Claude, acts with appropriate dignity, and in all respects has the bearing of "the fine old English gentleman." A similar compliment is due to Mr. J. G. Shore, as Thomas Carroll; while nothing can excel the capital make-up of Mr. McIntyre as Middleton, the Bow-street runner. The part of the young reverend Martin Preston, who is suspected of the murder of the Baronet, was judiciously acted by Mr. W. Terriss. The performance altogether was singularly equal, and justified the cordial approbation of the audience. Mr. Meritt has undoubtedly scored another success. Mr. Stafford Hall deserves praise for the scenery; a prettier set than that of the Golden Plough is scarcely possible.

On Monday two new pieces were produced at the Haymarket. The first was a farce by Mr. John Maddison Morton,

entitled "The Garden Party." This little drama does not depend upon its story, of which it has none worth telling. The burden of the fun lies on the shoulders of Mr. W. J. Hill, in the part of Joshua Jodkinson, who, and his buxom wife (Miss Emily Thorne), amuse the audience with their vulgarities. Mr. W. Hargreaves, as a rural policeman, is characteristic; and Mr. Harold Kyrle, as Chaffy, a Californian humourist, presents an animated portrait of a recognised type. The second piece is a five-act comedy-drama by Mr. George F. Rowe, whose talents, both as an actor and as a dramatist, have already received ample appreciation. Nevertheless, in this same comedy-drama he achieves but equivocal success in either, except in the first two acts, which led the audience to expect something better. The action of the new drama is subordinate to the characterisation. First, we have the hero, a fellow of the Munchausen type, who fabricates his fables and passes them for facts, attesting their truth by reference to his ring, which he asserts was the gift of the subject of his mendacious tale. These fables for the first two acts won especial favour from the audience; and if the invention could have been carried through the three remaining acts we think that the part might have proved a Dundreary success. But the dramatist was mindful of the moral lesson. His constant reference to one and the same ring, as a token from so many donors, excites the suspicion of old Admiral Hawker (Mr. W. Hargreaves), who denounces the cosmopolitan Waiton Stray as an habitual liar. Conscience-stricken, the convicted anecdote-monger resolves on reform. He finds this difficult. When now he tells the truth people doubt him, and he gets into more trouble by his new veracity than by his old mendacity. So far the spectator's course is clear; but when, for the last two acts, an unintelligible story is invented, and the most incomprehensible conduct attributed to the previous entertaining hero, the audience loses the thread of his identity, and, consequently, in the final scene their patience shows signs of exhaustion. Mr. Howe acted with force and propriety the part of honest lawyer Armstrong. Another professional portrait was well rendered, that of the Rev. Horatio Tibbets, whose courting was admirable for the delicacy and refinement of its conception and execution. A companion portrait, that of a city clerk, James Balance, did infinite credit to Mr. Harold Kyrle. The rôle of the heroine was intrusted to a débutante, Miss Violet Orme, who made an immediate impression on the audience, and carried through the difficult part of Sybil Hawker to the end with a triumph nearly in every scene. A comedy with so many good characters in it merits appreciation. The want of skill, however, in the structure of the three ultimate acts, proves a serious drawback. The dialogue, indeed, needs much pruning everywhere. There are several puerile puns, which might be advantageously cut away. The best of these is mere actor's gag; and Mr. Rowe, who has so many better resources, ought to be ashamed of the frequency of the nuisance to which he has thus given a questionable sanction. These faults cannot but impair the success of the new comedy.

Mr. Charles Reade's drama of "The Scuttled Ship" has been transferred to the Standard, where it has been eminently successful.

The recent reports of the illness of Miss Teresa Furtado (Mrs. John Clarke) have ended in the death of the lamented lady, at the early age of about 32. Her first appearance on the stage was at the New Royalty Theatre, in February, 1864, as Mercury, in the burlesque of "Ixion." Her progress in her profession was rapid, and she soon occupied leading positions at the Adelphi and Olympic. Married about four years ago to Mr. John Clarke, the celebrated comedian, she leaves two children. She had many qualifications for the stage, and was a good if not a great actress.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Messrs. Enoch and Sons' already extensive and valuable collection of pianoforte music in the classical and brilliant schools—known as the Litoff series—has recently been increased by the addition of two interesting volumes—Stephen Heller's "Nuits Blanches," op. 82; and a selection of pieces entitled "Rubinstein Album," consisting of fifteen extracts from the works of this eminent pianist and composer. Like preceding issues of the series, the engraving, printing, and paper are excellent; the form is the convenient quarto size, and the price is in remarkable contrast to the value of the contents.

The Sequential System of Musical Notation, by William A. B. Lunn: E. W. Allen. This is a new edition of a pamphlet which attracted much attention some years ago by the ingenuity of the scheme which it devises for the substitution of a consistent method of notation in lieu of that in present use; this latter being the result of gradual growth and of after additions that certainly offer some apparent incongruities to the strictly logical mind. It is held by many, however, that the different presentment to the eye of analogous notes in the several octaves, is a large aid to sight-reading, especially in the elaborations of modern pianoforte music. Whatever may be thought of the practicability of Mr. Lunn's method, the pamphlet is well worthy of perusal by all who are interested in the subject.

A conference of pharmacists was opened on Tuesday at Plymouth, when Professor Redwood, president for the year, opened the proceedings by reading a paper in which he sketched the progress of pharmacy in this country.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin, having received a telegram from the president of the Famine Relief Fund in Madras appealing for subscriptions for the relief of the famine in Southern India, has opened a subscription.

The famous English landmark, "Salt-hill," was sold by auction on Monday by direction of the owners (the trustees of the late Mr. Botham), who, with his father, had occupied it for eighty-five years. The purchaser, we hear, is Mr. Charsley, the Registrar of Eton College, who has bought it on his own account, and without any reference to his connection with Eton College, with the view of retaining it in connection with the fine house familiar to all Etonians for centuries, and for the last eighty-five years known as "Bothams." It may be of interest to all old and present Etonians to know that "Montem," or "Salt-hill," will, in the hands of its new proprietor, be retained in its integrity.

The annual show of the Herefordshire Agricultural Society was held on Tuesday, and proved one of the most successful. The champion prize of £25 for best bull in any class of Hereford breed was won by Mr. H. Taylor, of Showle, who, with cow and offspring, also carried off first honours in class for best bull, cow, and offspring. Mrs. Sarah Edwards Wintercott, Leominster, took the champion prize of £15 for best cow or heifer in Hereford classes, and also first prize in class for heifers not exceeding two years old. The champion prize of £10 for best ram was won by Mr. Russell, Swanwick; the champion prize of £10 for pen of ewes was awarded to Mr. J. E. Farmer, Ludlow. Lord Bateman, Lord Lieutenant of the county, presided at the annual dinner in the evening.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The annual prize meeting of the London Rifle Brigade was brought to a close on the 10th inst., after occupying six days. The shooting was throughout good. The winners of the principal prizes were:—Aggregate (twice through Queen's ranges): £10 10s. each—Messrs. Rothson, H. Smith, Fraser, Runtz, Hood, W. S. Smith; £7 7s.—Private Young; £5 5s. each—Private Wyatt, Captain Earl Waldegrave, Private Lacy, Colour-Sergeant Fletcher. The company silver medals were won by the following:—A company, Private Lacey; D company, Captain Earl Waldegrave; E company, Private Saw; F company, Sergeant Green; G company, Private Hood; H company, Private Rothson; K company, Private Young; N company, Colour-Sergeant Preston; O company, Private Runtz; P company, Private W. S. Smith; Q company, Colour-Sergeant Fletcher. Skirmishing Prizes—Broad-street Ward Cup, value £21, Sergeant Fraser; Ironmongers' Cup, value £10 10s., Corporal Haines; Cripplegate Ward Challenge Trophy and £10 10s., Corporal Mardell. Range Prizes—200 yards: Private Wyatt, Sergeant Preston. 500 yards: Private Saw, Sergeant Beeton. 600 yards Grocers' Challenge Cup and £5 5s.: Private Cross. Rapid Firing Competition, two minutes, at 200 yards—£12 12s., Colour-Sergeant Fletcher; £5 5s., Sergeant Kitchingman. Volley-Firing, five rounds, at 400 yards—£10 10s., K company. Martini-Henry Competition—£10 10s., Private Hayes; £4, Corporal Tayton. Gold Medal and £15 15s., ten rounds—Sergeant Fraser. The next highest scores were Captain Earl Waldegrave and Private H. Smith. The prizes for the best aggregate scores of the four principal contests were won by Private H. Smith and Private Rothson.

The prize-meeting of the 3rd London began on the 11th inst. at Rainham, when a series of fifty prizes, of the value of over £100, were fired for. There were upwards of 200 entries, and the contest was of the most lively description. The chief winners were—Messrs. Bennett, Sorrell, Hart, Tratt, Brockwell, Harvey, Briggs, Clifford, Walsh, Rattey, Nicholas, Church, Southall, Knight, Gray, Sunman, Grover, Mayhew, and Wells.

The 19th Middlesex held the first part of their annual prize-meeting at Epsom on the 6th inst. Mrs. Holland's challenge vase and first prize of £4 were won by Private W. H. Hooper. The chief event of the meeting was the regimental challenge cup and badge. After some very close shooting, the cup, badge, and first prize of £10 were secured by Private L. H. Thomas; Private Browning and Sergeant Lloyd coming next, £5 10s.; Corporal Testro winning £4.

The two provisional battalions of volunteers who did duty last week with the troops at Aldershot returned on Saturday to London, after having performed a severe eight days' work to the entire satisfaction of their brigadiers, their places being taken by the last two battalions, who have obtained permission to attend the drills. These consist entirely of metropolitan volunteers, and are made up as follows:—1st Battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel Warner commanding; 2nd Administrative Battalion Middlesex, 150; 9th Middlesex, 62; 20th Middlesex, 86; 46th Middlesex, 57; Tower Hamlets Rifle Brigade, 73—total, 428. 2nd Battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel Vincent commanding; 40th Middlesex, 300; 28th Middlesex, 105; London Rifle Brigade, 59; 37th Middlesex, 60; 2nd Administrative Battalion Surrey, 84; 2nd Surrey Rifles, 57—total, 665.

The Hants Mounted Rifle Corps, which has been in existence for more than seventeen years, resolved, at a meeting held at Winchester on the 9th inst., to dissolve itself, in consequence of the refusal of the Secretary for War to cancel the resignation of Col. Bower, who is over sixty years of age.

The Gloucester Rifle Association meeting took place at the Over Range, when the bronze medal of the National Rifle Association was won by Corporal Larway, of the Bristol Engineers.

At the Derbyshire Rifle Association meeting last week, Colour-Sergeant Hewson, 13th Derby, secured the National Rifle Association bronze medal.

The meeting of the Yorkshire Rifle Association was held at Strensall-common, near York, on the 8th and 9th inst., when the bronze medals of the National Rifle Association were won by Captain Ellis, of Batley, Sergeant Cooper, of Rotherham, Battery Sergeant-Major Hodgson, of Hull, and Colour-Sergeant Dove, of Scarborough. Sergeant Cooper also won the Yorkshire Members' Challenge Cup, £15; and Captain Ellis the Residents' Prize, of the same amount. Private Burgess, of Newcastle, made the highest score in two Snider competitions open to all comers.

The second division of the National Artillery Association is competing this week. About a thousand Volunteers arrived at Shoeburyness on Saturday and Sunday from Scotland, Lancashire, Northumberland, Yorkshire, Shropshire, Worcestershire, Lincolnshire, Kent, and elsewhere. Last Sunday morning they attended Divine service in the large mess tent, where the garrison Chaplain preached the sermon.

At a meeting of Lancashire and Yorkshire butchers, held at Huddersfield on Monday, it was resolved to appoint a deputation to the Government, asking that the recommendations of the Cattle Plague Commission with regard to the importation of foreign cattle should not be carried out.

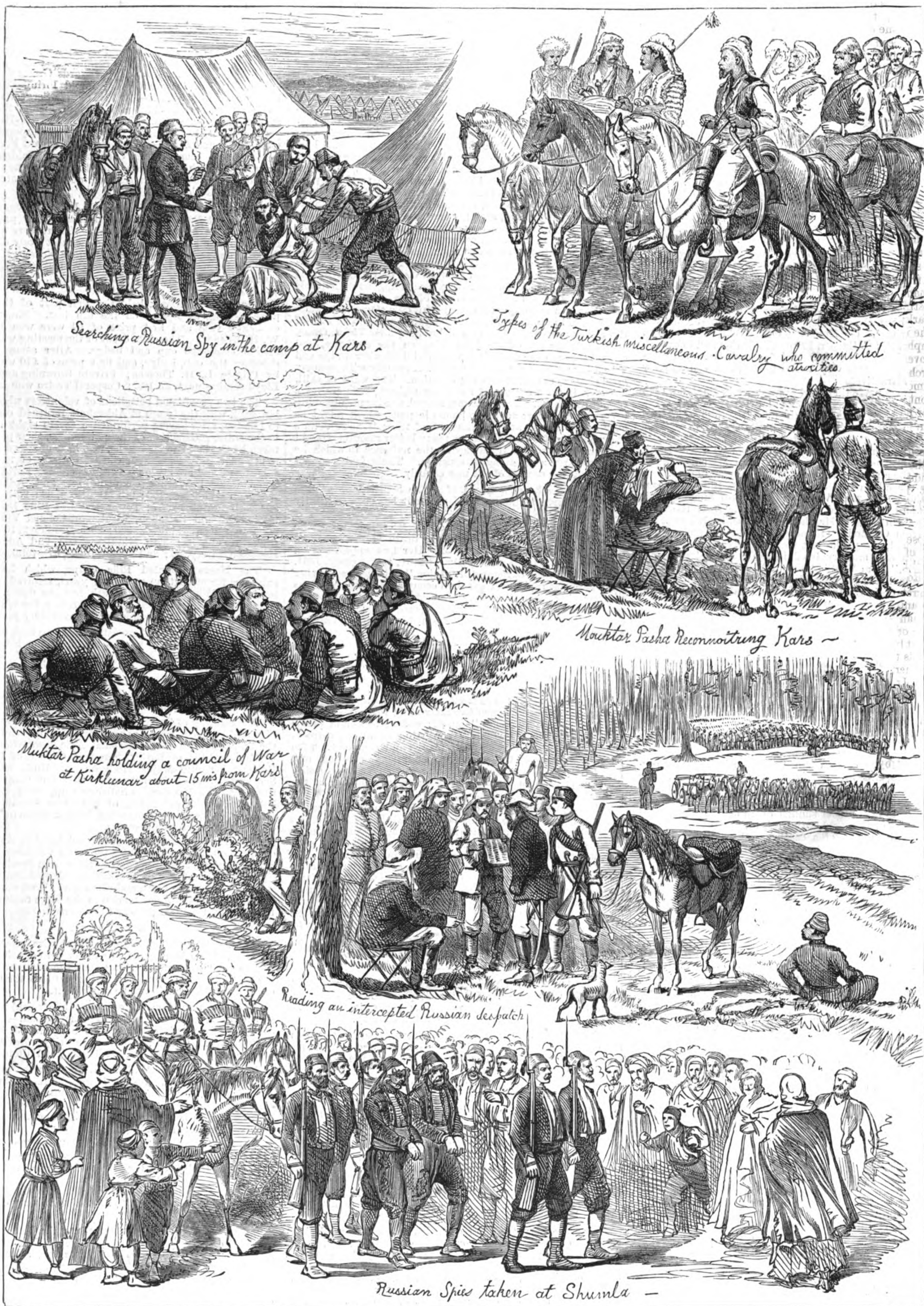
The New Jerusalem Church (Swedenborgian) has held its seventieth session this week at Birmingham—the Rev. R. Storry, of Heywood, being president; the Rev. J. Presland, of Argyle-square Church, London (retiring president), vice-president; and the Rev. Eli Whitehead, of Dalton, secretary.

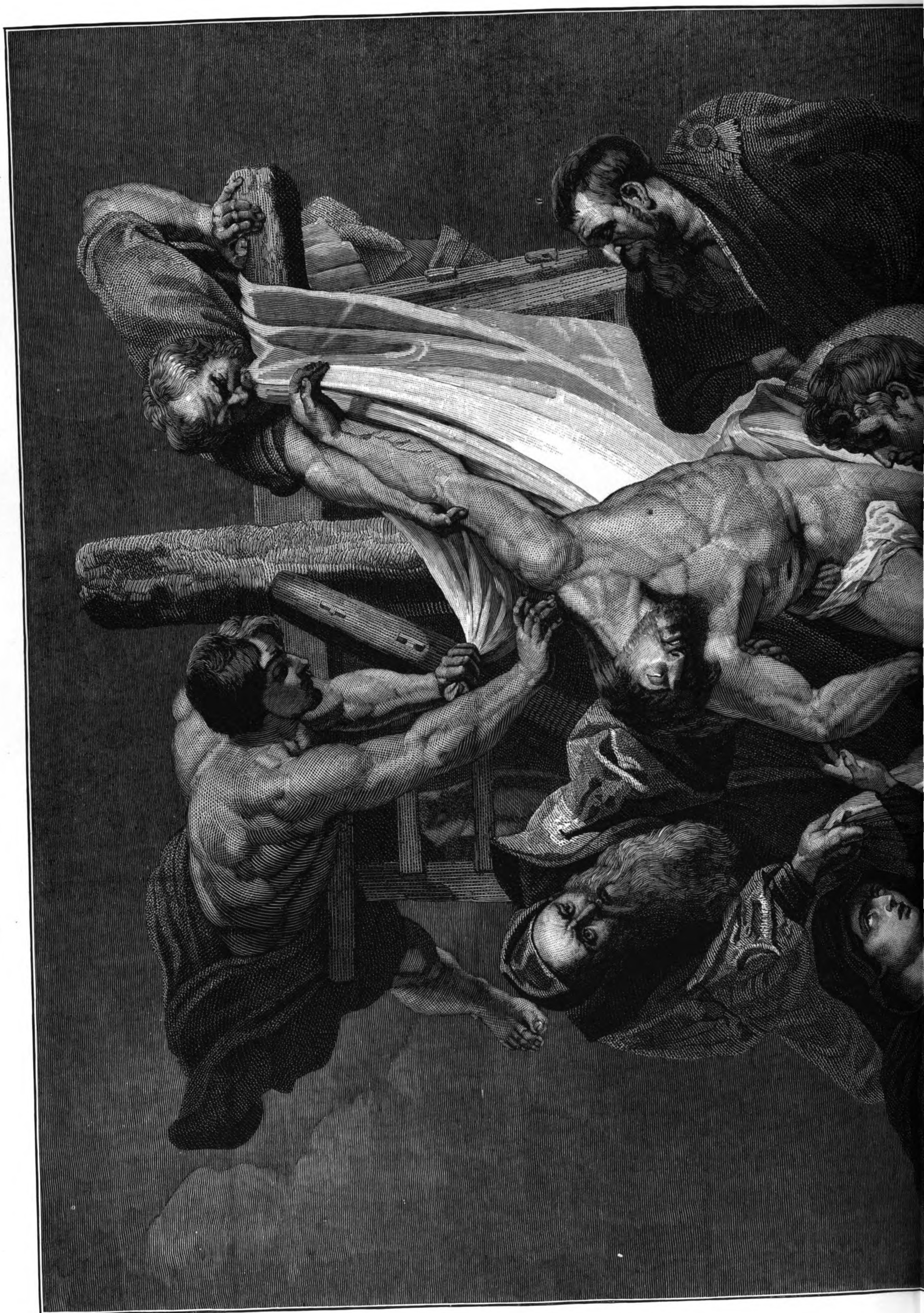
The Right Hon. William Henry Smith, Admiral Sir Hastings Reginald Yelverton, Rear-Admiral Arthur William Acland Hood, Rear-Admiral Richard James Meade (commonly called Lord Gilford), and Sir Lopes Massey Lopes, Bart., have been appointed her Majesty's Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral.

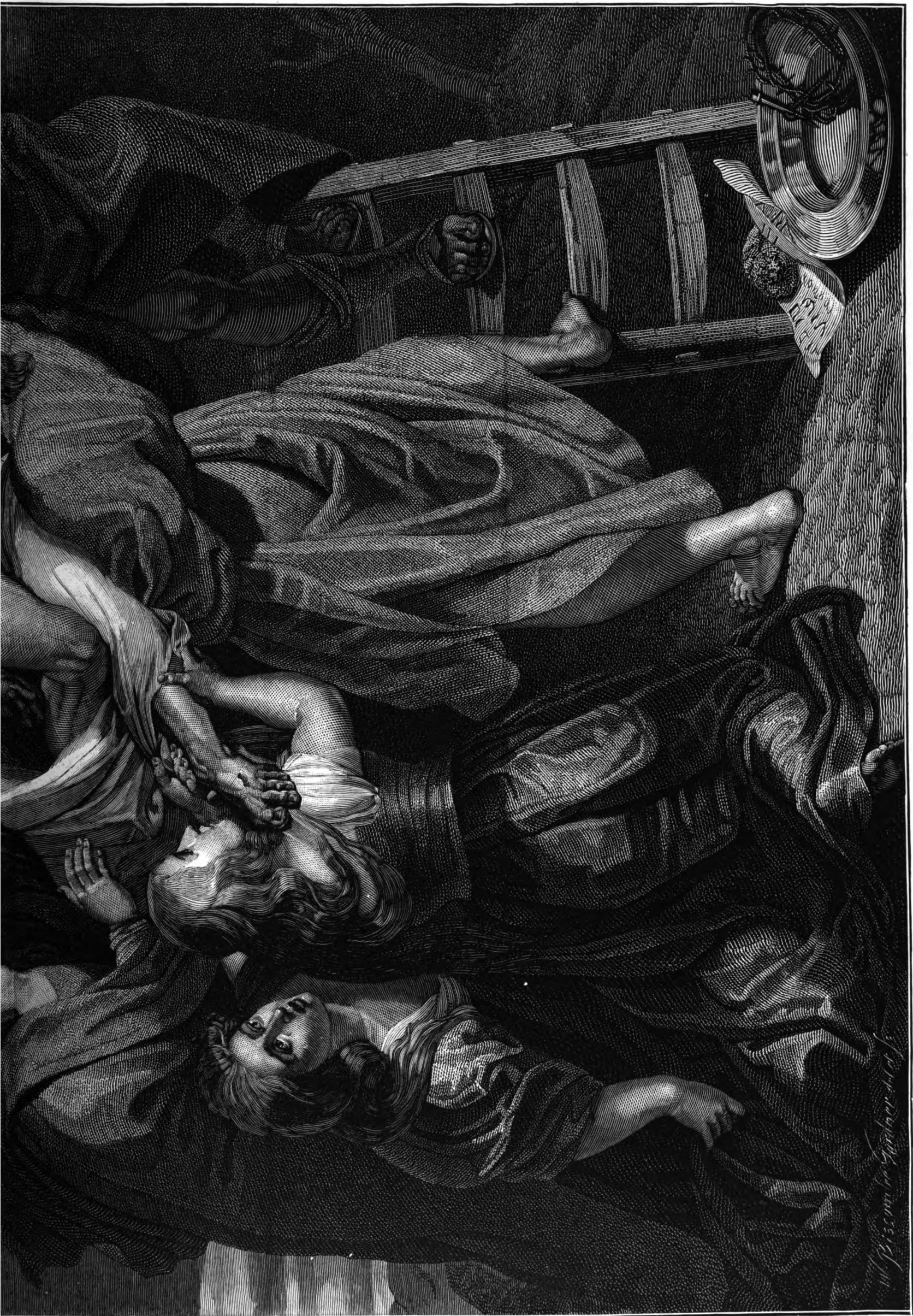
The chairman of the Midland Railway Company, in his remarks to the shareholders at the half-yearly meeting held on Tuesday in Derby, said that they had carried 2049 less first-class passengers and 413,770 more third-class passengers than in the corresponding half-year in 1876. This he regarded as a proof of the success of their innovation in only carrying first and third class passengers.

A memorial has been presented to the Prime Minister by the joint committee on State Medicine of the British Medical and Social Science Associations, in which, after referring to many defects in the existing law, they recommend that the present existing distinctions between urban and rural sanitary districts should be removed, and that all sanitary authorities should be clothed with similar powers; and that these powers should be extended in order to enable them to carry out all purposes of local administration within their district; that in each county or division of a county a representative authority of a high order should be constituted for the execution of joint works, to aid, and in cases of default to exercise control over district sanitary authorities.

WAR SKETCHES, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

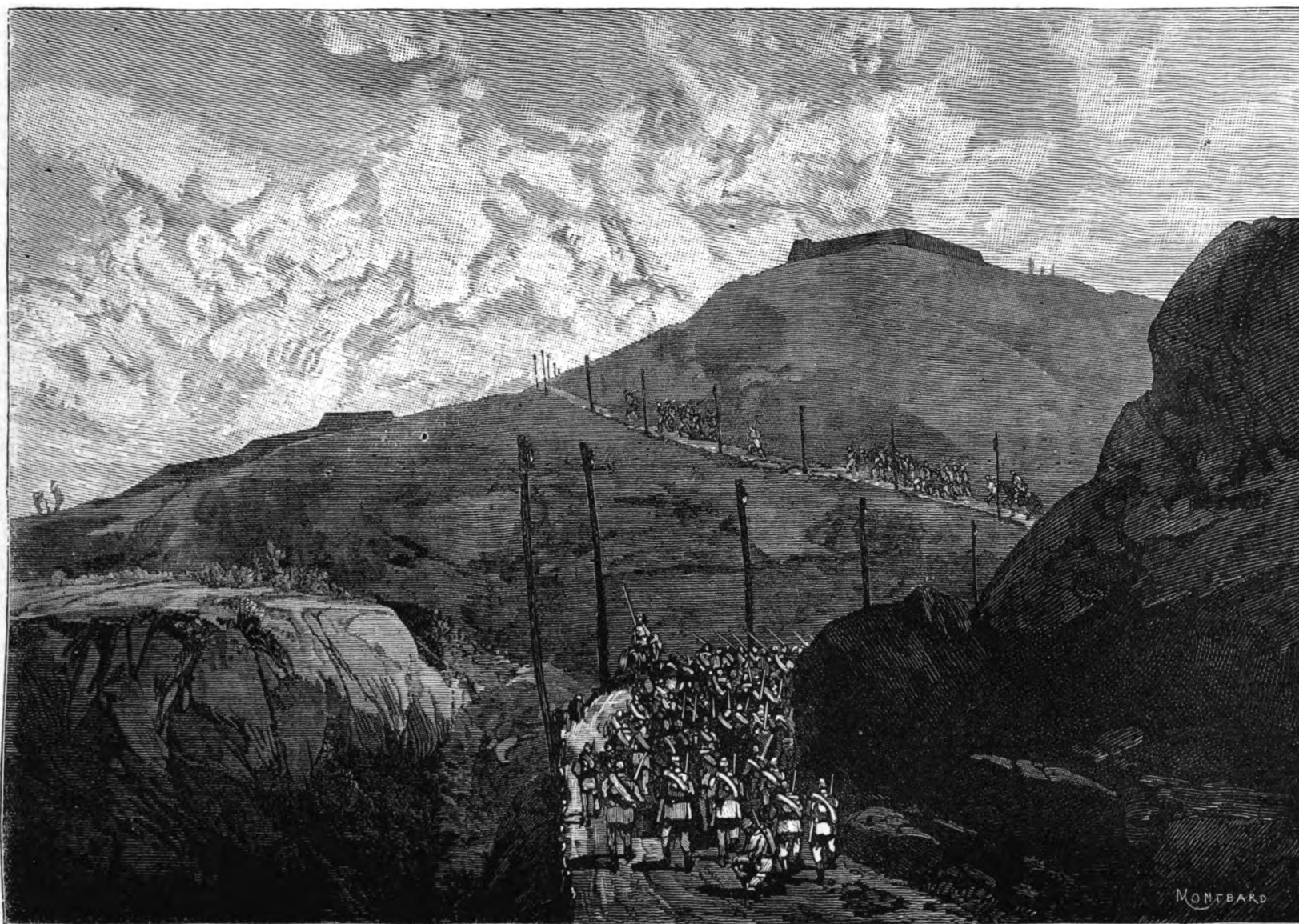




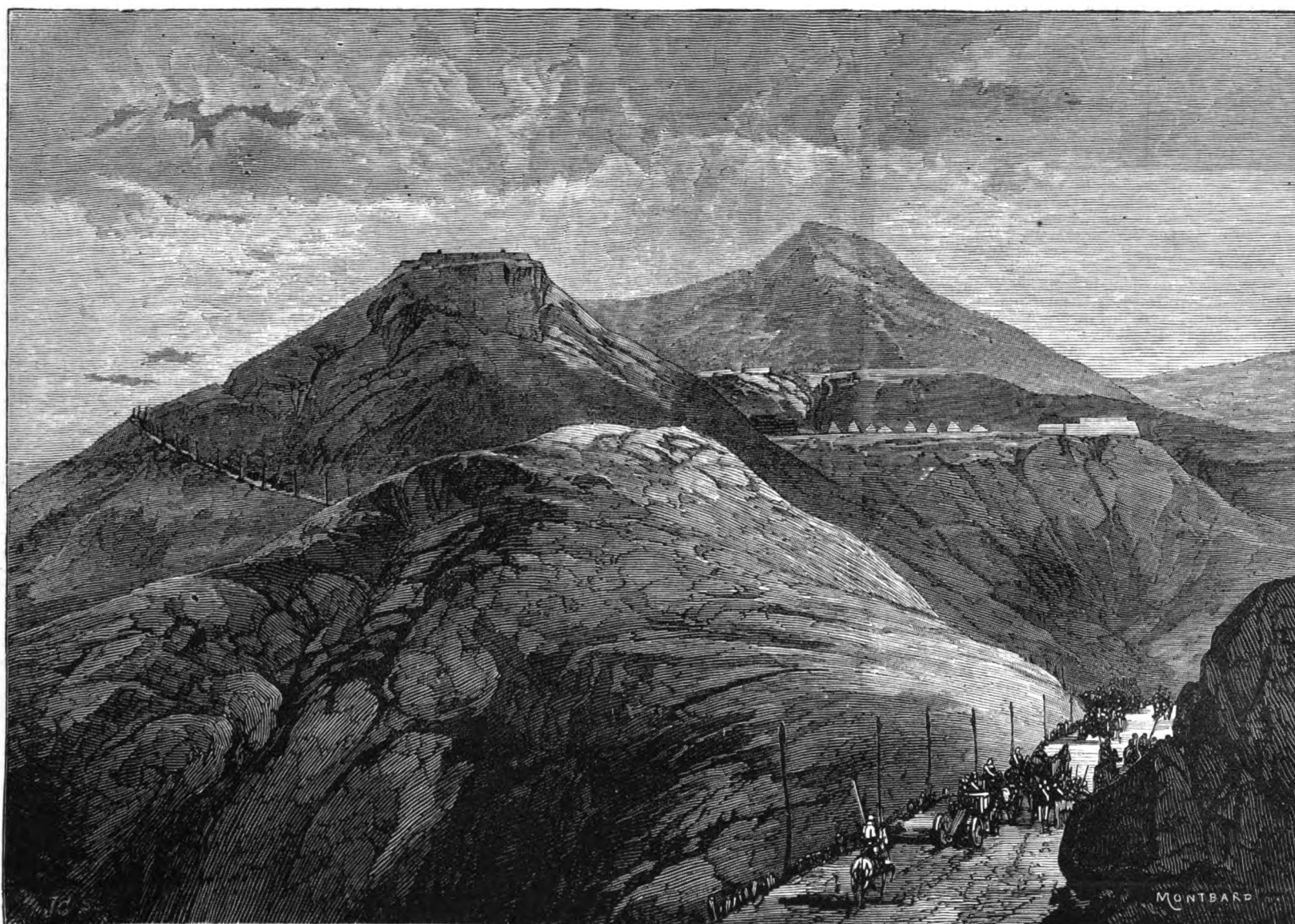


THE DESCENT FROM THE CROSS. BY RUBENS. IN ANTWERP CATHEDRAL.

THE PASSAGE OF THE BALKANS.



BATTERIES TAKEN BY THE RUSSIANS ON THE ROAD FROM GABROVA TO THE SHIPKA PASS.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



SECOND POSITION OF THE BATTERIES, WITH MOUNT NICOLAI, AND THE SHIPKA PASS OCCUPIED BY TWO GUNS.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

BOOKS OF POETRY.

Undeniable as it may be that our age is wanting in major poets, yet of minor poets, who, in certain contingencies, might well reach the standard of the major, we have no dearth; and among the works which testify to the truth of that assertion a prominent place must be assigned to *Proverbs in Porcelain and Other Verses*, by Austin Dobson (Henry S. King and Co.), a little volume in which the author has amply fulfilled the promise he gave a long while ago of extraordinary excellence in the field he has chosen. His mastery of the lyre reminds one of nothing so much as that which was exercised over the violin by the famous Paganini. It is quite marvellous to note the ease with which he strikes the chords and elicits from them a graceful response to all his demands in all his varied moods. His modest motto, on the title-page, announces his deliberate renunciation of, or rather abstention from, the higher themes and the more elevated styles; but, though his decision may be received with a sigh, there is balm in Gilead, there is no little consolation in the exquisite utterances of his least ambitious muse. Although some example of his charming manner is to be found upon almost every page of the volume, whether he draws his inspiration from figures painted upon china, or from a picture laid upon canvas, or from a precious stone, or essays to show his skill in the manipulation of the rondeau and the rondel, it is doubtful whether careful search could discover a piece in which so many of his most delightful characteristics can be enjoyed at once, and to so much advantage, as in the poem entitled "A Tale of Polypheme." In easy verse, with neat phrase, happy description, unaffected pathos, the story is told of a modern Cyclops, one-eyed, morose, blackened with "toil and tan," who was partly a blacksmith, partly a seaman, partly a shepherd, and who, avoiding companionship, lived the gloomy life of a hermit. But it happened, in course of time, that a pretty, innocent, merry child—a little Galatea of a girl—came across the path of Polypheme; and how he was brightened and softened by the sunlight of her presence and by the music of her laugh is disclosed to the reader in a few stanzas of true idyllic beauty—simple, melodious, effective as magic. Then the child disappears from the scene, and the forlorn condition of poor Polypheme is depicted in a manner that goes to the heart. Once more the strange pair, so ill-assorted and yet so friendly, are brought together by accident; the child, with a blush as of shame for her neglect and forgetfulness, holds out her hand, calls old Cyclops by name, and sends him away rejoicing. But his joy is mingled with pain; for she, who was his one bright star, has to leave him after her brief greeting, and the light has gone out of his life. So that night he forgot to milk his goat; and next morning his place knew him no more. What had become of him no neighbour could divine; but his hut was empty, and "the man was gone." And in many another of the author's pieces a similar impression of sadness and desolation is left upon the mind; but the sadness is not altogether an unpleasant sadness, resembling "sorrow only as the mists resemble rain," and the desolation is less akin to that of despair than to that of those who fully realise the fact that here, in this world, we have no sure abiding-place. A little dash of satire, too, rescues from the charge of frivolity the very lightest of his productions, in nearly every one of which the man of scholarly cultivation, elegant taste, kindly feeling, and sprightly humour, tinged, however, with something of a melancholic and sardonic temperament, stands unmistakably confessed.

Not much that is above the level of the comic song in which slang does duty for wit and geniality for inspiration is to be easily discovered in *Pegasus Re-saddled*, by H. Cholmondeley Pennell (Henry S. King and Co.), a volume of jingling verses, suitable enough for private circulation among friends and acquaintance, or for the columns of some facetious or fashionable periodical, but not calculated to satisfy the expectations which the public must have been led to form from their recollection of the author's previous performances. He would have done well to leave Pegasus in the stable a little longer, until the saddle could be put on to a little better purpose. The ideas are, for the most part, extremely commonplace; and the compositions, for the most part, resemble nothing so much as the "fast" conversation of society reduced to a certain sort of rhythm and tipped with a certain sort of rhyme. And the rhymes are in many cases atrocious. They would do well enough for a burlesque or a parody, if they were intentionally employed to heighten absurdity and grotesqueness; but they appear under circumstances which lead to the conclusion that they were employed so unconsciously as to be shocking, and to betray the arrant cockney. What one especially misses is the strength which was supposed to be one of the writer's chief characteristics. He certainly shows symptoms of a rollicking and of a frolicsome humour; now and then, as in "Some One's Forget-Me-Not," he approximates to the truly pathetic; and sometimes he attains to a pleasant degree of piquancy; but, on the whole, weakness is conspicuous by anything but absence, and receives a very questionable kind of support from slanginess. Even when he is most pathetic, he cannot or will not refrain from vulgarising his subject by describing some former lady-love as "clippers." And the muse can hardly sink lower than when she is forced to sing about a fine old "buster" who was "worth a pot." Such a muse would be most at home in a pot-house. It is a great pity that such pieces were allowed to cumber the pages of what is, after all, a very pretty volume, embellished with several illustrations due to the skill of the accomplished Mr. Du Maurier, whose pretty girls and elegant women and elaborate costumes are so much admired, though, perhaps, it is permissible to wish to goodness that they did not all look so aggravatingly alike, and, to use the common phrase, as if they had just come out of a bandbox.

How well they would go to music is the reflection one is induced to make upon reading a few of the verses contained in *Songs of Land and Sea*, by Frederick Enoch (Arthur H. Moxon); and, accordingly, one feels a little of Jack Horner's self-approbation when one stumbles, at the end of the volume, upon indisputable evidence that the songs have, most of them, if not all, been set by various composers of name and fame, such as Smart, Macfarren, Benedict, Glover, and many another. It is pleasant to be able to record that the honour they well deserved has not been withheld from such tuneful productions. The writer is no mean proficient in his craft; he has the gift of pouring out in easy, tripping fashion the simple melodies which are best adapted for warbling. And he has the qualities which distinguish the most popular of his brotherhood. Sometimes he seems to have caught the spirit and tone of the manly but yet pathetic Dibdin; sometimes the more delicate, graceful manner of those who fill in our day the position of the ancient troubadours. No mood is strange to him; but his chief source of inspiration seems to lie in the recesses of a kindly, sympathetic heart. Whatsoever is beautiful to the eye, whatsoever is tender and pure, whatsoever is of good report, appears to find an echo in him and to set him trilling his simple lay. With the profound and the sublime such writers do not meddle; and they find a more congenial subject in the love of the turtle than in the rage of the vulture. But, for all that, they exhibit,

on occasion, no little fire and energy; and in their collected works, though there may be a dearth of original thought and an abundance of conventionality, it is easy to perceive beneath the smoothly flowing verse an undercurrent of deep and honest sentiment.

Of Olympus and the gods who live for ever, of the classic myths and of him who has handled them so gracefully in his "Epic of Hades," a reminiscence is awakened by a glance at the title of *Hebe: a Tale*, by Mark H. G. Goldie (Henry S. King and Co.); but the reminiscence will be vain if it should lead to anticipations of something similar in store. Hebe, in the present instance, is mortal every whit; so far mortal, indeed, as to have a surname—the ungodlike surname of Newton. And yet, on second thoughts, the name is not altogether unsuggestive of immortality; nor is Hebe Newton herself without a spark of divinity. She is, in fact, a very noble girl, and her character is truly heroic. How she happened to be present at the escape of a high-minded hero, with the poets' favourite name of Conrad, from a watery grave; how the twain exchanged their views of life and of religion and of irreligion; how love stole into the heart of the hero as they conversed and argued and disputed; how the course of true love, so far as the hero, if not the heroine, was concerned, met with the usual interruptions; and how, in the end, the mundane union which might have been expected was apparently, on the loftiest grounds of self-sacrifice, renounced in favour of a spiritual union, unaffected by time and distance, will be discovered from a perusal of the poem. Of the poem itself, regarded as a composition in verse, it may be said that its moral aim is exceedingly high; that it abounds in excellent thoughts and fancies, poetically expressed, though the mood may, on the whole, be too speculative and visionary for the ordinary reader, and though the style is somewhat obscure and tortuous, so that there is often a difficulty in catching the sense; that there is plenty of vigour in both sentiments and language, with the proper gradations from force to tenderness; and that, long as the poem is, the buoyancy of the stanzas is well maintained and the metrical blemishes are noticeably few. The chief blemish, if not the only remarkable one, may be due to deliberate intention on the part of the author, who possibly holds some peculiar theory; at any rate he generally, and memory would say invariably, treats as dissyllables such words as hour, fire, lyre, and so forth, though most people regard them as monosyllables.

As there are times when the very healthiest bodies cannot bear strong meats and strong exercise, so there are seasons when the healthiest minds cannot attune themselves to the powerful music of the "grand old masters," and of the "bards sublime," but yearn for something not less musical, perhaps, but less elevated, not less exhilarating but less intoxicating, not less capable of steeping the senses in delight but less calculated to strain the intellect and shake the very soul; and those are the times and seasons, recurring at frequent intervals, when it is good and comforting to take up such volumes as *Poems, Lyrics, Songs, and Sonnets*, by Francis Bennoch, F.S.A. (Hardwicke and Bogue), wherein, as in a musical box, lurks a host of melodies requiring for their production nothing more than the application of the proper key, and that key is human sympathy. The author, like Rogers, is a man whose vocation is business, whose avocation is poetry. And, whatever may have been the case with his vocation, his avocation has certainly been twice blessed; it has been his own joy and solace, and it has given, and is destined still to give, no little pleasure to others. To what poetical rank he aspires it is impossible to say, but to trust his own modest avowal of his aspirations, he seeks no more than may be very readily accorded him. Indeed, as he sits in the low place he has claimed as his own, he may be gratified by an encouraging whisper of "friend, go up higher." He may chance to find himself among the acknowledged lyric bards, a position which, as we know, even Horace himself so coveted as to say that, if the muse would set him there, his head would strike the stars. Our author, to judge from his own expressions, would be among the first to acknowledge that the divine spark which burns within him seldom or never grows to such size and burns with such heat as it is known to attain among the poets who live for ever, who brand at once upon the memory of whosoever reads them some original thought, some haunting image, some indelible picture, some unfading impression of harmonious sounds, and yet of him, if three words of Latin may for once be admitted, it is possible to say: "mille modis placuit." He is pleasing as a writer in the descriptive style; he is pleasing as an exponent of sentiment, whether tender, vigorous, passionate, or other; he is pleasing when he indites a simple lay to be sung to the sound of instruments; he is pleasing in his genial vein; he is pleasing in his religious mood; he is pleasing when he has scarcely aught to utter, for he utters it in dancing rhythm together with tuneful rhyme. And perhaps his muse is most pleasing when she sings in the Scottish tongue. One heresy, or rather one obsolete belief, he seems to cherish; he clings to the antiquated notions about "gentle spring" and "merry May." His apology, probably, would be that, as his years are many, he speaks of long ago.

Replication of compositions which have won the critic's praise, and it is to be hoped the public appreciation, offers little opportunity for comment, and there is, therefore, little more to be done than to announce the existence, should anybody be ignorant of it, of two pretty volumes containing *Poems*, by Aubrey De Vere (Henry S. King and Co.), wherein breathes a spirit of true poetry combined with masterly skill in versification. One volume is entitled "Antar and Zara; an Eastern Romance: Innisfail and other Poems, Meditative and Lyrical;" and the other "The Fall of Rora, the Search after Proserpine, and other Poems, Meditative and Lyrical." "Antar and Zara" is believed to be new, and the same may be said of some other pieces; but, on the whole, the contents have appeared before, and are simply republished with revisions and enlargements. A somewhat singular arrangement characterises one of the volumes, for it includes a collection of sonnets written not by the author but by a friend, the "late Stephen Spring Rice." Even these sonnets, something seems to whisper, have been published before; but the whisper may be fallacious. At any rate, the sonnets are in good company, to which they do no discredit; though it must be allowed that inconvenience might arise if it became a common thing to publish "for self and friend." As for the "chief" author, he and his successes are too well known to require any formal introduction to readers of poetry. Suffice it to say, that he has all the appearance of being "to the manner born," so that he is at home in every style and with every theme, whether it be Eastern romance, or Irish chronicle, or classic myth, or unchanging nature, or changing man. Admiration he will, by some of his performances, undoubtedly extort from everybody; but his warmest admirers are likely to be found among those to whom Erin is dearest, and those to whom the religion of Rome is the holiest.

Some elderly persons, it must be confessed, were boys and girls at the first publication of an extraordinary poem called *Festus*, by a young man of twenty-three, named Philip James Bailey. It was a poem in which Heaven and Earth, the Soul and the Universe, with the farthest conceivable range of ideas

belonging to the moral and religious affections of humanity, were sought to be compassed by a vast series of imaginative discussions. There were sublime processional movements to and fro, and significant gestures, with some approach towards dramatic action, between personified motives or moods of thinking and feeling. It was, on the whole, a remarkable work of genius; though neither a grand work of art nor a great philosophical work. We may consider that it would perhaps never have come into existence, but for the preceding examples of Goethe's "Faust" and Byron's "Cain." It was, like them, a poetical experiment in reporting the supposititious communications of elect and heroic minds with a Lucifer or a Mephistopheles. We have only to announce, upon this occasion, that a tenth edition of Mr. Bailey's *Festus*, which contains very large alterations and additions, has just been issued by Messrs. Longmans and Co. We are inclined to believe it will prove as interesting to many of the present generation as it proved to some of their fathers about thirty-five years ago, in spite of the reputed spread of Secularism, Comtism, Agnosticism, and other depressing creeds, forbidding a man to say that his soul is his own, or that one has any soul to speak of.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LORD DE CLIFFORD.

The Right Hon. Edward Southwell Russell, Baron de Clifford, died on the 6th inst., at Kirby Mallory, Leicestershire. His Lordship was born in 1824, the only son of Sophia, Baroness De Clifford, and Captain John Russell, R.N. (son of Lord William Russell, the brother of John, sixth Duke of Bedford), and succeeded to the peerage on his mother's death, Jan. 3, 1874. Lord De Clifford was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. He sat in Parliament for Tavistock from 1847 to 1858, and was for many years in the Leicestershire Yeomanry Cavalry. He married, March 31, 1853, Harriet Agnes, eldest daughter of Admiral Sir Charles Elliot, K.C.B., Governor of St. Helena, and leaves two sons and two daughters. His eldest son and successor, Edward Southwell, now Lord De Clifford, was born April 5, 1855.

LORD HEADLEY.

The Right Hon. Sir Charles Allanson Winn, third Lord Headley, Baron Allanson and Winn of Aghadoe, in the county of Kerry, in the Peerage of Ireland, representative peer for that country, and a Baronet of England, died on the 30th ult. at 34, Ennismore-gardens. He was born June 25, 1810, the third son of the Hon. George Mark Arthur Way Winn, sometime M.P. for Maldon (second son of George, first Lord Headley), by Elizabeth Mary, his wife, eldest daughter of Lewis Majendie, Esq., of Heddingham Castle, Essex, and succeeded to the peerage at the death of his uncle, Charles Winn, second Lord, in 1840. His Lordship, who was a J.P. for Kerry and a D.L. for that county and for Essex, was elected a representative peer for Ireland in 1868. He married, June 29, 1841, Maria Margaret, eldest daughter of the late Major d'Arley, and leaves, besides three daughters (Laura Jane, wife of R. St. Lawrence Tighe, Esq.; Millicent Julia, wife of the Rev. R. J. Livingstone; and Marion Sybil, wife of Alexander Francis Powell, Esq.), an only surviving son, Charles Mark Allanson, now fourth Lord Headley, who was born Dec. 4, 1845, is married, and has an only daughter. The family of Winn traces back to George Winn, of Welsh ancestry, to whom, as draper to Queen Elizabeth, a patent of arms was granted. His grandson, Sir George Winn, of Nostell, the first Baronet, a staunch Royalist, was great grandfather of the first Lord Headley.

MR. NEVILLE, OF THORNEY.

Christopher Neville, of Thorney, Notts, J.P., formerly Rector of Wickenby, Lincolnshire, and Vicar of Thorney, died at his seat near Newark, on the 8th inst., aged seventy-one. He was eldest son of Captain Christopher Neville, R.N., of Thorney, High Sheriff of Notts in 1835, by Anne Elizabeth, his wife, eldest daughter of Jonathan Acklom, Esq., of Wiseton, Notts, and was the lineal descendant of a branch of the great and powerful house of Nevill, Lords of Raby and Earls of Westmorland. He was educated at Rugby, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1828; was a magistrate for the counties of Nottingham and Lincoln, and was patron of the livings of Thorney and Wickenby. He married, first, Dec. 28, 1830, Gertrude, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel George Hotham; and, secondly, in 1865, Mary Ann, daughter of Robert Tooth, Esq., of Swift's Park, Kent. By his first wife he leaves, with other issue, a son, George, now of Thorney, J.P., and a daughter, Ann Elizabeth, wife of Sir Charles William Strickland, Bart.

The deaths have also been announced of—

Colonel H. B. Macleod, Retired List Royal Artillery, on the 3rd inst., at Edinburgh, aged fifty-two.

George MacLachlan, Esq., of MacLachlan, on the 7th inst., at Castle Lachlan, aged seventy-four.

Sir John Robinson, Bart., at his seat, Cranford Hall, on the 10th inst. His memoir will be given next week.

Arthur Pott, Esq., of Bentham Hill, Kent, J.P. and D.L., High Sheriff in 1840, on the 8th inst., at his seat near Tunbridge Wells, in his eighty-fifth year.

The Vicomtesse de Vismes, wife of Viscount Henry de Vismes, and elder daughter of Vice-Admiral the Hon. Alexander Montgomery Jones (son of Charles, fourth Viscount Ranelagh), on the 5th inst., at Bedford, aged sixty-six.

Arndell Francis Sparkes, of Pennyworlodd Hall, Breconshire, and Bridgnorth, Salop, on the 3rd inst., aged seventy-four. By Mary Anne, his wife, daughter of William Whitmore, Esq., of Dudmaston Hall, Shropshire, he had five daughters, his coheirs.

James Drummond, R.S.A., at his residence in Edinburgh, on the 12th inst. He was the son of an Edinburgh merchant, and was born in 1816. At the age of nineteen he had a picture hung on the walls of the Royal Scottish Academy, and from that time until the present year no exhibition has been held in Edinburgh which did not contain one or more of his works. Mr.

Drummond was distinguished in the department of historical painting. Two of his pictures, which were exhibited in the Royal Academy, London, were bought by the Prince Consort.

Thomas Ogilvy, Esq., of Corrimony, Inverness-shire, J.P. and D.L., and formerly Joint Conventer for that county, on the 30th ult., at his seat near Glen Urquhart, aged eighty-one.

The Rev. Charles Alsager Tryon, B.A., of Alsager, Stoke-on-Trent, Cheshire, Lord of the Manor and Incumbent of Alsager, suddenly, on the 5th inst., at Scarborough. He was son and heir of the late Colonel Charles Tryon (a scion of the Tryons of Bulwick), by his wife, Mary Alsager Sheridan, a descendant in the female line of the old family of Alsager, of Alsager.

Rear-Admiral Octavius Cumberland, C.B., in his sixty-fourth year. He entered the Navy in April, 1825, and served on the coast of Africa, the Cape, and various other stations, until promoted to Commander in 1852. He was employed twenty-nine years at sea, received two medals and a clasp, and was a Knight of the Legion of Honour.

Sir James Douglas, K.C.B., at Victoria, Vancouver Island, on the 2nd inst. Sir James, who was seventy-two years of age, was for many years in the service of the Hudson's Bay Company. In 1851 he was appointed first Governor of Vancouver Island, and afterwards, when British Columbia was incorporated with it, he was chosen to administer the Governments of the two combined colonies. From this post he retired in 1863.

William Longman, Esq., after much suffering from a cruel disease, on the 13th inst. He was the second son of the head of the world-famous Paternoster-row firm, and combined with a wonderfully energetic character for business much refined taste and considerable literary ability. Early in life he made Hertfordshire the county of his adoption, and has resided at Ashlyns, acting there as an influential local magistrate.

Charles Fetherston, Esq., of Maxstoke Castle, Warwickshire, J.P. and D.L., High Sheriff of that county in 1870, on the 3rd inst., at Ilfracombe, aged forty. He was the second son of John Dilke, Esq., who assumed the additional surname of Fetherston by Royal License in 1833, on his marriage with Frances Mary, eldest daughter and coheir of the late Charles Fetherston, Esq., of Packwood, Warwickshire.

Alexander Sinclair, Esq., formerly in the Hon. East India Company's Civil Service, on the 9th inst., at his residence in George-street, Edinburgh, in his eighty-fourth year. He was the second son of the late Right Hon. Sir John Sinclair, M.P., who was created a Baronet in 1786, by Diana, his wife, daughter of Alexander, first Lord Macdonald. Mr. Alexander Sinclair devoted himself to genealogical pursuits, and was esteemed one of the ablest and most learned of Scottish genealogists.

[Mr. J. P. Brown-Weethhead, an obituary notice of whom appeared in our last issue, was born in 1807. In a few copies last week the date of his birth was wrongly given.]

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will and two codicils (dated Nov. 21, 1876, and May 17, 1877, of Mr. John Knowles, late of No. 4, Moorgate-street, City, merchant, and of Herne Hill, who died on the 2nd ult., were proved on the 10th inst. by William Knowles and George Knowles, the sons, the acting executors; the personal estate, including leaseholds, being sworn under £350,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Mrs. Mary Anne Knowles, his estate at Herne-hill, with the furniture, plate, pictures, effects, horses and carriages, £5000 absolutely, and £4000 per annum for life or during widowhood; and there are some other legacies. He also leaves estates to each of his five sons, William, George, Thomas Foster, James, and Richard Martin. The residue of his property he gives to all his children in equal shares; but the value of the estates given to his sons and the advancements or allowances made to them or to any of his other children are to be brought into account.

The will (dated Nov. 11, 1875) of Madame Madeline De Tourville, late of No. 16, Craven-hill, Paddington, who died on July 16, 1876, in the Tyrol, was proved on the 4th inst. by Thomas Francis Wilding and James Nisbet Robertson, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. The testatrix bequeaths to each of her executors £1000; to her maid, Sarah Clapinson, if in her service at the time of her decease, £500, free of duty; to Mrs. Waldie an annuity of £10 for life; and the residue of her property to all her children in equal shares; failing children, and we believe her only child predeceased her, she gives £1000 each to Miss Georgina Scott, Warwick Hunt, Peter Robertson, and the Rev. George Dickson; £2000 to St. George's Hospital; £10,000 each to Mrs. Mary Ann Cook and Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson, and the remainder of her property to her husband, Henry Dieudonne De Tourville, who now lies under sentence of death in Austria for her murder.

The will (dated May 4, 1866) of Mrs. Catherine Anne Cobden (widow of the late Mr. Richard Cobden, M.P.), late of Stamford, Midhurst, Sussex, who died on April 18 last, was proved on the 28th ult. by Richard Chester Fisher and Miss Ellen Millicent Ashburner Cobden, the daughter, the surviving executors, the personal estate being sworn under £4000. The testatrix leaves all the literary papers and correspondence of her late husband at the disposal of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M. Michel Chevalier, a member of the French Senate, and Thomas Thomason, of Bolton; and bequeaths £500 to be invested and the income applied in the keeping up of the grave of her late husband and son in West Lavington churchyard; £500 upon trust for the use of Heyshott School, in memory of her late husband; legacies to nieces and servants, and the residue to her five children.

The will (dated March 25, 1875) of Mr. Henry Robert Boucherett, late of North Willingham, Lincolnshire, who died on June 8 last, was proved on the 31st ult. by Mr. Charles Newdigate Newdegate, M.P., and James Bowker, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. The testator bequeaths legacies to his coachman, butler, and housekeeper, and the residue of his property to his sister Louisa; all his real estate, subject to £1000 per annum, which he charges thereon in favour of his sister Miss Emilia Jesse Boucherett for life, he devises to the use of his said sister Miss Louisa Boucherett for life, with remainder to his said sister Emilia Jesse for life, with remainder to his cousin the said Charles Newdigate Newdegate for life, with remainder to his sons.

The will (dated May 30, 1865) of Mr. Arthur Purvis, late of Marsham House, Suffolk, and of No. 2, Sutherland-gardens, Maiden-vale, who died on June 1 last, was proved on the 3rd inst. by Mrs. Mary Jane Purvis, the widow, and Charles Alexander Purvis, the brother, the executor, the personal estate being sworn under £3000.

The will (dated July 25, 1862) of Mr. Charles Shapland Whitmore, late of No. 7, Rutland-gate, Hyde Park, who died on May 17 last, was proved on the 4th inst. by Edmund Augustus Whitmore, C.B., the brother, and Thomas Bros, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £16,000.

Some disquietude is reported to be felt in Egypt at the slowness with which the Nile is rising this year.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and sent to the Editor's Office, 11, Abchurch-lane, London, E.C. 4.

S. W. (Johannesburg).—A player can have a Queen for every Pawn promoted to the eighth rank, whether the original one has been lost, exchanged, or is on the board.

P. D. (Clapham).—As this column is prepared for press a week before the date of publication, you will observe that your first letter was answered in the regular course, without any delay whatever.

B. W. (Greenwich).—The problem cannot be identified from your description. If you will forward a diagram of it we shall be pleased to oblige you with the solution.

St. J. E. (Temple).—The first periodical chess column appeared in the *Leader*, dated Oct. 19, 1822, and the series ended with the thirteenth number of the second volume. The chess articles were not reprinted in the second edition of that journal.

J. B. (Sheffield).—We are obliged for the trouble you have taken, but the games are too weak for publication.

N. B. (Hull).—The article is unsuitable, and it has been returned to you, as requested, through the post.

PROBLEMS received from P. H. Bennett and J. E. A.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1743 received from P. T. Ball, D. H., and F. V. P.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1744 received from C. Egbert and E. P. Valliamy.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1745 received from H. Bearmann, G. H. V., E. H. H. V., E. Fraut, Farley Mechanics' Institute, B. Lewy, Highway Institute, J. A. Conroy, B. Hillip, and Cercle de l'Union, St. Etienne.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1746 received from Copilapino, H. B. Nibbled, C. Egbert, T. Edgar, Trifon, M. Rawlings, Only Jones, S. Adams, B. Roughhead, H. Stansfeld, Simplex, J. Williams, R. W. B. Stone, G. Postbrooke, W. Alston, E. Esmonde, B. T. King, N. H. W. Cowell, Mechanic, S. Threlfall, J. S. W. L. Burnett, Queen of Connaught, H. Burgher, G. Heves, Black Knight, A. Mackenzie, J. Wontone, L. S. B. M. Whiteley, T. W. H. Paul's Root, Robin Gray, Harrovian, J. P. Spiers, F. G. V. W. Nelson, N. Brock, D. Leslie, A. G. R. American, E. Elmore, Long Stop, Leonora and Leon, S. Western, St. J. E. M. Rees, B. Schofield, P. Hampton, W. Lee, N. Purwell, F. W. R. H. Harton, T. B. Young, J. Thurstall, Oak, J. de Montagu, and Woolwich Chess Club.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS Nos. 5, 6, and 7 received from P. T. Ball, Emile Fraut, B. Lewy, and Farley Mechanics' Institute.

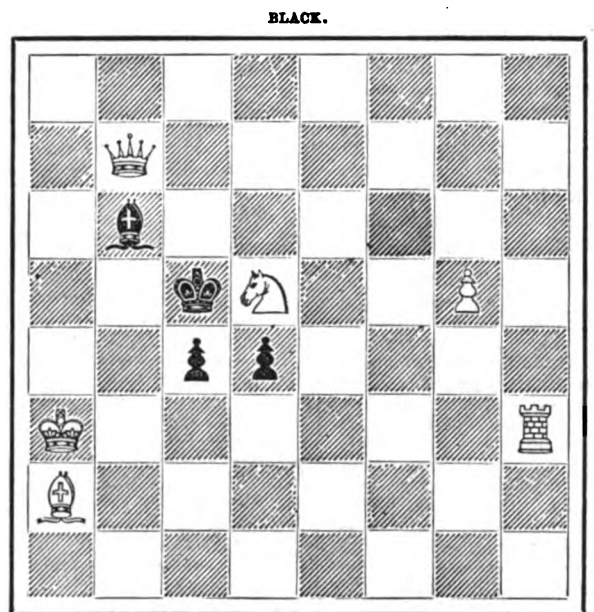
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1745.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B takes Q B P	P takes B	3. P takes P	K takes P
2. Kt to R 4th	P to B 5th	4. R mates	

* As nearly all our correspondents have discovered, White has choice of several lines of play, leading to the same result.

PROBLEM No. 1746.

By W. B. Masow, Tokio, Japan.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN RUSSIA.

The following interesting Game was played recently, at Moscow, between Messrs. HELLMIG and MAUDS.—(Evans's Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)	WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	23. Q to R 3rd	P to K B 3rd
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	24. P takes P	P takes P
3. B to B 4th	B to B 4th	25. Kt to Q 4th	Q to K 4th
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes P	26. Q to K B 3rd (ch)	Q to Q 4th
5. P to B 3rd	B to R 4th	27. Q takes P	B to B 6th
6. P to Q 4th	P takes P		
7. Castles	P takes P		
8. Q to Kt 3rd	Q to B 3rd		
9. P to K 5th	Q to Kt 3rd		
10. Kt takes P	K Kt to K 2nd		
11. Kt to K 2nd	P to Kt 4th		
12. B to Q 3rd	Q to K 3rd		
13. Q to Kt 2nd	Kt to Kt 3rd		
14. Kt to B 4th	Kt takes Kt		
15. B takes Kt	P to Q R 3rd		
16. B to K 4th			

White may also here play 16. Kt to Kt 2nd, or 16. R to Q 3rd. The move in the text, however, is a pleasing divergence from the beaten track of this favourite opening.

The well-timed advance of these united Pawns decides the struggle in Black's favour.

THE CLIFTON CHESS ASSOCIATION.
The following amusing Little Game occurred in the Handicap Tourney of this club, between Miss RUDOX and Mr. E. THOROLD, the latter yielding the odds of the Pawn and two moves.

WHITE (Miss R.)	BLACK (Mr. T.)	WHITE (Miss R.)	BLACK (Mr. T.)
1. P to K 4th	P to Q B 4th	14. Q to R 4th	B takes B
2. P to Q 4th	P to Kt 3rd	15. B to K 3rd	
3. Q to R 5th (ch)	P to Kt 3rd		
4. Q takes Q B P	Kt to Q B 3rd		
5. P to Q 5th			

White should here have played 4. P to Q 3rd, so as to prevent the Kt being moved either to Kt or Q 5th.

15. K takes B would, of course, be followed by 16. Kt to Q B 5th (dis. ch), winning the Queen.

As there is no safe asylum to which the Queen can be moved, White is obliged to play this move to prevent B to Kt 5th (dis. ch).

CHESS ENIGMAS.
No. 8.—By J. Thurstall.

White: K at K Kt 2nd, Q at Q Kt 6th, R at K Kt 6th, Kts at K B 6th and K B 7th; Ps at K B 5th, Q 2nd, and Q B 4th.

Black: K at K B 6th, Kt at K Kt 8th, B at K B 7th; Ps at K B 2nd and 4th, K 4th, Q B 3rd and 4th, and Q Kt 4th.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

The Prime Minister and Lord Derby will not leave London or its immediate vicinity during the autumn; and the whole of the Cabinet will shortly reassemble.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CONFERENCE.

On the 6th inst. the Conference considered the scheme of the committee appointed by the last Conference on lay representation. Several details were altered, but in the main the scheme, which is to take effect next year, was adopted. The proposals of the committee on temperance, recommending the formation of temperance societies and Bands of Hope in every circuit, were discussed and agreed to.

The greater part of the 7th inst. was occupied in the work of revising the list of stations, and the second reading of the list was completed. The boys of the Kingswood School were admitted to the conference, to which they were welcomed by the President. The Rev. J. H. Lord, the governor and chaplain, on behalf of the school, acknowledged the welcome. He said he believed the school was answering the purpose of its founder more fully than it had ever done; the scholastic attainments of the pupils were never more marked than now, showing, if they disobeyed their founder's precept and spent some time in the playground, that they did not neglect their higher duties. Mr. Osborne, the Head Master, spoke a few words; and was followed by Dr. James, an old Kingswood boy, who gave the youths some good advice. The Rev. Charles Kelly also addressed the school, dwelling on the importance of physical education, and impressing upon them the advantages of becoming acquainted with Methodist doctrines, and warning them against sin and urging them to a life of holiness. The boys and their parents were afterwards entertained by Mr. W. H. Budgett, at his Clifton residence.

At the morning sitting on the 8th inst. the Rev. J. Bond read a list of the laymen chosen by the committee from whom, according to the accepted scheme for the new Conference, eighteen were to be elected by ballot, making, with the treasurers of the twelve connexional funds, the thirty, or one eighth, of the 240 laity to sit in the Conference of 1878. A discussion ensued on the paucity in the list of laymen of names from the midland district. The matter was settled by the chairman of each district being requested to add a name from his district to the list. The Rev. W. J. Tweddle presented the report of a committee appointed to consider the requests of the Australasian Methodist Churches and the American Episcopal Church (South), that representatives might be sent to their next general Conference. The report recommended that, in the case of the American Episcopal Church (South), a letter be sent expressing fraternal relations and the earnest desire that such relations might continue unbroken. The recommendation was adopted. It was resolved that a representative from the British Conference should be sent to the Australasian Triennial Conference, to assemble at Sydney, in May, 1878, and Dr. Gervase Smith was appointed. The Rev. J. Bond read the yearly statistics. An increase was reported from every district, except Sheffield, where there is a decrease of eight, and Oxford, where there is a decrease of ten; and, altogether, the total number of members is 382,555, being an increase of 9617 over last year. There have been 51,878 persons admitted into the societies during the year, and there were 28,663 on trial at the last March visitation.

On the 9th inst. the Rev. Thomas T. Short was appointed secretary of the schools fund, in the place of the Rev. C. W. Prest. The Rev. John Harvard, who is one of the general treasurers of the Stockport, Clapton, and Beech Holme Schools for ministers' daughters, stated that the position of the school fund was most unsatisfactory. The expenses were increasing in a greater ratio than the income of the fund. On his suggestion, a committee was appointed to consider the difficulty of the position, and, if possible, to remove it. A letter expressive of fraternal greeting was read from the Primitive Methodist Conference, and it was decided to grant a request made in the letter to receive a deputation at the next Conference. The Rev. Dr. Pope, the president of the Conference, was appointed delegate to the Irish Conference, and the following ministers were elected to accompany him:—The Rev. A. M'Auley (the ex-president), the Rev. J. Tobias (nominated by the Irish Conference), the Rev. Dr. Punshon, and the Rev. Dr. James. The president was appointed to visit Scotland in October for the purpose of promoting the missionary cause, and also of attending the financial district meeting. The Revs. J. Bedford and F. W. Macdonald were elected to accompany him. The Revs. A. M'Auley and J. W. Greaves were appointed to attend the annual meeting of the North Wales district committee to meet at Bangor in the spring of 1878. The Rev. Dr. Williams, the secretary of the Conference, was appointed to attend the annual meeting of the North Wales district committee, to meet at Carmarthen in the spring of 1878. The Rev. A. M'Auley was appointed to attend the next annual meeting of the Isle of Man district committee, with power to send a substitute in the event of his inability to attend. The Rev. James Hocart was appointed president of the next French Conference.

The Conference was engaged during the earlier part of the 10th inst. in receiving the reports of committees. The Secretary of the Committee of Privileges stated that £1400 had been contributed towards the cost of the Owston Ferry case, the total cost being £1550. A resolution was adopted protesting against the Contagious Diseases Acts. The suggestions and memorials from the several circuits for the consideration of the Conference have this year been rather important. Devonport regretted the growing practice of omitting to read the hymns in public worship, and the Conference decided that it is desirable to continue the Methodist practice. Birmingham and Halifax suggested that the question against the use of tobacco and snuff should not continue to be put to candidates for the ministry and for ordination. The question is based upon the decision of the Conference passed in 1795—"No preachers shall use tobacco for smoking, for chewing, or in snuff, unless it be prescribed by a physician." The committee to whom all these memorials are referred recommended that the usual question be rescinded. A long and animated discussion followed, and, on a division, it was resolved by only a small majority that the question should be continued. Candidates for the ministry and for ordination will therefore still be asked whether they smoke, or chew, or take snuff, and be expected to answer in the negative. The alteration committee presented their report, showing the number of ministers and laymen eligible to attend the next Conference. The first London district is to send thirty-five ministers to the ministerial Conference, and twelve laymen and seven ministers to the mixed Conference; the second London district twenty-nine to the ministerial, and fifteen laymen and nine ministers to the mixed Conference. These will be elected by ballot at the several May district committees of the Connexion. The Rev. T. Woolmer read the report of the book committee. The total number of tracts issued during the year amounted to over three millions and a quarter, and the sale of denominational periodicals had reached nearly two millions. Eight hundred and thirty thousand copies of the new hymn-book had been sold. The usual votes of thanks for hospitality, &c., having been given, the President pronounced a few words, and the Conference of 1877 was brought to a close, having lasted seventeen days; or, with the preliminary committees, twenty-five days.

The Conference is to be held at Bradford next year, beginning on July 23.

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My dear Sir—Allow me to express my sincere thanks for the skill and attention displayed in the construction of my Artificial Teeth, which renders my mastication and articulation excellent. I am glad to hear that you have obtained her Majesty's Royal Letters patent to protect what I consider the perfection of Painless Dentistry. In recognition of your valuable services, you are at liberty to use my name.

S. G. HUTCHINS.
By Appointment Surgeon-Dentist to the Queen.
To G. H. Jones Esq.

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WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER.
IT CANNOT FAIL TO RESTORE

GREY HAIR TO ITS YOUTHFUL COLOUR, GLOSS and BEAUTY. WHEN THE HAIR TURNS GREY, LOSES ITS LUSTRE, AND FALLS OUT, IT SIMPLY REQUIRES NOURISHMENT. MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER, BY ITS GENTLE TONIC ACTION, STRENGTHENS AND INVIGORATES THE HAIR, AND, BY THE OPERATION OF NATURAL CAUSES, GREY OR WHITE HAIR IS QUICKLY RESTORED TO ITS YOUTHFUL COLOUR, GLOSS, AND BEAUTY. IT WILL STOP ITS FALLING, AND INDUCE A HEALTHY AND MOST LUXURIOUS GROWTH. USE NO OTHER PREPARATION WITH IT, NOT EVEN OIL OR POMADE, OR ZYLO-BALSAMUM.

CAUTION!!—The Genuine only in Pink Wrappers.

Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, and Dealers in Toilet Articles.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
Mrs. S. A. ALLEN manufactures two entirely distinct Preparations for the Hair. One or the other is suited to every condition of the Human Hair. Both are never required at one time. For details as to each preparation, kindly read above and below this paragraph. Readers can easily determine which of the two they require.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S
ZYLO-BALSAMUM,
For the Growth and Preservation of the Hair.
A cooling transparent liquid, entirely vegetable, without sediment.

A SIMPLE TONIC AND DRESSING
OF INESTIMABLE VALUE TO BOTH SEXES THE FAVOURITE WITH THE YOUNG AND ALL THOSE WHO HAVE NO GREY HAIR. PRE-MATURE LOSS OF THE HAIR, SO COMMON IN THESE DAYS, MAY BE ENTIRELY PREVENTED BY THE USE OF ZYLO-BALSAMUM. PROMPT RELIEF IN THOUSANDS OF CASES HAS BEEN AFFORDED WHERE THE HAIR HAS BEEN COMING OUT IN HANDFULS. IT PROMOTES A HEALTHY AND VIGOROUS GROWTH. HAIR DRESSED WITH ZYLO-BALSAMUM IS ALWAYS CLEAN, FREE FROM DANDRUFF, AND WITH THAT BEAUTIFUL GLOSS ONLY SEEN IN HEALTHY HAIR. IT IS DELICIOUSLY FRAGRANT. NO OIL OR POMADE SHOULD BE USED WITH IT.

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GOLDEN STAR
BAY-LEAF WATER.
Triple distilled from the fresh leaves of the Bay Tree (Myrica Asclepi).

For the Toilet, Nursery, and Bath.

A few drops on a sponge or towel moistened with water, and the face and hands bathed with it, is very beneficial to the skin, removing all roughness. Most highly recommended to apply after shaving. A small quantity in the bath gives a delightful aroma, and it has most remarkable cleansing properties. Particularly adapted to the bathing of infants and young children. Most grateful to invalids and all who suffer from headache from mental labour or fatigue. Buy only the genuine Golden Star Bay-Leaf Water, sold in three sizes Toilet Bottles, 2s. 6d., 6s. 6d., by Chemists and Perfumers, or on receipt of stamps from the Wholesale Depot, 114 and 116, Southampton-row, London.

THOMSON and CAPPER'S

DENTIFRICE WATER arrests decay in the Teeth and sweetens the Breath.—56, Bold-street, Liverpool. Sold in 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 8s. 6d. Bottles, by all Chemists.

SCHWEPPE'S MALVERN SELTZER.
As there are now many spurious imitations of this celebrated Water, consumers are requested to see that every bottle bears labels with Name and Trade-Mark—"A FOUNTAIN."

WILLS'S "BEST BIRD'S-EYE" CIGARETTES.
Sold Everywhere in Sixpenny Packets (containing Ten), protected by our Name and Trade Mark. W. D. and H. O. WILLS, Bristol and London.

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COCOA.
GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.
JAMES EPPS and CO., HOMOEOPATHIC CHEMISTS.

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EPPS'S COCOA.
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LADIES TRAVELLING, Yachting,
visiting the Seaside, exposed to the hot sun and dust, will find ROWLANDS' KALYDOR cooling and refreshing to the face and hands.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR eradicates Freckles, Tan, Sunburn, Stings of Insects, &c., and produces a beautiful and delicate complexion. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers, at 4s. 6d. and 6s. 6d. per Bottle. Buy only Rowlands' Kalydor.

FLORILINE. For the Teeth and Breath.
Is the best Liquid Dentifrice in the World; it thoroughly cleanses partially-decayed teeth from all parasites or living "animalcules," leaving them pearly white, imparting a delightful fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 6d. per Bottle. The Fragrant Floriline removes instantly all odours arising from a foul stomach or tobacco smoke, being purely composed of honey, soda, and extracts of sweet herbs and plants. It is perfectly harmless, and delicious as sherry. Prepared by HENRY C. GALLUP, 425, Oxford-street, London. Retail everywhere.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY for the HAIR.
If your hair is turning grey, or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Restorer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White Hair to its original colour, without leaving the hair brittle or of any of the "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask any Chemist for the "Mexican Hair Restorer," price 2s. 6d. Prepared by HENRY C. GALLUP, 425, Oxford-street, London.

JOHN GOSNELL and CO.'S CHERRY TOOTH-PASTE

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1989.—VOL. LXXI.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1877.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6d.



THE DEFENCE OF KARS: THE LAST SHOT FIRED.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST WITH THE TURKISH ARMY IN ASIA.

BIRTHS.

On the 15th ult., at the Quinta de Herrera, Prado Oriental, Monte Video, the wife of Edward Cooper, of a son.
On the 4th inst., at Ootacumund, India, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel O. Smithers, of a son.
On the 8th inst., at Christ Church Vicarage, 13, Oakley-square, N.W., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 10th ult., at San Francisco, California, by the Rev. E. S. Peake, Rector of St. Luke's Church, John Mohun, formerly of Blackheath, to Mrs. Dorcas Highton, eldest daughter of Colonel George Macbeath, C.B., late 68th Light Infantry.
On the 15th inst., at Chesham, by the Rev. Francis Bedwell, cousin of the bride, assisted by the Rev. William Arnold, W. Swingen Cottrell, son of William Cottrell, of Broadfields, Erdington, Warwickshire, to Harriette Annie, younger daughter of James Evans, of Lower Hardwick, Chesham.
On the 15th inst., at St. Chad's, Headingley, Leeds, by the Right Rev. Bishop Ryan, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Smyth, Vicar of St. Chad's, Latimer John de Vere Darlington, son of John Darlington, of Netherwood, Ilkley, to Ellen Emma, elder daughter of Hugh Brown Taplin, of Shaw House, Headingley. No cards.
On the 22nd inst., at Culter Allers, Lanarkshire, N.B., by the Rev. John Anderson, George Anderson, Esq., M.P. for the city of Glasgow, to Mary Brown, eldest daughter of Thomas Clavering, Esq. No cards.

DEATHS.

On the 17th inst., at Chute Lodge, Thomas Everett Fowle, Esq., J.P., D.L., of Chute Lodge, and Durrington, Wilts, aged 70 years.
On June 7, in New Zealand, Frederick, youngest son of Jasper C. Mounsey, Ashfield, South Norwood, aged 18.
On the 14th inst., at Boulogne-sur-Mer, Blanche Mary, the beloved wife of Lord Henry Paget, aged 29.
On the 19th inst., at Mulford, Christchurch, Hants, Lady Caroline Augusta Morant, widow of the late John Morant, Esq., of Brockenhurst Park, Lymington, and the Manor House, Ringwood, Hants, and fourth daughter of the fifteenth Earl of Erroll, in her 73rd year.
On the 16th inst., at Nairns House, N.B., Lady Cecilia Brinckman.

* The Charge for the Insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 1.

SUNDAY, Aug. 26.	
Thirteenth Sunday after Trinity. The late Prince Consort born, 1819. St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Thos. W. Nowell; 8 p.m., Rev. Canon Liddon; 7 p.m., Rev. R. T. Whittington, Rector of Ossett.	St. James's, noon, Hon. and Rev. Canon Douglas Hamilton Gordon. Chapel Royal, Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. R. T. Whittington, Rector of Ossett; 7 p.m., Rev. Henry White, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen. Whitehall, closed for repairs.
MONDAY, Aug. 27.	
British Archaeological Congress, Llangollen, opening meeting, 5.30 p.m., visit to Plas Newydd, under the guidance of General Yorke.	Evening meeting, 8.30 p.m., (Papers and Discussion) Races: Weymouth.
TUESDAY, Aug. 28.	
St. Augustin, Bishop of Hippo. Races: Sutton Park, Derby. British Archaeological Congress, Llangollen, excursions to Castell	Dinas, Wrexham, Grosford church, &c.; lecture by Mr. Ferrey, and evening meeting, 8.30 p.m.
WEDNESDAY, Aug. 29.	
Ormskirk and Southport Agricultural Show. Aberdeen Agricultural Show, Bingley. British Archaeological Congress, Llangollen: Excursions to Offa's Dyke (description by Mr. Burgess)	and others, Chirk Castle, Valle Crucis Abbey (description by Messrs. E. P. Loftus Brock and E. W. Wynne), Elisay's Pillar (history by Mr. M. A. Bloxam); evening meeting, 8.30 p.m.
THURSDAY, Aug. 30.	
Regattas, &c.: Royal Clyde Yacht Club; Yare Sailing Club, Oulton. British Archaeological Congress, Llangollen: Visit to the site of Owen Glendower's house (discourse)	by Mr. G. R. Wright, Corwen church (description by Rev. W. Richardson); ascent of the Gaer, an ancient British encampment; evening meeting, 8.30 p.m.
FRIDAY, Aug. 31.	
Moon's last quarter, 9.15 p.m. Accession of Abdul Hamid II., Sultan of Turkey, 1876. Royal Dart Yacht Club Regatta. Craven Agricultural Society, Skipton. British Archaeological Congress,	Llangollen: Visit to Cymmer Abbey (discourses by Messrs. Wynne, J. Reynolds, and Loftus Brock), Manor House of Rhi- wddog, Pale and Llanderfel church; evening meeting, 8.30 p.m.
SATURDAY, SEPT. 1.	
Hospital Saturday. Partridge-shooting and salmon close time begin. British Archaeological Congress,	Llangollen: Visit to Denbigh Castle and Ruthin Castle: evening meeting, 8.30 p.m.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE
NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 p.m.	Minimum, read at 10 p.m.	Force.	Direction.			
Aug. 15	29.865	64.3	57.8	79	5	74.0	56.0	ESE.	SSW. SW.	150	0.00	0.00
16	29.888	64.7	57.0	77	7	73.8	58.8	SW.	SW.	210	0.00	0.00
17	29.940	62.5	56.6	67	6	69.3	54.8	SW. W.	SW. W.	220	0.00	0.00
18	29.979	63.5	55.9	78	9	72.6	53.5	WSW. S.	WSW. S.	167	0.00	0.00
19	29.759	68.7	59.6	79	9	78.8	60.3	S. WSW. SW.	S. WSW. SW.	234	0.00	0.00
20	29.684	70.6	61.1	73	8	79.2	62.7	S. W. SSW.	S. W. SSW.	273	0.25	0.25
21	29.606	63.7	55.8	77	7	71.2	60.5	SSW. SW.	SSW. SW.	441	0.250	0.250

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—
Barometer (in inches) corrected .. 29.865 29.917 29.929 30.053 29.736 29.774 29.686
Temperature of Air .. 64.3 64.7 62.5 63.5 68.7 70.6 70.6
Temperature of Evaporation .. 57.8 57.0 56.6 55.9 59.6 61.1 61.1
Direction of Wind .. ESE. SW. WSW. S. S. WSW. S. W.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE
FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 1.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1 15	2 3	3 17	4 2	5 14	6 11	7 11

LEEDS MUSICAL FESTIVAL, 1877, TOWNHALL.
LEEDS.—WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, Sept. 19, 20, 21, and 22, 1877.—Conductor, Sir Michael Costa.—Principal Vocalists: Mdlle. Albani, Madame Edith Wynne, Mrs. Osgood, Madame Patey, Mdlle. Releker, Mrs. Mudge-Bollingbroke, Mr. Edward Lloyd, Mr. William Shakespeare, Mr. Bentley, Mr. Cecil Tovey, and Signor Foll. Band and Chorus of 400 Performers. Organist: Dr. Spack.
CHORUS MASTER: Mr. Broughton.
OUTLINE PROGRAMME.—WEDNESDAY.—"Elijah." Evening.—"The Fire King" (new Cantata), by Walter Austin, and Miscellaneous Selection. THURSDAY.—Mendelssohn's "Walpurgis Night," Beethoven's Symphony (No. 8), and Miscellaneous. Evening.—"So many and so few," by G. A. Macfarren (written for this Festival). Evening.—"Raff's Symphony in G minor, and Miscellaneous. SATURDAY.—Bach's "Magnificat" in D, Mozart's "Requiem," and Beethoven's "Mount of Olives."
Front Seats and Gallery Tickets (Reserved) at the Festival Offices. Serial Ticket for the seven Performances (transferable), £5; Single Ticket, Morning, £1 1s.; Ditto, Evening, 10s. Second Reserved Seat Tickets only at Hopkinson Brothers and Co., Commercial-street. Morning, 10s. 6d.; Evening, 7s. 6d.
Full Festival Programmes may be had gratis at the Festival Offices, and at the Music Warehouse.
JOHN WM. ATKINSON, } Hon. Seca.
FRID. R. SPACK, }

SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS, ABERDEEN.
SEPT. 13 to 21.
President.—The Right Hon. the Earl of Aberdeen.
Presidents of Departments.
International and Municipal Law.—The Hon. Lord Gifford, a Judge of the Court of Session.
Repression of Crime.—The Right Hon. the Lord Advocate.
Education.—The Right Hon. Lord Young.
Health.—Edwin Chadwick, Esq., C.B.
Economy and Trade.—James Caird, Esq., C.B., F.R.S.
Art.—The Lord Ronald Leveson-Gower.
Council.—George Woodvart Hastings, Esq.
Information as to Papers and other particulars may be obtained at the Offices, 1, Adam street, Adelphi, London; or City-buildings, Aberdeen.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

THE MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS
will introduce an ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME. The whole of the Songs contained in the first or musical portion of the Entertainment will be changed. New Dances, New Whimsicalities, and New Burlesque Sketches. The New Programme will be given
EVERY NIGHT at EIGHT, and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at THREE and EIGHT.
Fantails, &c.: Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Doors Open at 2.30 for the Day Performance; at 7.30 for the Evening Performance. No fees. Ladies can retain their bouquets in all parts of the Hall.

GLOUCESTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL, SEPT. 4, 5, 6, and 7, 1877.—Principal Singers at present engaged:—Mdlle. Albani, Mdlle. Adela Vernon, Madame Sophie Low, Miss Bertie Griffiths, and Madame Patey; Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Cummings, Mr. Maybrick, and Mr. Bentley. Programmes and Tickets at Mr. E. Nest's, Westgate-street, Gloucester.

AGRICULTURAL HALL.—Great Success.—HAMILTON'S RUSSO-TURKISH WAR. Vivid representations of the most important Events of the Campaign. Magnificent Scenes in Constantinople, St. Petersburg, Moscow, Vienna, Belgrade, &c. EVERY EVENING at Eight; Wednesday and Saturday, at Three and Eight.

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE-GALLERY.—Open all the year round for the RECEPTION and SALE of PICTURES by the British and Foreign Schools. For Particulars apply to Mr. C. W. WASS.

ELIJAH WALTON.—EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS, chiefly ALPINE and EASTERN, ON VIEW and for SALE at very moderate prices.—NOW OPEN, at BURLINGTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly. Ten to Six. Admission (including Catalogue), 1s.

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Now ready,
THE ILLUSTRATED PENNY ALMANACK for 1878.
containing Twenty-Four Engravings from the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS—viz., Gates of Constantinople, Ports on the Bosphorus and the Black Sea, Old Modes of Locomotion, &c.; Tables of Stamps, Taxes, and Licences; Eclipses, Remarkable Events, Post-Office Regulations, and a great variety of Useful and Interesting Information. The Trade supplied by G. VICKERS, Angel-court (177), Strand; and H. WILLIAMS, Warwick-lane, Paternoster-row, London.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1877.

No sooner had the political Parliament of the United Kingdom been released from its labours than it was succeeded by the Sittings of the Parliament of *Savans*, or Scientific men, for the elucidation and discussion of questions which have been thrown up to the surface by scientific investigation during the preceding year. The British Association for the Advancement of Science commenced its sittings at Plymouth on Wednesday afternoon, the 15th inst., and in the evening the President for the year, Professor Allen Thomson, delivered his inaugural address to "a large and brilliant assemblage" in the Guildhall. There were, of course, on subsequent days the usual separate Meetings of Sections, with what we may venture to describe as the usual or average fare. There were excursions by land and by sea. There were conversaciones and aggregate gatherings. There were all the stimulating pleasures of social intercourse to relieve the labours of high intellectual exercise. There were papers read before crowded and scanty audiences—those which had proved most attractive not being always the best. There was the ordinary intermixture of wheat and chaff, of solid instruction and speculative rubbish. The sessions could hardly be described as specially distinguished above those of preceding years. No great discovery, except the Telephone, was recorded and illustrated. But the scientific *séances*, like that of the Imperial Parliament, if somewhat under the average in point of popular impression, presented some pleasing and useful aspects; nor can it be truly said of the one, any more than of the other, that "the game was not worth the candle."

The Inaugural Address of the President, Professor Allen Thomson, was certainly a masterpiece in its way. Its object, however, was specific rather than general. There was no attempt made in it to furnish a comprehensive survey of the triumphs of scientific achievement during the year which was past. It dealt with one subject alone—the Doctrine of Evolution, which was most skilfully illustrated by embryological observations logically strung together, technically expressed, and constituting to those who could bear in their memory the significance of all the terminology employed a rational idea of how the Darwinian theory may be conceived of as an actual fact. We are told that the Address "was listened to throughout with great interest, and was received with loud cheering." We do not doubt it, and we feel sure that both the one and the other were amply deserved. But we should hesitate to give credit to more than one in twenty of the audience then assembled for having intelligently followed the accomplished Professor from beginning to end of his argumentative discourse. It requires the most concentrated attention, even when read at leisure, to catch its progressive points. It was worthy of its subject, and it was worthy of the man; perhaps we may also say it was worthy of the occasion, but neither the subject itself nor the manner in which it was treated could greatly have interested at the time a miscellaneous audience, even of philosophers. The whole address was far too abstruse, and the illustrations contained in it far too technical, to elicit anything like popular interest. It will, doubtless, remain on record as a conspicuous waymark for the guidance of studious explorers in regard to the "origin of species." It may even present to laborious investigators some new points of departure for the direction of their thoughts. But we are not sure that it was a fitting introduction to the ends for which the Association are understood to meet.

The sittings of the several Sections into which the Association divides itself were, as a matter of course, extremely varied in the interest they evoked, and in the conclusions at which they may be said to have arrived. The Sections

are as follows:—There is the Mathematical and Physical Science Section, which was presided over by Professor Foster, the papers laid before which were of a too highly technical and scientific character to be expected to attract any but experts. There is a Geology Section, under the presidency of Mr. W. Pengelly, F.R.S., which drew a much larger audience, and which at its first sitting occupied itself chiefly with local geological phenomena. There is a Biology Section, presided over by Dr. Gwyn Jeffreys, who, in the course of his opening address, affirmed that our knowledge is not sufficient to take for granted the transmutation of species. There is an Economic Science and Statistics Section, over which Lord Fortescue presided, whereat it will not be a matter of surprise that the attendance was but small. There is a Geography Section, under the presidency of Admiral Sir Erasmus Ommanney—far more popular, and to the general reader of its transactions of far greater practical interest; there is a Mechanical Science Section, under the presidency of Mr. E. Woods, C.E.; and a Chemical Science Section, presided over by Mr. F. Abel, past president of the Chemical Society. Of course, it is out of our power to give anything like a sketch of the papers read or of the discussions held in any one of these sections. It would be impossible to do justice to any of them by comparing them one with another. Nor, indeed, are the materials at hand for any attempt to do this—the newspaper reports being necessarily much abbreviated, and containing mostly mere indications of the subjects introduced and discussed.

Our thoughts run in a somewhat more definite channel; and, if we might be allowed to do so, we should prefer to give them in the form which they assumed in the speech of the Bishop of Exeter at the excursion made by the Association to that city. He told his hearers that the increase of efficiency in human operations by the division of labour was generally obtained at the expense of the deterioration of the workman, and that the division of study might be better for the study, but worse for the student. "The mathematician might end with a wonderful power of solving questions, but with a loss of power to appreciate what lies outside mathematics. It was for this reason greatly to be desired that all whostudy should correct by frequent intercourse the narrowness that results from exclusive devotion to particular subjects. He did not fear that ultimately the progress of science would be hostile to religion, but, meanwhile, both men of science and students of the Bible had to learn from each other and would greatly gain by mixing with, so as to understand, each other. This is a broad and manly declaration, and one, we surmise, in which most of our readers will fully concur. And this, we may be allowed to observe, fairly expresses one of the main purposes of the British Association. Not merely accuracy of knowledge but breadth of knowledge should be aimed at. The results of any one particular line of scientific investigation may with profit be laid alongside the results reached by another line, we may say by every other line. Out of a comparison of the whole there will come general conclusions broader and certainly not less true than those which have been arrived at in particular departments, giving to the details in each not, indeed, a different form, but a higher and more significant meaning, and lifting the whole of them into a higher and more commanding plane of observation. It is in the spirit of these remarks that the British Association appears to us to be acting with increasing devotion, and year after year, we trust, its usefulness will extend as the scope of its labours is widened.

THE COURT.

The Queen received at dinner on Thursday week at Osborne House the Earl of Beaconsfield, Admiral Sir George Elliot, Lieutenant-General Sir John Garvock, and Mr. Montagu Corry. The Earl of Beaconsfield had an audience of her Majesty on his arrival. The Premier, Colonel Chippindall (commanding the troops at Parkhurst), Captain the Hon. E. Fremantle (her Majesty's ship Lord Warden), and Mr. Montagu Corry dined with the Queen the following evening. The Earl of Beaconsfield and Mr. Montagu Corry left for London the next morning.

The Hereditary Prince of Saxe-Meiningen arrived at Osborne on Saturday last from Ostend with the Prince of Wales in her Majesty's yacht Osborne. The Queen's dinner party included Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, the Hereditary Prince of Saxe-Meiningen, the Duchess of Roxburghe, the Dean of Christchurch and Mrs. Liddell, the Hon. Horatia Stopford, Major-General Ponsonby, and Mr. Collins. The ladies and gentlemen in waiting and Mrs. Liddell joined the Royal circle in the drawing-room after dinner.

The Hereditary Prince of Saxe-Meiningen left for London on Sunday morning. Her Majesty, Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, and Princes Christian Victor and Albert of Schleswig-Holstein attended Divine service, performed at Osborne by the Rev. George Connor, Vicar of Newport.

The Queen visited Cowes on Monday. Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, with Princes Christian Victor and Albert, went out in the Victoria and Albert. Sir John and Lady Cowell and Captain Thomson (her Majesty's yacht Victoria and Albert) dined with the Queen.

Her Majesty, with the members of the Royal family, has walked and driven out daily. Prince Leopold has cruised about the Solent in the Alberta.

In consequence of the traffic on the Deeside Railway being interrupted by floods, the departure of the Court on Wednesday for Balmoral was postponed for a day.

The Hon. Mary Lascelles has succeeded the Hon. Harriet Phipps as Maid of Honour in Waiting to her Majesty.

The Queen has appointed Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel Edward Brown, retired full pay, 101st Regiment (Royal Bengal Fusiliers), one of her Majesty's Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, vice Arthur Palliser, Esq., who retires.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales went in the Royal Yacht Osborne last week to Ostend on a visit to the Imperial Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Germany. His Royal Highness entertained the King of the Belgians and the Crown Prince and Crown Princess at luncheon on Thursday week on board his yacht. The Prince, with the Hereditary Prince of Saxe-Meiningen, returned to Cowes in the Osborne on Saturday morning. Subsequently his Royal Highness, accompanied by Prince George and Princesses Louise Victoria and Maud of Wales left for Marlborough House. In the evening the Prince and Princess of Wales and the King of Denmark went to the Promenade Concert at Covent-Garden Theatre. The Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and the Hereditary Prince of Saxe-Meiningen visited the King of Denmark and the Prince and Princess at Marlborough House on Sunday, and remained to luncheon. The Prince and Princess, with the King of Denmark and Prince George, and their daughters visited the Zoological Gardens in the afternoon. The Prince, accompanied by Prince George and the three Princesses, returned to the Royal yacht Osborne at Cowes on Monday. Prince Albert Victor of Wales is now convalescent. The Princess has accompanied the King of Denmark during his stay with her to the Aquarium and to the Princess's, the Criterion, the Gaiety, the Adelphi, and the Globe Theatres.

Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein have appointed Thomas Fairbank, M.D., to be surgeon in ordinary to their Royal Highnesses and household.

The Duke and Duchess of Teck and the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz have left town for Homburg.

The Empress Eugénie has arrived at Sandown, Isle of Wight, from Chislehurst.

The Archbishop of Canterbury is on a tour of visits in Ireland.

His Excellency Count Beust left the Austro-Hungarian Embassy in Belgrave-square, on Saturday last, on a short leave of absence. Count Deym is acting as Chargé-d'Affaires during his absence.

His Excellency the Belgian Minister and Baroness Solwyns have left Grosvenor-gardens for Brighton.

His Excellency the Netherlands Minister and the Countess de Bylandt returned to town on Tuesday from visiting the Marquis and Marchioness of Bath at Longleat.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and the Duchess of Marlborough gave a dinner party at the Viceregal Lodge on Saturday.

The Duke and Duchess of Richmond and Gordon and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and the Countess of Dornberg have arrived at Gordon Castle.

The Duke and Duchess of Roxburghe have left the Pulteney Hotel.

The Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch have left Montagu House, Whitehall, for Dalkeith Palace.

The Duke and Duchess of Wellington have left Apsley House for Strathfieldsaye.

The Duchess of Montrose and Mr. Stirling Crawford have left Eaton-square for Scotland.

The Duchess de Luynes has arrived at the Bristol Hotel from Chillingham Castle, Alnwick.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Donegall have left their residence in Grosvenor-square for Folkestone.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Ailesbury have left town for Jervaux Abbey, their seat in Yorkshire.

The Marchioness of Londonderry has arrived at Wynyard Park, Durham, from Cowes, Isle of Wight.

The Marquis of Hartington, M.P., has left Devonshire House for Bolton Abbey, Yorkshire.

The Marquis of Hertford has arrived at Ragley Hall, Warwickshire.

The Prime Minister has arrived at Hughenden.

The Earl of Dudley has returned from his visit to Norway.

The Earl and Countess of Eglinton have left Upper Belgrave-street for Geneva.

Viscount Hawarden and the Hon. Misses Maude have arrived at Homburg.

Viscount Macduff, M.P., has arrived at New Mar Lodge.

Sir Robert Peel, Bart, M.P., has left Whitehall-gardens to join Lady Emily Peel and family at Geneva.

The First Lord of the Admiralty has joined Mrs. Smith at Homburg.

ROYAL VICTORIA YACHT CLUB.

The annual regatta of this yacht club, held at Ryde, went on from Tuesday to Friday of last week. Our illustration is that of an incident that occurred in the race for the Town Cup, on the Wednesday. The course was twice from Ryde to Norris Castle and back, and then to the Nab Light and back, altogether fifty miles. The competing yachts were two schooners, the Corinne and the Miranda; four cutters—the Vol-au-Vent, the Neva, and two smaller ones; and five yawls—Mr. Jessop's Florida, Mr. H. F. Barclay's Ada, Mr. Boucher's Fiona, Mr. Maclean's Jullianar, and Colonel Stirling's Raven. At starting from Ryde, the Vol-au-Vent took the first place, followed closely by the Florida and Ada, and the others all in a group together. In the run out to the Nab Light the Ada and Florida got foul. It was some time before they could get clear, and when that was done the Florida immediately lowered her mainsail, and it was evident that she had sustained some serious damage. This afterwards turned out to be the case, for, instead of coming back to Ryde in a complete state, she made her way up Portsmouth Harbour, and no more was seen of her. The bowsprit of the Ada had completely split her mainsail. The second and third places were afterwards taken by the Miranda and the Raven; but as the Raven was entitled to a time allowance for difference of tonnage, it was the Raven that won the prize. The different protests will have to be considered and decided by the Sailing Association. The Florida speedily repaired her torn mainsail, and was in another race next day.

While a man was engaged in excavating for the erection of a wall near the board schools, Tamworth, he came upon a small leaden box containing three hundred coins, which are thought to belong to the time of William I. and William Rufus.

The Board of Trade has issued the agricultural returns for the year 1877, from which it appears that the land under wheat cultivation was 3,168,540 acres, being 5.8 per cent. more than in 1876, and 5.2 per cent. less than 1875. The differences with respect to barley, oats, potatoes, and hops, as compared with previous years, were very slight. The total numbers of live stock reported are:—5,697,280 cattle, 28,168,815 sheep, and 2,498,659 pigs, the latter showing an increase of nearly 9 per cent.

THE CHURCH.

PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Awdry, Charles Hill, Vicar of Seagry; to be Assistant-Inspector, Diocesan Inspector of Schools, Diocese of Gloucester and Bristol.
Barnard, William Henry; Vicar of Monkland.
Bond, William; Perpetual Curate of Edgton.
Bruton, Walter Meddon; Rector of East Worlington.
Bullivant, J. E.; Perpetual Curate of Great Longstone, Derbyshire.
Carter, W. C.; Vicar of Milton.
Charlton, Samuel; Rector of Tydd, St. Giles's.
Chichester, Edward Arthur; Vicar of Oakwood.
Coke, George Francis; Vicar of Tildley.
Crofton, Henry Woodward; Rector of Yatton Keynall, Wilts.
Daniel, Edwin Swann; Vicar of Herodfoot.
Dix, Thomas Woodrow; Chaplain of the Cheshire County Lunatic Asylum at Parkside, near Macclesfield.
Giles, Edward; Rector of Thorpe-on-the-Hill.
Harrison, David; Vicar of St. Thomas's, Thurstonland.
Harrison, W.; Rector of Brington, near Northampton.
Helmore, F. J. O.; Precentor of the parish church, Stratford-on-Avon.
Hewlett, John Howe; Perpetual Curate of Fulwood, Sheffield.
Hey, William; Vicar of St. Olave's with St. Giles's, York.
Hutton, Henry W.; Prebendary of Farndon in Lincoln Cathedral.
James, William Edward; Vicar of Trinity Church, Leicester.
Jephson, William; Chaplain, Geneva.
Kewley, Robert Rigby; Vicar of Wingham.
Linton, Sydney; Vicar of St. Philip's, Heigham, Norwich.
Lory, H. C.; Priest-in-Charge of St. James the Great, Stratford-on-Avon.
Majendie, Stuart Routledge; Minor Canon of Gloucester Cathedral.
Massey, George Eyre; Vicar of Bourn.
Moore, Charles Thomas; Rector of Appleby.
Moore, Clement Glover; Chaplain, Bengal.
Morgan, G. F.; Rector of Teversal, Notts.
Morris, A. P.; Vicar of Leeds, near Maidstone.
Nye, John Slater; Vicar of Gaddesby.
Pennington, Lewis Theodore; Rector of Gretworth.
Pigot, Thomas Wemyss; Rector of West Worlington.
Powys, William Percy; Rector of Achurch-cum-Lilford.
Schwartz, Alexander Joseph; Vicar of Christ Church, Swannell.
Stokes, Augustus S.; Diocesan Inspector of Schools for Ely.
Sweet, Laxon Edward; Vicar of Hullavington, Wilts.
Vermiel, Charles; Vicar of Sark.
Wood, H. T.; Rector of Great Chishill.
Yeatman, Huyshe Woolcott; Vicar of Netherbury.—*Guardian*.

The *Standard* says that Canon Spence, the new Vicar of St. Pancras, will, at the request of the Bishop, retain the principalship of the Gloucester Theological College.

The Bishop and the Dean of Bangor have put forth an appeal for £1500 per annum to educate promising Welsh students at Bangor and Oxford (giving a course of eight years' instruction), to secure a cultured clergy speaking Welsh.

On the 16th inst. the Archbishop of Canterbury consecrated, at West Peckham, near Tonbridge, an additional churchyard, the gift of Mr. Francis Geary, brother of Sir William Geary, of Oxon-heath, Kent. His Grace delivered an impressive address to a large congregation.

Replying to a deputation on the subject of the confessional on Tuesday, the Bishop of Manchester announced that he should neither ordain any candidate nor promote to the cure of souls any clergyman who admitted holding the doctrine of sacramental confession or who encouraged habitual confession.

The new Church and district of All Saints, at Southend-on-Sea, partly endowed by a bequest of the late Miss Heygate, was inaugurated at a special service on Sunday by the Bishop of St. Albans, who appointed the Rev. Henry White, of the Chapel Royal, Savoy, to be the preacher on the occasion. The Vicar-Designate, the Rev. Percy Howard Droosten, late Curate of Lancaster, has announced many parochial works, such as school and daily services and readings, much wanted in the largely increasing population of the town.

Last Sunday morning the Bishop of Rochester preached to a crowded congregation at St. James's, Hatcham. He preached from St. John iv. 24, and referred to the conflicts which had taken place in that parish. His Lordship said he had come to them because they were in trouble; and, although he could not help it, he deeply sympathised with them. He condemned too ornate a service as being a hindrance rather than a help to spiritual life. He hoped there were no persons in the congregation who were ashamed of being termed Protestants; for, if the Church of England was not a Protestant Reformed Church, she was a shameful schism, and ought not to have an existence.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITIES.

The Act to make further provision respecting the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, passed on the 10th inst., has been issued. There are sixty-one sections and a schedule in the statute carrying out the preamble, which declares that the revenues of the Universities are not adequate to the full discharge of the duties incumbent on them respectively, and, therefore, the expediency that provision be made for enabling or requiring the colleges in each University to contribute more largely out of their revenues to University purposes, especially with a view to further and better instruction in art, science, and other branches of learning, when the same are not taught, or not adequately taught, in the University. It may be requisite for the purposes mentioned as regards each University to attach fellowships and other emoluments held in the colleges to offices in the University. Further, it is stated to be expedient to make provision for regulating the tenure and advantages of fellowships not so attached and for altering the conditions on which the same are held, and to amend "in divers other particulars the laws relating to the Universities and colleges." There are two bodies of Commissioners—for Oxford, Lord Selborne, Lord Redesdale, Mr. Montague Bernard, Sir William Robert Grove, the Rev. James Bellamy, D.D., Henry John Stephen Smith (Savilian Professor), and Mr. Matthew White Ridley. The Cambridge Commissioners are Lord Chief Justice Cockburn, the Bishop of Worcester, Lord Rayleigh, Mr. Edward Pleydell Bouverie, and the Rev. Joseph Barber Lightfoot. Until the end of next year the University and the governing body of a college are to make statutes. If within a month after a statute is made a member of the governing body makes a representation to the Commissioners, they shall take the same into consideration. From and after the end of 1878 the Commissioners are to make statutes for the University and colleges and halls, as set forth; and the objects of the statutes to be made are detailed with the view to the advancement of art, science, &c., ranging over a number of provisions in the new Act. There are provisions as to schools, &c. The constitution of the "Universities Committee of the Privy Council" is declared. The Commissioners, within a month of making a statute, are to cause the same to be submitted to her Majesty and to cause it to be gazetted; and a petition within three months may be presented to the Queen in Council for its disallowance, or any part thereof. The other provisions in the Act relate to the effect and alteration of statutes, to the Tests Act, license in mortmain not necessary on purchases of land, and there is a provision as to the electoral roll at Cambridge. The schedule contains the titles of former Acts as to Oxford and Cambridge Universities.

Mr. Herbert John Gladstone, B.A., University College, one of the sons of the ex-Premier, has been appointed Lecturer in Modern History at Keble College, Oxford, and will begin his

duties in October term. The new hall and library of Keble College are making most satisfactory progress, and will, it is expected, be ready for opening on St. Mark's Day. Arrangements are being made for the reception in the library of Mr. Holman Hunt's celebrated picture "The Light of the World," presented by the widow of the late Mr. Thomas Coombe, and valued at £10,000. Keble College was built by subscription as a memorial to the late Rev. John Keble, Vicar of Hursley, near Winchester, sometime Fellow and Tutor of Oriel College, and Professor of Poetry in the University of Oxford. The college was incorporated by Royal charter, bearing date June 9, 1870, and by this charter it is declared to be founded and constituted with the especial object and intent of providing persons desirous of academical education, and willing to live economically in a college wherein sober living and high culture of the mind may be combined with Christian training, based upon the principles of the Church of England. The college, although of such young date, has a complement of 126 resident undergraduates.

The directors of the Glasgow Academy have concluded the purchase of five acres of ground, situated on the estate of Belmont, and immediately to the west of Kelvin Bridge, with a view to the erection of a new academy.

The *Yorkshire Post* says the purchase of the Beech Grove estate for the site of the Yorkshire College has been completed by the payment of the purchase-money, £13,000. The Archbishop of York has consented to lay the foundation-stone of the new college on Oct. 23.

The annual report of the president of the Belfast Queen's College shows that, during the session ending October last, the students attending the various departments were 393, of whom 353 were matriculated and ten non-matriculated, the number of new entrances being 115, of whom ninety-one were matriculated and twenty-four non-matriculated. The return for the closing session shows an increase, both in respect to the number of students in attendance and to the new entrances.

Reports have recently been issued by the council of the Yorkshire College of Science at Leeds on the work of the Textile Industries Department, and by the council of University College, Bristol, upon the Technical Classes at Stroud, both which are endowed by the Clothworkers' Company; and we learn from the *City Press* that the account given in each instance is extremely satisfactory. The various classes have been well attended, and the students have shown themselves fully alive to the advantages offered.

The examiners have awarded the prizes given annually by Colonel Sir Frederick Fitzwygram, President of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, to the best students educated in any veterinary school affiliated to the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons in the year 1877, as under—First prize, £50, Richard Glover, Stratford, E.; second prize, £30, Laurence C. Tipper, Birmingham.

The Dean and Chapter of Rochester have appointed the Rev. John Langhorne, M.A., of Christ's College, Cambridge, one of the Assistant Masters of Tunbridge School, to be the Head Master of the Rochester Grammar School. Mr. Langhorne was bracketed fifteenth in the First Class Classical Tripos, 1859. The Grammar School at Rochester has been entirely remodelled under the new scheme of the Endowed School Commissioners; the Rev. R. Whiston, M.A., who has held the appointment of Head Master of the school for nearly forty years, having been placed on a retiring allowance of £250 per annum, to be paid out of the school revenues.

The scholarships lately competed for at Salisbury School have been adjudged as follows:—First Senior Scholarship, R. Roberts; Second (Mathematics), J. F. S. Eve; commended, A. Rowland. First Junior Scholarship, L. G. Clarke; Second, J. R. Pinchin; Foundation Scholarship, H. Weigall. Only one of the Foundation Scholarships is adjudged, the other candidates not showing the required proficiency.

The Rev. Robert H. Wix, M.A., late Scholar of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, and for eight years Assistant Master at St. John's College, Hurstpierpoint, has been appointed to the head-mastership of St. George's School, Brampton, vice the Rev. W. L. Wilson, resigned.

The Rev. E. F. Arnold, her Majesty's Inspector of Schools for the Western District, has resigned owing to ill-health.

The following are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to be the successful candidates at the open competition held in July, 1877, for cadetships at the Royal Military College in the order of merit. Candidates marked (*) are eligible for commissions in the West India regiments only:—

L. H. Reid, E. Vincent, *W. W. Northcott, A. W. Ranken, W. J. Langford, F. J. Stopford, *W. H. M. Stewart, C. G. Thackwell, C. B. Vyvyan, C. W. Napier, R. G. Campbell, F. P. Hutchinson, C. R. Burn, *W. C. W. Rawlinson, F. D. H. St. Quinton, J. H. Williams, H. H. Smythe, C. H. Stisted, E. A. Gossett, C. T. Dawkins, H. H. Dobbie, E. H. Dyson, G. A. Hay, A. E. Mackenzie, F. J. S. Lowry, G. S. Ommanney, A. H. Dobbs, W. J. Myers, P. J. H. Aplin, G. H. Gallenga, A. B. Maxwell, R. D. Pyrk, W. D. Thomson, T. Lamb, *T. G. Johnson, C. M. Lester, F. G. Slaney-Kenyon, S. T. Benning, A. L. Birch, F. J. Gavin, *H. S. P. Davies, H. J. A. Bowden, A. C. E. McKinty, H. C. Kelly, A. W. Pennyman, A. C. H. Thomas, S. G. Grant, A. W. Gordon, W. H. Longfield, D. H. Elletson, H. F. K. Waldron, G. E. G. W. Bird, F. S. Garratt, H. Mansell, F. W. Burnett, E. R. C. Graham, R. L. B. Carter, F. H. Cornish, P. J. Melville, S. R. Rogers, A. C. Godwin, C. H. I. Hopkins, E. J. Brook, J. S. Brown, H. P. O'Callaghan, the Hon. R. B. Hamilton, F. S. Evans, W. Hotham, the Hon. R. C. S. M. Monok, D. M. L. H. Farrington, H. Parkin, H. Temple, D. H. Stewart, F. A. C. Kreyer, J. H. Christie, H. L. Clark, C. J. Bond, C. H. Agnew, E. Rhodes, the Hon. A. S. Harding, C. F. G. Young, H. Du Buisson, H. Swire, F. I. Kane, G. S. C. Jenkinson, J. K. Alston, E. H. Watson, G. A. Ivatt, G. R. V. Hume, J. H. Plumb, W. L. Forbes, E. H. G. Heygate, B. L. J. Goff, A. J. J. Ross, W. A. A. Macbean.

The following are the names of the University candidates successful at the same examination in the order of merit:—W. H. Cornish, H. Davidson, H. A. Vowles, J. F. M. Fawcett, A. Phayre, L. H. Vidal, H. T. King, J. S. Gulle, C. E. Ogil, R. B. Gaisford, W. S. Carpenter, W. H. Watson.

The following Queen's and Indian cadets have passed a qualifying examination for cadetships at the Royal Military College:—Queen's Cadets—J. Eardley-Wilmot, J. O. D. Taylor. Indian Cadets—W. E. G. Logan, W. B. Piers, F. St. Quentin, F. H. Saules, J. Shaw, G. B. Unwin, G. J. Young-husband.

The following Lieutenants of militia have passed a qualifying examination for commissions in the Army:—J. L. C. Acton, R. S. Ireland.

A handsome monument, which has been erected in the cemetery at Gosport to the memory of the victims of the boiler explosion on board the Thunderer last year, was unveiled on Wednesday. The memorial takes the form of a polished Sicilian marble obelisk, sixteen feet high. The obelisk rests on the graves of Messrs. Slade and Winfield, engineers; the graves of the other victims running right and left.

At a meeting of the Burns Statue Committee at Kilmarnock on Monday night a report was submitted from the sub-committee, in which they stated that they have obtained two designs for the erection of an ornamental building in the public park for the reception of the Burns statue, and one of these they recommend for adoption. The estimated cost of the building is £1500, and of the statue £800. Already £1580 has been subscribed. The report was adopted, and it was agreed to lay it before the subscribers for approval.



ADA.

FLORIDA.

ADA.

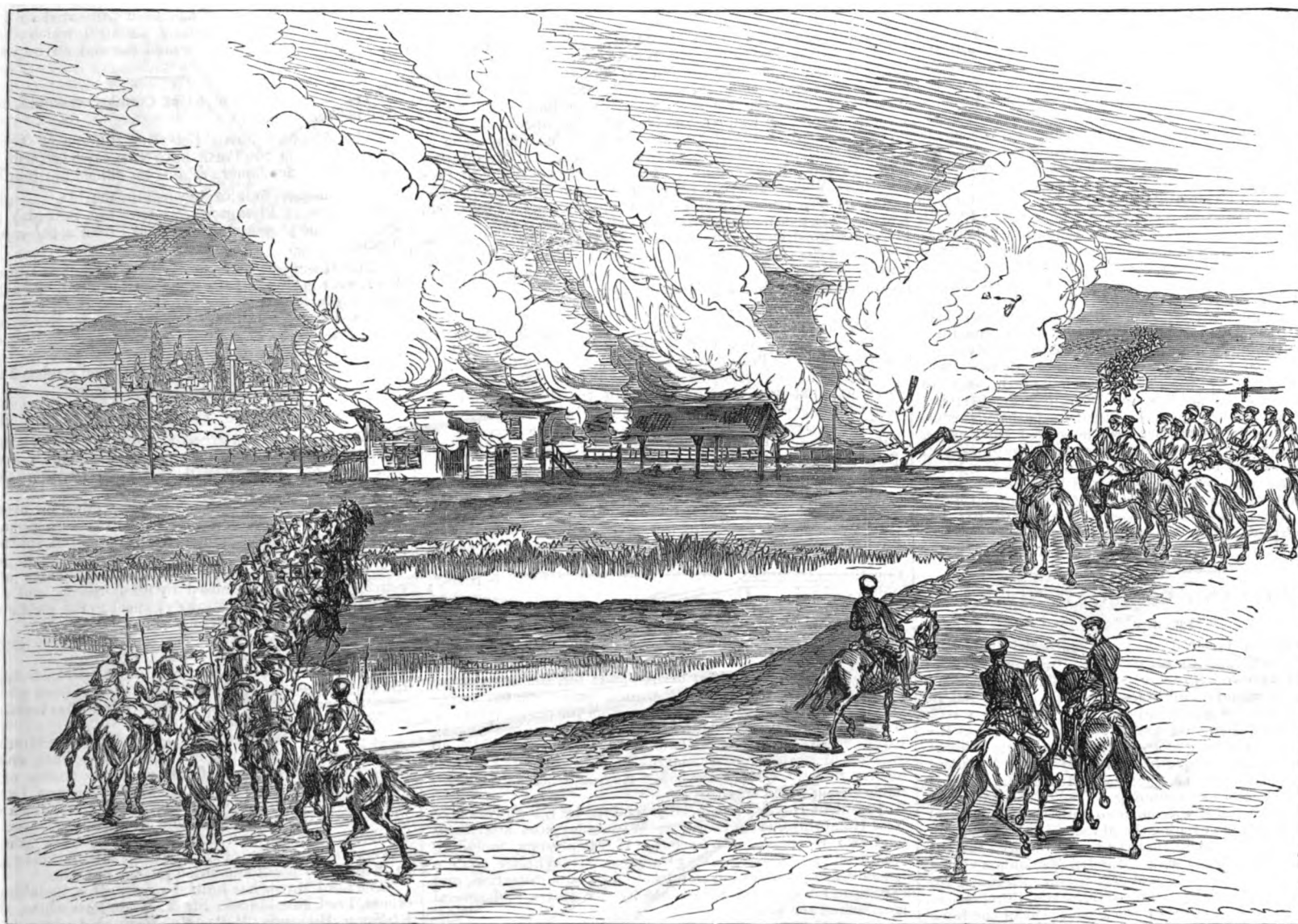
NAB LIGHT-SHIP.

VOL-AU-YENT.

JULLANAB.

ROYAL VICTORIA YACHT CLUB: COLLISION BETWEEN THE ADA AND THE FLORIDA.

THE WAR: PASSAGE OF THE BALKANS.



BURNING OF THE RAILWAY STATION AT KAYADZIK HASKIOI, BY GENERAL GOURKO'S DRAGOONS.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



EXIT FROM THE HAINKIOI PASS IN THE BALKANS.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

THE WAR.

There is little to report this week of the progress of the campaign in Bulgaria, where the main Russian and Turkish forces still occupy the positions they took up after the repulse of the Russian right wing by Osman Pasha at the battle of Plevna, fought three weeks ago. The Imperial head-quarters are removed from Biela, on the Jantra, some distance westward, to Gorny Studeni, a few miles south of the Danube at Sistova. The Emperor Alexander is there, with the Grand Duke Nicholas, the Commander-in-Chief, awaiting the immense reinforcements he has sent for from Russia. The main Turkish army, under Mahomet Ali Pasha, the Commander-in-Chief, has its front extended from Rasgrad to Osman Bazar, with its centre resting on Eski Juma, so as to cover all the roads from Rustchuk to Shumla, which may be seen in any Map. The Turkish force at Plevna, under Osman Pasha, extends its right wing to Lovcha, or Lovatz, shutting up the west side of the country in which the Russian army is quartered; while Mahomet Ali Pasha shuts up the east side. On the south side, that of the Balkans, it is expected that Suleiman Pasha will bring 20,000 men, to join Mahomet Ali Pasha in a combined attack on the Russian positions; and it is not unlikely that an important battle may be fought between Osman Bazar and Tirnova. After the retreat of General Gourko, with heavy loss, from his raid south of the Balkans, the only mountain road that remained in the possession of the Russians was the Shipka Pass. There was severe fighting in the Shipka Pass on Tuesday last, when the Turks were repulsed; that Pass is defended by a regiment of the Ninth Division, with twenty-eight guns. The village Shipka, at the south end of the Pass, has been captured by the Turks. The north end of the Hainkioi Pass is still held by two Russian regiments; but several other passes are open to Suleiman Pasha's advance northward. From the Dobrudzha we hear that the Russian force under General Zimmermann is detained there to meet an expected movement of Turks and Circassians along the Black Sea coast to the line of Tchernavoda and Kustendje. There are some movements in Asia of the conflicting armies north and east of Kars, towards the Georgian frontier; but it is premature to speak of an actual renewal of the campaign in that region.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Marshal MacMahon received the local authorities of Caen yesterday week, and, replying to an address from the President of the Court of Appeal, expressed his conviction that the members of the Court would do all in their power to assist him in defending what was not a political cause, for he did not seek the triumph of any particular party, but that which was the foundation of the principles of society, which at the present moment were in serious jeopardy. In reply to the President of the Chamber of Commerce, the Marshal said the Cabinet was at present engaged in examining all matters relating to commercial treaties, and it was doing so with the utmost zeal and impartiality. In the evening the Marshal held a reception at the Prefecture, at which he thanked the authorities for the cordial reception he had met with. Marshal MacMahon visited St. Lô on Saturday morning, and left in the afternoon for Cherbourg, after receiving an address from the President of the Council-General expressive of the attachment of the town and department to the cause of order. At Cherbourg the streets through which he passed were decorated with flags, and the town was illuminated at night. On Sunday morning the Marshal received the authorities, and afterwards attended Divine service. On leaving the church he was greeted with acclamations. The Marshal subsequently held a review of the troops, and is said to have been very cordially received. He paid a visit next morning to the Arsenal, where he was received with much deference and cordiality. Marshal MacMahon returned to the Palace of the Elysée on Tuesday morning, and presided at the Council of Ministers.

M. de Fourtou, the Minister of the Interior, has also returned to Paris.

M. Thiers visited M. Turquet at Puy yesterday week, and was warmly cheered by the population. Two girls in Alsatian costume gave him tricoloured bouquets, while Madame Thiers was offered a bouquet of wild flowers by the villagers, and one of seaside flowers by the sailors. M. Thiers arrived in Paris on Saturday night, but has since left for Saint Germain-en-Laye, where he will remain two or three weeks.

The session of the Councils-General opened on Monday in all the Departments of France except that of the Seine, which does not come under the general rule. There are forty-two Republican, twenty-five Monarchist, fifteen Bonapartist, and eight Constitutional Presidents. Six out of the nine members of the present Cabinet are members of the Councils-General.

M. Krantz, the Commissioner-General for the Paris Exhibition, has addressed a circular to the foreign representatives announcing that the principal parts of the exhibition building will be finished on Sept. 15. Architects and engineers of the foreign commissions will then be admitted to commence work on the site allotted to them.

The manoeuvres of the army will begin this year on Aug. 29, and will terminate on Sept. 8. Lieutenant-General Sir Henry P. de Bathe, commanding the Northern district, will represent the British Government at the manoeuvres.

The journals make mention of numerous dismissals and suspensions of mayors and municipal officers. M. Dehault, the Mayor of St. Dizier (a member of the Senate), has been removed from his office. M. Marion, Mayor of Avenières, and former Deputy, has been dismissed. The number of Deputies removed from their posts as Mayors is thirty-eight. From Toulouse it is announced that the Prefect has dissolved all the Masonic lodges in that city on the ground that they had become centres of action for a political propaganda.

One of the oldest and most devoted friends of the Napoleonic dynasty, Dr. Conneau, died recently, aged seventy-four, at La Porta, Corsica. He took part in the Boulogne expedition, shared Louis Napoleon's cell, and promoted his escape, and in 1852 he became his chief physician. He was intrusted with the direction of the Prince Imperial's education.

At the funeral of M. Duvergier de Hauranne on Monday the pall-bearers were M. Jules Simon, M. Léon Say, Admiral Pothuau, and M. Barthélemy Saint Hilaire. Among the mourners were MM. Gambetta, Louis Blanc, Jules Favre, Léon Renault, Ferry, Langlois, Lockroy, Spuller, and Greppo. No speeches were made.

More than 1000 pilgrims left Paris on the 16th inst. for Lourdes, together with 150 indigent sick persons, whose expenses have been subscribed for.

A wealthy lady of Paris, Madame Hess, has given the Mayor of the second arrondissement 10,000fr., the annual income of which is to be applied to the foundation of a prize of virtue. It is to be especially devoted to the communal girls' schools of the district, and is to be awarded to the pupil who, during the year, shall have been of irreproachable conduct and given the greatest proofs of filial devotedness and piety.

SPAIN.

The Duc de Montpensier, with his family, arrived last Saturday at the Villalba station, Madrid, where Royal carriages were in attendance to convey them to the Granja. Mr. Lowell was received the same day by King Alfonso.

GERMANY.

The Emperor William gave a banquet last Saturday in honour of the Austrian Emperor's birthday. Prince Bismarck arrived in Berlin on Monday evening. He received the Ministers Herren von Bülow and von Redowitz; and on the following morning proceeded to the Castle of Babelsberg to present a report to the Emperor. Mr. Washburne on Tuesday visited Prince Bismarck, who gave him a most cordial reception. He afterwards drove with the Prince, Herr von Bülow, and Mr. Bancroft Davis, the American Minister, to Babelsberg, where the Emperor and Empress received him with especial attention, and repeatedly thanked him for the trouble he had taken in regard to the protection of German subjects in Paris during the siege and the Commune. The Emperor promised to present Mr. Washburne with his portrait at an early date. His Majesty also addressed himself particularly to Mr. Davis, and expressed great regret at his approaching departure.

Li-Fung-Cha and Theng-Ki-Long, the two Special Ambassadors of the Chinese Government, paid a visit on Thursday week to the Foreign Office. They profess a literary and educational, rather than a political errand.

SERVIA.

All the members of the Cabinet tendered their resignation yesterday week, but Prince Milan accepted only that of M. Steotcha, the President of the Council of the Ministers, and of M. Mikailovics, Minister of Public Works. M. Ristic has been nominated to the Presidency of the Council, and the other members of the Cabinet continue to hold their portfolios. Wednesday, being the anniversary of the accession of Prince Milan Obrenovich to the throne, was observed at Belgrade as a holiday.

AMERICA.

President Hayes is now visiting White Mountains, where he has been cordially received by all parties. Responding to several addresses of welcome, the President said that the differences raised through the evils of the late war had passed away, and all parts of the country now agreed to obey the Constitution. "Let us," he continued, "have harmony, unity, and peace. The sentiment that guides the Government is that of a common nationality. It desires to do something for the people of all the States, and to make them feel as citizens of a united country rather than of a particular State." Differences might exist, said the President, concerning the means of accomplishing the desired end; but the Government believed that the people of the United States wanted reconciliation, obedience to law, and protection for the rights of all, whatever their race or colour. The President, in conclusion, expressed the hope that at the close of his administration all citizens, of whatever party, might be able to say, "We are all Americans." Mr. Evarts, Mr. Kay, and Mr. Devens also made strong union speeches.

President Hayes was officially received by the Governor of New Hampshire, at Concord, on Wednesday, and afterwards held two receptions, attended by 13,000 persons, including members of all parties. Vice-President Wheeler made a speech warmly eulogising the President's administration, and earnest union speeches were made by Mr. Hayes and several members of the Cabinet.

About 45,000 people on Thursday week attended the Centenary Celebration of the Battle of Bennington, Vermont. Processions, orations, and a banquet formed part of the ceremonies, President Hayes being the central figure. Mr. William Cullen Bryant sent a poem in honour of the occasion. At the banquet the toast of "Queen Victoria" elicited great enthusiasm, Secretary Evarts responding. A letter from Lord Dufferin, Governor-General of Canada, to the President was read, much regretting his inability to attend the celebration.

Mr. Sherman, the Secretary of the United States Treasury, in a speech given at Mansfield, Ohio, yesterday week, stated that the Government by its funded operations since the 1st of March had saved over three million of dollars in annual interest.

The Governor of Pennsylvania has called for two regiments of three-months' volunteers to replace the militia in the mining districts.

Intelligence received at New York state that on the 14th inst. a band of Mexican thieves drove a herd of cattle across the Rio Grande. Mexican troops are concentrating at Camargo, opposite the Ring Gold Barracks.

INDIA.

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, in a telegram of Sunday's date, states that the reports for the past week show that there is little if any change for the better in the harvest prospects. There has been a good fall of rain in Malabar, in parts of Tinnevely, and at the Neilgherries, and showers in Salem, Tanjore, South Arcot, Chingleput, Bellary, parts of Kurnool, and Kistna. The dry crops in these districts have been somewhat benefited, but more rain is wanted. Showers fell in Nellore, Cuddapah, North Arcot, and Coimbatore. None fell in Trichinopoly. There were showers in Mysore, and the prospects there have somewhat improved. From Bombay the reports are as follow:—There was good rain in Kanara and Dharwar; more is wanted in Belgaum and Caladgi; the prospects are good in Sattara and Sholapore; rain is urgently needed in Poonah, Ahmednugger, and Konkeir; the condition of the crops is very bad in Khandeish, Nassick, and Goojerat. The last official report of the Bombay Government—that for the week ending Aug. 9—is more satisfactory than might have been expected. The condition of the people in the worst districts is described as fairly good. Anxiety is felt for Goojerat and Kattywar, which have not hitherto been included in the famine area, and precautionary measures are being adopted. In Scinde the rivers are very low, and water is therefore wanted. The prospects are generally good in the Central Provinces, but rain is wanted in some parts for the rice crop. Rain is urgently needed in Berar. Only partial showers have fallen in Central India. Distress is impending in Gwalior. Rain still holds off in Rajpootana, where a great loss of crops is likely to occur. The drought continues in the North-West Provinces, except at Benares. There has been no rain in the Punjab, where the crops are drying up. The prospects are generally very favourable in Assam, Burmah, and the greater part of Bengal, but more rain is wanted in Sarun and Orissa. On the whole, the prospects of the autumn crops may be regarded as hopeless in Southern India, most critical in Western, Central, and Northern India, and fairly good in Eastern India. The relief committee at the Madras meeting have published an appeal for help. They describe the miserable condition of the people of the affected districts, who want not only food, but also clothes and shelter. Their houses are roofless, the thatch having been given to cattle and the rafters sold to provide food. Whole districts are suffering from the pressure of prices, which are double those which prevailed during the Bengal famine. Help from private charity is urgently required, and the appeal concludes by

soliciting subscriptions. It is understood that a meeting will be held in Calcutta for the purpose of appointing a committee to co-operate with the Madras committee. The Viceroy left Simla on the 16th inst. for Poonah and Madras. In Madras the Duke of Buckingham spares no labour. The local officers are doing their duty manfully.

AUSTRALIA.

By a telegram from Melbourne to the 17th inst. we learn that the Victoria Budget has been presented to Parliament, and that it shows a deficit of £380,000, which the Government proposes to cover by a land tax and an import duty on live stock.

The death is announced of Count Constabile, an eminent Italian archaeologist.

The *Standard* learns that the differences between Mr. Scudamore and the Porte have been satisfactorily arranged, and that Mr. Scudamore retains his official position.

A handsome font of Devonshire marble, the gift of the parishioners of Plympton, was sent last Saturday from Plympton to the proposed cathedral at Pretoria, the capital of the Transvaal.

The Queen of Madagascar has, by public proclamation, liberated the whole of the slaves in the island. By a treaty with England in 1865 she engaged that the practice of buying and selling slaves should be discontinued; but, her subjects having evaded the treaty to a great extent by pretending that their slaves were purchased before the treaty came into force, the decisive step taken by the Queen has been rendered necessary.

THE INDIAN FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

The Lord Mayor has received from Sir Thomas Biddulph a telegram as follows:—"The Queen commands me to inform you that her Majesty will give £500 towards the Indian Famine Fund."

His Lordship has received a communication also from the Prince of Wales, stating that the distressing accounts from India of the terrible famine now raging in the southern parts of that country have caused him the greatest concern, including a cheque for five hundred guineas as a donation in aid of the relief fund now being raised by his Lordship, and expressing the hope that the Lord Mayor's appeal to the public may meet with the prompt and generous response it deserves.

The Princess of Wales has sent a hundred guineas and Prince Leopold £50 to the fund.

A letter from Miss Florence Nightingale, inclosing £25 for the Indian Famine Relief Fund, has also been received, expressing her great pleasure that such a fund has been originated at the Mansion House.

Among the sums received at the Mansion House for the fund are—Messrs. N. M. Rothschild and Sons, and Messrs. Baring Brother and Co., £1000 each; the widow of the late Mr. G. Ashburner, of Calcutta, Lord Salisbury, Lord Northbrook, Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., and Messrs. Stern Brothers, £500 each; Messrs. J. Huth and Co., £250; Messrs. Truman, Hanbury, Buxton, and Co., £210; the Earl of Derby, £200; and several donations of £100. The contributions received up to Wednesday night amounted to over £24,000.

The Lord Mayor has formed a committee, including, among others, Lord Northbrook, Sir N. M. de Rothschild, M.P., Mr. Kirkman Hodgson, M.P., Mr. Edward Baring, Mr. Hugh Matheson, Mr. Charles Arbuthnot, Mr. Francis Buxton, the Hon. H. Bourke, Mr. John Fleming, C.S.I., and Mr. Arthur Hewitt.

Mr. Winzar, the cashier to the fund, took occasion on Wednesday to call the attention of the sitting Alderman, Sir R. Carden, to the fact that circulars had been issued by parties professing to be merchants and traders in the city of London, asking for subscriptions for the relief of the famine in India. He desired to state that these parties were unknown at the Mansion House, and had nothing whatever to do with the fund now being raised at the instance of the Lord Mayor, and it was considered advisable to caution the public in reference to the matter. Sir R. Carden observed that many benevolent persons were doubtless desirous to raise money for the relief of the famine, and it would be as well where this was the case that the parties should put themselves in communication with the Mansion House authorities.

Public meetings are being called in most of the large towns to take steps towards raising funds for the relief of the Indian famine. At a meeting at Manchester on Tuesday, under the presidency of the Mayor, it was determined to open a subscription for the relief of the sufferers by the famine, and a resolution was passed expressing the opinion of the meeting that it was the duty of her Majesty's Government to organise, at the cost, if need be, of our national exchequer, such measures of relief as would be adequate to the emergency. A public meeting was held on Tuesday afternoon at Southampton, under the presidency of the Mayor, for the purpose, and over £100 was subscribed in the room. At a meeting of the Edinburgh Town Council on Tuesday it was agreed that a subscription should be opened by the City Chamberlain in aid of the sufferers by the famine, and that the Corporation should head the list with a donation of £200.

At a meeting of Carnarvonshire magistrates Mr. Edwards has been appointed chairman of Quarter Sessions, in succession to Lord Newborough, resigned.

The annual horse show of the Royal Dublin Society began on Tuesday. The show is superior to that of last year in respect both to the number and the quality of the exhibits.

Harriet Smith, a domestic servant, has been presented by the painters of Maidstone with a valuable watch, in recognition of her courage and presence of mind in dragging in a painter through a bed-room window, when, by the fall of his ladder, he was left clinging to the roof of the house he was painting.

At the annual flower and vegetable show of the Alexandra district, at Penge, last Saturday, the prizes were distributed by Lady Lubbock. A short address was given by Sir John Lubbock, in the course of which he contrasted the peace and security with which the exhibitors had cultivated their gardens with the horrors of war of which the Turkish provinces were the scene, and expressed the hope that the Government might be able to keep England out of the war, without allowing the national interests to suffer. Amongst the prize-takers were the names of Messrs. Westcott, Harpin, F. Dace, Haynes, Denyer, Sale, Longman, and Leach. In the general competition, Mr. Toywood took the first and Mr. Woolmore the second prize; while Mr. Stuart carried off the palm for his collection of wild flowers.—The annual exhibition of plants and flowers in connection with the Lea Bridge Horticultural Society, established in 1865, took place on Monday, in the grounds of the society adjoining the Lea Bridge railway station. The number of plants and flowers exhibited surpassed that of any previous year.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The race meetings of last week were of little more than passing interest. There was no St. Leger sensation at Stockton, as was the case when Pretender just scrambled home in front of Islam, his slovenly display foreshadowing the disgrace he was to suffer at Doncaster, or when the despised Juga galloped Khedive down through a sea of mud. The Hardwicke Stakes, which was the chief two-year-old event of the meeting, fell to a useful colt by Adamas—Remnant, and Speculum had two smart representatives in Cutnute and Hazelnut, the last named being from the flying Nutbush, and therefore a half sister to Hazeldean. Egham furnished two very fair days' sport. Her clever victory in the King John Stakes showed Ambuscade to be a better filly than is generally supposed; and Chesterton won a couple of events in the gamiest possible style. He beat John Day cleverly in the Queen's Plate, in which All Heart, perhaps the greatest impostor ever known, made his first appearance as a four-year-old, and played his favourite part of whipper in with his usual success.

A very heavy fall of rain on Monday made the York course somewhat holding, but the weather was quite fine on Tuesday, though half a gale of wind played sad havoc with the booths and temporary stands. The antagonism of Lady Golightly, Muscatel, and Helena made the Yorkshire Oaks unusually interesting. The first-named was conceding 4 lb. to each of the others, and, as she was reported to be amiss, all the persistency of Archer's constant supporters could not save her from being the worst favourite of the three. If, however, she had the worst of the betting, she certainly had the best of the race; for, after waiting in the rear until past the distance, she shot to the front, and won cleverly by a length. Of course, after this, she was again backed for the St. Leger, 25 to 1 being taken pretty freely; but Chamant, Fontainebleau, and Co., will be very different opponents from the pair of moderate fillies she beat on Tuesday, and we do not fancy her in the least. After her form at Lewes the Convivial Stakes appeared such a certainty for Redwing that odds of 4 to 1 were laid on her. There is no doubt that she is a roarer, and the severe course and holding ground naturally did not suit her; still, she appeared to be winning pretty easily until within a hundred yards of home, when she began to stop, and Fair Lyonesse, a daughter of Lord Lyon and Fair-minster, who was in the receipt of 10 lb., just managed to catch her and make a dead-heat of it. Redwing afterwards walked over, and the stake was divided. The North of England Biennial Stakes was called a two-mile race; but as, for some unaccountable reason, the quartette engaged cantered as slowly as possible for a mile and a half, it really resolved itself into a T.Y.C. spin, and Strathmore only just got home a head in front of Wood Anemone. The former afterwards receded some points in the Leger quotations, though, for the reason given above, no notice should be taken of this performance, and he has really grown into a remarkably nice colt; but we should fancy that his place at Doncaster will be about fourth.

It is impossible to conceive anything more miserable than the scene on the racecourse on Wednesday. Rain fell in torrents during the whole afternoon, the ring soon became a perfect slough of despond, and towards the end of the day the course was fairly under water in places. Fair Lyonesse could never make Strathfleet gallop in the Filly Stakes, and we are forced to the conclusion that Redwing cannot be quite herself just now, or there would have been no dead-heat in the Convivial Stakes. Sugar Loaf was made favourite of the seven which started for the Ebor St. Leger; but he had nothing to do with the finish, which lay between Sunray and Albert Edward, the former winning very easily indeed. By this time the course had become frightfully heavy, and the warmest admirers of Hampton began to think that no horse in the world could carry 9 st. 3 lb. successfully through such a sea of mire, so, when ten numbers were hoisted for the Great Ebor, the offers on the field became more and more liberal. It was almost impossible to distinguish the colours through the mist and blinding rain, but, as far as we could make out, Escort (6 st. 10 lb.) made most of the running at a cracking pace, and Glendale (8 st. 11 lb.) lay right away last. At the distance, Il Gladiatore (5 st. 12 lb.) and Mrs. Pond (5 st. 8 lb.) came on alone, a pretty race home resulting in a clever victory for Il Gladiatore. Agglethorpe (7 st.), pulling up, was placed third; but there is little doubt that Hampton, who once more ran a great horse, could have filled that position. The colt by Scottish Chief—Hawthorn Bloom, who has hitherto always been "doomed to be near but never to be first," made short work of his four opponents in the Prince of Wales's Stakes; and the remaining races of the day may safely be passed over without comment.

The Royal Victoria Yacht Club Regatta was brought to a close yesterday week, when the race round "the Wight" for the Commodore's Cup was easily won by Colonel Markham's Vol-au-Vent (time, 4 h. 47 min. 8 sec.), the second prize being taken by the Florida (time, 4 h. 49 min. 58 sec.); and the race for yachts of thirty tons and under fell to the Enriquetta.

On Monday and Tuesday the Royal Albert Yacht Club Regatta took place. We hear from Southsea that on the first day Mr. Borwick's Neva had no difficulty in winning the race for 40-ton cutters, her time being 4 h. 23 min. 7 sec., whilst the time of the only other yacht that lasted out the match, Christine, was 4 h. 54 min. 46 sec.; the race for 20-ton cutters resulted in a victory for the Vanessa by a minute over the Enriquetta; the 10-ton race was won by the Lily, which came in three minutes before the Mildred; and Allouette vanquished Bayonette in the 9-ton race. On Tuesday, despite the rough weather, the regatta was finished; and the Julianar beat the Ada and Florinda in the yawl-race without taking time allowance from either; the Miranda coming to grief in the schooner-match, the Corinne won the prize; the Christine worsted the Bloodhound and Myosotis in the cutters-match; and the Corinthian Prize for 15-ton yachts, the competing craft manned and sailed by amateurs, only tempted two little yachts to start, the Fairlie and the Koh-i-noor, the latter of which soon retired in favour of Mr. Sinclair's Fairlie.

Owing to constant interruption from rain, two out of the three great county cricket-matches which were played at the end of last week ended in draws. This was specially hard on the Middlesex eleven, who could not have lost their match with Notts, as they had only one wicket to take, and had an innings and ten runs in hand. For the former, the Hon. A. Lyttelton (100) and Messrs. A. J. Webb (100) and W. H. Hadow (59), batted extremely well; and, on the other side, Mr. A. W. Cussham (67) and F. Wild (74) were the chief contributors. Kent v. Surrey was also drawn, after some heavy scoring on both sides, the names of Messrs. F. Penn (148, not out), Yardley (76), W. Lindsay (45), L. A. Shuter (88 and 30, not out), Lord Harris (64), and Jupp (91, not out), being most prominent. Gloucestershire defeated Yorkshire by nine wickets, E. Lockwood (23 and 82) being the only one of the latter eleven who scored largely; while, on the other side, Messrs. W. G. Grace (71), G. F. Grace (31 and 43, not out), E. M. Grace (53, not out), and Midwinter (68), all did well.

On Monday last Frederick Cavill made a second attempt

to swim the Channel, starting at Cape Grisnez, and he is reported to have accomplished the feat in about fourteen hours.

The one-hundred-miles walking-match between Messrs. J. E. Dixon and F. M. R. Dundas was commenced at Lillie-bridge on Monday night last, and on the following day the former won by two miles, doing the distance in the splendid time of 20 hours 36 min. 8 sec, which is only about one hour and three quarters slower than the best on record.

POLITICAL MATTERS.

Mr. Gladstone visited the annual show of the Horticultural Society, held on the grounds of Hawarden Rectory, on Thursday week, but he made no speech, the reason assigned being the pressure of work arising from correspondence. The prizes were distributed by Mrs. Gladstone, and, the Mayor of Chester having proposed a vote of thanks to that lady, Mr. W. H. Gladstone, M.P., replied on her behalf.

Last Saturday, however, Mr. Gladstone made a long address on general politics. The members of the Salford and Over Darwen Liberal Associations, numbering over three thousand, visited Hawarden. At four o'clock the excursionists assembled in front of the castle in expectation of hearing Mr. Gladstone, and on the right hon. gentleman making his appearance, accompanied by Mrs. Gladstone, he was greeted with enthusiastic cheers. Replying to a vote of thanks for throwing open his park to the excursionists, Mr. Gladstone spoke of the autumn agitation of last year as an expression of the calm and sober judgment of the people of this country upon the Eastern Question, and dwelt emphatically on the necessity of keeping a vigilant watch over the Government, lest they should yet betray the country into war on behalf of the most abominable Government in Europe. The danger was that right-minded members of the Cabinet might be led astray by those who were not so right-minded. He hoped we might have a quiet autumn; but, should occasion require, the agitation of last year would be renewed in order to prevent our being dragged into war. His one word of advice to them was "vigilance."

Mr. Gladstone was visited at Hawarden Castle on Monday by about 2000 members of the Liverpool Liberal Association and of the Bacup Union of Liberal Associations, whom he addressed from the garden terrace of the castle on the subject of the borough and county franchises. Looking at the manner in which counties are now intermingled in this country, and the vast populations which have become so thoroughly borough people in character, he said, it was the height of absurdity as well as the height of injustice to adhere to the principle of exclusion which has hitherto been acted upon. England was in the main a self-governing country, and if it was badly governed it was the fault of the people themselves, and they must take the consequences if they elected a Parliament which proved unsatisfactory. He had confidence in the people of England, and he therefore looked forward with interest to an extension of the county franchise. Mr. Gladstone also referred to the Eastern Question, and alleged that among our Ambassadors and Consuls in Turkey there have been undisguised partisans on the wrong side, who have been misled by prejudice, and whose statements must be received with considerable reserve.

A deputation of London Irishmen waited upon Mr. Butt M.P., yesterday week to represent to him that the policy of Mr. Biggar and Mr. Parnell was popular among Irishmen, and to learn his views thereupon. In reply, Mr. Butt said he would neither lead the policy of obstruction nor have anything to do with it, though he was aware that the Irish in Great Britain were altogether in favour of it. He attributed his comparative inaction during the late Session to the illness which attacked him early in the year, and indicated that next year there would be more activity shown, perhaps, by raising the question of Irish grievances on the Estimates. He further said that the Whigs understood that they could not return to power without Irish aid, which they would have when they accepted Home Rule; and that when the Home-Rule members numbered eighty, Parliament would not be able to resist the demand of a united nation. Whoever attempted to divide the Home-Rule party would have as serious responsibility to answer for.

A Home-Rule gathering took place last Saturday at Glasgow. A procession, accompanied by bands of music, marched through the principal streets of the town to the village of Cathcart, about four miles distant, where a platform was erected in a field and various speeches were delivered. Mr. O'Donnell, M.P., said that the gathering was one of which Ireland should be proud. The assembly was such a one as might have gathered around O'Connell on the hill of Tara. Irishmen had conciliated the Government long enough. They now meant to stand upon their rights until they had them granted. Ireland would be the weak spot in the British Empire. He owed his supreme allegiance to the Irish people, and he would always appeal to them as his ultimate judges.

A letter from The O'Donoghue, M.P., published in a Dublin journal, has exasperated the extreme National party. He treats the Parnell and Biggar section with great contempt, and declares their patriotism to be an absurdity.

A public meeting, called by the supporters of Messrs. Biggar and Parnell, was held in the Rotunda, Dublin, on Tuesday evening. Mr. W. H. O'Sullivan, M.P., presided, and the speakers included Mr. Biggar and Parnell. A resolution was passed expressing admiration of the Parliamentary conduct of Messrs. Biggar and Parnell. Great excitement prevailed.

Mr. Laing, M.P. for the county of Orkney, addressed his constituents on the 17th inst., dwelling principally in the course of his speech on the present aspect of the Eastern Question. He expressed his satisfaction at the firm attitude of the Government, and said that, should Russia defeat Turkey, the former must not be allowed to dictate terms in Constantinople.

General Grant has accepted an invitation from the Corporation of Stratford-on-Avon to visit that town next month.

A handsome silver service of plate has been presented to Mr. John Howard, in recognition of his services as town clerk and clerk of the peace at Portsmouth for forty-two years.

Early on Wednesday morning it was discovered that the house of Mr. Charles Read, Rosendale-road, Bromley, Kent, had been entered by thieves, and plate valued at nearly £1000 stolen. The premises were thoroughly ransacked, the family at the time being abroad. Several keys, a jemmy, and other housebreaking tools were left in the library, and it is supposed that the burglars were disturbed whilst engaged in the robbery.

Until the return of the Court from Scotland in November the state apartments at Windsor Castle will be open to the public on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, between the hours of eleven and four. Free tickets of admission are issued at the office of the "Royal Windsor Guide," Castle-hill. The Albert Memorial Chapel is open every Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, from twelve till three. Tickets are not required.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Drapers' Company have contributed 100 guineas towards the fund for providing a new building for the British Horological Institute.

Mr. William Thornton, the senior churchwarden of St. Pancras parish, on Wednesday publicly presented a drinking-fountain to the vestry, in the presence of a number of the local authorities and the general public. The fountain has been erected in the St. Giles's-in-the-Fields portion of the St. Pancras Gardens.

The beginning of another great public improvement in St. Pancras has been inaugurated by Mr. Charles Greenwood, chairman of the finance committee of St. Pancras vestry, formally taking possession of the ground at the junction of Gordon House-lane with Highgate-road, which has been bought by the vestry for the purpose of widening the lane.

A public meeting having for its object the earlier opening of Kew Gardens to the public on week days and the removal of the brick wall recently raised upon the Richmond road, was held on Tuesday at the Kew Institute. The Rev. P. W. Knott, Vicar, was called to the chair. Resolutions in support of these objects were agreed to, and a committee appointed to carry them out.

A fête in aid of the Metropolitan and City Police Orphanage, at Twickenham, was held on Wednesday at the Alexandra Palace, when, in addition to extra amusements, ten police bands played in different parts of the ground. The proceedings terminated with a pyrotechnic display by Mr. James Pain, the principal set piece being a representation in fireworks of the façade of the Police Orphanage.—The Drapers' Company has given fifty guineas to this orphanage, which now maintains 200 children.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers at the end of the second week in August was 76,862, of whom 36,212 were in workhouses and 40,650 received out-door relief. Compared with the corresponding week of 1876 these figures show an increase of 5, but as compared with the corresponding weeks of 1875 and 1874 they show a decrease of 5898 and 14,832 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 728, of whom 478 were men, 199 women, and 51 children.

Many of the late Lady Augusta Stanley's American friends have manifested a desire to contribute to the fund which is being raised for the purpose of perpetuating that lamented lady's memory in connection with the Westminster Training School and Home for Nurses. The list of American subscribers includes the names of Mr. Longfellow, Mr. Emerson, Mr. James Russell Lowell, Mr. Cyrus W. Field, Mr. George W. Childs, Mrs. Charles Francis Adams, the Governor of Massachusetts, Mrs. Burlingame, and the Rev. Dr. Osgood. A sum of 1000 dols. has already been contributed. We understand that Mr. Russell Sturgess, of Messrs. Baring Brothers, and Mr. J. S. Morgan, of 22, Old Broad-street, have expressed their willingness to receive subscriptions from Americans resident in or passing through England.

According to the return of the Registrar-General, 2611 births and 1309 deaths were registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 277, whereas the deaths were 276 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 21 from smallpox, 49 from measles, 24 from scarlet fever, 12 from diphtheria, 18 from whooping-cough, 28 from different forms of fever, and 194 from diarrhoea; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 346 deaths were referred, against 315 and 300 in the two preceding weeks. These deaths were 117 below the corrected average number from the same diseases in the corresponding week of the last ten years. Different forms of violence caused 44 deaths. The mean temperature was 63.7 deg., or 2 deg. above the average. The duration of registered sunshine in the week was 39.1 hours out of the 101.9 hours that the sun was above the horizon.

A special general meeting of shareholders of the Metropolitan District Railway was held on Monday at the Westminster Palace Hotel, when a resolution was passed for raising capital to proceed with the works of the Ealing Extension Line, and a working agreement with the Inner Circle Completion Company respecting the Aldgate Extension was adopted.—The half-yearly meeting of shareholders of the Great Northern Railway Company was held yesterday week at King's-cross station. Lord Colville, who presided, explained that the reduction of the dividend was owing to the large amount of compensation that had been paid in consequence of the accidents at Abbott's Ripton and Arlescy siding. Some discussion took place, after which the chairman said the directors were still open to a fair offer of amalgamation from the directors of the Great Eastern Railway Company, but the Great Northern would give no guarantee, nor would they take the line over until it was put in proper order. The report was adopted.—At the half-yearly meeting of shareholders of the London and North-Western Railway, held on Wednesday, Mr. R. Moon, the chairman, spoke in strong condemnation of the policy of strife and competition amongst railway companies, which policy had, he said, spoilt the cake they had to divide. The report was adopted, and a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. on the ordinary stock was declared.

Mr. H. S. Northcote has succeeded Mr. Northcote as private secretary to the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Colonel Wellesley, the British Military Attaché, left London yesterday week, on his return to the head-quarters of the Russian army in Bulgaria.

The Countess of Leicester on Wednesday laid the foundation stone of a convalescent home at Hunstanton, which is about to be erected as a memorial of the recovery of the Prince of Wales from his serious illness a few years ago. The Earl of Leicester, Lord Lieutenant of Norfolk, has contributed the sum of £1000 towards it, and the Prince of Wales fifty guineas. About £1500 is still required to complete the home. Preliminary to the ceremony, a public luncheon was served at the Sandringham Hotel, at which the Earl of Leicester presided.

The tenth annual show of the Battle Floral and Horticultural Society was held on Wednesday, by the kindness of the Duke of Cleveland, in the grounds of Battle Abbey, which was thrown open during the day to the numerous visitors who came by special train from Tunbridge Wells, Hastings, Seven-oaks, and other towns. The extra prizes offered to ladies only for hand bouquets was won by Mrs. H. Jenner, Mrs. B. H. Jenner, and Mrs. Luff; for table decorations by Mrs. Luff and Mrs. Tapner. The best floral device (a flower garden model) was won by Mrs. James Jenner. The prizes given by the Duchess of Cleveland for the prettiest and neatest garden either in Battle or on the Duke's estate were won by James Turner, John Harris, and William Gower; and the special prizes given by Mr. and Mrs. Brassey as an encouragement to cottagers for window gardening were won by Mrs. E. Foster, Mrs. J. Jenner, and Mrs. James Turner.



AN INCIDENT OF THE BATTLE OF PLEVNA: DEATH OF COLONEL ROSENBAUM, OF THE ARCHANGEL REGIMENT.
A SKETCH FROM INFORMATION SUPPLIED BY CAPTAIN DAHNHAUER.



SIR PETER PAUL RUBENS, THE GREAT FLEMISH PAINTER: DIED 1640.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

I have lately had, I can scarcely say the pleasure, but at all events the labour, which, if we delight in it, should physic pain, of reading through, from titlepage to colophon, the bluebook containing the evidence taken before a Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into the operation of the law of lunacy as regards the security offered by it against violations of personal liberty. There were just 582 closely printed folio pages to peruse; and the pain at which I hinted needed a good deal of physic, since I can candidly say that I never read a more painful book in my life. Of the nature of the testimony proffered by the ladies and gentlemen who have been locked up in madhouses when, as they conceived, they were perfectly sane, it would not be permissible, just now, to say one word, as the Committee, in consequence of the late period of the Session at which their sittings were brought to a close, have deferred drawing up a report until next year.

Meanwhile, I should strenuously advise Mr. Charles Reade, Mr. Wilkie Collins, and others of our melodramatic novelists, to read, mark, learn, and digest the contents of this appalling tome. It has given me the horrors; just as I remember (it must be nearly fifteen years ago) having those same horrors after a visit to Bedlam, of which I wrote a description in this Journal. Dr. (afterwards Sir Charles) Hood and Dr. Helps, the chief and the assistant physician of Bethlehem Hospital at the period of which I speak, are both dead.

Among the subscribers to the admirable "Turkish Compassionate Fund" I find, in the columns of a contemporary, the name of a small philanthropist who signs herself "Ethel," and who, sending three shillings to the fund, expresses a wish that all the little boys and girls in England would give some of their pocket-money to help to buy food for the poor Turkish sufferers. Now, in the interests of all the little boys and girls in England, I must protest. Let grown up people subscribe as much as ever they can to this most beneficent object; but leave the pocket-money of the "small infantry" alone. I am speaking deliberately when I say that children are often made to hate the sacred name of Charity through the injudicious influences brought to bear on them by their elders to make them part with their little shillings and pence. It is impossible that they should understand the bearings of the cause to which they are enjoined to give support; and, secretly, they resent the flitching away from them of their petty cash. Read a chapter on that head in "Bleak House."

Will chicken-hatching by artificial heat, ostensibly so easy and so practical a process, ever have a practical outcome in this country? The question may be worth asking, since about every ten years or so we hear a great deal about some newly-patented machine for artificial incubation, and then the nine-days' wonder is reconsigned to oblivion, and poultry remains as dear as ever it was, which is about thrice as much as it should be. Meanwhile more practical foreigners are hatching their eggs by machinery at a furious rate; and I read that among the apparatus at an agricultural show held at Antwerp in connection with the Rubens tercentenary there was a hydro-incubator, the object of which is to supersede altogether the use of the brood-hen. By this machine 450 eggs can be hatched at a time; and the process is said to be as successful in producing ducklings as chickens. Artificial "brood mothers" to shelter the youngsters while feeding were likewise shown. Mem.: Did not Signor Carlo Minasi, a well-known musician domiciled in England, and the son (if I mistake not) of the celebrated draughtsman in pen and ink, devote himself to the science of "aviculture," and patent, some twenty years since, a "gallo-incubator" of some kind? What has become of Carlo Minasi and his invention? I ask because I want chickens to be a shilling apiece instead of four and sixpence. We are mainly at the mercy of the French for our eggs, which we import by the million instead of producing them at home; and as regards fowls and ducks, we are the abject slaves of the "higglers" and the poulterers.

Most pilgrims to the dear old city of Antwerp will remember at least the exterior of the edifice in the Marché de Vendredi with the inscription over the principal entrance, "Officina Plantina." This is the house of the famous Flemish printer of the sixteenth and seventeenth century, Christopher Plantin, which subsequently passed into the hands of the Moretus family and their collateral descendants, and has now been bought by the municipality of Antwerp for a sum of 1,200,000f., and thrown open to the public. It is said to be a wonderful old mansion, full of antique furniture, pictures, statues, engravings, books, printing-presses and types; and among the literary treasures are some 12,000 letters addressed to the Plantins by the greatest scholars of the Renaissance.

I am a bibliophile (I hope), but not a bibliomaniac, in the Dibdin sense of the term, and know very little about the value of the Plantin editions of the classics; but I know that I bought the other day, at an out-of-the-way bookstall, for ten shillings, a superb Plantin Horace, edited by Cruquius, quarto, bound in white vellum, embossed with gold, turn-over edges, and which one of the many book-plates inside the cover proclaimed to have belonged at one time to Dr. Samuel Parr. Was this a "find," Mr. Quaritch, or are Plantin Horaces "down" in the market?

Professor Graham Bell may esteem himself a very fortunate "scientist" indeed not to have been born in that sixteenth or seventeenth century at which I have just been glancing. His telephone, which has just been tried, with literally astounding success, at Plymouth, would have been thought three hundred years ago a little too magical to be "canny," and if the Dominicans had got hold of him as they did of Galileo it might have gone hard with him. Professor Bell's organ was in the Guildhall at Plymouth, a quarter of a mile distant from the place of meeting of the Mechanical Section, and, through the intermediary of the telephone, the strains of "God Save the Queen" were distinctly transmitted from the Guildhall to the section-room.

Whether this wonderful invention will prove a blessing or the reverse to mankind it is premature to speculate upon; yet it seems to me that Professor Graham Bell's apparatus must inevitably prove of signal advantage to at least four classes of society: I mean popular clergymen, popular statesmen, popular actors, and popular lecturers. Sir Boyle Roche's bird will be at length outdone; and public speakers will be enabled to be, not in two, but in half a dozen places at once. Dean Stanley may preach in Westminster Abbey, and York, Edinburgh, Chicago, and Calcutta may almost simultaneously listen to his eloquent periods; Mr. Gladstone may perorate (axe in hand) about the Eastern Question at Hawarden and be audible in London or in Dublin; and Mr. Henry Irving may play Hamlet ("To be or not to be" has already been declaimed by telephone) in as many provincial theatres as he desires without ever stirring from the Lyceum.

A great invention is made, or a great undertaking accomplished. It is for awhile, as a novelty, lauded to the skies. Then we grow accustomed to it, and cease to praise it; it is found that the invention has been superseded by some newer discovery, or that the thing of which we were all once so vain-glorious is past service and must be replaced by something else. This is the way of the world, and of all things sub-lunary. In a recent sitting of the Mechanical Section of the British Association Mr. Douglas, the Trinity House Engineer, very calmly stated that the famous Eddystone Lighthouse was about to be demolished. Smeaton's great structure has served its turn, and is to be pulled down.

I am sorry. The engineering reasons for the demolition of the renowned Pharos on the Eddystone rocks are, of course, adequate. There is nothing, it would seem, the matter with the lighthouse itself; but the particular reef on which it stands has been so injured by the waves that ere long the foundation (so say the engineers) must disappear, and the tower with it, unless it be removed. The announcement made by Mr. Douglas took the sages assembled at Plymouth by surprise. There is nothing to be astonished at; still it may be as well to remember that the Eddystone (first stone laid June 12, 1757; last stone laid Aug. 24, 1759) is only a hundred and seventeen years old; a mere baby among lighthouses. The Colossus of Rhodes was set up contemporarily with the Pharos at Alexandria, B.C. 300; and the last fragments of the Colossus were not cleared away (the Saracens sold the old bronze to a Jew) until A.D. 572.

"Spare the rook," says Mr. Frank Buckland, "and you will stamp out the Colorado beetle." I am decidedly in favour of sparing the rook, and indeed every other living thing that can possibly be spared (as a rule, we destroy about ten times more life than there is any need to take away), and for ages past the farmers of Norfolk have habitually encouraged the breeding of rooks as a reward for their services in freeing the corn-land from cockchafer grubs. On the other hand, the rook's own character is by no means an immaculate one. He devours unconscionable quantities of corn; and although a rookery is held to be a very picturesque adjunct to the grounds of an old country mansion, the birds have an unpleasant habit of eating the topmost and tenderest shoots of young trees, and, in a plantation, are a decided nuisance. G. A. S.

THE RUBENS FESTIVAL.

The Tercentenary Festival of the birth of Rubens has been held at Antwerp during the past week. In our last week's Paper we gave the programme of these proceedings, and our Extra Supplement was an Engraving of the great Flemish painter's celebrated work, "The Descent from the Cross," which is in Antwerp Cathedral. The Portrait of Rubens, by himself, which is presented in this Number of our Journal, seems to warrant a few notes, merely to assist the reader's memory, concerning his famous personal career.

It has been considered hitherto doubtful whether he was actually born at Antwerp or at Cologne, or at another place on the Rhine. The precise day of his birth, in 1577, was June 29. His father, John Rubens, was a citizen of Antwerp, and one of the municipality, but had been compelled, by the political disturbances in the Netherlands, to remove to Cologne shortly before Peter Paul Rubens was born. It has now, however, been ascertained that the wife of John Rubens, and mother of Peter Paul, had been left at Antwerp; and it is certain that the families of both parents belonged to that city. They were Roman Catholics, and he was, therefore, brought up in the faith of that Church, passing his youth chiefly at Antwerp. In his sixteenth year he was placed as a page in the household of the Countess of Lalaing, but disliked that service, and soon returned home. He chose to become a painter, and was the pupil successively of Tobias Verhaeght, Adrian van Oort, and Otho Venius, till the age of twenty-three, when he went to Italy. He had letters of recommendation from the Archduke Albert, the Austrian Viceroy of the Netherlands, to the Duke Vincenzo Gonzaga, of Mantua, who appointed him a gentleman of the chamber at his Ducal Court. Rubens now devoted himself to studying the pictures of Giulio Romano, of Titian, and of Paul Veronese, as well as other great Italian artists, both at Venice and Rome. In 1605 he was sent to Madrid, on a special mission from the Duke his master to King Philip III. of Spain. He had by this time acquired high reputation as a Court portrait-painter. Returning to Antwerp, he finally settled in his native place, under the patronage of the Archduke Albert and the Archduchess Isabella, an Infanta of Spain. Rubens about this time married his first wife, Elizabeth Brant, who died in 1626; his second wife, Helen Forman, was much younger. Both wives are depicted, with himself, in several of his pictures of domestic scenes. He was a very prosperous man, and renowned all over Europe. Between 1620 and 1625 he was much employed at Paris in painting historical pictures for the decoration of the Louvre and the Luxembourg. At Paris he gained the personal acquaintance of the Duke of Buckingham, favourite of James I. and Charles I. This led to his being sent to England, in 1629, as Ambassador to the last-named King, who bestowed a knighthood upon him, and commissioned him to paint the ceiling of the Banqueting-house at Whitehall. The allegorical picture of "War and Peace," which is in our National Gallery, was also painted for Charles I. Rubens was again and again called upon by the Infanta Isabella to exert his talents as a courtly diplomatist in her service, for which he was sent more than once to Madrid and to Paris. A multitude of the pictures, large and small, which were designed by him, and which are esteemed his work, must have been executed in a great measure by his numerous pupils and assistants. During the last five years of his life he was disabled by gout in the hands. He died in 1640, the sixty-third year of his age, and was interred in the Church of St. James, at Antwerp. Among his most eminent pupils were Vandyke and Jordaens, but the influence of his bold and commanding genius has been shown in a wide sphere of modern art, not confined to the Flemish school.

Her Majesty Queen Victoria has permitted photographs to be taken of the Rubens pictures at Buckingham Palace for the Antwerp exhibition of his works opened last Sunday. The King of Sweden, the Madrid Museum, the galleries of Oldenburg, Munich, Dresden, Cassel, the Hague, and Dublin, and several French galleries, have contributed copies of their pictures, as have the Duke of Buckingham and Earl Spencer. The Madrid Museum has sent not less than thirty new photographs. There are 1500 pictures known as the works of Rubens in existence, and the catalogue of the Exhibition shows the variety of subjects he treated. It is in the following sections:—Old Testament, New Testament, sacred history and allegory, Virgins, saints, fable, profane history and allegory, portraits, hunting-pictures, landscapes, miscellaneous subjects. There are many different treatments, which it will be interesting to compare, of the Adoration of the Magi, the Adoration of the Shepherds, the Descent from the Cross, and the Assumption of the Virgin. Besides the photographs and engravings of

Rubens, some relics of the master are exhibited, such as the sword given him by the Emperor, his collar, the diamond he wore in his hat, his autographs, and a remarkable tapestry belonging to him at the time when, in the character of a leading citizen of Antwerp, he arranged the triumphal entry of Ferdinand of Spain. About 500 pictures by various other artists are exhibited, with objects of ancient art. There is also the Plantin-Moretus exhibition, in Plantin's house, illustrating the history of printing and engraving in the Low Countries for two centuries and a half. The literary and antiquarian Congress has been engaged in some interesting discussions. The inauguration of a bust of Rubens at the Antwerp Museum, and the ceremony of a solemn visit to his tomb, with the performance of a grand musical and lyrical cantata in the Place Verte, added to the pageantry of a street procession, with superb triumphal arches at the Place de Meir and Place de la Commune, and a columnar trophy surrounded with statues of renowned Flemish artists, in the Horse Market, have filled Antwerp with a daily crowd of sightseers. One or more Illustrations may appear in our next.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Our last Issue contained a brief abstract of the able opening address given by Professor Allen Thomson to the British Association for the Advancement of Science, which began its meetings at Plymouth on Wednesday week.

Sectional work began on Thursday, presidential addresses being delivered in most of the departments.

For interest, perhaps Mr. Pengeley's address carried off the palm. To hear him, the Mechanics' Institute was crowded, and he discoursed with spirit upon a subject which he has made wholly his own—that of cavern exploration. Mr. Pengeley is one of the few men who took part in the meeting of the Association at Plymouth thirty-six years ago. He devoted his opening paper in the Geological Section to a kind of history of cavern-hunting in Devon, where he claimed that this species of scientific investigation had its birth. Beginning with Oreston cavern, discovered in 1846 by the superintending constructor of the Plymouth breakwater, he mourned over the fruitlessness of the prolonged search made in that famous hole, and the bungle which was eventually made when, by a second discovery, a great revelation might have been expected. A cavern containing a large number of bones was broken into, but, unfortunately, there was no one at hand to superintend the exhumation of the specimens; the work was left entirely to the common workmen, and was badly done. Many of the remains were dispersed beyond recovery, the matrix in which they were buried was never adequately examined, and we were utterly ignorant, and must for ever remain so, as to whether they did or did not contain indications of human existence. He visited the spot from time to time and bought up everything to be met with, but other scientific work in another part of the country occupied him too closely to allow of more than an occasional visit. Mr. Pengeley, however, urged that many interesting discoveries had been made among the osseous remains, which, on a less extensive scale, were undertaken by other gentlemen. The principal of these was Mr. Godwin Austen, the well-known geologist, whose papers fully bore out all that Macenery had stated. In 1846 a sub-committee of the Torquay Natural History Society undertook the careful exploration of very small parts of the cavern, and their report was entirely confirmatory of the statements of their predecessors, that undoubted flint implements did occur mixed in the remains of extinct mammals in the cave earth beneath a thick floor of stalagmite. The sceptical position of the authorities in geological science remained unaffected, however, until 1858, when the discovery and systematic exploration of a comparatively small virgin cavern on Windmill-hill, at Brixham, led to a sudden and complete revolution, for it was seen that, whatever were the facts elsewhere, there had undoubtedly been found at Brixham flint implements commingled with remains of the mammoth and its companions, and in such a way as to render it impossible to doubt that man occupied Devonshire before the extinction of the cave mammals. Under the feeling that the statements made by Macenery and his followers respecting Kent's Hole were perhaps, after all, to be accepted as verities, the British Association, in 1864, appointed a committee to make a complete and systematic investigation of Kent's Hole, a cavern whose discovery had never been dated, and which was situated a mile from Torquay, in a small wooded limestone hill. Mr. Pengeley remarked upon the regularity of the deposits, and the invariability of the successive layers. The first course was a layer of limestone blocks and chips, which had fallen from the roof; then a layer of black mould, chiefly composed of decayed leaves and vegetable matter; thirdly, a stalagmite floor, from an inch to five feet in thickness; fourthly, a layer of charred wood, which was found nowhere else; fifthly, light red clay; sixthly, another stalagmite floor; and then the oldest of cavern deposits, composed of subangular and rounded pieces of dark red grit, embedded in a sandy paste of the same colour, with small angular fragments of limestone, and investing films of stalagmite, both prevalent in the cave earth. Large blocks of limestone were occasionally met with, and the deposit to which the name of breccia was given was of a depth exceeding that to which the exploration had yet been carried. The black mould yielded bones of man, dog, fox, badger, brown deer, bos longifrons, goat, pig, hare, rabbit, and seal. In it were also found numerous flint flakes and "strike lights," stone spindle whorls, fragments of curvilinear pieces of slate, amber beads, bone tools, including awls, chisels, and combs, bronze articles, such as rings, a fibula, a spoon, a spear head, a pin, pieces of smelted copper, and a great number and variety of potsherds. Hyena remains were found only in the stalagmite black bank and cave earth. Near Kent's Hole was Anstey's Cove, a cave open-mouthed, and containing signs of habitation by all kinds of quadrupeds. After describing the caverns at Brixham, Ash Hole, and Yealm Bridge, Mr. Pengeley summed up his views on human antiquity. The Kent's Hole men belonged to the Pleistocene times of biology, but man must have been in Devonshire before the hyena, and, perhaps, dwelt in Kent's Cavern ere the hyena had reached our shores.

Next in interest to Mr. Pengeley's paper came the Mathematical Section, which was opened by Professor Carey Foster, who quoted a number of illustrious authorities to prove "that, in the investigation of the causes of physical phenomena—or, in other words, of the connection between these phenomena and the conditions under which they occurred—the really decisive guidance was afforded by the study of their measurable aspects." The consequence was that, from the very outset of his investigations, the physicist had to rely constantly on the aid of the mathematician for, even in the simplest cases, the direct results of his measuring operations. Operations were entirely without meaning until they had been submitted to more or less of mathematical discussion. This was pressed home until it led to the no longer startling suggestion that mathematical processes might even be applicable to mind. "It, too," said Mr. Foster, "continues to move in a straight line, except in so far as it may be compelled

by impressed forces to change its direction. To put the matter a little differently, may we not look upon that fact as illustrating what is probably a general principle of mental action—namely, that the human mind has no more power to create an idea than the hand has to create matter or energy; our seemingly most original conceptions being in reality due to suggestions from without? There followed a discussion between Dr. Haughton and Sir William Thomson on the method of measuring geological time. Refusing to move the poles in any direction, on the ground that it required more physical force than he had at his disposal, Dr. Haughton suggested that the question was to be solved by estimating the friction of the water upon the earth's surface. Sir W. Thomson admitted the immovability of the poles, but declared that in order to work Dr. Haughton's theory it was necessary to suppose that the continent was suddenly created. Dr. Haughton read another able paper dealing with the increase in the length of the day, owing to the retardation of the earth's motion, caused by the attraction of the moon. The subject of wave motion as related to the doctrine of energy was discussed in papers by Professor Reynolds and Mr. Woodward.

The Society of Friends, which is in great strength at Plymouth, gave up their meeting house to the Economical Section, which, under the presidency of Earl Fortescue, proceeded to discuss, under due reserve, that side of the population question which has of late been very warmly debated. Earl Fortescue dwelt at some length on the subject in the paper which opened the section. He held that over-population was not likely to arise, and that the means proposed for checking it were immoral. The remainder of the paper was devoted to an argument in favour of substituting the county for the municipality as the unit in local self-government.—Mr. Stephen Bourne, who followed, returned to the first subject, and on all grounds, argued against recent alarms. He put forth as a scientific, no less than a moral fact, that large families did best, because they gave a stimulus to production, and he pointed to thinly inhabited colonies to prove that the fields were still open for human development. In the discussion which succeeded it was contended that if our population were thrifty and provident we should hear nothing of over-population.

In the Mechanical Section a paper by Mr. Barlow excited great attention. Last year, he being at the Niagara Falls, his son fell ill, and he had leisure to investigate the phenomena produced by great columns of water falling a considerable distance. He was especially struck with the constant pouring forth from the chasm of jets of water, carried fountain-like to an altitude higher than the stream above the fall. He noticed also that vibrations or shocks shook at intervals the windows of the hotel in which he was staying. He determined to investigate the apparent coincidence, and he observed that the water fell at first in a compact mass, then it divided into spray, and fell into the chasm. It at once occurred to him that the water carried with it no small proportion of air, and that the falling weight of water, imprisoning the air, must compress it until it became, so to speak, explosive. His explanation was that the explosive air sent up jets of water, just as dynamite when exploded under water would do. This explained what engineers have been puzzled to account for—the occasional rising of what were called "high waves," such as, for instance, took the bell off a lighthouse near Scilly a few years ago. Water dashing against rocks imprisons air, which explodes, and sends forth masses of water more destructive in their force occasionally than the waves themselves, which rise more than thirty-five feet in the heaviest Atlantic storms. Mr. C. E. Bramwell complimented Mr. Barlow upon an explanation which he was ashamed to say had never occurred to him, though he had puzzled himself over the same mystery.

In the Biological Section Mr. Gwyn Jeffreys, the president, referred to the deep-sea soundings; while Professor M'Alister resumed the subject of embryology, drawing therefrom deductions in support of Darwinism.

The chief attraction in Section B (Chemical Science) was the address of the president, Dr. Abel, in which particular attention was called to the beneficial results of scientific research in connection with iron and steel industries.

In the Geographical Section, Admiral Sir Erasmus Ommanney, K.C.B., delivered an exhaustive address, in which he reviewed the progress of exploration and discovery. His remarks were largely directed to the course of Arctic discovery, in which he himself took a prominent part, having discovered the first traces of the unfortunate Franklin expedition.

A brilliant soirée, given by the Mayor and Corporation, closed the day's proceedings.

The work of the Association was resumed on Friday, but the genial weather had the effect of thinning the attendance in several of the departments.

In that devoted to Mathematical and Physical Science Sir W. Thomson gave an address, in which he contended that it was possible for life to exist on a meteoric stone down to the period at which it became imbedded in the earth. Mr. Preece next gave an account of the telephone, of which there are two kinds, one for the transmission of the sounds of the human voice, and the other for the transmission of varying musical tones. He traced the history of the instrument from its inception in 1832, by Mr. Page, an American physicist, down to the present time, now that it has been perfected by Mr. Graham Bell, of Boston. The great peculiarity of the instrument, he said, was its ridiculous simplicity, and this he went on to show by means of numerous diagrams and models. Mr. Preece said he had just returned from America, where he had conversed through wires thirty-two and twenty-four miles long. In Boston the telephone was used for business purposes, and he had himself so used it in that city. He was anxious to have spoken on that occasion with Exeter, but he feared it would not be possible to do this satisfactorily, because the wire would come in contact with other wires used for business purposes. It would be necessary to have the instruments connected by single wires before they could be extensively used. Sir W. Thomson and Professor Houghton caused much amusement by putting through the telephone a number of questions, the one with a broad Scotch accent, and the other in a rich Irish brogue. The experiments appeared to be highly satisfactory, conversation being easily maintained with an assistant who was about a quarter of a mile away. The attempt to communicate with Exeter was not so successful, owing probably to the reason explained by Mr. Preece.

In the department of Anthropology Mr. Francis Galton, F.R.S., delivered an address, which contained a record of part of his study of those groups of men who are sufficiently similar in their mental characters, or in their physiognomy, or in both, to admit one classification, as types of character such as are universally recognised as being exceedingly true to nature.

In the Chemical Section Dr. J. W. Russell described a new method of preventing the corrosion of iron by forming black oxide on its surface. In the same section Mr. Gladstone exhibited some candles, altered by long exposure to sea-water. Mr. Latimer Clarke had sent him some specimens of candles recovered from the wreck of a vessel sunk off the Spanish coast in 1702. They had remained submerged till 1875, a

period of 173 years. The wick had rotted away, leaving scarcely any trace of its existence, while the fatty portion has become a friable heavy substance of a dull white colour.

Politics and Political Economy were not very popular, yet one paper presented to the Economical Section led to warm discussion. It was by Sir James Watson, on the improvement of the sanitary condition of large towns. He described how in Glasgow, of which city he was a few years ago the Lord Provost, an improvement scheme which has since become famous was carried through Parliament in 1866. This measure was the direct precursor of the Artisans' Dwellings Act. Its results upon manners, morals, and health, were wonderful, and the whole condition of the displaced populace had been improved. Crime was less general, the police and the magistracy had less to do, and by model lodging-houses and cheap tenements the poorest had been provided for. He urged that what had been done at Glasgow could be done all over the kingdom.

In the Economic Science and Statistics Section Mr. Hyde Clarke, F.R.S., read a paper on the Debts and Liabilities of Sovereign and quasi-Sovereign States due to Foreign Creditors; and in the Mechanical Science Section the president, Mr. E. Woods, C.E., gave an address on the application of adequate brake power to control railway trains.

In the evening an address was delivered in the Townhall by Professor Warrington Smyth, of the School of Mines, Jernyn-street, on the Mines of Devon and Cornwall.

In one department which met on Saturday a discussion took place with reference to the colouring matter in hair, and Professor Rolliston gave a lecture on the flora and fauna of prehistoric times. But the day was mostly spent in excursions. The Mayor and Corporation of Exeter gave an entertainment, and the Bishop of Exeter and Sir Stafford Northcote spoke, the former on the need of intercommunication between the clergy and scientific men, the latter in praise of the association as a practical as well as a theoretical institution. In another excursion members saw some gunnery practice and torpedo explosions in the Hamoaze, and then went to the Eddy-stone. A third party went to Dartmoor and Lee Moor.

At the meeting of the general committee held on Monday it was resolved to hold the fiftieth anniversary meeting of the association in 1881 at York, the city in which the first meeting of the association was held in 1831. About the place of meeting in 1879 there was a friendly contest between Swansea and Nottingham, and in the end Swansea was chosen. Mr. William Spottiswoode, treasurer of the Royal Society, was appointed president elect of the Dublin meeting next year.

The sectional meetings showed a considerable decline in attendance. The trains to Cornwall and North Devon were crowded, and left behind only a comparative few inclined to take part in that pursuit of high science which the association is intended to foster.

The most popular section of the day was the Economic, which has been drawn to enter into a complete discussion of the whole population question. Dr. Farr introduced the question in a long paper, the statistics of which were valuable. Dr. Farr is an opponent of the Malthusian theories, and the figures he produced proved that practically he has the country at his back. Humanity, on the whole, is increasing in numbers, but is nowhere multiplying itself so rapidly as in England. It will take France more than 300 years to double its population at the present rate of progress; Italy more than 100 years; Spain more than 93 years; Austria, 86 years; the Netherlands, 77 years; Prussia, 64 years; and Sweden, 61 years. The fecundity of England is much better. We shall be twice as many as we are in little more than 53 years, so that there are men now living who will in all probability see the completion of the doubling process. Dr. Farr objected to artificial checks, on the ground that large numbers increased national strength. He asked whether it would not be better for France to increase and multiply, replenish North Africa, and restore its ancient greatness, than to set themselves against the laws of national increase. "No," was his advice to the people; "keep up your numbers, and trust in God." Lord Houghton, who followed Dr. Farr, took exception to this line of argument. It was true, he admitted, that increasing population increased national strength in time of war; but he argued that the patriot was called upon to consider that there was another and not less important side to the question, and that social and individual considerations must be allowed their part in the discussion. Poor men with large families struggling for existence would not transmit health and vigour to their too numerous children, nor train them with that freedom and health necessary to their future wellbeing, nor place them in such a position that they would be able to make the world what it should be to them, physically and morally, intellectually and socially. These children suffered, and the question ought therefore to be left to individual prudence.

Mr. Bramwell next propounded his scheme for giving London an efficient water supply. He strongly condemned the expensive plans which seemed now to be in favour with the metropolitan authorities and with the Government, declaring that for most domestic purposes the water we already possessed was perfectly well fitted. There was no need for spending ratepayers' money in buying companies, or in bringing a waste of water from long distances. All we required might be obtained perfectly well from the chalk. Artesian wells were not unknown in London, and they might be made to supply all the wants of the city for drinking purposes. They would yield a cheap, pure, and constant, and a practically unlimited, supply of the best water. The plan was received, in the discussion which followed, with great favour.

The business of the day in this section concluded with a paper by Dr. Hancock, proposing that the law of succession should be reformed upon what he termed "scientific bases."

In the Chemical Section Professor Gladstone gave a paper in confirmation, on chemical grounds, of the nebular theory of the creation of worlds—a confirmation based upon recent discoveries of the spectroscopic. A nebulous mass made up of many chemical elements, gradually condensing to a centre—how should we find these elements distributed? The least volatile would form the liquid or solid nucleus, while the others would arrange themselves according to their volatility, condensing into cloud at various distances from the intensely heated centre; also, as Mr. Johnstone Stoney has shown, the gases would arrange themselves according to their relative density, the lightest gases being at the outside. In neither case, however, would the separation of the constituents be perfect for mechanical movements, and diffusion will always cause some portions of the less volatile bodies or denser gases to rise into the upper region. This is actually what is taking place in the sun at present. Supposing the solar system to have been originally a great revolving nebula of this description, condensing to a central sun, and forming from its outer portions smaller masses, such as the planets and their satellites or the comets and meteorites, we may expect these to consist principally of the more volatile or the lighter elements, with smaller portions of the less volatile or heavier ones. On arranging the elements according to the known or presumed density of their vapour, it is found that such is actually the case. The

plentiful elements, whether non-metallic or metallic, have always low atomic weights; the less plentiful ones are generally heavier, and the very rare ones have almost invariably high densities. This is still more strikingly the case with reference to the meteoric stones, which are composed almost without exception of elementary substances, which are light when in the gaseous condition.

Mr. G. Jeffreys read a paper on the Fossils procured by the late Arctic Expedition, which elicited a discussion. Papers were also read by Commander Cameron on the Proposed Stations in Central Africa as Bases for future Exploration; by Dr. J. Kirk on the Munguo District of East Africa; by Mr. F. Holmwood on the Kingani River in East Africa; by Mr. B. Hartshorn on the Ancient People and the Irrigation Works of Ceylon. Most of the papers elicited discussion.

In the evening Professor Odling discoursed in the Guildhall on the new metal, gallium.

The Mechanical Section was crowded on Tuesday to hear Professor Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone. He said that, Mr. Preece having fully explained the constitution and operation of the telephone, he would describe the process by which the instrument had been brought to its present state. Many years ago his attention had been called to the formation of the vibrations of air during the production of speech. Then the idea of using electricity for the conveyance of such vibrations from one place to another arose in his mind. The speaker proceeded to explain in detail the failures he had encountered, the encouragement he had received, until every articulation, although somewhat muffled, was obtained, and finally, the present form, with its remarkable distinctness of expression, was reached. The telephone had been evolved from a consideration of the mechanism of the human ear. What ultimate form it may yet assume he did not know. He did not bring the instrument before the association as a perfect invention. It was yet only in its embryo state. Experiments and investigations are still being carried on by himself and several scientific friends who have generously given him their help, and he hoped that by the time the association met next year considerable improvements will be introduced. Proceeding to make a few experiments, Mr. Graham Bell first brought into requisition his telephone organ for the purpose of producing a little music. Mr. Preece, communicating with the post office, asked an operator to put the section into telephonic connection with the Guildhall, and in a very short time a verse of "God Save the Queen," as if played on a harmonium, was distinctly heard. A song was afterwards played, and the operator at the post office sang "Auld Lang Syne," repeated several times the sentence, "To be or not to be, that is the question," and read a paragraph from a newspaper. The song and the sentence were easily and clearly heard by those of the audience seated near the instrument, but the articulation of the paragraph was not so successfully followed. In answer to a question, Mr. Bell stated that the report that a concert had been heard in America by means of the telephone was not correct, nor in the present state of the instrument did he consider that possible, although he himself had heard at a distance of two feet from the instrument the full harmony produced by a number of cornets played together. In reply to the same querist, he said he hoped he should not be repudiated as a British subject. He counted it an honour to have spent the greater part of his life on this side of the Atlantic—in fact, he had not been in the United States more than five years. An enthusiastic vote of thanks was accorded Mr. Bell.

A paper was read by Mr. J. N. Douglass, Engineer to the Trinity House, on the recent history of the Eddystone Lighthouse, showing the progress made in its illumination from the candle light of Smeaton to the present apparatus, which has an intensity 109 times greater for the service of the marines, at only four fifths the original cost per hour. The late undermining of the rock and the necessity for the erection of a new lighthouse were referred to. In the intended new structure a greater elevation and range of light was proposed; also increased intensity equal to the present first-class lights, as now exhibited at the Lizard and Start. A first-class fog signal, would, probably, be introduced, for which the dimensions of the present tower are inadequate.

Captain Galton explained the elevated railway of New York, and Mr. G. Stevenson described the various advantages alike as respects cheapness of construction, facility and comfort in travelling, and avoidance of obstruction to the street traffic.

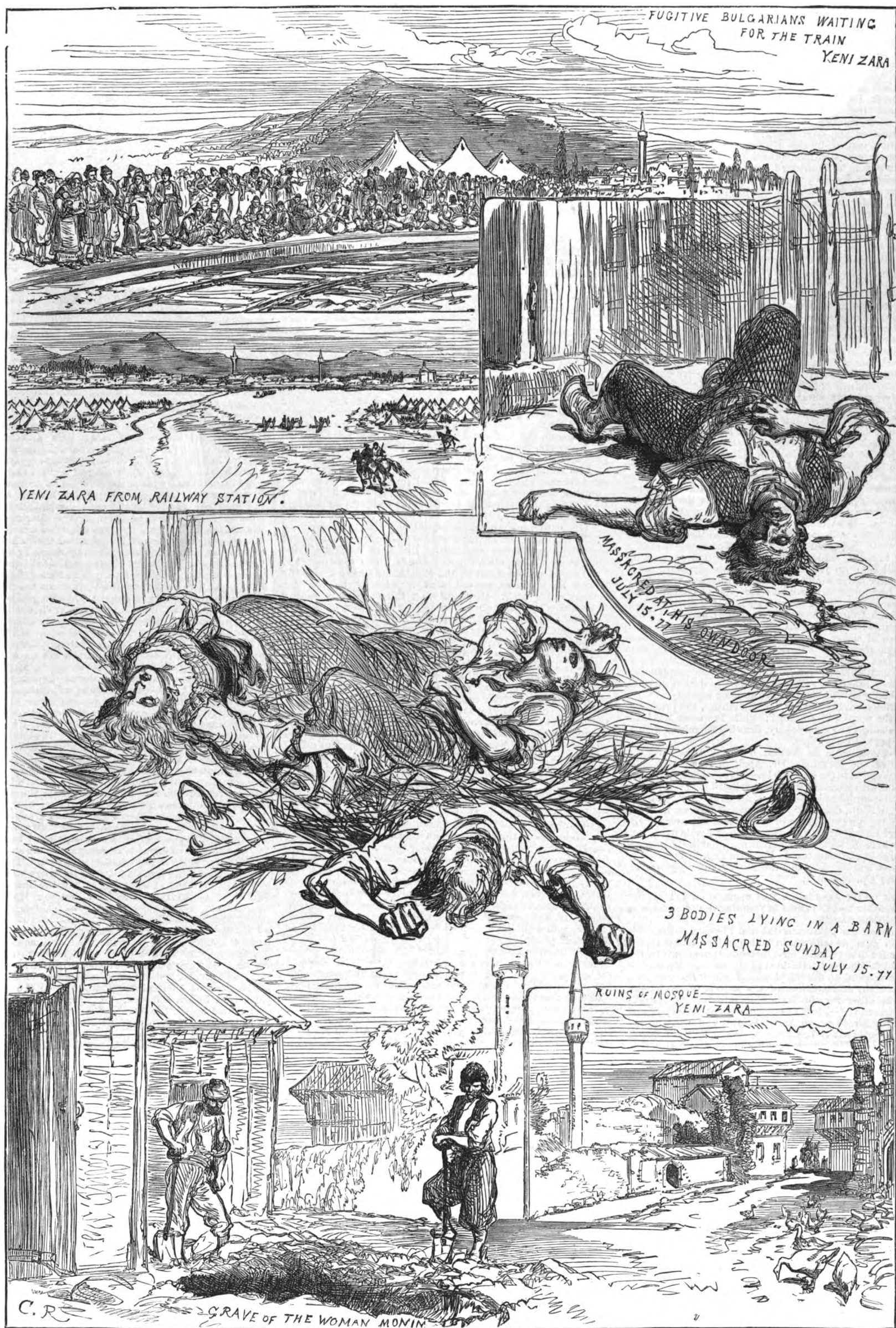
The other sections were thinly attended. The subject of the Colorado beetle was discussed, and there was to a great extent an agreement of opinion that the insect could not live in this country. The Rev. Professor Houghton summarised the results of the tidal observations made by the recent Arctic Expedition. An address on thrift was delivered by Mr. Bartley, manager of the National Penny Bank. Sir George Young, secretary to the Factory Commission, read a paper urging the advisableness of reducing to a system the privileges to work overtime which are given by the Factory Acts to particular trades. The importance of increasing the punishment of habitual drunkards formed the subject of a paper read by Dr. Hancock. A paper on the Bulgarians was contributed by Dr. Beddoe.

In the evening there was another brilliant conversation in the Guildhall.

Only two sections were opened on Wednesday. In the Mechanical Section Mr. Loftus Perkins claimed that he had invented a boiler which could not explode; and in the Economic Section Mr. Lawson Tait read a paper on Hospitalism, showing that large hospitals were dangerous.

The meeting of the general committee was held in the afternoon, and grants amounting in the whole to £1081 were made, at the instance of the recommendations committee, to promote research in connection with mathematics and physics, chemistry, geology, biology, statistics, and economic science, and mechanics. These grants are smaller than in former years, but it was explained by Captain Galton that the receipts had not come up to the amount received in previous years.

The concluding meeting was held in the Guildhall—Professor Thomson, President of the Association, in the chair. Professor Williamson, the treasurer, reported that the attendance at the meeting had included 161 old and 19 new life members, 238 old and 58 new annual members, 474 associates, 283 ladies, and 11 foreign members—making in all 12,171. The total sum of money received for the sale of tickets had been £1267. On the motion of Professor Williamson, seconded by Mr. Gwyn Jeffreys, an enthusiastic vote of thanks was presented to the President, the mover of the resolution expressing the intense delight with which he, as a student of science, had listened to the luminous address with which Professor Thomson inaugurated the meeting. The President, in replying, referred in feeling terms to the loss which the association as a body and science in general had sustained from the recent death of Mr. Gassiot, a gentleman who had done a great deal for science and who was also much beloved in all his social relations. As far as the meeting was concerned, he thought it but just to express his opinion that it had been crowned with great success. The meeting of 1877 then terminated.



THE WAR: MASSACRES AT YENI ZARA. SKETCHES BY THE "TIMES" NAVAL CORRESPONDENT.

THE WAR PASSAGE OF THE BALKANS.



THE HAINETOI PASS

THE MASSACRES AT YENI ZARA.

We mentioned, a fortnight ago, that we had received from Captain James Gambier, R.N., the writer of several letters recently published by the *Times* as "from a Naval Correspondent," a series of Sketches representing the horrible proofs he found on the 17th ult., at Yeni Sagra (or Zara) of the butchery of its inhabitants by the Circassians and Bashi-Bazouks, two days before. Some of those Sketches are now put before our readers on the opposite page. There is first a view of the small Bulgarian town, which is situated in the plain south of the Balkans, half way between Eski Sagra and Yamboli, and on the branch line of railway connecting Yamboli with Adrianople. The town had nearly 6000 inhabitants. Captain Gambier's letter of the 18th ult., which has been reprinted in the weekly edition of the *Times* for Friday, the 3rd inst., gives a minute description of the horrors delineated in our Engravings from the drawings by his own pencil. The three corpses, one that of a woman, found together lying in a barn—also, that of the wife of Monin, who had been outraged, and then slaughtered, and finally buried under a heap of manure in the farm-yard, and the body of a man killed at his own house-door, where he stood in defence of his family—these ghastly witnesses to the worse than savage cruelty of the Sultan's

irregular troops are not to be denied. The testimony of Captain Gambier will be confirmed by that of Colonel Lennox and Lieutenant Chermiside, R.E., Military Attachés to the British Embassy at Constantinople, and Dr. Leslie and Dr. Meyrick, belonging to the Society for the Relief of the Sick and Wounded. It must be remembered that what has been done at Yeni Zara is not an isolated instance, but that similar wholesale orgies of wanton ferocity and foul licentiousness have taken place at Eski Sagra, at Tschirpan, at Kazanlik, which were lately flourishing towns, and in the villages of Kara-atli, Geula-Mahalissé, and many other places in that region. The total number of victims is estimated at several thousand, and they have suffered worse than death. We are unwilling to dwell longer upon the hideous details, but will rather quote the following general remarks from one of Captain Gambier's letters of more recent date:—"In most countries the sympathies of those present when wars are going on are drawn to the soldiery, and we picture to ourselves, when we have not seen the probably more horrible reality, a field of dead and dying, a starving or fever-stricken army. But here the horrors of war, since the Russians crossed the Danube, have, with one or two solitary exceptions, been borne by the rural population, by the helpless old men, the women and children. The young and strong men, Bulgarians and Turks, have both found safety in joining, the

Bulgarians the Russian army, the Turks in becoming Bashi-Bazouks. Both sets have formed themselves into vast bands of merciless executioners, and under the protection of their respective armies pillage, murder, ravish, and destroy whatever comes in their way belonging to the other race or creed. From any hill-top the fires of ten or a dozen burning villages can be counted, while every road is crowded with fugitives flying they know not whither, and their lives absolutely depending on this or that move of the opposing armies. I have seen a large valley blocked up by hundreds of Moslem fugitives, resting in supposed safety near a Turkish army. I have heard soon after of some change of position of that army, and knew that it must have been physically impossible for those unfortunate people to escape the murdering Bulgarians, who are ever ready to pounce on the defenceless and wreak on them their long pent-up vengeance. Again, on the other hand, I have had ocular demonstration of the sacking and massacre of a large Bulgarian town, and needed only time to have discovered more abundant proofs. I hear on every side the same story—Turks murdered and defiled by Christians and Christians by Turks. I pass through villages actually by the hundred where nothing remains alive but the dogs and poultry, and where every house alike, Turk or Christian, has in its turn been ransacked. In the fields the most bounteous crop that Providence has given—partly, perhaps, to heal the sores of last year, if men would

allow it to be so—lies rotting on the ground, while far and near the husbandman had disappeared, his cattle scattered, his stacks of winter fodder a charred heap, and his cottage a ruin; his wife and children, if God has been merciful to them, dead, and their dishonour forgotten; or lost in some mountain forests, where they pass their trembling hours in terror and starvation. As to isolated cases of cruelty and barbarity, it is impossible to record them, so innumerable are they and so irrefutable is the evidence.

"There is no denying that the Turks have a difficult time of it. The whole Bulgarian population rise like one man on the approach of the Russians—and, as I firmly believe, murder the Moslems, besides destroying telegraphs, railways, and giving every assistance to the enemy. It only depends on the situation of a Russian force whether there is a rebellion of the subjects of the Porte in that particular district or not. The Russians foster this rebellion in every possible way; and it is needless to say that they draw no small profit from these horrors, whichever way they go. If Moslems are destroyed, it is so many dangerous people out of the way; if Bulgarians or Christians, then so much more is Russia justified in her holy war. But I must in justice to Russia say that, though I have cross-questioned many Turks as to the treatment they received at the hands of their enemy, I have not heard one single complaint against them; and the fact speaks for itself, for I have met large caravans of Turks actually trying to make their way back to be under the shelter of the Russian columns. On the other hand, I have not met a single Bulgarian who would not fly for his life if he knew where to go; but the Turks will not allow them to leave their villages for fear of their swelling the number of the insurgents. It is a war which has probably had no parallel in modern times, where the natural hatred of race against race is fanned to white heat by the most powerful incentive to fury against one another that the world knows of—viz., a difference of faith, especially virulent in this case, which presents a blind and hideous superstition on one side with an intense fanaticism on the other. It is impossible to predict how or where it will end or what the consequences may be. As the Russians advance, the fanaticism of those blood-gutted savages from Asia, the Circassians, Zerbeks, and the men from Broussa, may prompt them to massacre all Gaiours alike. Indeed, they frequently speak of this war as likely to have that much desired result."

In his subsequent letters, dated July 23 and the 3rd to the 5th inst., which have been published, the same correspondent of the *Times* relates many additional instances of the monstrous inhumanity with which the Bulgarian villages south of the Balkans have been punished for aiding the Russian invasion. A special correspondent of the *Daily News*, in telegrams of last week, abundantly confirms the worst accounts of the massacres in the Eski Sagra and Tschirpan districts, and names four or five Turkish Beys and Agas, who are said to have taken an active part in these infamous doings. On the other hand, the *Daily Telegraph* special commissioner at Adrianople, and the *Morning Post* correspondent there, dilate upon the slaughter of whole Turkish populations—the violation, torture, and mutilation of hundreds of Moslem females and children—at places named Bouk le Nouk, Escheke, Okhanlie, and Tanti, by "the Russians," or at least Cossacks, as well as the Bulgarians. Such are the reports brought to Adrianople by the Mohammedan fugitives from Kazanlik and the Balkan valleys. We are quite astounded by the conflicting evidence on both sides, and the enormous amount of falsehood.

THE WELSH NATIONAL EISTEDDFOD.

Under most favourable circumstances, the Welsh National Eisteddfod opened at Carnarvon on Tuesday, continuing over Friday. In place of the ordinary temporary pavilion, a large iron structure for the permanent use of the town has been erected, at a cost of £7000.

Tuesday's proceedings were prefaced by a Bardic meeting at Carnarvon Castle. At its close the Mayor (Mr. Pugh), president of the day, was escorted by a procession to the pavilion. In his opening remarks the president alluded to the value of these national gatherings, as developing the latent talent of Wales and encouraging love for literature and music. He trusted that the other national institution recently brought into prominence—the University College for Wales—would be successful in obtaining Government aid. "The chief feature of the programme was a choral competition for one hundred guineas, which was won by the Carnarvon Choral Union, the Waulfawr choir taking a second prize of twenty guineas. The Carnarvon amateur string band won the prize in their choir, and their leader, Mr. Howell Williams, a medal for violin playing; Mr. D. Jones, Llandoverly, took the prize for musical composition; and Miss Rees, of Nenth, and Miss Williams, of Llanillyn, for vocalisation. Professor Macfarren, who, with Dr. Rogers, organist of Bangor Cathedral, was musical adjudicator, spoke very highly of the ability displayed by the various competitors. Literary honours were won by Mr. Owen Parry, Bristol, for an essay on the training-ship; Mr. Ashley, for a Latin ode; the Messrs. J. Williams, Carnarvon; J. Paul, Bangor; E. Lloyd, Bala; and W. Edwards, Llangefni; Mr. Whalley, M.P., and Mr. E. Eyton, M.P., took part in the proceedings. At night there was a concert, in which Mesdames Patey, Edith Wynne, Mary Davies, Marion Williams, Signor Foli, Eos Morlais, J. Sauvage, and Dr. Frost took part.

The Eisteddfod was continued on Wednesday under the presidency of Lord Penryhn, Lord Lieutenant of the county. The president, who was escorted to the pavilion by a large attendance of gentry, expressed gratification in finding that at these meetings there was no longer an endeavour to keep up the Welsh language by decrying the English tongue, in protesting against which he spoke when he occupied the president's chair at Carnarvon fifteen years back. He referred to the love of music so marked amongst the Welsh, and expressed his readiness to give assistance to any choirs who might wish to take part in musical competitions in England. The chief choral prize, one hundred guineas, subscribed by Welsh quarrymen for choirs from the quarrying districts, fell through owing to absence of competitors; and the chief literary honour, for an essay on the state of society in Wales, shared the like fate. Mr. Bryant, of Corwen, won the prize basso, and literary honours were carried off by Messrs. Clarke, Llangollen; Owen Williams, Festiniog; D. Davies, Caeromvy; Thomas Davies, Pontypridd; R. Williams, Berw. The medal for water-colour drawing was given to S. Maurice Jones; for oak-carving, to J. Morris Roberts, Llangollen; for enamelled slate-work, Messrs. Nicholls and Owen, Carnarvon; and for Welsh tweeds, Jane Roberts, Menai Factory, Carnarvon; and William Hughes, Festiniog. Mr. Pritchard, of Bangor, won the forty-guinea pianoforte, given by Messrs. Brinsmead for amateur pianists; Miss Jenny Davies, Llangollen, taking second prize; and Miss Cox, Threapwood Vicarage, third. The oration was delivered by Professor Mackenna Hughes. Mesdames Edith Wynne, Patey, Signor Foli, and Professor Macfarren took part in the musical arrangements.

Sir Llewellyn Turner presided on Thursday. About 7000 persons were present. The president, in the course of a long address, urged the necessity of introducing into the Eisteddfod programme subjects of modern interest, and to giving greater encouragement to the study of the English language. A prize for a poem in memory of the late Thomas Stephens, the Welsh historian, was awarded to Mr. Edwards, of Llangefni; to Mr. E. C. Evans, of Princetown, America, for a Welsh translation of a Latin grammar; and to Messrs. Nicholls and Owen, for enamelled slate-work. Miss Owen Criccieth was the winner in the class for lady authors; other prizes going to Messrs. W. Edwards, of Llangefni; G. Griffiths, Custom House, London; T. Nicholson, Brecon; and Miss Davis, Portmadoc. In the musical section, the winners were E. C. Evans, Princetown, America, and D. Jones, Llandoverly.

Baroness Burdett-Coutts has given another sum of £1000 to the Turkish Compassionate Fund, making her subscription £2000 in all. At the present time £4000 has been placed to the credit of Mr. Layard. The Bishop of London has consented to allow his name to be associated with the fund. To prevent misapprehension, the Baroness states that in the distribution of the Turkish Compassionate Fund all the victims of the war—Christian, Jewish, and Moslem alike—will be relieved, without any distinction of race or creed.

A second supplement to the *London Gazette* was issued on Thursday week, containing Orders in Council relating to the movement of cattle, sheep, and goats from the metropolis. The order took effect from the 20th inst., notwithstanding anything in the Metropolitan Cattle Plague Order, 1877. The Orders in Council of July 18 relating to an infected area in the metropolis, and prohibiting the movement of cattle in London from the north of the Thames to the south of that river, are revoked; and the premises in the occupation of George Bogos, cowkeeper, 15, Norfolk-street, Bethnal-green, are declared to be free from cattle plague.

The departure of Captain Howgate's Polar expedition from Cumberland Island, the first stopping place en route to Smith's Sound, is reported by the American papers. The winter is to be spent in Cumberland Island on account of its coal deposits, and the time will be occupied not only in meteorological and other scientific observations, but in equipping the colony it is proposed to establish at Lady Franklin Bay by engaging some Esquimaux families with their sledges, and a full supply of dogs, together with abundant clothing, to be made up by native women. Next summer the entire company will be transported by the Florence to Disco, where they will be transferred to a ship which is expected in June bringing colonists sent out under Government auspices to Lady Franklin Bay, their final destination. The present outfit is wholly private, except that the Signal Service Bureau has lent some of its instruments, and Commodore Ammen, of the Bureau of Navigation, has provided his combination sledge and safety raft. Captain Howgate has Captain Tysen, of Polar fame, for his sailing master. M. Ludwig Kumlein, recommended by Professor Baird, of the Smithsonian, is naturalist to the expedition; and Mr. Sherman, recommended by Professor Loomis, is meteorologist and photographer. The Congressional assent to an appropriation of 100,000 dols. is expected next Session; and although doubts appear to be entertained as to the expedition reaching the Pole even with the aid of a balloon, which forms part of its equipment, the plan of establishing a colony is generally admitted to be a "happy thought," on account of the ample returns it promises to science. The mortality returns it promises to the colonists are, it is to be feared, also ample enough.

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Ready on the 29th August (One Shilling), No. 213, THE CORNHILL MAGAZINE for AUGUST. With Illustrations by George du Maurier and Frank Dicksee.

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HENRY GLAVE'S Purchase of HENDERSON AND LANYON'S STOCK. The Sale of this Stock is now proceeding, and contains Ladies' and Children's Silks, Satin, Cambric, and other Fancy Skirts; all kinds of Ladies' and Children's Underclothing; Ribbons, Fancy Bags, Baskets, Berlin Wool, Scotch Yarn, Worked Cushions, Slippers, Trimmings, Laces, Ornaments, Fringes; Furniture Gimps and Trimmings of all kinds; plain and fancy Haberdashery, with various other lots of useful goods; and, having purchased this stock by Public Tender at the large discount of 75 per cent, we have determined to give our customers all the advantage. 534, 535, 536, and 537, NEW OXFORD-STREET.

SHIRTS.—FORD'S EUREKA. "The most perfect fitting made."—Observer. Gentlemen desirous of purchasing Shirts of the best quality should try Ford's Eureka. 4s., 4s. 6d., 5s., 5s. 6d., 6s., 6s. 6d., 7s., 7s. 6d., 8s., 8s. 6d., 9s., 9s. 6d., 10s., 10s. 6d., 11s., 11s. 6d., 12s., 12s. 6d., 13s., 13s. 6d., 14s., 14s. 6d., 15s., 15s. 6d., 16s., 16s. 6d., 17s., 17s. 6d., 18s., 18s. 6d., 19s., 19s. 6d., 20s., 20s. 6d., 21s., 21s. 6d., 22s., 22s. 6d., 23s., 23s. 6d., 24s., 24s. 6d., 25s., 25s. 6d., 26s., 26s. 6d., 27s., 27s. 6d., 28s., 28s. 6d., 29s., 29s. 6d., 30s., 30s. 6d., 31s., 31s. 6d., 32s., 32s. 6d., 33s., 33s. 6d., 34s., 34s. 6d., 35s., 35s. 6d., 36s., 36s. 6d., 37s., 37s. 6d., 38s., 38s. 6d., 39s., 39s. 6d., 40s., 40s. 6d., 41s., 41s. 6d., 42s., 42s. 6d., 43s., 43s. 6d., 44s., 44s. 6d., 45s., 45s. 6d., 46s., 46s. 6d., 47s., 47s. 6d., 48s., 48s. 6d., 49s., 49s. 6d., 50s., 50s. 6d., 51s., 51s. 6d., 52s., 52s. 6d., 53s., 53s. 6d., 54s., 54s. 6d., 55s., 55s. 6d., 56s., 56s. 6d., 57s., 57s. 6d., 58s., 58s. 6d., 59s., 59s. 6d., 60s., 60s. 6d., 61s., 61s. 6d., 62s., 62s. 6d., 63s., 63s. 6d., 64s., 64s. 6d., 65s., 65s. 6d., 66s., 66s. 6d., 67s., 67s. 6d., 68s., 68s. 6d., 69s., 69s. 6d., 70s., 70s. 6d., 71s., 71s. 6d., 72s., 72s. 6d., 73s., 73s. 6d., 74s., 74s. 6d., 75s., 75s. 6d., 76s., 76s. 6d., 77s., 77s. 6d., 78s., 78s. 6d., 79s., 79s. 6d., 80s., 80s. 6d., 81s., 81s. 6d., 82s., 82s. 6d., 83s., 83s. 6d., 84s., 84s. 6d., 85s., 85s. 6d., 86s., 86s. 6d., 87s., 87s. 6d., 88s., 88s. 6d., 89s., 89s. 6d., 90s., 90s. 6d., 91s., 91s. 6d., 92s., 92s. 6d., 93s., 93s. 6d., 94s., 94s. 6d., 95s., 95s. 6d., 96s., 96s. 6d., 97s., 97s. 6d., 98s., 98s. 6d., 99s., 99s. 6d., 100s., 100s. 6d., 101s., 101s. 6d., 102s., 102s. 6d., 103s., 103s. 6d., 104s., 104s. 6d., 105s., 105s. 6d., 106s., 106s. 6d., 107s., 107s. 6d., 108s., 108s. 6d., 109s., 109s. 6d., 110s., 110s. 6d., 111s., 111s. 6d., 112s., 112s. 6d., 113s., 113s. 6d., 114s., 114s. 6d., 115s., 115s. 6d., 116s., 116s. 6d., 117s., 117s. 6d., 118s., 118s. 6d., 119s., 119s. 6d., 120s., 120s. 6d., 121s., 121s. 6d., 122s., 122s. 6d., 123s., 123s. 6d., 124s., 124s. 6d., 125s., 125s. 6d., 126s., 126s. 6d., 127s., 127s. 6d., 128s., 128s. 6d., 129s., 129s. 6d., 130s., 130s. 6d., 131s., 131s. 6d., 132s., 132s. 6d., 133s., 133s. 6d., 134s., 134s. 6d., 135s., 135s. 6d., 136s., 136s. 6d., 137s., 137s. 6d., 138s., 138s. 6d., 139s., 139s. 6d., 140s., 140s. 6d., 141s., 141s. 6d., 142s., 142s. 6d., 143s., 143s. 6d., 144s., 144s. 6d., 145s., 145s. 6d., 146s., 146s. 6d., 147s., 147s. 6d., 148s., 148s. 6d., 149s., 149s. 6d., 150s., 150s. 6d., 151s., 151s. 6d., 152s., 152s. 6d., 153s., 153s. 6d., 154s., 154s. 6d., 155s., 155s. 6d., 156s., 156s. 6d., 157s., 157s. 6d., 158s., 158s. 6d., 159s., 159s. 6d., 160s., 160s. 6d., 161s., 161s. 6d., 162s., 162s. 6d., 163s., 163s. 6d., 164s., 164s. 6d., 165s., 165s. 6d., 166s., 166s. 6d., 167s., 167s. 6d., 168s., 168s. 6d., 169s., 169s. 6d., 170s., 170s. 6d., 171s., 171s. 6d., 172s., 172s. 6d., 173s., 173s. 6d., 174s., 174s. 6d., 175s., 175s. 6d., 176s., 176s. 6d., 177s., 177s. 6d., 178s., 178s. 6d., 179s., 179s. 6d., 180s., 180s. 6d., 181s., 181s. 6d., 182s., 182s. 6d., 183s., 183s. 6d., 184s., 184s. 6d., 185s., 185s. 6d., 186s., 186s. 6d., 187s., 187s. 6d., 188s., 188s. 6d., 189s., 189s. 6d., 190s., 190s. 6d., 191s., 191s. 6d., 192s., 192s. 6d., 193s., 193s. 6d., 194s., 194s. 6d., 195s., 195s. 6d., 196s., 196s. 6d., 197s., 197s. 6d., 198s., 198s. 6d., 199s., 199s. 6d., 200s., 200s. 6d., 201s., 201s. 6d., 202s., 202s. 6d., 203s., 203s. 6d., 204s., 204s. 6d., 205s., 205s. 6d., 206s., 206s. 6d., 207s., 207s. 6d., 208s., 208s. 6d., 209s., 209s. 6d., 210s., 210s. 6d., 211s., 211s. 6d., 212s., 212s. 6d., 213s., 213s. 6d., 214s., 214s. 6d., 215s., 215s. 6d., 216s., 216s. 6d., 217s., 217s. 6d., 218s., 218s. 6d., 219s., 219s. 6d., 220s., 220s. 6d., 221s., 221s. 6d., 222s., 222s. 6d., 223s., 223s. 6d., 224s., 224s. 6d., 225s., 225s. 6d., 226s., 226s. 6d., 227s., 227s. 6d., 228s., 228s. 6d., 229s., 229s. 6d., 230s., 230s. 6d., 231s., 231s. 6d., 232s., 232s. 6d., 233s., 233s. 6d., 234s., 234s. 6d., 235s., 235s. 6d., 236s., 236s. 6d., 237s., 237s. 6d., 238s., 238s. 6d., 239s., 239s. 6d., 240s., 240s. 6d., 241s., 241s. 6d., 242s., 242s. 6d., 243s., 243s. 6d., 244s., 244s. 6d., 245s., 245s. 6d., 246s., 246s. 6d., 247s., 247s. 6d., 248s., 248s. 6d., 249s., 249s. 6d., 250s., 250s. 6d., 251s., 251s. 6d., 252s., 252s. 6d., 253s., 253s. 6d., 254s., 254s. 6d., 255s., 255s. 6d., 256s., 256s. 6d., 257s., 257s. 6

THE NEW MEMBER FOR GRIMSBY.

The recent election to the borough of Great Grimsby, as was lately announced, has given a seat in the House of Commons to Mr. Alfred Mellor Watkin, son of Sir Edward Watkin, M.P. for Hythe, the chairman of the South-Eastern, Metropolitan, and Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Companies. Mr. Alfred Watkin is thirty or thirty-one years of age. He has devoted himself to practical engineering, and has achieved some reputation in that department. He is the author of several treatises on some details of mechanical science applied to the working of railways. He is married to a daughter of the Very Rev. Dr. Payne Smith, Dean of Canterbury. Though he has not yet taken any active part in political public life, he enters Parliament as a supporter of the Liberal party, under the leadership of Lord Hartington.

The portrait is from a photograph by Mr. F. E. Friston, of Grimsby.

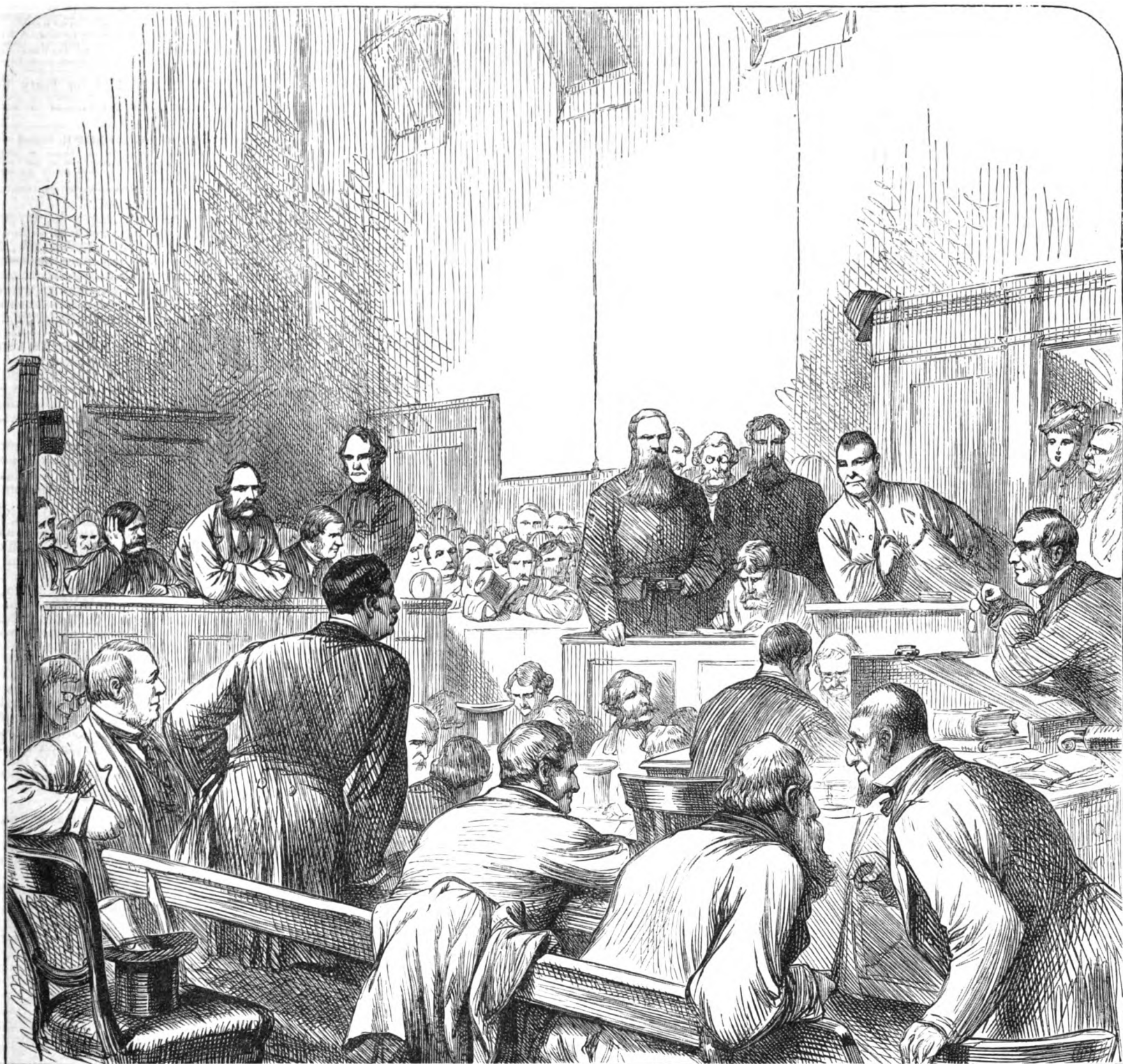
THE CONSPIRACY CASE AT BOW-STREET.

The chief magistrate at Bow-street Police Court, Sir James Ingham, has been engaged many days in a preliminary examination of the charges and evidence against three officers of the Detective Police, who are accused of partaking in a fraudulent conspiracy. They are John Meiklejohn, an Inspector of the Metropolitan Police, and also Superintendent of the Midland Railway Police; Nathaniel Druscovich, a Sergeant of Police; and Inspector William Palmer; besides whom, a solicitor, named Edward Froggatt, of Argyll-street, is accused of being in the conspiracy. The principal charge is that of conspiring together to defeat the ends of justice in the recent "turf frauds," for participation in which four men—Harry Benson, William and Frederick Kurr, and Charles Bale—were sent to penal servitude after trial at the Old Bailey in April last, Benson being sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment, and the others to ten years' each. The "turf frauds" were in effect a conspiracy to obtain from the Countess de Goncourt, a French lady of property, various sums of money, on the pretence that the conspirators were largely engaged in betting "operations" on



MR. ALFRED MELLOR WATKIN, M.P. FOR GRIMSBY.

the turf, in the profits of which it was promised Madame de Goncourt should share on supplying part of the funds to work with. At first genuine remittances were forwarded to her as the result of the "operations," but afterwards worthless cheques were sent. This was the case in which the men engaged in the frauds had a sham newspaper printed, containing professed particulars of racing, to be forwarded to their dupes in France. It bore the number 1713, contained ordinary articles, advertisements, and notices of different races. The charges now under investigation are the result of some disclosures made by William Kurr since his conviction, alleging that the prisoner Meiklejohn received £500 from one of the convicts. Druscovich, who had been instructed to take charge of the inquiry into the betting frauds, was introduced by Meiklejohn, as Kurr says, to the men who were carrying them on; and Kurr also alleges that Palmer gave information which enabled them at first to escape. Froggatt is charged with tampering with witnesses at the trial of the four convicts, and with an attempt, by dictating a false telegram, to procure the release of Benson and his companions when they had been arrested at Rotterdam. At Bow-street Mr. Poland is conducting the prosecution on behalf of the Treasury; Mr. Besley and Mr. Grain appear for Palmer; Mr. Montagu Williams and Mr. Walter Ballantine for Meiklejohn; Mr. St. John Wontner for Druscovich; and Mr. George Lewis, jun., for Froggatt. In support of the charges against the defendants, the convicts William Kurr and Harry Benson have been brought up from Millbank Penitentiary, and both appeared in the witness's box on Saturday last, but Kurr had been examined on the previous days. They wore the dress of the convict prison, and their appearance caused a sensation among the crowd of spectators in court. Both are young men; Kurr is about twenty-six years of age, and Benson, a Jew, is thirty. We give an illustration of the scene at the police court on one of the days last week occupied with this inquiry. The magistrate, Sir James Ingham, is represented at the extreme right-hand side of the Engraving, holding a double eye-glass in his hand, while he listens to Mr. Montagu Williams, who stands at the table below, cross-examining the witness Kurr. The learned counsel does not wear a wig and gown, nor



THE DETECTIVE POLICE OFFICERS CHARGED WITH CONSPIRACY, AT BOW-STREET POLICE COURT: EXAMINATION OF THE CONVICT KURR.

do any of the other barristers. Mr. Besley sits at the left hand of Mr. Williams; Mr. Poland, engaged in the official prosecution, is at the near end of the table, and seems rising to speak more closely with the learned gentleman beside him. The convict Kurr is in the witness-box, leaning with his elbow on the front rail, and listening to the question put by Mr. Williams. Two of the prison warders stand beside him; in front of them is a short-hand writer. The three accused Detective Police Officers, Meiklejohn, Druscovich, and Palmer, appear in the prisoners' dock, towards the left-hand side of the Engraving; Meiklejohn's figure is partly hidden; Druscovich, a man with thick black hair and heavy moustache, sits with his head supported by his hand; Palmer lounges with folded arms leaning on the front of the dock. The solicitor, Froggatt, sits rather back in the dock; a warder or officer of the Court stands next him. The inquiry has been constantly attended by as many spectators as could get admission, and by some persons of rank. On Saturday, the eleventh day, it was again adjourned to the latter days of this week, but Palmer was admitted to bail.

EMIGRANT GIRLS IN CANADA.

The beneficent labours of Miss Rye, in managing and personally superintending the industrial emigration of destitute female children and grown-up girls to the British colonies, have frequently been noticed. She has repeatedly visited both Canada and Australia, in charge of large numbers of these young people, whom she has taken care to place in suitable household service amongst respectable families of the colonists. At the end of last May she went out to Canada, accompanied by another lady, in the ship *Sardinian*, with seventy-three young persons, of whom ten were boys, seven girls in their teens, and the rest quite little children. Many of them were from the London workhouses. We have received from the lady who is with Miss Rye, at the town of Niagara, on Lake Ontario, a very satisfactory account of their proceedings. All their juvenile charges were safely provided for, on the 13th ult., except thirty, for whom they expected soon to find comfortable homes. Our correspondent says:—"Miss Rye is exceedingly particular in placing out these children, suiting the tender and timid ones to kindly and indulgent mistresses, and the wild, lawless ones to stricter managers. Nor is she satisfied to place children with householders, even those whose certificates from their ministers are satisfactory, if she has reason to think they are hard or careless. The results of her work are certainly wonderful. About one per cent only have been found to go astray, out of nearly 1200 pauper children. Boards of guardians ought to send out the contents of their schools; they would, at their age, soon adapt themselves to Canadian requirements. This is certainly the paradise for working men and women. The Canadians are a homely people, full of energy and enterprise, but living simple, primitive lives, among their farms, fruit, and cattle; sitting down with their servants, generally, at the same table. I am no longer surprised at their readiness to take our children. Their wives do their own housework, perhaps with the help of one little maid, ten or twelve years old, who is brought up rather as a child of the house. She is clothed and maintained by her master and mistress, up to the age of fifteen, when she has three dollars a month wages, till she is eighteen, after which she can make her own terms, and is on the same footing as other Canadians. But the majority of Miss Rye's girls become adopted in the family and are frequently included in the testamentary arrangements made for other children. As for boys, the one thing wanting to Canada is hands to cultivate the land. At the age of eighteen anyone can claim a hundred acres of land, to clear and cultivate it, and to possess it for ever, so that our "gutter children" may become the future landlords of the country. Whole districts are waiting to be occupied, with rich arable land, where corn can be sown and ripened in two months, or peaches and cherries, and other fruits to supply foreign markets; with forests, minerals, and fisheries of untold value; and with vast lakes and rivers for the conveyance of their produce. But this is no country for drones. The town of Niagara, from which I write, is surrounded by a pastoral population in their thriving homesteads. The old townhall has been partly converted into a meat market, and the old county prison is now Miss Rye's Distributing Home. The Judge's court is made the dormitory for a hundred little girls, and small beds are placed also in the spectators' gallery, while the butter and other provisions are kept in the condemned cell. Our poor little waifs and strays of London life have terribly sad histories, many being children of drunkards, suicides, adulterers, and felons now in penal servitude. Of course, they may go wrong even in Canada; but it is certain that they will have fewer opportunities to err, and no vicious connections to drag them down. It is touching to see them here at play, before they are sent out to work." We have an implicit reliance upon the writer's correct testimony and sound judgment; and we would especially commend this statement to public attention just now, when Miss Rye's late controversy with the Local Government Board shows that her useful efforts of charity have been ill appreciated in certain official quarters.

On the 6th inst. a great fire occurred at Samara, one of the largest cities situated on the Volga. The best part of the town, consisting of the Government quarter and the houses of the principal citizens, was entirely destroyed, as were also many barges laden with grain and tallow. Among the public buildings burnt down was the newly-constructed hospital of the Red Cross Society, which contained a great number of sick and wounded soldiers from Asia Minor. No lives are said to have been lost, but several thousand people are reported to be without food or shelter. This is the third Russian town which has been destroyed by fire during the present summer.

Professor Bowditch, of the Harvard Medical School, having examined the measurements of some 25,000 children in the public schools of Boston, United States, has presented the results in a series of tables, which have been published by the State Board of Health. He makes the following statement:—"The growth of children takes place in such a way that until the age of eleven or twelve years boys are both taller and heavier than girls of the same age, but at this period of life girls begin to grow very rapidly, and for the next two or three years surpass boys of the same age in both height and weight. Boys then acquire and retain a size superior to that of girls, who have now nearly completed their full growth. Children of American born parents are in Massachusetts taller and heavier than children of foreign-born parents, a superiority which seems to depend partly on the greater average comfort in which such children live and grow up, and partly upon differences of race or stock. Pupils of American parentage at the public Latin school and other higher schools are apparently for the same reasons superior in height and weight to the generality of boys of American parentage in the public schools, and of English boys of the non-labouring classes attending public schools and universities, the superiority in weight being as a rule more marked than that in height."

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The Volunteer Artillery encamped at Shoeburyness broke up yesterday week. In the morning the detachments were paraded and marched to the cricket-ground, where they were inspected by Colonel Fisher, in the presence of a large number of officers of the Royal Artillery and a general company. After the inspection, Colonel Fisher addressed the detachments, and complimented them on their excellent work during the past week. Afterwards Miss Fisher presented the prizes, when the 1st Hampshire men were loudly cheered. The detachment of the 1st Hants Artillery Volunteer Corps gained distinguished honours in the competitions. In addition to winning Messrs. Elkington's prize (ten cups value £21) for the highest possible score in shell firing, and the Scotland Challenge Vase for the best score in the shell competition in either week, they gained the Queen's Prize for the highest average score throughout the whole fortnight's meeting, consisting of ten cups of solid silver and entitling each of the men to wear the badge indicating that he is a Queen's prizeman. The detachment consisted of Quartermaster-Sergeant H. C. Sims (who, being "No. 1" on the battery, sighted the gun), Sergeant W. Angley, Corporals R. Gunn, S. Compton, and H. Esterford, Gunners T. Scott, F. T. Sleeman, C. Bond, and A. P. Young, and Trumpeter C. F. Pond.

The last detachment of volunteers who had received permission to drill with the regular forces at Aldershot this year returned last Saturday from their eight days' self-imposed duty, having performed their work in a manner that elicited the highest praise from Major-Generals Shipley and the Hon. F. A. Thesiger, to whose brigades Colonel Vincent's and Colonel Warner's provisional battalions have been respectively attached. During the past three weeks nearly 5000 men of all ranks have voluntarily placed themselves under the Mutiny Act and have carried out their work in a style that has gained them the commendation of every officer of the regular forces with whom they have come in contact. The work carried out has been of the most arduous character, and, though doubtless at many times the energies of the men have been severely taxed, it is but just to say they have always been found equal to the occasion and most anxious to carry out the wishes of their respective chiefs.

The third and final competition for the year by members of the Middlesex Rifle Association was held last week at Wormwood-scrubs, when prizes to the value of £120 were fired for. The principal contest was at 200, 500, and 600 yards, seven shots at each, and was productive of some of the finest shooting of the year. In this the winners were as follow:—£10, Private T. Wace, Hon. Artillery Company; £7, Private Rothon, London Rifle Brigade; £5, Private T. W. Wilson, Queen's (Westminster); £3, Private Curlew, Tower Hamlets; Corporal Weston, 12th Surrey; Sergeant Sage, Tower Hamlets; Sergeant Pullman (G.M.), South Middlesex; Colour-Sergeant Brooking, Queen's (Westminster); Corporal Gillham, 29th Middlesex; Private R. Bird, South Middlesex; Corporal G. S. Tovey, Queen's (Westminster); Sergeant-Instructor Gilder, 18th Middlesex; Quartermaster S. Stewart, 9th Middlesex; Corporal Frost, 26th Kent; Colour-Sergeant Bacchus, South Middlesex; Major Young, 39th Middlesex; Private Shoveller, Civil Service; Private T. Pullman, South Middlesex; Private W. Whittle, London Scottish; Lieutenant Dean, Civil Service; Private Rosenthal, St. George's; Private Hobbiss, South Middlesex; Lieutenant Munday, Hon. Artillery Company; Sergeant Lloyd, 19th Middlesex; Captain H. Roberts, London Irish; Major Morris, 39th Middlesex; Lieutenant St. John Clerke, Inns of Court; Private S. A. Pixley, Victoria; and Private Bewick, 37th Middlesex. This competition also decided the winners of the gold, silver, and bronze badges of the association for the best aggregate score in the three contests of the year. The first of these coveted trophies fell to a rising young shot, Private S. A. Pixley, of the Victoria, a son of Captain Pixley, the Queen's prize winner, who made the excellent total of 249 points. The silver and bronze badges were won by Corporal Tovey, of the Queen's (Westminster), and Private Rothon, of the London Rifle Brigade. The other principal prize-winners were:—Range prizes: £3, Private W. Thrower, St. George's; £2 each, Private T. Wace, H.A.C., and Private T. Pullman, South Middlesex; £1 each, Sergeant-Instructor W. H. Gilder, 18th ditto, and Captain R. W. Shipway, Queen's; Seven shots at 500 yards: £1 10s. each, Corporal G. S. Tovey, Queen's (Westminster), Private T. Wace, H.A.C., Major J. R. Morris, 39th Middlesex, Captain W. Gange, 36th ditto, and Private J. H. Shoveller, Civil Service. Seven shots at £600 yards: £3, Private F. J. Rothan, L.R.B.; £2 each, Corporal R. C. Frost, 26th Kent, and Private T. W. Wilson, Queen's (Westminster); £1 each, Lieutenant W. S. Dean, Civil Service, and Private T. Wace, H.A.C., and Corporal W. Jones, 2nd Oxford. Extra prizes:—At 500 yards: £1 10s. each, Private W. Boutcher, Artists'; Sergeant A. Blackford, Queen's (Westminster); Private R. H. Foster, 19th Surrey; Private R. Bird, South Middlesex, and Private T. Hinde, Queen's (Westminster). At 600 yards: £3, Lieutenant F. W. Sharpe, 41st Middlesex; £2 each, A. Blackford, Queen's (Westminster), and Private J. M. Ilay, Artists'.

The last inspection for the present year in the metropolitan district took place on Saturday, when the 1st London Engineers underwent that ordeal at the hands of Colonel Gordon, commanding Royal Engineer of the home district. The first part of the inspection took place in Gray's Inn-square, to which the corps, in six companies of twenty-five files, in addition to a good company of recruits, were marched from their head-quarters, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Drew. The inspecting officer made a minute inspection of the line, being accompanied by Colonel Mulliner, the honorary Colonel. A few battalion movements were then performed. At the close of the drill the corps returned to their head-quarters at Islington, where the principal part of the inspection took place, this being in strictly engineering work. Here during the past week the members of the corps, acting under their new Adjutant, Captain Parker, of the Royal Engineers, and their instructors, Sergeant-Major Johnson and Corporal Utridge, had been engaged in constructing a series of models of batteries, saps, and bridges, a full-sized single lock bridge, &c. The several companies marched to the points at which they had carried out their respective tasks, and the inspecting officer proceeded haphazard to question various members as to the details and objects of the different works. A most interesting exhibition of the skill of the members then ensued in the construction of bridges, barrel piers, gabions, &c., which were executed in a manner creditable alike to instructors and instructed. At the conclusion of the inspection Colonel Gordon congratulated the corps on the improvement they had made during the past year, and stated that it would give him great pleasure to make a satisfactory report of their efficiency.

The detachment of men of the 1st Hants Artillery Volunteers, who were successful in carrying off the Queen's and other prizes at Shoeburyness camp this year, arrived at Southampton on Saturday evening. The rejoicings assumed quite a public character.

The great rifle competition between two hundred of the best shots of Great Britain, including Queen's Prize men of

1876 and 1877, and several silver medallists, was concluded on Saturday last at the Altcar ranges, Liverpool, the prizes being of the total value of about £1000. The shooting was most excellent in quality, as may be gathered from the results, the principal of which are appended:—No. 1 Competition: £15, Private C. Rimmer, 13th L.R.V.; £10, Private H. Smith, London Rifle Brigade; £5 each, Corporal Horatio Jones, 1st Denbigh, and Private E. Latham, 1st L.R.V.; £4 each, Corporal W. Bratherton, 36th C.R.V., Private M. Caldwell, 6th Renfrew, Private Messenger, 9th Leicester, and Private C. D. Blundell, 13th L.R.V. No. 2 Competition: £15, Sergeant M. Rees, 5th L.R.V.; £10, Colour-Sergeant J. Bacchus, South Middlesex; £5 each, Sergeant J. Howarth, 11th L.R.V., and Private R. Wright, 5th L.R.V.; £4 each, Private James Kindell, 18th Middlesex, Private Jones, 36th C.R.V., Private T. Grantham, 1st L.R.V., and Private R. Wade, 1st L.R.V. No. 3 Competition: £20, Private J. Johnstone, 1st Cumberland; £15, Private W. Mason, 1st Lancashire; £10 each, Sergeant E. C. Foster, 1st Newcastle, and Lieut.-Colonel Bertram, 9th A. B. Lancashire; £5 each, Corporal W. Bratherton, 36th Cheshire; Sergeant M. Rees, 5th Lancashire; Quartermaster-Sergeant Brooks, 7th Devon; Colour-Sergeant J. Greaves, 2nd West York; Private W. F. Cherry, 2nd Cheshire; Sergeant T. Smitton, 15th Lancashire; Sergeant J. K. Speers, 1st Lancashire; and Private M. Caldwell, 6th Renfrew. No. 4 Competition: £20, Private W. M'Kinlay, Queen's Edinburgh; £15, Colour-Sergeant Cunningham, 2nd Lancashire; £10, Sergeant-Instructor F. Thompson, 88th Lancashire; £5 each, Quartermaster-Sergeant Price, 10th Glamorganshire; Corporal W. Bratherton, 36th Cheshire; Major Pearce, 13th Devon; Private R. Wade, 1st Lancashire; and Sergeant T. Smitton, 15th Lancashire. No. 5 Competition: £15, Private W. Davidson, 3rd C.R.V.; £10, Private A. Little, Leeds Rifles; £5 each, Corporal C. E. Rippon, 4th Essex; Robert Simson, Dublin Shooting Club; Private J. Masson, Montrose Rifles; and Private J. Goodier, 6th L.R.V. No. 6 Competition: £15, Private R. Muir, 11th Stirling; £10, Sergeant J. Robinson, 1st Warwick; £5 each, Private J. Cooper, 15th Lancashire; Private R. M'Vittie, 7th Dumfries; Sergeant G. Junor, 47th Lancashire, and Private R. B. Burgess, 1st Newcastle. Members' Prizes.—£15, Sergeant E. Deane, 1st Lancashire; £10, Sergeant W. E. Spalding, 2nd Cheshire; £5 each, A. Cortis, 1st A. B. Sussex; John J. Bryce, 3rd Cheshire, and H. A. Buckley, 1st Lancashire.

ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN SEPTEMBER.

(From the "Illustrated London Almanack.")

A Partial Eclipse of the Sun takes place on the 7th. It begins on the Earth generally at 11h. 10m. a.m., in longitude 75 deg. 30 min. west, and latitude 23 deg. 15 min. south. At the time of the greatest eclipse a little more than three fifths of the Sun's diameter will be obscured—viz., at 0h. 49m. p.m., in west longitude 91 deg. 48 min., and south latitude 61 deg. 22 min.; and the eclipse will end at 2h. 27m. p.m. in east longitude 23 deg. 7 min., and south latitude 78 deg. 14 min. This eclipse will be seen from Cape Horn and parts of South America.

The Moon is near Mercury on the 9th, near Venus on the evening of the 9th, and near Jupiter on the nights of the 14th and 15th. She is near Mars during the night hours of the 20th and morning hours of the 21st, and near Saturn during the night hours of the 21st and morning hours of the 22nd. Her phases or times of change are:—

	New Moon on the 7th at 0 minutes after 1h in the afternoon.	First Quarter " 14th " 8 " 11 " morning.	Full Moon " 22nd " 85 " 11 " afternoon.	Last Quarter " 30th " 20 " 6 " morning.
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She is nearest the Earth on the evening of the 6th, and furthest from it on the afternoon of the 19th.

Mercury sets on the 3rd at 7h. 8m. p.m., or 20m. after sunset; on the 8th at 6h. 49m. p.m., or 11m. after sunset; on the 13th at 6h. 29m. p.m., or 11m. after sunset; on the 18th the planet and the Sun set nearly together, and from Sept. 19 to Nov. 20 he sets in daylight. He rises nearly at the same time as the Sun on the 27th, and a few minutes before sunrise at the end of the month. He is near the Moon on the 9th, stationary among the stars on the 13th, and in inferior conjunction with the Sun on the 26th.

Venus is an evening star, and sets on the 8th at 7h. 26m. p.m., or 57m. after sunset; this interval increases very slowly as the month advances, on the 18th it is 59m., and on the 28th 1h. 3m., the planet setting on this day at 6h. 48m. p.m. She is near the Moon on the 9th, and in her descending node on the 13th. She is due south on the 1st at 1h. 56m. p.m., and on the last day at 2h. 12m. p.m.

Mars rises at 6h. 53m. p.m., or 24m. after sunset, on the 8th; and the planet rises at the same time as the Sun sets on the 18th; from the 19th till the end of the year he rises in daylight. He sets at nearly the same time as the Sun rises on the 5th, at 4h. 53m. a.m. on the 9th, at 4h. 1m. a.m. on the 19th, and at 3h. 16m. a.m., or 2h. 42m. before sunrise, on the 29th. He is in opposition to the Sun on the 5th (at midnight) and near the Moon on the 21st. He is due south on the 1st at 0h. 33m. a.m. on the 15th at 11h. 18m. p.m., and on the last day at 10h. 9m. p.m.

Jupiter is an evening star, setting at 10h. 48m. p.m. on the 1st, at 10h. 18m. p.m. on the 8th, at 9h. 42m. p.m. on the 18th, and at 9h. 7m. p.m. on the 28th. He is near the Moon on the 14th and in quadrature with the Sun on the 17th. He is due south on the 1st at 6h. 50m. p.m., on the 15th at 5h. 58m. p.m., and on the last day at 5h. 6m. p.m.

Saturn rises on the 7th at 6h. 40m. p.m., or 11m. after sunset; on the 13th he rises at the time of sunset, and from the 14th till the end of the year he rises in daylight. He sets at about the time of sunrise on the 9th, at 4h. 46m. a.m. on the 19th, and at 4h. 2m. a.m. on the 29th. He is in opposition to the Sun on the 9th and near the Moon on the 21st. He is due south on the 1st at 0h. 37m. a.m., on the 15th at 11h. 34m. p.m., and on the last day at 10h. 31m. p.m.

Mr. James Spaight, the Mayor of Limerick, opened the People's Park in that city last Monday, and handed it over in trust for the citizens. Lord Emly took part in the proceedings. The park, which is said to be one of the prettiest in Ireland, is laid out as a tribute of respect to the commercial integrity, enterprise, and philanthropy of the late Mr. Richard Russell. The ground was given by the Earl of Limerick.

Isaac Pride, one of the Tynnewydd colliers, has sent the following letter to the *Times*:—"I wish to thank her Majesty the Queen for the First Class Albert Medal which Lord Aberdare was commissioned to present. And next, I thank Major Duncan for presenting me with the medal of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. Then I wish to thank the Lord Mayor and the subscribers to the Mansion House Fund and others for the money I have received from them; and I wish to thank the members of Parliament for their kindness in presenting me with a watch and chain. I wish to say I am very proud of the rewards that I have received, and little did I think the public would take as much interest in it as they did when we were working to rescue the men."

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE WAR.

The expedition of General Gourko, with the advanced force of the Russian army in Bulgaria, crossing the Balkans on the 12th and 13th ult. by the Hainkioi Pass, and descending on the south side to the Tundja Valley, has been much spoken of. Our Special Artist, Mr. E. Matthew Hale, who joined this expedition, travelling by the Shipka Pass, has supplied a number of Illustrations. The following letter from him describes the battle of Monday, the 30th ult., at Dzurani, near Eski Sagra, where the force of Raouf Pasha, on its way to join the army of Suleiman Pasha, was severely cut up:—

"I have a little time to write you a few lines to show you I am well and alive; but when I tell you that for the last ten days I have not stopped long enough in any place to have more than a few hours to work at my sketches, you will understand my silence. For six days I have not had my clothes off, and have been in the open air without even a tent at night, and next to nothing to eat except bread, which we had to break with a stone. On Sunday morning last week Rose (the Correspondent for the *Scotsman*) and Dr. Carrick, a St. Petersburg doctor, and I started at four in the morning with General Gourko and his flying column from Kazanlik. We were the only Correspondents with this advanced force, much to our delight, and I had a clear field for the first time. Our object was to cross the lower Balkans and occupy Yeni Sagra and Eski Sagra, meeting another column on our way. Well, we rode on through burning villages through the long, hot day with the Staff, and were very well received, as they were very well satisfied to see us accompany them on this adventurous expedition.

"The way lay through a lovely valley, rich with maize and corn, and for the most part beside a very pleasant little river, the Tundja; stopping beside it for a couple of hours to bivouac in the heat of the day; then on and on into the night till the poor infantry men could go no further, and we stopped at one o'clock a.m. at the village of Balabanli. Almost asleep in our saddles, we gladly tied our horses to a tree, and, after robbing a corn-field for our horses, we lay down, and woke again at four o'clock. Three hours' sleep after eighteen hours' march was hard lines, but off we went. Then I got separated by trying a short cut to save my dear horse, and got fixed in a thick wood; but luckily a few reconnoitring Cossacks came up and gave me a lead; and, as my horse would sooner die than be left behind, we tore through the brushwood at a breakneck pace, and came out on the hills above Yeni Sagra to see the place in flames; this was serious, as we hoped to find a resting-place. We soon drove the Turks out, and, as I and my companions could stand our hunger and fatigue with patience no longer, stormed a deserted village, catching our dinner, a turkey and two fat geese, plums, and flour. Here was a feast! We soon entered a Turkish house, and Terence, my faithful servant and cook, made us a soup fit for the Lord Mayor, and baked the flour into bread; dough though it was, it was better than the dry rusks we had hitherto eaten, and after a smoke and sleep we resumed our way to overtake the column, though rather regretting our greediness, as the neighbourhood might still contain parties of Turks or the dreadful Bashi-Bazouks. When we got to the town of Yeni Bazar we found it a heap of ruins and dead, the trenches filled with dead Turks and the railway station full of burning trucks of ammunition, which was going off in all directions. Here I got my first spoil, a nearly new Remington rifle, picked up from a dead Turk, and ammunition to match. The roads were filled with Bulgarians, who returned to divide the spoil like jackals, waiting till the Russian lion had satisfied himself. There was no use waiting here; and, after a sketch, and feeding my poor horse on some corn, which I found in the Turkish camp, and guarded till he was stuffed, we rode on and on after Gourko till ten that night, the poor soldiers dropping out on the road in the direction of Eski Sagra. The road was filled with the household goods of the flying Turks; and Terence was an amusing sight, with beautiful tin pans shining like silver, and bits of stuff with which I vainly hoped to decorate my studio, and a pamsol which he would stick to. These, however, the poor fellow had to drop with sheer fatigue, when the exuberance of his spirits flagged, and he had to hold himself on his horse. Another bivouac in the open—this time no moon, and a chill night wind, as the nights can be very cold in spite of the hot burning days.

"Well, at six in the morning we moved off, and as Carrick and I rode on ahead we were startled by a white puff from a thick wood across the plain, and the shriek of a shell as it fell harmless across the *chaussée* ahead of us, then a galloping Cossack from the advanced guard, who cocked his gun as we approached; but, thanks to Carrick, who speaks Russian like a native, he understood we were not Turks. As neither of us adopts the uniform some Correspondents think it necessary to put on, I was in a brown suit and a small round cap, and Carrick in a Glengarry cap. This little danger over, and hearing Turks were ahead, we rode on to a mound with an advancing battery of Cossack artillery, and climbed the mound as they unlimbered. Here we were in a splendid position to see all, and as we lay down were quite safe from the shells which they poured about the roads. We saw the Turks apparently retire, and a shell from our battery pitch in their very midst as they went along the road. By this time the Staff appeared, and seeing an important movement on the left wing we galloped out from our mound in front of the Staff and got a mound all to ourselves in the very midst of the operations. We repented our rashness, though only for a moment, when we found it impossible to stand on the hill for the shells which whizzed and shrieked and burst around us; they were trying to prevent our troops advancing by this way to attack their right wing. No use, however, the Russian stands fire too well; and soon we were relieved by the advance of the tirailleurs, who advanced as coolly as if they were at a review; the officers to the front, our friends went by into the shell-strewn plain and advanced on the Turks by the wood. Then came the most fearful fire I ever heard at a review, and as the Russian Attaché said afterwards he had never heard anything like it himself, I was not overrating it. The noise was incessant and the smoke dense. Where we lay we were happily out of the line of fire and just out of range, only an occasional bullet falling with harmless thud as it reached the ground spent. We were not long quiet, however, for the Russian infantry were obliged to retire from this deadly reception, as they could see no foe, all being hidden by the trees. Again they and the 33rd Regiment went in, and carried the wood in a splendid manner. Meanwhile, the poor wounded fellows who could walk or crawl, or be lifted by their less severely wounded companions, sought refuge with us; and refuge indeed it must have been, after the frightful fire they had experienced. The shells, however, did not cease; and, as Dr. Carrick took out his case and appointed me his assistant, I put sketch-book away for sponge and water and bandages, and hard work we had. The first we attended was our captain, with a ball through his chest, helped out of the battle by a man with a shattered arm and a man with a wound in his foot. Poor fellows, their devotion to their officer was noble and touching, and glad I was to be of some use. Of course, my bandages

and instruments were in Kazanlik when I wanted them; but I was obliged to take no more than my horse could easily carry—viz., a rug and waterproof. They still came, the poor wounded fellows, and we were far from help. The artillery between us and the Turks fell short of ammunition and retired. What a moment! Here were helpless men, whom it was impossible and almost cowardly to leave to the mercy of the Turks, and yet self-preservation would cross one's mind from one's inability to help them in case of an advance of the Turkish right. Some buried their heads in the ground, and others one could see quite dazed, and, since they were shot, indifferent to what happened. The captain ordered them not to show themselves, and as we could not bear to see their suspense, I, in my brown suit quite invisible, crept through the parched grass till I could watch the operations again. I lay still and called down to them that there was no danger, till, to our relief, another battery galloped up and dashed forward about 400 yards off, and wheeling round opened a heavy fire on the Turks. Then the infantry went in and won the day on our left wing, and all was over for us. The last shell fell and left us in peace with our charge. Hearing there were doctors behind our mound, a man came galloping up on what I at once recognised as our Colonel's horse, and said there were wounded men in the wood to our left. So we did all we could for our little hospital, and rode away. We found the poor Colonel with a shattered leg and several others in a bad way; we sent off for assistance, and soon, to our relief, a party of ambulance men with litters appeared, and we abandoned our charge. Carrick was tired out, and I got a wounded officer on my horse and kept him steady. We had eaten nothing since the night before, and it was now three o'clock. We thought of our lunch on the day before, and the good Terence had saved the remains of the goose and the dough, though starving himself. We retired to a wood, and flung ourselves down and slept, and in our sleep our horses strayed. When I awoke, oh! awful moment, we found ourselves away from the main body, miles from a town, no horses, and dead tired, and the Turks in force not far from us, for we had to advance to see our wounded friends. Terence, however, got hold of some unwilling Bulgarians and a stray Cossack, and Carrick and I ran opposite ways; no horses. We met, disconsolate and tired, and, determined to make the best of it, we lighted a fire and made some tea, lighting our fire with a cartridge, as we had no matches; then I walked over to the poor wounded men left here far away from the retreating army, for the Turks were too strong for the Russians to hold the position, and the Russians were forced to retire. We were between the two armies, and we well knew the treatment of the Turks to prisoners and wounded. Here I got a pipeful of tobacco from the good Colonel, who in his pain remembered I had none when on the mound, and felt at his side for his own bag; I don't think I ever saw so touching a piece of gentlemanly gratitude for slight services, and I never enjoyed a pipe more; but better was in store. I saw the faithful Terence and the Bulgarians with the three truants, and with delight I embraced my horse and felt rich again, and rewarded the poor fellows handsomely. The three horses had gone for a walk in the wood; the bushes closing behind them, had effectually concealed their retreat.

"Night closed in and still no orders; we had been forgotten by our General and must act for ourselves. The poor fellows were lifted into long waggons, many were the shrieks and groans and the continued cries for 'Woda, woda.' My flask was soon empty, and again I blessed the moment that I decided to take a large one instead of the small regulation one. Three or four times our departure was delayed by some poor fellow who had to be buried before he was cold, as we could leave no dead behind unburied for fear of the Turks mutilating them; not that it much mattered, but they insisted on Christian burial. At last we moved in pitch darkness, very slowly and wearily, until we came up with a picket of hussars that had cut their way through the Circassians in the after-part of the battle. Here Carrick and I determined to stay and lie down. In the morning we awoke, and I found we had in the darkness lain down close to the dead—a horrible moment; but I am now so accustomed to horrors, I did not take much notice. In the morning we all moved on, and I found my friend Rose at head-quarters, much to my delight, as I had been uneasy about him without necessity."

This action is related by the military correspondent of the *Times*, in a letter from Bucharest dated the 14th inst., in which he speaks of "Mr. Hale, the artist of the *Illustrated London News*," as having personally set a good example by going to fetch water for the wounded "from a distant well, along a road so exposed to fire that the Russian soldiers dared not go." The same letter describes two incidents of the battle, which are the subjects of two of Mr. Hale's sketches engraved for the present number. These are, the Russian infantry of the 34th Regiment, led by their Colonel, entering a wood under the Turkish fire; and the charge of the Astrachan Dragoons and Kiev Hussars, under Prince Eugene von Leuchtenberg, cutting their way through a mass of three thousand Circassian horsemen that menaced the rear of General Gourko's force. A general view of the battle-field of Dzurani is given in another sketch; showing, to the right hand, the singular isolated mound occupied by General Gourko's staff; in the centre, the Cossack field artillery; and to the left hand the advancing tirailleurs and other infantry. The Turkish positions are in the background, in the woods at the base of the hills beyond the open plain which the Russians are crossing to attack them. The burning of the town of Yeni Sagra, at the approach of General Gourko's force on the preceding day, is also the subject of an Illustration. The town is burning at both ends; behind it we see the railway line to Yamboli, with some Turkish guns "that the foe was sullenly firing." The Russian artillery and infantry are seen to the left-hand side of the foreground, and the Cossacks to the right hand, moving towards the town, where they could not stay. Mr. Hale furnishes one or two Sketches of the stern and wild mountain scenery at the mouth of the Hainkioi Pass, which was traversed by the Russian army a fortnight before, and of which there is a very interesting description in the *Times* of Tuesday week, the 14th inst. The destruction of the railway station at Kayadzik Haskioi (otherwise called Kassat Kaskien) is shown in a separate Illustration. This act was performed by a flying column of Russian dragoons, on the 24th ult., to prevent the Turks using the railway; the station buildings were set on fire, and the rails and water-tank blown up with dynamite. The Bashi-Bazouks, the only Turkish force there, had speedily taken flight. The German station-master and clerk, with their wives and children, were led away captive to Eski Sagra, but received no personal ill-treatment, though all their furniture and household stores were lost. A large store of grain was here destroyed by the Russians. On the whole, if we consider how these exploits of General Gourko's expedition, with the brief insurrection of the Christian inhabitants against the Turkish rule, were followed by an ignominious retreat, and by the wholesale slaughter of the unhappy townspeople and villagers, as described in another page, the Emperor of Russia has small cause to be proud of the hasty raid across the Balkans.

We have nothing fresh this week from the main Russian

army, or from the division of General Zimmermann in the Dobrukscha, which our Special Artist, Herr Schöenberg, has now quitted, to join the Imperial head-quarters at Gorny Studeni, a few miles south of Sistova. He will no doubt supply us with abundant Illustrations of the principal Russian movements in future. Although, as we stated last week, none of our Special Artists happened to be actually present at the battle of Plevna, we received authentic sketches from other hands; and the one now published, of Colonel Rosenbaum's fall on the battle-field, was prepared from materials furnished by Captain Dahnauer, an eye-witness of the scene.

"The Last Shot Fired in the Defence of Kars," on the 9th ult., when the Russians at length withdrew from the fruitless siege, is an incident worthy of note. It was sketched in the Kara-Dagh redoubt by our Artist, Mr. J. Bell, whose account of the siege has been given. This was the 17,458th shot fired by the Turkish batteries. The great Krupp gun was pointed, for the nonce, at the extraordinary elevation of 36 deg., but we do not suppose its parting fire had any effect in hastening the enemy's retreat.

A naval artillery performance, the practice-working of a big gun (18-ton gun) between decks on board a Turkish iron-clad frigate in the Black Sea, forms the subject of our Extra Supplement; and it is probable that we shall soon hear more stirring news of the Turkish fleet.

THE NEW DRILL.

A general order has been issued by the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief drawing attention to a new issue of the "Field Exercises and Evolutions of Infantry."

His Royal Highness states that in future battalions will be raised to their full strength by the addition of men from the reserves. It is therefore imperative that troops should be trained in but one system, and he has received the Queen's commands to require of all general officers in command of troops the most scrupulous adherence to the system now promulgated. He enjoins a precise observation of the first four parts of the instructions which treat generally of drill, as neither officers nor men can profit by the subsequent part of the field exercises if they are not first thoroughly grounded in the principles and details of drill. Part 5 deals with manoeuvres and tactics of more than one battalion—that is to say, the application of the drill instruction contained in the former parts to the requirements of actual warfare, and to the features of the ground worked over. His Royal Highness reminds officers that the application of drill and the adaptation of the formation of troops to ground are, under the present conditions of warfare, essential, and require the most careful study. Regulations on these points must not be taken as rules, but as guides to point out the general direction. These regulations, as such, are useful and requisite; but it must be distinctly understood that, as regards the distances between the fighting line and the supports, and between the supports and the main body, and as regards reinforcing the fighting line from the supports, it is impossible to lay down any hard and fast line, so much must depend upon the circumstances of each case and upon the intelligence with which the officers actually on the spot appreciate the situation. His Royal Highness expects to receive the intelligent co-operation and assistance of officers of the Army, of all ranks and of all branches, in carrying into practice the principles here laid down. He is of opinion that the best means of giving practical instruction in manoeuvring, whether the force be two companies, a battalion, a brigade, or a larger body, is to exercise it divided into an attacking and defending force, so that not only each officer, but each man may see how the irregularities of the ground, if skillfully used, conceal the attackers or defenders from view.

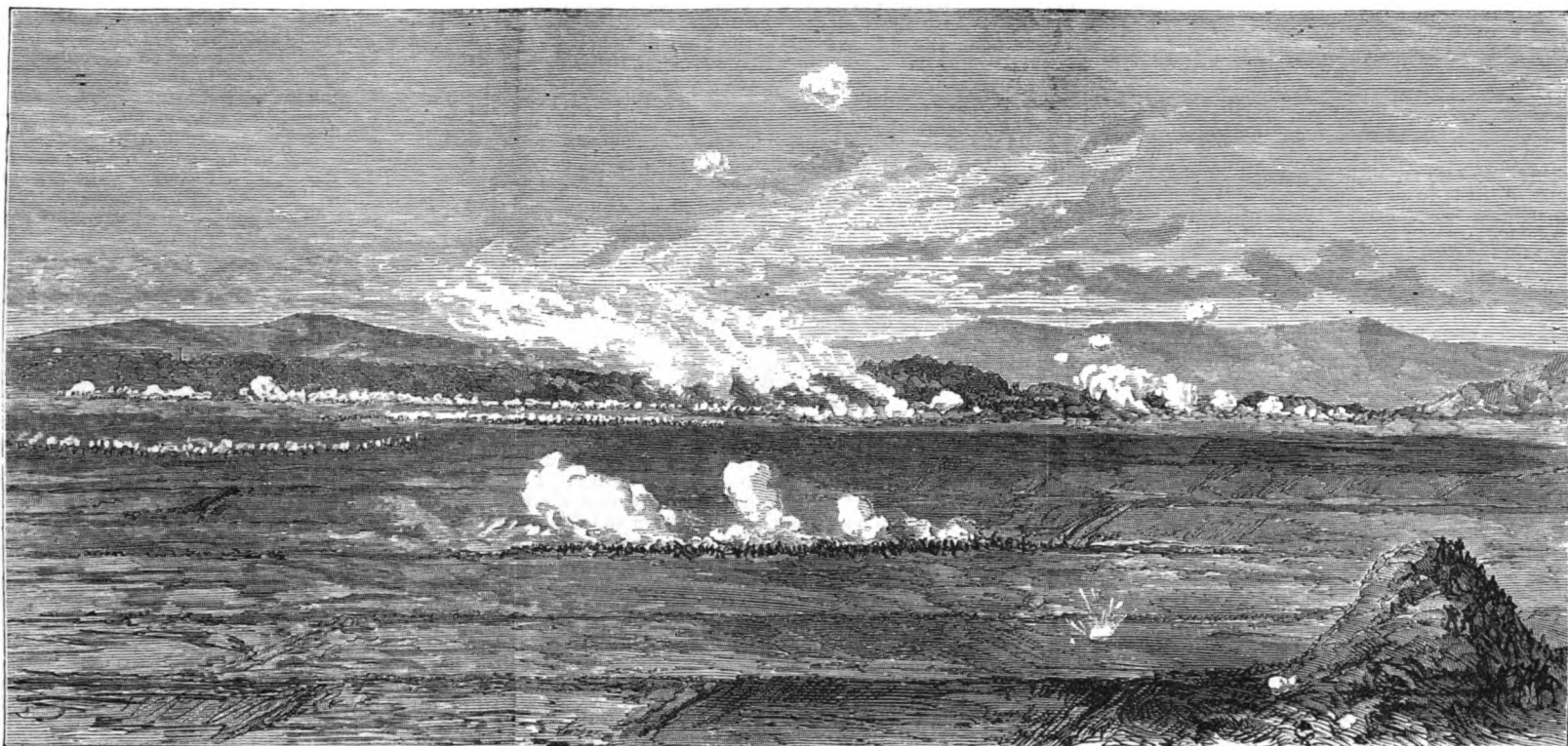
The Duke of Cambridge concludes by expressing a desire that officers of all ranks, but more especially general and field officers, should seek to impress on those under their command the application of drill to the varying circumstances of ground; great freedom should be given to company officers, but such errors as they may fall into should from time to time be pointed out. Any departure from the drill regulations, his Royal Highness observes, tends to produce irregularity and confusion, and to destroy the value of drill as a means of teaching discipline; but a blind adherence to the words of these instructions in real war, or under the varying circumstances of ground, cannot fail to prevent that development of individual intelligence which is so essential to the success of modern tactics.

Lord Hampton is to preside at the Glasgow meeting of the Institution of Naval Architects, which will be opened on the 28th.

The *Clio*, a screw-frigate giving by the Admiralty as an industrial training-ship for North Wales, Chester, and the border counties, and which is moored in the Menai Straits, off Bangor, was opened on Monday by the Duke of Westminster, chairman of the executive committee. His Grace referred to the great necessity existing for such a vessel, which was dedicated to the training of poor and destitute children as seamen, and pointed out that the committee were putting into practice the late Canon Kingsley's suggestion that there should be ragged schools on sea as well as on land. The dedicatory prayer was offered by the Bishop of Bangor. Among the company were the Duchess of Westminster, Lady Beatrice Grosvenor, Lord Ronald Gower, Lord and Lady Penrhyn, Sir Richard and Lady Bulkeley, the Deans of Carnarvonshire and St. Asaph, Major Platt, High Sheriff of Carnarvonshire, Mr. Whalley, M.P., Mr. Richard Davies, M.P., Mr. Bulkeley Hughes, M.P., and other representatives of Welsh constituencies. A bazaar was held on board. During the afternoon the vessel was visited by 3000 persons, and Bangor and Beaumaris was en fête.

The autumnal meeting of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom will be held at Hull on Sept. 11 and 12. The resolutions of which notice has been given embrace, as usual, a variety of subjects proposed by the various chambers throughout the kingdom. One relating to public bills in Parliament is to the effect that, in order to facilitate the progress of the public business in Parliament, bills which have been read the second time in the House of Commons not later than June 30 should be taken up at the same stage in the next ensuing Session of the same Parliament. Another resolution relates to the expiration of the Railway Commission. It sets forth "that the establishment and action of the Railway Commission has, on the whole, commended itself to the approval of all parties interested in the traffic on railways, and that it is desirable that such Commission should be continued, with such modifications and extension of jurisdiction as experience has proved to be desirable." The remaining resolutions deal with bankruptcy, county courts' jurisdiction, bills of sale, Companies Acts (1862-7), public prosecutors (desirability of appointment of), assize extension, Italian treaty, inhabited house duty, assessment of machinery, registered letters, compulsory pilotage, partnerships *en commandite*, registration of firms, foreign telegrams, factory Acts, and Post Office money orders.

THE WAR: PASSAGE OF THE BALKANS.



BATTLE OF DZURANLI, NEAR ESKI SAGRA (JULY 30): TURKISH POSITIONS IN THE BACKGROUND.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



CHARGE OF PRINCE LEUCHTENBERG'S DRAGOONS THROUGH CIRCASSIAN HORSE, AT DZURANLI.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



BETWEEN DECKS OF A TURKISH

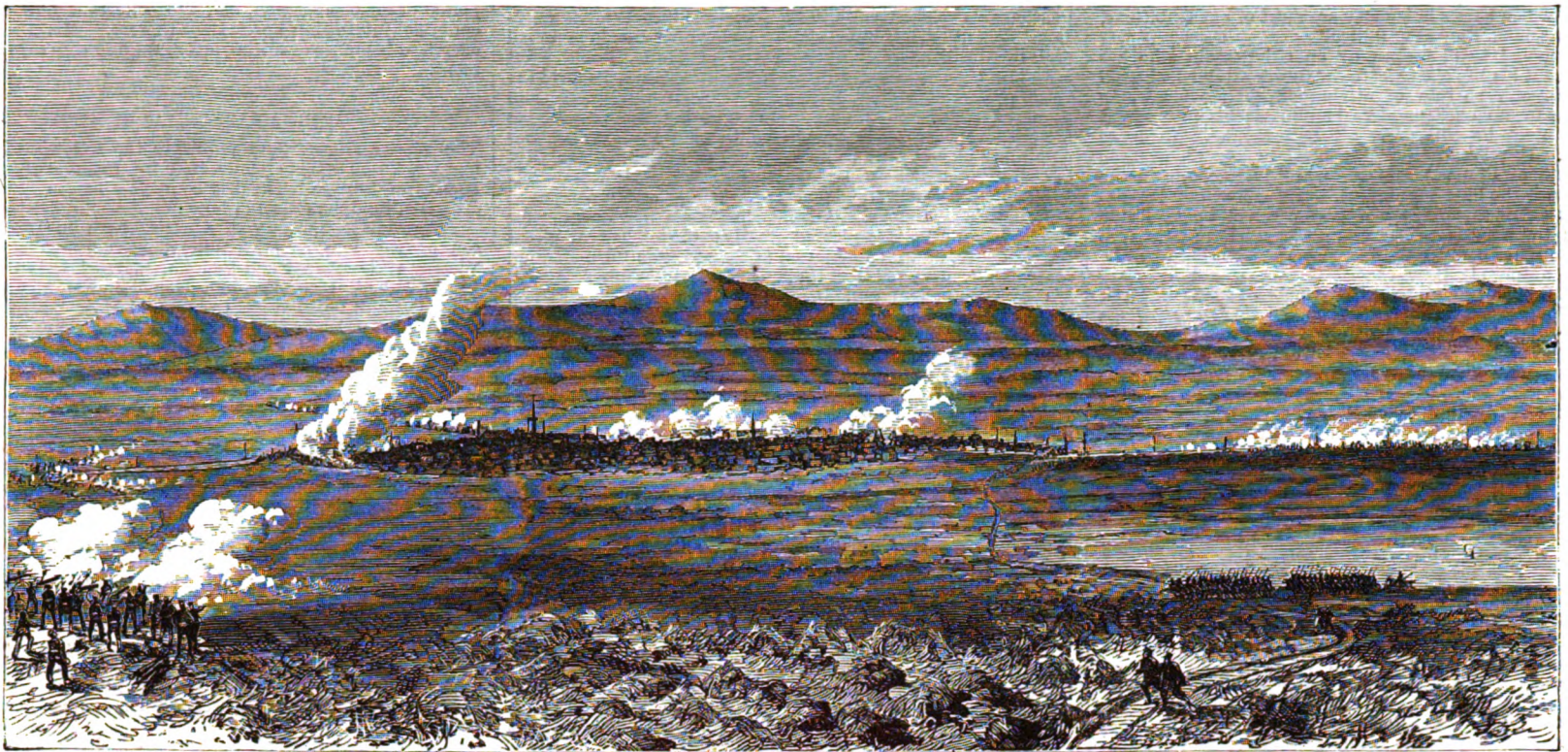
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL



IRONCLAD—WORKING THE GUNS.

ARTIST WITH THE TURKISH FLEET.

THE WAR: PASSAGE OF THE BALKANS.



BURNING OF YENI SAGRA (YENI ZARA) AT THE APPROACH OF THE RUSSIANS, JULY 29.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



RUSSIAN INFANTRY GOING INTO THE WOOD AT DZURANLI UNDER THE TURKISH FIRE.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

MY HOLIDAY.

There is a very pretty poem called *Carcassonne*, by the best of living French ballad-writers, Gustave Nadaud—who has, by-the-by, written a mill-song which may well stand in French for the one great mill-song which each literature, I think, possesses: it is so simple and so perfect. However, it is not so well known as the *Carcassonne*—a sad little sermon on the old text which shows how petty are most of our ambitions, and yet how seldom they are fulfilled.

It is supposed to be spoken by an old peasant who has had throughout his life one chief desire, never attained, though always apparently so easy of attainment. Here below, he says, there is for no one complete happiness; his prayer will never be granted—he will never see Carcassonne. (A large town—need I remind un-geographical readers?—at the extreme south of France.) Its roofs are just visible in the distance, across the blue mountains, but it is five long leagues away; he is sixty years old, the vintage will not be good this year again; the vicar is right to say that ambition is the ruin of men; yet, if he could only find two days to spare at the end of the autumn! How contentedly he would die after having seen Carcassonne, where the people go about in black coats and fine dresses on week-days, where there are palaces like those of Babylon, where live a bishop and two generals!

There is no need to reiterate, expand, or explain this sermon. Of course, we have all our Carcassonne—not a much grander one perhaps than this peasant's; and it may even be that Wordsworth's resolve not to spoil his ideal by converting it into a reality was the wisest—though he did not keep it. At any rate, the poem which commemorates his visit to Yarrow is not to be compared to those loveliest lines:—

Be Yarrow stream unseen, unknown!
It must, or we shall rue it;
We have a vision of our own;
Ah, why should we undo it?
The treasured dreams of times long past
We'll keep them, winsome Marrow!
For when we're there, although 'tis fair,
'Twill be another Yarrow!

It is often, as in this case, that an association of poetry has gathered round the birthplace or home of some great man whom we especially admire, which endears it to us. So Stratford-on-Avon is in some sense the *foyer* of all England—all England, New as well as Old, for it is to many intelligent Americans the "hub of the universe" even more than imperial Boston. Again, there are young men of letters for whom Hampstead—with all its donkeys and its holiday-makers—is sanctified by the dear cockney poet, Keats; with Wordsworth, the father of the passing school of poets, as Shelley is, perhaps, of the present.

To a country boy of fifty years ago, awkward, gaunt, and shy—an ugly duckling, as he afterwards called himself—the beautiful city of Copenhagen was as Carcassonne to the old French vintager: it drew him to it like the strongest magnet, and he was fortunately able to allow himself to be so drawn; and this boy, Hans Christian Andersen, grown up into the greatest poet of children, has made of his home a sacred place for us.

Denmark—why is it so little talked of, thought of, visited? Is it merely because it has no great mountains, the one feature in scenery sufficiently striking to attract the attention of those who will not turn a hundred yards out of their way to see the loveliest sunset ever witnessed in Hyde Park—which ought to be, if it is not, famous for its sunsets? It is true that there is no land in Denmark as far above the sea as the highest part of Salisbury Plain—but why should there be? Is one *never* to travel comfortably? Must one's holiday always be spent among tremendous ups and downs? And if so, why?

There can be beauty without big mountains. In *Hydemeer*, one of his most entirely characteristic stories, Andersen has told us how lovely are the beech-forests, in spring, summer, autumn, and winter; and each one of the queer-shaped islands (like insects, many of them—Langeland, Syltoe, Aeroc, Samsoe) has its particular beauty. Then there is everywhere the sea—the Skager Rack and the Kattegat (whose names are alone "worth all the money") meet at the north-east point of Denmark; and near to Copenhagen is the Sound—so full of memories for Englishmen as well as Danes: its name makes us think of Nelson and of Campbell, as of Holger the Dane and of King Christian, who stood by the high mast in smoke and flame. And the "wild and stormy steep" of Elsinore has yet another association, which has made it a household word with all of us. Here Francisco kept watch, and was relieved by Bernardo, who brought with him his and the Prince's friend Horatio—here there glimmered through the darkness before dawn the Ghost of the murdered Hamlet; and the high eastern hill, over whose brow walked the morning "in russet mantle clad," must have been on the coast of Sweden, not three miles away.

One thinks of all these things in poring over the map of a place which is only a place on the map to us, and odd, indefinite pictures of towns, lakes, and islands rise before us. All the curious flocks, creeks, and bays of Denmark, of which we see the outlines only, take quaint and interesting features of their own—very likely quite unlike the real ones, but all picturesque; homely in a certain way, but unlike what we are used to here on our longer sweeps of English coast. The little country towns, the comfortable villages—how well we could get to know each of them in but a very short time! Each of them, even literally; for one of the delights of Denmark is its smallness—even including (as naturally one must) Schleswig and Holstein, one might obtain a very thorough knowledge of the country in a few weeks. Of other places one sees a little bit—"the sights," as people say—one catches a glimpse of half a dozen show-towns, and is dragged to certain fixed points of view, and forced to admire on one's bended knees scenes which one could only really learn to love gradually and quietly, in the course of time; which one ought to take naturally, not be of set purpose inoculated with—if I may parody Sydney Smith.

But—with perhaps a few introductions to hospitable burghers of Copenhagen; with a slight knowledge of the most simple, and, it is said, most musical Danish language; and with only a very little money and a very light knapsack; how delightfully might one pass a summer holiday in the country of Thorwaldsen, whose statues were so classically pure; of Oehlenschläger, the simple and straightforward poet of the Northern sea; of Hans Ewald, the daring, unhappy father of Danish literature; of Holberg, the quaint, old-fashioned dramatist; of so many heroes, before and after King Christian; of Tycho Brahe, the unwearied student of the skies; and of our childhood's favourite, whom I have already quoted more than once or twice. To wander, as Andersen, freely and without haste, in his quiet fatherland, in its beautiful and ancient capital and by its winding shores; to learn to know it in reality, as one does already by imagination—this is my holiday, often dreamt of, and, as yet, never realised. Denmark is, as was Carcassonne to the Southern peasant, a place very near, and a "home of the heart" much longed for. Will it, like Carcassonne, never be reached?—will the pleasantest and easiest of holidays never be spent? Most likely, never!

MUSIC.

The Covent Garden Promenade Concerts are continuing to attract large audiences nightly. We noticed last week, in detail, the performances of the opening night. Several of the principal features of that occasion have been repeated, including the effective orchestral adaptation from Gounod's opera, "Cinq Mars," arranged by Signor Ardit, and this gentleman's spirited valse, "Le Tortorelle," and "Drummer-Boys' Polka." The refined violin-playing of Mdlle. Pommereul and the brilliant pianoforte-playing of Mdlle. Debillmont have also been repeatedly displayed with success, as have the vocal powers of Mdles. Rajmondi, Celega, and Derivis, and Signori Gianini and Medica. On Saturday the programme included a "Fantasia Mélancolique," for flute solo, which was admirably played, both as to tone and execution, by Mr. Oluf Svendsen (his first appearance this season). He was enthusiastically applauded and encored. The selection comprised an "Entr'acte and Valse" from Massenet's new opera, "Le Roi de Lahore," which pleased greatly; the orchestral pieces named above, and an adaptation of themes from "Un Ballo in Maschera," arranged for these concerts by Signor Ardit. Mdles. Pommereul and Debillmont contributed solos on their respective instruments, and the vocalists were those already specified. The Prince and Princess of Wales and the King of Denmark were present. A Beethoven night was given on Wednesday last, when the programme included the fourth symphony (in B flat), the overture to "Coriolanus," the first movement of the violin concerto (played by Mdlle. Pommereul), and other interesting specimens of the master. A Gounod night was announced for Friday.

Music continues to form an important part of the many attractions at the Alexandra Palace. The promenade concerts on Thursdays and Saturdays are still continued, and include performances by the excellent orchestra of the establishment and by eminent vocalists; with Mr. H. Weist Hill as conductor. A Meyerbeer night was given on Thursday, when the programme comprised selections from "L'Etoile du Nord," "L'Africaine," "Dinorah," "The Huguenots," and "Robert the Devil."

The Carl Rosa Opera Company has opened a fresh provincial tour with a brilliantly successful series of English opera performances at the Gaiety Theatre, Dublin. Abandoning the "star" system, Mr. Rosa now boldly rests his claims for public support on the thoroughness and general excellence with which the many operas in his repertoire are rendered; and he has had his reward in a constant succession of crowded audiences, prominent among his distinguished patrons having been the Duchess of Marlborough and Lady Randolph Churchill. The leading vocalists of the company—Madame Blanche Cole, Misses Julia Gaylor and Josephine Yorke, Mr. Packard, Mr. Ludwig, Mr. Lyall, Mr. and Mrs. Aynsley Cook, and Mr. Turner—merit praise for their representation of the principal parts in "Il Trovatore," "The Flying Dutchman," "The Bohemian Girl," "Maritana," "The Siege of Rochelle," "Robin Hood," &c.; but equally meritorious are the chorus and band, under the skilful guidance of Mr. Carl Rosa himself, who, bringing his three weeks' season at Dublin to a close to-night, transfers his company to Hull on Monday next.

It is now certain that, in consequence of the continued illness of Mdlle. Titiens, she will be unable to sing at either the Gloucester or the Leeds Festival, both of which take place next month.

Mr. Langdon Colborne, late organist of St. Michael's College, Tenbury, has been appointed by the Dean and Chapter of Hereford to the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. George Townshend Smith.

THEATRES.

In the present lull of things dramatic, the last spectacle at the Alhambra may be, perhaps, profitably received by the ballet-loving section of the public. Mr. Alfred Thompson, who has already established a great reputation for this kind of invention, on Saturday placed on the boards of this theatre a grand romantic ballet d'action, entitled "Yolande." He has kindly issued an explanatory preface for the use of the public, which relieves us from the need of interpreting the supposed story, which, indeed, sinks into insignificance before the splendour and brilliancy of the stage accessories. The scene is an Italian market-place, distinguished by a fountain and the statue of the Countess Yolande. The statue on certain nights is supposed to exhibit animation, when it is prudent for bridegrooms in general to avoid crossing the path of the spirit. Tito and Graciosa, the former noble, the latter of humble parentage, are about to be wed; after the ceremony comes the feasting, and then something less pleasant. Lothario, who has rivalled the hero for the affection of the heroine, is forward to serenade the bride, after which he taunts the bridegroom, tempts him to fight, and wounds him. Left alone in a swoon, Tito has a vision of Yolande, whose spirit he follows to earth's centre, but resists her fascinations. Remaining true to his bride, he incurs her displeasure. She consigns him to demons, who plunge him into an abyss. Next, he finds himself in a Daimio's palace in Japan, accompanied with his bride, his rival, and his temptress, and has to combat with Lothario and his guards. But he is at once delivered, and wakes in an Italian hostelry, where he is supported by Graciosa and surrounded by his friends. Mr. Thompson has a poetic imagination, and his stage illustrations are superb. The dances and groupings are numerous, and all "beautiful exceedingly." The excellence of the ballet will doubtless ensure its popularity.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Thème Polonais, Variations Brillantes pour Piano, par Stephen Heller (Ashdown and Parry). This piece will be especially welcome to the many admirers of Heller's pianoforte music, being a new edition of an early work (op. 5) which had never been published in London and had long been out of print abroad. The theme is a graceful and characteristic melody, and the variations are full of diversified interest, the passage-writing being distinguished by that charm and grace which peculiarly belong to Heller's pianoforte music. The work is an especially elegant drawing-room piece, and cannot fail to please all hearers; in addition to which, it will be found very improving practice. Ashdown and Parry now publish all the extant works of Stephen Heller, extending to opus 141, only two numbers (op. 3 and 4) being wanting to complete the series. These missing works are out of print, but will probably, like the one just noticed, be recovered and reproduced.

Six cantatas by Carissimi, edited and accompaniments written by Ridley Prentice (Lamborn Cock). These are interesting reproductions of works of a composer who preceded Handel, and in some respects served as a model for that master, who, indeed, appropriated some of Carissimi's music as portions of his own oratorios. Carissimi effected much for the progress of Church music, particularly in the development of recitative and the use of accompanying orchestral instruments.

The pieces reproduced by Mr. Prentice are "A morire," for mezzo-soprano (with violoncello accompaniment *ad lib.*); "Deh contentatevi," and "Filli, non t'amo più," for soprano or tenor; "No, no, mio core," for the same (with violoncello obbligato); "Exulta Gaude," duet for two sopranos; and "Anima mea," duet for mezzo-soprano and bass. The melodic grace of Carissimi's music is remarkable, considering the period of its composition, and the collection now referred to contains interesting specimens thereof. Mr. Prentice has exercised his office of editing and arranging with care and judgment.

MORGANATIC MARRIAGES.

The *Europe Diplomatique* publishes the following list of the morganatic marriages contracted by Princes of the Royal Houses of Europe. The list comprises fifteen names, which are given in alphabetical order.

The Archduke Henry of Austria, born in 1828, younger son of the late Archduke Regnier, who was at one time Viceroy of Lombardy and Venetia, married at Botzen, in the Tyrol, Feb. 4, 1868, Fraulein Leopoldine Hoffman, born in 1842, and now entitled Frau von Waldeck.

Prince Charles of Baden, born in 1832, younger brother of the reigning Grand Duke, married, May 17, 1871, Baroness Rosalie von Beust, born in 1845, and created Countess von Rhena.

Prince Louis, Duke of Bavaria, born in 1831, and elder brother of the Empress of Austria, was married at Augsburg, May 28, 1857, to Fraulein Henriette Menthe, who now bears the title of Baroness von Wallersee.

Prince Louis de Bourbon, born in 1845, eldest son of the Count of Aquila, of the late reigning house of Naples, was married at New York on March 20, 1869, to Mdlle. Marie Hamel, born in 1847, who is now entitled Princess de Bourbon.

Prince Alexander of Hesse-Darmstadt, born in 1823, younger brother of the late Grand Duke Louis III., married, Oct. 28, 1851, to Countess Julia von Hauke, daughter of the late Count Hauke, formerly Minister of War in Poland. She was first created Countess of Battenburg, and in 1858 was raised by her brother-in-law, the Grand Duke Louis III., to the dignity of Princess, a title which is also borne by her children.

Prince Frederick of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg, born in 1830, was married, May 17, 1870, at Gotta (Holstein), to Fraulein Carmelite Eisenblatt, daughter of a merchant in Venezuela. The Prince has received from the German Emperor the title of Count von Noer for himself and his descendants.

The King of Italy, whose first wife died in 1855, was re-married a few years ago to the Countess Rosina de Mirafiori, whose family name is not stated.

Prince Elimar, of Oldenburg, born in 1844, brother on his mother's side of the reigning Grand Duke, contracted a morganatic alliance at the end of last year, the particulars as to which are wanting.

His cousin, Prince Nicholas, born in 1840, and a Colonel in the Russian service, was married on May 29, 1863, to the widow of Count von Doubett, who has received the title of Countess von Merenberg.

King Ferdinand of Portugal, Prince of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, born in 1816, and father of the King of Portugal, Louis I., whose first wife, Queen Maria da Gloria, died in 1853, was re-married, June 10, 1863, to Mdlle. Elise Hensler, who has been created Countess Edla.

Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, born in 1823, a cousin of the reigning Grand Duke and a General in the British Army, was married, Nov. 27, 1851, to Lady Augustus Gordon Lennox, a sister of the present Duke of Richmond and Gordon, who has been created Countess von Dornberg by the reigning Grand Duke.

His brother, Prince Gustavus of Saxe-Weimar, born in 1827, and a General in the Austrian army, married, Feb. 14, 1870, Mdlle. Pierma Marechia, who has been created Countess von Neuberg.

George, Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, born in 1826, lost his first wife, Princess Charlotte of Prussia, in 1865, and his second wife, Princess Feodora of Hohenlohe-Langenburg in 1872, and was married for the third time on March 18, 1873, to Fraulein Eden Franz, now entitled Baroness von Heldburg.

Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, born in 1824, a younger brother of King Ferdinand of Portugal, was married at Vienna, April 23, 1861, to Fraulein Constantine Adelaide Theresa Gerger, and who now has the title of Baroness von Rutenstein.

Prince Albert of Waldeck-Pyrmont, born in 1841, a cousin of the reigning Prince, was married at Dublin Castle on June 2, 1864, to Miss Dora Gage, a daughter of the late Rev. Robert Gage. She has since been created Countess von Rhoden, taking her title from a town in the principality of Waldeck.

It will be seen that fourteen of these fifteen Princes belong to the reigning houses in Germany and Austria. In four cases their wives were formerly actresses.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

A charter conveying to the ratepayers of Birkenhead, Cloughton, Tranmere, Oxton, and part of Higher Bebington the privilege of a municipal borough has arrived at Birkenhead in the custody of Mr. Charles Walker, solicitor, of London. The new municipal borough is continuous with the Parliamentary one, represented by Mr. D. M'Ever, M.P. The first election will be held on Nov. 14.

The eighth annual meeting of the Architectural Association was concluded last Saturday at Warwick, the week having been fully occupied with excursions to Stratford-on-Avon, Coventry, Wrexham, Kenilworth, Tachbrook, Whitnash, and Southam; while Warwick itself, with its churches, castle, college, Leicester Hospital, and domestic buildings, occupied a large share of the members' time. The lucid explanations by Mr. Burgess of the various buildings examined added much to the interest of the meeting.

The amended Public Libraries Act recites that the mode by which the Act must now be adopted is by public meeting, "and it has been found that in many cases a public meeting is a most incorrect and unsatisfactory mode, and fails to indicate the general opinion of the ratepayers, and it is desirable to ascertain these opinions more correctly." The opinion of ratepayers, as to a majority, may now be ascertained by a public meeting, "or by the issue of a voting-paper to each ratepayer; and the subsequent collection and scrutiny thereof, and any expense in connection with such voting-papers, shall be borne in the same way as the expense of a public meeting would be borne, and the decision of the majority so ascertained shall be equally binding." In addition to the simple vote, "Yes" or "No" as to the adoption of the Act, such voting-paper may stipulate that its adoption shall be subject to a limitation to some lower rate of assessment than the maximum allowed by Act of Parliament in force at the time, and such lower limit, if once adopted, shall not be subsequently altered, except by public vote similarly taken.

BOOKS ABOUT TURKEY.

Calculation having revealed the astounding fact that a translation of Von Hammer's "entire work, with a continuation of equal copiousness, would make up at least twenty octavo volumes such as are usually printed in this country," nobody can question the soundness of the judgment which led to the plan adopted in the *History of the Ottoman Turks*, by Sir Edward S. Creasy, M.A. (Richard Bentley), a history founded upon that of Von Hammer, but so treated that in the new and revised edition now offered to the public it is contained within the two covers of one handy volume. And that volume deserves the close attention of everybody who desires to arrive at a satisfactory understanding of the events which have led to the present aspect of the momentous Eastern Question. The author's original work has been long out of print; and in this new edition he has employed the processes of correction, curtailment, and addition, having supplied "a few pages as to events subsequent to the Crimean war," written, however, "with studious brevity." Besides Von Hammer, the author has consulted a great many other weighty and trustworthy purveyors of information—so many, indeed, that a bare enumeration of their names would occupy more space than can be here afforded. Suffice it to say that the information has been sought in every kind of publication, from the historian's ponderous tomes to the monthly magazine. From such a book, composed on such a plan, the reader in search of sound instruction can hardly fail to obtain, with comparatively little trouble and at a comparatively small expenditure of time, an ample supply of what he seeks. Be it added that the source from which the supply comes is such as to inspire the utmost confidence; for the author has long ago acquired the reputation of deep learning, judicial calmness, ripe wisdom, experience in the sifting of evidence, practice and skill in the art of literary composition. The history commences with an incident which occurred some six centuries ago, and which must fall with all the shock of a surprise upon the vision of readers who have caught the modern knack of thinking and talking of a certain fellow-creature as the "unspeakable Turk." This incident introduces the Turk as a chivalrous leader who, under a name which, being interpreted, means the "right-hearted man," came, with his followers, "upon a field of battle, on which two armies of unequal numbers were striving for the mastery," and who at once formed the generous resolution of striking in on the side of the weaker. From that hero's son, Othman, came the appellation of the Ottoman Turks, whose character, as drawn by the author, when they are not under the influence of warlike frenzy or religious fanaticism, appears to be anything but "unspeakable," and who are considered by the author to have owed, in no small degree, the bad name which they have certainly acquired in their official capacity to the example set them by those "renegades from Christendom, of whom so large a portion of the Turkish officials has been composed." But, whatever may be said in favour or excuse of the Turk, there are very few of us, perhaps, who do not regret his presence among the European family of nations; and that regret is increased rather than diminished by the reflection that Christendom itself was probably to blame for the fixity and continuation, if not the initiation, of that presence. It is impossible not to feel some such misgiving when we read the following significant sentence:—"The Roman See, once so energetic in exciting the early crusades, had disregarded the progress of the new Mahometan power, so long as the heretical Greeks were the only sufferers beneath its arms." One cannot help thinking that the followers of the Crescent were as much indebted to the lamentable divisions between the followers of the Cross as they were to their own prowess for the settlement of the Mohammedan incubus upon certain fair countries of south-eastern Europe; and that the Christian of to-day owes his sufferings, originally, less to the inherent "unspeakableness" of the Turk than to the early dissensions of the Christian Church. Such considerations cannot be altogether neglected when Christian brotherhood is the plea, genuine or false, upon which one Power claims the right to despoil another and drive it "bag and baggage" out of its possessions. Nor can anybody fail to see the force of our author's remark that the "declaration of insolvency on the part of Turkey did more than anything else to create a wide-spread belief that the speedy downfall of the Ottoman Empire was to be expected; and it also did much to create the disfavour with which the Turks have lately been regarded in England, compared with the general zeal in their behalf which was generally felt here when Turkey was attacked by Russia in 1854. Defaulters are always unpopular." Add to all this the dreadful tale of "atrocities," the report of which made the ears of everyone who heard it to tingle, and it is no wonder if the Turks have fallen so low in English estimation as to make it desirable that what he was and what he is and what is likely to become of him should be studied and divined in and from a perusal of the "History of the Ottoman Turks." Time has unfortunately upset the hopes of peace with which the author concludes his volume; and it remains to be seen how far he will be justified in his opinion that the war between Russia and Turkey is "almost certain to extend itself to other nations." Nobody, perhaps, will be more rejoiced than he to find himself astray in his conjecture.

Outrageous partisanship and headlong dogmatism, together with unquestionable learning and knowledge of the subject, will, of course, be expected in *The Ottoman Power in Europe*, by Edward A. Freeman, D.C.L., LL.D. (Macmillan and Co.), and the expectation will not be in vain. The volume is one in which the hater of Turks may fairly revel; for, while there will be no doubt about the firmness of the historical ground, the structure built upon it will be found to be sufficiently fantastic and sufficiently laden with vituperative ornamentation to gratify the taste of the most virulent anti-Turk. The author's fiery eloquence and swinging periods, to say nothing of his masterly grasp and lucid exposition of history, are excellent reading; but very often his eloquence degenerates into something far worse than rhetoric. Moreover, the language in which, both in his preface and elsewhere, he does not consider it unbecoming to speak of Lord Beaconsfield, Lord Derby, and others, who have at least a right to be treated with common civility, will hardly commend itself to even the most rabid of his party. He is believed to be identical with the gentleman who was wont to be so hard on the ruffians who would course a hare; and yet he calls upon us, in so many words, to hunt the Turk—who, after all, is a fellow-creature—out of Europe with as little mercy and with as much violence as we would employ in the destruction of a dangerous wild beast. It is ten thousand pities that one who has so much scholarship, and who ought to display a corresponding cultivation, should have so little control over his temper and his words. By his frantic declamation and abuse of all who take the liberty of differing from him he detracts immensely from the weight of that which is really valuable in his work—that is to say, the greater portion of it; for it is probable that he has exceeded in vigour, lucidity, pithiness, brevity, completeness, every writer who ever before attempted to give an intelligible, comprehensive sketch of the growth and decline of the Ottoman power in Europe within the limits of scarcely more than two

hundred pages. His summary at the commencement of his fifth chapter is a notable specimen of instructive condensation or condensed instruction.

A thin volume, containing, in three chapters of moderate length, a somewhat bald account of a by no means eventful trip is not much to offer under the suggestive title of *Turks and Greeks*, by the Hon. Dudley Campbell (Macmillan and Co.); but it is all that an expectant reader will get. The author's tour is soon described; and it must be allowed to have been undertaken at a time when he should have had a chance of seeing and hearing something more memorable than, to judge from what he has recorded, he was destined to see and hear. For it was in August, 1876, that he started from Dover, and proceeded in the usual way by Ostend to Vienna. He then made his way, not to mention places of less importance, to Pesth, Belgrade, Bucharest, Rustchuk, Varna, and Constantinople. From Constantinople, after spending some time there, he took steamer for Athens, which he reached in due course. He "did" Athens, visited one or two of the Ionian Islands, left Corfu for Brindisi, and so made his way home by Italy and France. On his travels he fell in with communicative newspaper correspondents, with Dr. Sandwith and Lady Strangford, of philanthropic fame, with traces of Mr. Forster and Lord Hartington in their energetic pursuit of information, with an intelligent German engineer, who "had lived in Turkey twenty years" and had the worst possible opinion of the "Turkish official system in all its departments," with at least one *zaptieh* or Turkish policeman, and with various more or less affable personages of various nationalities; but from none of them does he happen to have learnt anything that can be described as particularly new, or particularly true, or particularly striking. Even the Greek who said, "We have no confidence in the Russians," and who apparently supposed that he was imparting a piece of news, was only repeating what had been pretty widely known for more than a quarter of a century. It is true that, during the Crimean War, the hearts of the Greeks were with the Russians rather than with us; but, to pass over the religious question, the hearts of the Greeks are always with everybody who tries to weaken the power of the Turks, though the ingenuous Greek would grieve to see Russians or Slavs or anybody but the Greeks deriving benefit from Turkish weakness. The Greek dreams of Constantinople, as the Jew of Jerusalem; and that fact may account for whatever has appeared surprising in the attitude of the Greeks during the present disturbances in South-Eastern Europe. It is a question whether the Greeks would not rather have the Turk than the Russian at Stamboul; whether they do not hope more from the increasing feebleness of the former than from the religious relationship and possibly consequent generosity of the latter. But to return to the little narrative. It does not pretend to be much "more than the substance of two lectures on a vacation tour made last autumn in Turkey and Greece given in the winter, one to a country audience, and the other to the College for Working Men and Women in Queen-square;" and it is intended for a class of persons "whose occupations scarcely leave them time 'for solid works' upon the topics of the day. Of such persons it will probably be found to meet the requirements; and the map which accompanies it will conduce thereto.

During the past year events have succeeded one another, if with no great increase of speed, yet with so much augmentation of importance, that names which were upon the lips of everyone at the commencement of the troubles in South-Eastern Europe are now all but forgotten, and such a title as *Two Months with Tcherniaeff in Servia*, by Philip H. B. Salusbury (Chapman and Hall), wears quite an antiquated air. For this neither the author nor the publishers are to be held responsible, for they are believed to have struck while the iron was hot, to have sent out their book a long while ago, at an early and an opportune season, though circumstances have hitherto delayed the notice which it fully deserves. It is the sort of book which might be read at any time without much diminution of interest; for it is, above everything, a personal narrative. Indeed, the personality is almost obtrusive; at any rate, it is so conspicuous as to lay the author open to a charge of egotism. But in extenuation of that fault he might very fairly plead the youth and inexperience which he hopes, not without good reason, will be admitted as a plea in mitigation of severe criticism as regards his literary style. However, one cannot help smiling at the idea of a young subaltern, only twenty-one years of age, who served for two months as a volunteer in the army of which Tcherniaeff was commander-in-chief, writing as if he had expected to be treated by the Russian General with some kind of special regard. "No one," he says, "has less cause to be grateful to Tcherniaeff than myself, for he never treated me with common civility, and I never had a kind word from him, with one exception, the whole time I served under him." There is delicious ingenuousness in the familiarity of the tone, in the omission of any respectful military title, and in the unconscious betrayal of a firm belief that Russian generals and English subalterns are of about equal standing—a standing in which alone there could be much question of civility and the like. On the other hand, one is led by such books—pleasant, amusing, and exciting though they be—as the author's to ask oneself whether the gallant English youths who go, as he went, on their own hook, as the saying is, to join in foreign wars which are no concern of theirs must not be very often regarded by those to whom they offer their valuable services as nuisances rather than anything else, and must not cause more trouble than is compensated for by the good they do. In the first place, they are generally liable to the reproach which was levelled against David of going in pride and naughtiness of heart to see a battle—that is to say, they have no lot or part in the matter to be decided by arms; they are prompted chiefly, if not entirely, by the desire of seeing what real war is like, and possibly of gaining some knowledge which may at some future time lead to their advancement in their own service. In the next place, they are very often totally ignorant of the language or languages spoken in the country whose cause they embrace; ignorant also of that country's history, even to the extent of not knowing so much as the name of the reigning Prince. Hence they begin, as was the case in the present instance, by getting into all kinds of scrapes and putting the authorities to all kinds of inconvenience. Then they abuse the native officials for stupidity and suspiciousness. All this, of course, as in the present instance, tends to give piquancy to the narrative as a record of personal adventure; but the narrative must be regarded solely from that point of view. So regarded, the book under consideration may be read with much pleasure and satisfaction. Readers will be delighted with their young fellow-countryman's animal spirits, pluck, cheerfulness, nonchalance, and gallant bearing in hardship and difficulty; and they will be proud of the excellent example he shows as a soldier and a horseman, though they may wish that he was a little more reticent about his swearing, and his spurring, and his thrashing. As a critical survey of a celebrated campaign, it is not probable that the volume will be considered of any great value; how many Russians really took part in the various battles, what amount

of strategical ability was displayed, and whether the Servians deserved the contempt with which they have been spoken of as soldiers, are points which have certainly been touched upon incidentally, but they have not been discussed in such a manner as to set the vexed questions by any means at rest. At one time the Servians are branded as rank cowards; but, at another, it is mentioned as "a curious fact that whereas, as a rule, the Servian infantry were cowards, the artillery, on the contrary, were as brave as could be desired." It would surely have been worth while to investigate the matter, in case some cause might be discovered or some theory propounded to explain this "curious fact." The author's description of the squadron to which he was at first attached reads like downright caricature. However, he was spared from all perils, whether in battle or in rejoicings among his own troopers, to wear a gold medal, "as well as the gold cross of Takova," and, what is more to the present purpose, to write a very entertaining book. It occurs to one, nevertheless, to ask whether there is not something ludicrous in the spectacle of a young gentleman gratuitously courting dangers and then returning "heartfelt thanks" to "a good Providence" for carrying him through them "scatheless." If he desired to be scatheless, the more reasonable course would have been to remain at home and mind his own business, instead of positively tempting Providence, with a sort of self-complacent reliance upon undeserved protection.

That civilised England is, in at least one respect, behind primitive Montenegro will be acknowledged, with a sense of humiliation and injury, by any of the ladies called strong-minded who shall happen to take up and peruse the two solid volumes entitled *Travels in the Slavonic Provinces of Turkey-in-Europe*, by G. Muir Mackenzie and A. P. Irby (Daldy, Isbister, and Co.), for at the two hundred and sixty-seventh page of the second volume it is thus written:—"According to Danilo's code, the Montenegrin woman has, in every respect, the same legal rights as a man." But to such ladies, or to the whole race of Englishwomen, let not the perusal of the two volumes be confined; let men also, as many Englishmen as have leisure, fall to and study the volumes, in which is contained a prodigious amount of information, conscientiously obtained from trustworthy sources, and set forth in a manner which makes it both agreeable and profitable to acquire. Moreover, there are illustrations, many and striking, elucidating and embellishing the letter-press. And the whole is introduced by a preface, wherein the able pen of an illustrious man and voluminous writer, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., has found congenial employment in treating of a subject upon which he feels so deeply and has spoken and written so often and so eloquently, though at the same time, perhaps, a little perfervidly and wildly. Now, when a book about Turkey is introduced by Mr. Gladstone with a sonorous preface, it is unnecessary to state how the Ottoman empire fares in the pages of that book; the utter destruction of that empire is his present passion, and is urged by him with a pertinacity which reminds us of what tradition tells about the famous Cato, who never omitted, in season and out of season, to impress upon the Roman Senate the necessity of destroying Carthage. But this need not prevent us from giving a modified assent to Mr. Gladstone's assertion that "no diplomatist, no consul, no traveller among our countrymen has made such a valuable contribution to our means of knowledge in this important matter as was made by Miss Mackenzie and Miss Irby, when they published, in 1867, their travels in some of the Slavonic provinces of European Turkey," and that "the journey was indeed one which would never have been undertaken except by ladies endowed with a courage and resolution as remarkable as their discernment and their benevolence." The original narrative—that of 1867—appears now in a revised form, with the addition of three chapters, with which the first volume commences, and which are headed, respectively, "Bosnia in 1875," "Journey in Bosnia in August, 1875," and "Bosnia in 1876-7." For these chapters Miss Irby alone is responsible; Miss Mackenzie being understood to have died in 1874. There is just the difference which might have been expected between the greater portion of the work and the smaller, supplementary part; for the former was written under ordinary, and the latter under extraordinary, conditions. No part of the work testifies to a disposition at all favourable to the Turk; but in the more recently written portions there is evidence of a distinctly hostile spirit. This was inevitable after the scenes which have been witnessed; the most statesmanlike, the most learned, the most judicial, the most expanded minds, as well as the narrowest and most volatile, having completely lost their balance in the whirl and excitement of irrepressible indignation. At the same time, though a tendency may be observed in Miss Irby's recent additions to adopt the tone of the accuser and denouncer instead of the former more purely descriptive style, it is probable that the work, as a whole, will leave no impression whatever of partiality, but a very strong one of faithfulness in the reproduction of personal experiences among countries and peoples whose present and future destinies are at this moment the most interesting of all topics. No difference of opinion can diminish the attractiveness of the pages occupied with descriptions of various visits paid to various persons and places, and with historical sketches of Servia and Montenegro.

The valetudinarian class of travellers and excursionists from town, before they resolve to start for Germany or Switzerland, should once more be reminded that North Britain has its medicinal waters, as well as its refreshing airs and interesting scenery, which may do them as much good as those of the Tannus, the Black Forest, the Alps, or the Pyrenees. To Strathpeffer, in Ross-shire, twenty-five miles beyond Inverness, we would direct the attention of those who are recommended to try a fine sulphurous cold draught, for the benefit of the stomach and liver and other digestive organs, and of the skin, and the nervous system. Dr. Manson, of Chesterfield, has described and discussed the merits of the Strathpeffer Spa in a short treatise published by Messrs. J. Churchill and Co., which may be consulted by those who desire further information.

Tourists on the Continent who mean to inspect the customary sights and shows of foreign cities will find help in the little volume, just published by Macmillan and Co., which is called "A Handbook to the Public Picture-Galleries of Europe." The author is Miss Kate Thompson, daughter of Sir Henry Thompson, the eminent surgeon, and she has been encouraged both by him and by Mr. George Grove to undertake this useful piece of work. It is not a mere guide-book and catalogue, but includes a brief historical sketch of the rise and progress of art in different countries, Italy, Flanders, Holland, Germany, Spain, France, and England. The volume is not too cumbersome for a lady's hand-bag or a gentleman's coat-pocket.

Experimental trials of the electric light were made on the *Téméraire* at Chatham on Monday night, with special reference to the detection of the presence of torpedo-boats at night. The vessel leaves for the Mediterranean to-day (Saturday). The trials were satisfactory.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

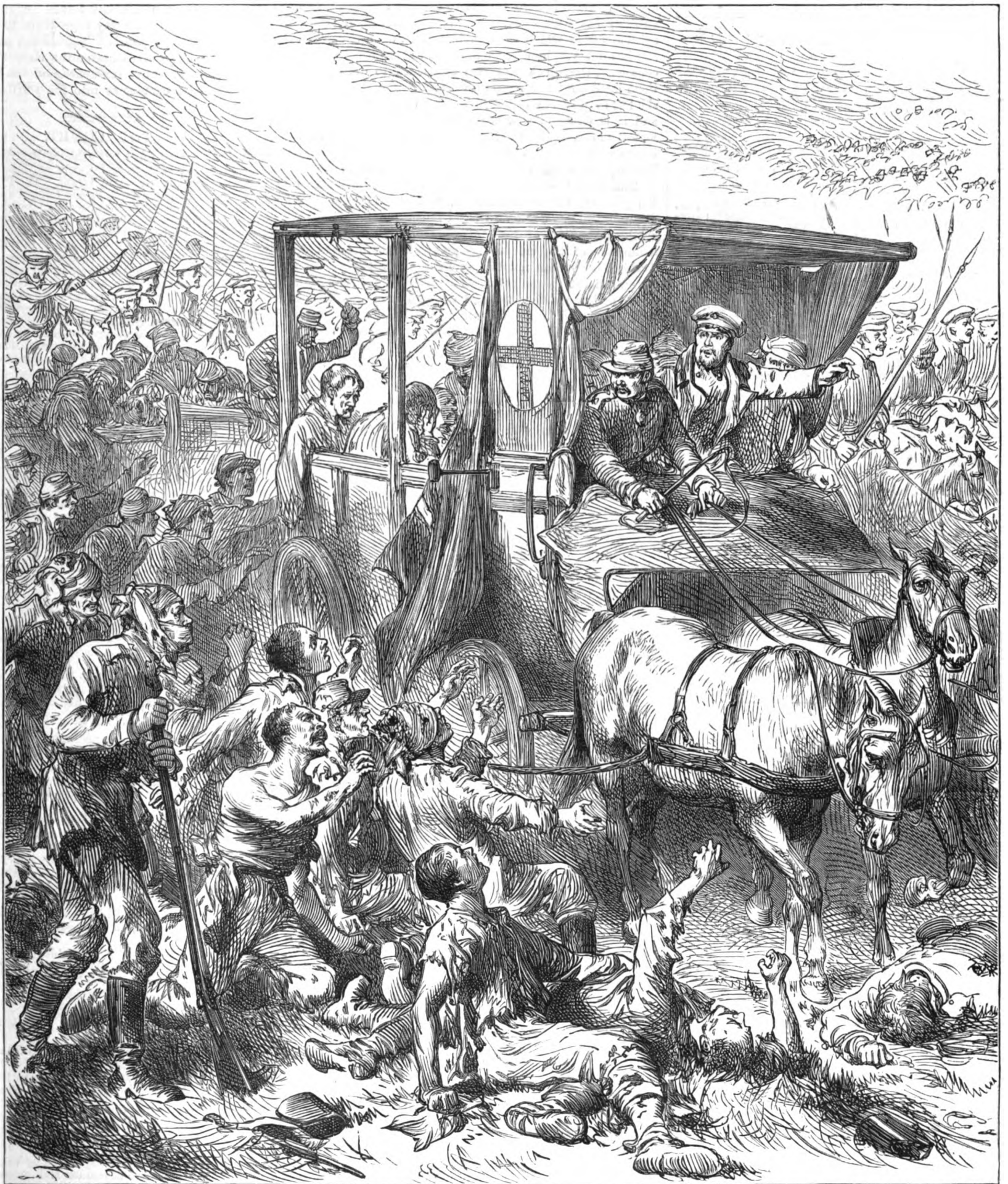


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No. 1990.—VOL. LXXI.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1877.

WITH } SIXPENCE.
TWO SUPPLEMENTS } By Post, 6d.



RUSSIAN WOUNDED SOLDIERS BEGGING TO BE CARRIED FROM THE FIELD OF BATTLE.
A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

BIRTHS.

On the 22nd ult., at The Larches, Adisham, Lady Victoria Villiers, of a son.
On the 24th ult., Lady Balfour of Burleigh, of a daughter.
On the 25th ult., at Ardfray, Ireland, Lady Wallcourt, of twin daughters.
On the 28th ult., at Great Sarratt Hall, Rickmansworth, the wife of W. B. Green, of a daughter. Australian papers please copy.
On the 18th ult., at Irton Hall, Cumberland, the wife of J. L. Burns-Lindow, Esq., High Sheriff of Cumberland, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 23rd ult., at St. Saviour's Church, South Hampstead, by the Rev. Alfred Ainger, Reader at the Temple Church, assisted by the Rev. J. C. H. H. John Frederick, son of George B. Murly, solicitor, of Bristol, to Annie Perot, eldest daughter of Jonas Browne, of 18, Fellows-road, N.W., London. W.I. papers please copy.
On the 28th ult., at St. John's Pariah Church, Hampstead, by the Rev. J. W. Talboys, James Ellis, of Abbey-road and Boundary-road, St. John's-wood, N.W., to Eleanor Frances, daughter of Edward Hunt, of Kensington-crescent, W.
On July 14, at the British Legation, Lima, Peru, and subsequently at the house of John Mathison, Esq., uncle of the bride, by the Rev. B. J. Weatherhead, M.A., assisted by the Rev. Campbell Mackinnon, B.A., Noel West, manager of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, Callao, to Nina, eldest daughter of George Petrie, Esq., late manager of that company. No cards.

On the 29th ult., at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, by the Ven. Archdeacon Buchanan, of Potterne, Wilts, assisted by the Hon. and Rev. John Grey, M.A., Rector of Houghton-le-Spring, the Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P., brother of the Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, to Lady Beatrice Louisa Lambton, eldest daughter of the Earl of Durham.
On June 18, at Christ Church, South Yarra, Australia, by the Rev. W. N. Guinness, Walter Relf Pearless, M.R.C.S. Eng., of East Grinstead, Sussex, to Marianne Sessel, eldest daughter of H. Campbell Raikes, late Bengal Civil Service, of Weston-super-Mare, Somersetshire, and niece of Sir Arthur Nicholson, Bart.

DEATHS.

On the 28th ult., at the Manor House, Shepperton, Middlesex, W. S. Lindsay, Esq., late M.P. for Sunderland, in the 61st year of his age.
On the 24th ult., Lady Edith Tudway, aged 27.
On the 18th ult., Anne, widow of the late Rev. Henry Sewell, of Bagganley Hall, Chorley, aged 62 years.

* * The Charge for the Insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 8.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 2.	
Fourteenth Sunday after Trinity.	Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m., Rev. Canon Duckworth.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Prebendary Row; 3 p.m., Rev. Canon Lightfoot; 7 p.m., Rev. H. W. Watkins, Chaplain of King's College.	St. James's, noon, probably Rev. Francis Garden.
	Whitehall, closed for repairs.
	Savoy, closed for alterations.
MONDAY, SEPT. 3.	
Beginning of the New Style, 1752.	Library; the remains of Basingwerk Abbey, and the Holy Well of St. Winifred; 8.30 p.m., closing meeting.
British Archaeological Congress, Llan-gollen: 9 a.m., visit to Mostyn Hall for the examination of the	
TUESDAY, SEPT. 4.	
The present French Republic declared, 1870.	Gloucester Musical Festival, 1.45 p.m. (Mendelssohn's "Elijah"); evening, grand concert at the Shire Hall.
Staffordshire Agricultural Society, show at Burton-on-Trent (two days).	Races: Richmond.
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 5.	
Old St. Bartholomew's Day.	Entomological Society, 7 p.m.
Horticultural Society, fruit and floral committee, 11 a.m.; general meeting, 3 p.m.	Oxford Cattle and Horse Show (two days).
London Hospital, quarterly court, 1 p.m.	Gloucester Musical Festival, 11.30 a.m. (Bach's Passion Music—St. Matthew); 7.30 p.m. (Haydn's "Creation"; Mendelssohn's "St. Paul").
Serpentine Swimming Club, 7 a.m., captaincy race.	
THURSDAY, SEPT. 6.	
Walker Art-Gallery, Liverpool, to be opened by the Earl of Derby.	Worral Agricultural Society Show, Birkenhead (three days).
Gloucester Musical Festival, 11.30 a.m. (Kyrie, Luard Selby; Brahms's Requiem; Wesley's "Wilderness"; Hymn of Praise); evening, concert at the Shire Hall.	Royal Northern Yacht Club: Closing Cruise and Matches.
	Races: Canterbury, Wolverhampton.
FRIDAY, SEPT. 7.	
New moon, 1.0 p.m.	Gloucester Musical Festival, 11.30 a.m. (Handel's "Messiah"); Special Evening Service.
Sun partially eclipsed: Invisible at Greenwich.	
Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.	
SATURDAY, SEPT. 8.	
Jewish Year 5638 begins.	Matches: Thames Sailing Club; New Brighton Sailing Club.
Wakefield dog show.	

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 84 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.			
	Barometer Corrected.	Thermometer of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, at 10 a.m. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.	Inches.
Aug. 22	29.820	60.1	49.6	70	5	69.4	53.9	SW. WSW. W.	333	0.040	
23	29.818	55.4	40.2	59	4	64.0	49.0	W.	184	0.000	
24	30.128	55.2	41.6	63	7	66.2	42.5	W. SSW. S.	88	0.080	
25	29.666	57.8	55.9	94	10	63.1	54.8	SSW. E. SSW.	332	0.800	
26	29.766	61.6	54.8	80	1	65.8	56.8	SW. W. WSW.	234	0.230	
27	29.854	62.6	60.7	94	10	67.2	57.4	SW.	413	0.040	
28	29.689	62.9	55.8	79	8	68.8	60.3	SW.	5	0.000	

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—
Barometer (in inches) corrected ... 29.770 29.773 30.170 29.800 29.622 29.853 29.710
Temperature of Air ... 64.7° 68.3° 67.1° 68.3° 63.2° 66.0° 61.2°
Temperature of Evaporation ... 68.8° 61.6° 60.9° 66.0° 66.7° 62.7° 62.2°
Direction of Wind ... WSW. WSW. W. S. W. SW. SW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 8.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
7 30	7 30	7 30	7 30	7 30	7 30	7 30
8 15	8 15	8 15	8 15	8 15	8 15	8 15
9 00	9 00	9 00	9 00	9 00	9 00	9 00
9 45	9 45	9 45	9 45	9 45	9 45	9 45
10 30	10 30	10 30	10 30	10 30	10 30	10 30
11 15	11 15	11 15	11 15	11 15	11 15	11 15
12 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	12 00
12 45	12 45	12 45	12 45	12 45	12 45	12 45
1 30	1 30	1 30	1 30	1 30	1 30	1 30
2 15	2 15	2 15	2 15	2 15	2 15	2 15
3 00	3 00	3 00	3 00	3 00	3 00	3 00
3 45	3 45	3 45	3 45	3 45	3 45	3 45
4 30	4 30	4 30	4 30	4 30	4 30	4 30
5 15	5 15	5 15	5 15	5 15	5 15	5 15
6 00	6 00	6 00	6 00	6 00	6 00	6 00
6 45	6 45	6 45	6 45	6 45	6 45	6 45
7 30	7 30	7 30	7 30	7 30	7 30	7 30

DORE'S GREAT WORKS, "THE BRAZEN SERPENT." "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM," and "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE," each 3ft. by 2ft.; with "Dream of Pilate's Wife," "Christian Martyr," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street, W. Daily, 10 to 6. Is.

ELIJAH WALTON.—EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS, chiefly ALPINE and EASTERN, ON VIEW and for SALE at very moderate prices.—NOW OPEN, at BURLINGTON GALLERY, 193, Piccadilly. Ten to Six. Admission (including Catalogue), Is.

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE-GALLERY.—Open all the year round for the RECEPTION and SALE of PICTURES by the British and Foreign Schools. For Particulars apply to Mr. G. W. Wass.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

THE MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS will introduce an ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME. The whole of the Songs contained in the first or musical portion of the Entertainment will be changed. New Dances, New Whistallities, and New Burlesque sketches. The New Programme will be given EVERY NIGHT at EIGHT, and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at THREE and EIGHT.

Fausts, &c.; Sofa Stalls, 2s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Doors Open at 2.30 for the Day Performance; at 7.30 for the Evening Performance. No fees. Ladies can retain their bonnets in all parts of the Hall.

Now ready,
THE ILLUSTRATED PENNY ALMANACK for 1878.
Containing Twenty-Four Engravings from the Illustrated London News—viz., Gates of Constantinople, Forts on the Bosphorus and the Black Sea, Old Modes of Locomotion, &c.; Tables of Stamps, Taxes, and Licenses; Eclipses, Remarkable Events, Post-Office Regulations, and a great variety of Useful and Interesting Information. The Trade supplied by G. VICKERS, Angel-court (172), Strand; and H. WILLIAMS, Warwick-lane, Paternoster-row, London.

AGRICULTURAL HALL.—Great Success.—**HAMILTON'S RUSSO-TURKISH WAR.** Vivid representations of the most important Events of the Campaign. Magnificent Scenes in Constantinople, St. Petersburg, Moscow, Vienna, Belgrade, &c. EVERY EVENING at Eight; Wednesday and Saturday, at Three and Eight.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1877.

The military struggle between the Empires of the Czar and the Sultan has not yet developed decisive results for either. The balance of success, in the long run at least, inclines towards Russia, but the immediate position is less favourable to her than the world in general had expected would be the case. The task she had undertaken is evidently a far greater one than she had foreseen. At the outset she had plainly underrated the strength of resistance which she was destined to encounter. Both in Armenia and in Bulgaria she has committed the same mistake. She seems to have aimed at brilliancy of movement without due consideration of solidity, and the result has been the same in Europe as in Asia. She will probably retrieve the error which has led her astray, but it may be at the expense of a second campaign. She has the advantage of numbers over her adversary, but she does not yet appear to know how to turn it to decided account. Her strategy has been based upon a misappreciation of the spirit and force which she would be called upon to subdue. She has not yet, however, exhausted the resources at her command, though she has been compelled to draw upon them far beyond her first anticipations. For the moment she has to pause in order to gather up fresh strength; and it is doubtful whether she will sufficiently recover herself to accomplish the immediate ends she had in view before winter sets in and practically imposes a temporary limit upon the military movements of both parties.

The on-looking world may draw some inferences from the progress of events hitherto, whatever may be their ultimate issues. Until now the conflict has been one of soldiers—that is, of rank and file. The courage and endurance of the troops engaged, whether Russian or Turkish, have been not simply on a par with, but even beyond, most precedents. The enthusiasm on both sides, and the difficulties and dangers with which they have grappled and to which they have cheerfully exposed themselves, probably grow out of the religious sentiment with which both the army of Russia and that of Turkey is inspired. In each case it is associated with lamentable ignorance of facts, in each also it is inflamed by inveterate prejudices, and in each the result is that both armies believe that they are fighting for God as well as for country. So far as mere military material is concerned, both the Czar and the Sultan may be looked upon as well provided. But modern wars require more than this. The power of machinery needs to be directed by sufficient intelligence, and in this respect both sides appear to be wanting. In the beginning the Turks evidently suffered from defective and apathetic generalship, as the Russians did from too great a reliance upon their superiority of force. Things are changed now, to some extent, but there is evidently on both sides too great a disposition to count upon the sacrifice of life as one of the main elements of successful warfare. The Battle of Plevna and the terrible struggles in the Shipka Pass alike indicate a deficiency of strategic genius—genius, that is, competent to bring about the most decisive results with the least expenditure of living means. Enough soldiers have now been hurled to destruction to have accomplished, under adequate scientific guidance, almost any end that can be contemplated by fighting; and the very fact that no such end has been achieved furnishes sufficient ground for a presumption that on neither side has generalship been of equal avail with numbers.

We are not sure that, in the interests of humanity, this is much to be deplored. The world does not stand in need of any additional development of all-conquering genius in relation to war. The odds are that it would flame out into ambition which, whether selfish or patriotic, would tend to trouble the peace of mankind. Great warriors are like fire—they may be useful assistants in suitable emergencies, but they are terrible masters. We know not whether they are a greater scourge to the country which they lead to victory, or to that over which they triumph. We are not, therefore, depressed by the fact that the gigantic stature of Russia is not, as it would appear, under the guidance of a corresponding superiority of mind. We do not disparage the talents of its generals or of its diplomats, but we draw a marked distinction between military talents and strategical genius. The first satisfies, the second dazzles, the people who are ostensibly served thereby. We could hardly wish for Russia—or, indeed, for Europe—at the present time a greater curse than that she should be able to claim as her own a Napoleon I. or even a Count Moltke. With the elements of power which she possesses any such accession to it would be disastrous to humanity. We wish her well out

of the present struggle. We have no doubt she will finally achieve, although at no little cost to herself, the object she has ostensibly proposed. But her success will not encourage a warlike ambition. Possibly her people even now begin to doubt whether the enterprise which she so chivalrously undertook at her sole cost was one which, either for her own well-being or for the well-being of the Christian populations of Turkey, was to be commended for its wisdom.

The events of the last few weeks, we should imagine, must have toned down any fears which really existed in regard to the exposure of India to a Russian invasion. They who would have us base our foreign policy upon the possibility of such a movement must surely have been convinced of the unreality of its character. There seems to have been among our politicians a section of them who attributed to Russia a sort of magical supremacy, both in regard to diplomatic craft and in regard to physical force. They may have learned during the last few weeks that neither breadth of territory nor extent of population gives to its possessors undisputed command over the world's affairs. Between even the farthest outlying posts of the Russian Empire and British India there lie far greater, more numerous, and more varied, obstacles to be overcome than any which have been encountered by her in her War with Turkey. For a generation at least, if not two generations, her policy will obviously be to husband with the utmost care her domestic resources. Once well through this war, her statesmen will be compelled, we think, to bestow their chief attention upon her home interests. The pressure of national sentiment which has forced her rulers into the present conflict, will probably urge them to some modification of her own political institutions, and, for some time to come, at all events, after the close of the present struggle, she will be too straitened and too busy at home to make distant excursions into the territories of other Powers.

THE COURT.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, arrived at Balmoral Castle at three o'clock p.m. yesterday week from the Isle of Wight. The Prince of Wales, with his three daughters and Prince George and the Princesses of Schleswig-Holstein, lunched with her Majesty previously to her departure from Osborne. The Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service on Sunday, performed at Balmoral by the Rev. Archibald Campbell of Crathie. On Monday Prince Leopold, with the gentlemen in waiting and the servants and tenants of the Balmoral, Aberfeldie, and Birkhall estates, assembled at the Obelisk at noon and drank to the memory of the Prince Consort, Sunday having been the anniversary of the Prince's birthday. The Queen, with the members of the Royal family, has made various excursions on Deeside, and has walked and driven out daily on the Royal demesne. The Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy is the Minister in attendance upon her Majesty; he dines generally with the Queen. Sir Thomas and the Hon. Lady Biddulph have also dined with her Majesty.

Viscount Bridport has succeeded Colonel McNeill, C.B., V.C., as Equerry in Waiting to the Queen.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Princess of Wales, accompanied by Prince Albert Victor of Wales, left Marlborough House on Saturday last for Cowes. The Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz took leave of their Royal Highnesses at Victoria Station. The Princess and the Prince travelled by special train, which was under the charge of Mr. J. P. Knight, general manager of the railway. Special arrangements had been made by the railway authorities to insure the most comfortable journey possible for the Prince, who was able to walk without assistance along the platform to the train. At Portsmouth their Royal Highnesses were met by the Prince of Wales and Prince George. The Royal party embarked on board the Royal yacht Osborne and left for Cowes under a salute from the harbour battery.

THE KING OF DENMARK.

The King of Denmark left Marlborough House yesterday week upon his return to Denmark. The Princess of Wales accompanied her father to Charing-cross, and took leave of him upon his departure for Dover. Sir Edward Watkin, M.P., chairman, and Mr. John Shaw, general manager of the railway, were in attendance at the station. The King passed the night at the Lord Warden Hotel, and crossed the Channel the next day.

His Excellency the Russian Ambassador, Count Schouvaloff, has arrived at Cowes.

His Excellency Count Münster has left the German Embassy to pay a series of visits in the country. The Countess Marie Münster has gone to Germany on a visit to the Crown Princess.

His Excellency the Danish Minister and Madame de Bülow have returned to town from visiting the Earl and Countess of Ilchester, at Melbury.

His Excellency the Chinese Minister, Sin-Ta-Jen, accompanied by Mr. Sin-Fu-Zi, his attaché, and Mr. Brown, secretary and interpreter, arrived at the Shelbourne Hotel, Dublin, on Monday, from London.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland left Dublin on Monday for Belleek, in the county of Fermanagh, on a fishing excursion.

The Duke and Duchess of Westminister and Lady Beatrice Grosvenor have left Eaton Hall, Cheshire, for Reay Forest, his Grace's shooting quarters in Scotland.

The Marquis Conyngham is in his yacht Minerva on a cruise off the coast of Holland.

The Earl and Countess Cowper have left Panahanger, Herts, for Scotland.

The Earl and Countess of Stradbroke and Ladies Rous have arrived at Henham Hall, Suffolk.

The Earl and Countess of Morley have left Homburg to meet the Countess Dowager and Lady Katherine Parker in Switzerland.

Earl Sydney has returned from Homburg. The Countess has come to town from Buxton.

The Earl of Denbigh has joined the Countess at Boulogne.

The Earl of Harrowby, accompanied by Viscount and Lady Mary Sandon, has arrived at Sandon Hall, near Lichfield.

The Earl of Shaftesbury has left his residence in Grosvenor-square on a visit to his son, the Hon. Evelyn Ashley, M.P., at Clarsybawn, Sligo.

Earl Brownlow has left town for Scotland.

The Countess Dowager of Craven has left town on a visit to the Countess of Coventry at Croome Court.

Viscount and Viscountess Stratford de Redcliffe have arrived at Frant Court, Tunbridge-wells.

Viscount and Viscountess Cardwell have arrived at Studley Royal on a visit to the Marquis and Marchioness of Ripon.

General and Mrs. Grant and Mr. Jesse Grant, accompanied by General Badeau, have left the Bristol Hotel, Burlington-gardens, for Edinburgh.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage of the Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P., brother of the Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, and Lady Beatrix Louisa Lambton, eldest daughter of the Earl of Durham, was solemnized on Wednesday at St. George's Church, Hanover-square. Viscount Lambton was accompanied by all his brothers except Lieutenant the Hon. Hedworth Lambton, who is serving on board her Majesty's ship *Alexandra*, in *Besika Bay*. Lady Herbert of Lea was present. The bridegroom was attended by his brother, the Hon. Michael H. Herbert, and Mr. E. W. Hamilton. The bride was accompanied by her father. The bridesmaids were the Ladies Katharine, Eleanor, and Anne Lambton (her sisters), Lady Gladys Herbert (sister of the bridegroom), and Lady Victoria Edgcombe and Lady Florence Anson (cousins of the bride). The bride wore a dress of white satin duchesse of a very pale cream shade, made as a princess, with long train, trimmed with Brussels lace, and scarf with wreaths and bouquets of orange-blossom. She also wore a wreath of orange-blossoms and Brussels lace veil, fastened by diamond stars. Her jewels were a pearl and diamond locket and earrings, the gift of the Earl and Countess of Pembroke; and pearl and diamond bracelet, presented by the inhabitants of Wilton. The bridesmaids were attired in princess dresses composed of cream white poul de soie, trimmed with white satin and damascene buttons of steel and gold, and gipsy hats, trimmed with cream white feathers and bunches of plums. Each lady wore a handsome gold marguerite pendant with pearls, the gift of the bridegroom. The marriage service was performed by the Ven. Archdeacon Buchanan, of Potterne, Wilts, assisted by the Hon. and Rev. John Grey, Rector of Houghton-le-Spring, uncle of the bride. The register was attested by the Earl of Durham, Lady Herbert, the Duke of Abercorn, the Earl of Pembroke, Mr. E. W. Hamilton, and Lady Gladys Herbert. The Earl of Durham afterwards received a small party at breakfast in Charles-street, Berkeley-square. The bride and bridegroom left in an open carriage and four greys for Oak Dene, Holmwood, the Marchioness of Blandford's residence, near Dorking, for the honeymoon. Lady Beatrix's travelling dress was of white toulard royal, trimmed with Valenciennes lace, with close-fitting jacket en suite. White bonnet, covered with poppies. The wedding presents were very numerous and included a silver cup from Prince Leopold.

The Hon. Herbert P. M. Pakington, second son of Lord Hampton, and Miss Evelyn Nina Frances Baker, third daughter of Sir George Baker, Bart., were married on Thursday week.

The marriage of Miss Manners Sutton and Mr. Heathcote was solemnized on Saturday last, in the parish church of Newark-on-Trent. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Evelyn Arnaby and the Rev. Cruyer Murray Aynsley, uncles of the bride.

Marriages are arranged between Lord Ernest Seymour, third son of the Marquis of Hertford, and Lady Georgiana Fortescue, fourth daughter of Earl Fortescue; and between Mr. Arthur Grey Hazlerigg, Major Royal Scots Fusiliers, eldest son of Sir Arthur Grey Hazlerigg, Bart., of Nosely Hall, Leicestershire, and Miss Orr Ewing, eldest daughter of Mr. Archibald Orr Ewing, M.P., of Ballikinrain, Stirlingshire.

THE INDIAN FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

At a meeting of the sub-committee of management in connection with the Mansion House Indian Famine Relief Fund, held on Monday, an additional sum of £20,000 was directed to be sent to the Governor of Madras. A telegram was also sent to the Duke of Buckingham to ensure the distribution of the money to the most distressing objects. The committee state that from information they have received they feel it necessary to appeal to the British public not to relax their efforts, and they are delighted to hear that many meetings are now being held in various parts of the country by public bodies and institutions for the purpose of assisting them in this work.

A telegram has been received from the Governor of Madras acknowledging the receipt of a message from the Lord Mayor thanking his Lordship, in the name of the people of Madras, for the efforts being made to relieve the sufferers by the famine in India, and stating that the distress in South Arcot and southward is on the increase, and that the Godavery has not filled.

Among the contributors to the Mansion House Fund are the Earl of Carnarvon, £200; Messrs. J. H. Schroder and Co., £250; Messrs. Bass and Co., £20; Messrs. Allsopp and Co., £210; Messrs. Roberts, Lubbock and Co., £105; the Skinners' Company, £105; Messrs. R. and J. Henderson, £100; Lord Hatherley, £100; Messrs. Luca Brothers, £100; Messrs. Lincoln, Bennett, and Co., £100; Messrs. Whitbread and Co., £100; Mr. Samuel Montague, £100; Messrs. Coutts and Co., £1000 (making, with other donations from the same quarter, £1805 14s.); Messrs. Glyn Mills, and Co., including clients of theirs, £1164; the Earl of Pembroke, £500; Sir Stafford Northcote, £100; the Earl of Port, £100; Messrs. Herries, Farquhar, and Co., £100; Lord Penrhyn, £100; offertory at the parish church of Ludlow, £71 odd; the Lord Mayor of Dublin, £500 (first instalment); Mr. T. Emsley, £100; Mr. James Price, £100; Messrs. Combe and Co., £105; Cambridge University Branch, £150; the Duke of Cambridge, £50; Commercial Sale Rooms, Mincing-lane, a third instalment, £135 5s.; Messrs. Hird, Dawson, and Hardy, £100; London and County Bank, £105; Messrs. Charrington, Head, and Co., £100; collection at Worcester Cathedral, £40 17s. 8d.; Mr. R. Lowder, £100; the Ironmongers' Company, £105; the Royal Exchange Assurance Company, £100; Messrs. Knowles and Foster, £105; the Borneo Company (Limited), £100; Richardson, Findlay, and Co., £100; Messrs. Martin and Co., £100.

The Mansion House Fund amounted on Wednesday evening to £62,500.

A meeting, convened by the Lord Provost, was held at Glasgow on Wednesday, when nearly £3000 was subscribed. At Brighton £908 has been collected.

A meeting was held at York on Wednesday, which was presided over by the Lord Mayor of that city, and was addressed by the Archbishop. It was resolved that a subscription-list should be opened, and several hundred pounds were collected in the room.

At Norwich subscription-lists have been opened at the banks, at the instance of the Mayor, and collections are to be made at the churches throughout the diocese.

In other places the inhabitants are up and doing.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Marshal MacMahon is to leave Paris on the 6th inst. for a tour in the south-west provinces. He will visit amongst other places Bordeaux, Périgueux, Angoulême, Poitiers, and Tours, and will return on the 14th. Fifteen councils-general have, it is said, invited the Marshal to visit their departments.

M. de Fourtou, the Minister of the Interior, made a speech at the opening of the Council-General of the Dordogne, in which he defended the Government of Marshal MacMahon from various charges brought against it. He maintained that it did not desire war, but was eminently pacific, and that it did not deserve the insulting name of a priestly Government which had been given to it. The clergy, he added, should observe the laws of the State, and not interfere with temporal matters. In conclusion, M. de Fourtou said that he would not repudiate any of the principles of modern progress.

Meanwhile the Deputy-Mayor of Evreux, who recently told Marshal MacMahon that the whole of Normandy was deeply attached to Republican institutions, has been dismissed from his post. Count Rampon, Vice-President of the Senate, a member of the Left Centre, has been removed from his post as Mayor of Gilliac. The Agricultural Society of Domfront, to which M. de Marcère and M. Christophle, former Ministers, belonged, has been dissolved. M. Bucheron (or "Saint-Genest"), the author of two articles against the Duc de Broglie and General Berthaut which appeared in the *Figaro*, has been condemned to thirty days' close military confinement. Being a Lieutenant of the Reserve Forces, M. Bucheron falls under the jurisdiction of the military authorities, no member of the active army of France being allowed to publish or print anything whatever without the consent of the Minister of War. M. Waddington and M. de Sainte Vallier, both of the Left Centre, have been speaking in strong terms against the action of May 16.

M. Thiers made a speech at St. Germain, in reply to a Republican deputation, in the course of which he expressed his conviction that the Republic is the only possible Government for France, and assured them that they might rely on his constant efforts to support it. He had no doubt of the success of Republicanism in France, and he had no hesitation in assuring the deputation of it.

At a meeting of the Ministerial Council, held last Saturday, under the presidency of Marshal MacMahon, it was determined that prosecutions should be instituted against M. Gambetta and the newspaper editors who printed his recent speech at Lille. M. Gambetta has received a summons to appear before the Juge d'Instruction, M. Ragon, of the Civil Tribunal of the Seine, Palais de Justice, on Friday; and the manager of the *République Française* has received a like summons. The citation throws no light on the intention of the Government, as it contains no information as to the charge which they are called on to answer. These prosecutions are generally condemned.

The Republican subscription for the elections amounts to 200,000f. Of this sum, M. Menier gives 100,000f.; nine Paris papers, 2000f. each; M. Vincent de Bochet, 25,000f.; M. Koechlin (Alsace), 10,000f.; and M. Ferry, Senator, 1000f.

Sir Richard and Lady Wallace have laid the foundation-stone of a new hospital in the Rue de Villiers, Paris. Sir Richard Wallace explained that his idea in establishing the Hertford British Hospital had been to give to the British sick poor of Paris a comfortable home to which they could go to have their maladies cured or alleviated, under the care of physicians and nurses of their own country.

Madame Adeline Patti has begun proceedings for a nullification of her marriage with the Marquis de Caux. In the text of her request to the Tribunal of the Seine she states that at the time she imagined she had contracted a union in conformity with English and French law, but that she has found that the English clergyman who officiated at her marriage was not legally qualified; and she makes several other averments in support of her plea for release.

The cost of lighting the streets and public buildings of Paris last year was £186,230. There were 37,514 lamps in the streets, and 21,271 gas-burners used in the public buildings.

The Paris Prefecture of Police has fitted up a laboratory for the analysis of wine which the public wine-tasters suspect to be adulterated, and has appointed an analytical chemist, with a salary of £320 a year.

At the busy and thriving seaport of Havre the French Association for the Advancement of Science began its annual meeting on Thursday week. This busy and enterprising outlet for the North American trade, not merely from France, but also from the centre of Europe, presents a very striking contrast to the place of meeting of last year; Clermont, the ancient city and capital of Auvergne, a city of memories of things long passed, of the Crusades, and of the warlike deeds of the Middle Ages, though still a town of much importance. The president of last year was M. Dumas, the eminent chemist, this year his successor is Dr. P. Broca, distinguished in his early years as an eminent professor of medicine in Paris, but of late years an eager follower of the younger science of anthropology, in which his studies, particularly on craniology, have raised him to the foremost rank of European anthropologists. Dr. Broca opened the session by an interesting address on the anthropology during the quaternary period of geology of the races of Western Europe, which he considered as three in number, and belonging to two distinct divisions in craniology. The Mayor, M. Masurier, heartily welcomed the association to the town, which, as well as the shipping, was gaily decked with flags. Among the presidents of sections who are aiding Dr. Broca are M. Catalan, of the University of Liège, in the mathematical; M. Cornu, well known at the Royal Institution for his experiments on the velocity of light, presides over the physical; while M. Alluard, the courteous and well-known director of the Puy de Dôme Observatory, reigns over the meteorological section. The general secretaries (not permanent, as with the British Association, but changing each year) are the distinguished naturalist, M. Deheraid and Le Commandant Perrier, of the Bureau des Longitudes. Papers were delivered yesterday week on the geology of Havre and the neighbourhood, on the works of the Port of Havre, on Transatlantic Steam Navigation; and in the evening by Count Saporta, on the Climates of the Past in Connection with the changes in European Vegetation.

ITALY.

We hear from Rome that the bull regulating the procedure to be observed by the Conclave of Cardinals on the death of the present Pope has been completely drawn up at the Vatican. It empowers the Cardinal Camerlengo either to summon the Conclave immediately or to await the arrival of the foreign Cardinals. The death of Cardinal Bizzari is announced.

GERMANY.

It is stated that the German Government has received from the Cabinets of all the great Powers which have relations with the Porte a communication to the effect that their representatives in Constantinople have been instructed to join in the representations made by Germany respecting various violations of the Geneva Convention by its troops in the cruel treatment of the Russian wounded and prisoners.

Prince Bismarck, accompanied by his family, left Berlin on Thursday week for Gastein.

The Canossa Column at Bismarckstein, near Harzburg, was unveiled last Sunday in the presence of a large concourse.

The tailors of Berlin have passed a resolution that foreign fashions are to be discarded, and national German fashions introduced in their place.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The Emperor, with the Crown Prince, returned on Wednesday week from Ischl to the Château of Schönbrunn. The Crown Prince has left for Miramere, proceeding thence to Pola, where he is to go through a course of nautical instruction.

A correspondent of the *Daily News* at Vienna says that in several churches in Hungary a Te Deum has been celebrated and prayers offered up for further Turkish victories, and that the Holy See has instructed the Bishops to prevent this.

GREECE.

The King and Queen have gone to Tenos. It is said that the King will afterwards proceed to inspect the Greek army on the Turko-Grecian frontier.

Denial has been telegraphed from Athens of a reported insurrectionary movement in Thessaly and Crete; but a number of the Christian inhabitants of the latter place have assembled at Clema and drawn up a memorandum to the Porte demanding, in threatening terms, an organic law for Crete, in conformity with the proposal of the Cretan Assembly.

RUSSIA.

The issue of rouble notes has been increased by 11,000,000. The Czar has ordered the State Bank to advance to agriculturists 60 per cent on the corn and wheat harvested. A Commission has been appointed to deliberate on the proposition that all passenger fares and charges for goods freights on the railways shall be collected in gold.

The fair at Nishni-Novgorod had been exceedingly dull, and merchants are demanding delay in the payment of debts.

AMERICA.

The National Board of Trade at Milwaukee has followed the Chamber of Commerce at New York in recommending the negotiation of a reciprocity treaty between Canada and the United States.

A New York telegram states that the Halford team arrived there last Saturday, and were met in Lower Bay by a committee of the National Rifle Association. The members were escorted to New York city, where they were received with enthusiasm. In the first day's practice at Creedmoor on Tuesday the average obtained by the American rifle team was 201 marks, and by the British team 190 marks.

The Government at Washington has received a communication from the American Consul at Liverpool warning American mechanics of the futility of coming to England in search of employment.

A *Daily News* telegram from New York announces that Brigham Young died on Tuesday of inflammation, after a few days' illness. He was in his seventy-seventh year. He joined the Mormons in 1831 or 1832, and became their leader after the murder of Joseph Smith, in 1844.

News has been received at New York from Des Moines, in Iowa, that a train on the Rock Island Railway has run into a creek several miles from Des Moines. Sixteen persons are known to have been killed, and it is feared that this number will be found to be greatly exceeded. There are, besides, a large number of wounded.

Lewis Brooks, who gave 50,000 dols. to the University of Virginia a year ago, and 12,000 dols. to the Washington Lee University, died suddenly at Rochester on the 8th ult.

The Indian tribe of Nez Percés have attacked two parties of settlers; sixteen of the latter were killed. General Howard continues in pursuit of the Indians.

CANADA.

The Quebec *Morning Chronicle* of the 10th ult. reports an attempt to upset a special train containing the Governor-General of Canada and Lady Dufferin, with their family and suite. The train was going west, and when about a mile and a half from Rudd's Mills, on the West Wisconsin Railway Company's line, the driver saw a woman ahead signalling to him to stop. The train was pulled up as quickly as possible, but only within a very short distance of a large bar of railroad iron, which had been placed across the track in such a manner that had the engine struck it the train would have been upset.

THE CAPE COLONIES.

News from the Cape to Aug. 7 says that Sir Bartle Frere intended visiting the Eastern Provinces about Aug. 15. The Griqualand West Annexation Bill has passed through all stages. A bill authorising the Cape Government to borrow £175,000 to pay the debts of that territory, including £90,000 due to the Free State, has virtually passed.

PERSIA.

An official notification has been issued that Persia has joined the Berne International Postal Union. The Convention takes effect from to-day (Saturday). There will be a weekly post, via Tiflis and Tabreez.

Better accounts respecting the plague have been received from Resht.

The Alexandria correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs that the launch of the obelisk began last Tuesday morning.

The Prussian correspondent of the *Times* states that the Khedive, in return for his military services to the Porte, demands the right to form a navy.

The new iron barque *Saraca*, Captain Lynch, sailed from Queenstown on the 26th inst. with the undermentioned number of passengers bound for Maryburgh, Queensland—105 single men, 53 single women, 70 married people, 43 children between the ages of twelve and one, and 13 infants: making a total of 284 souls.

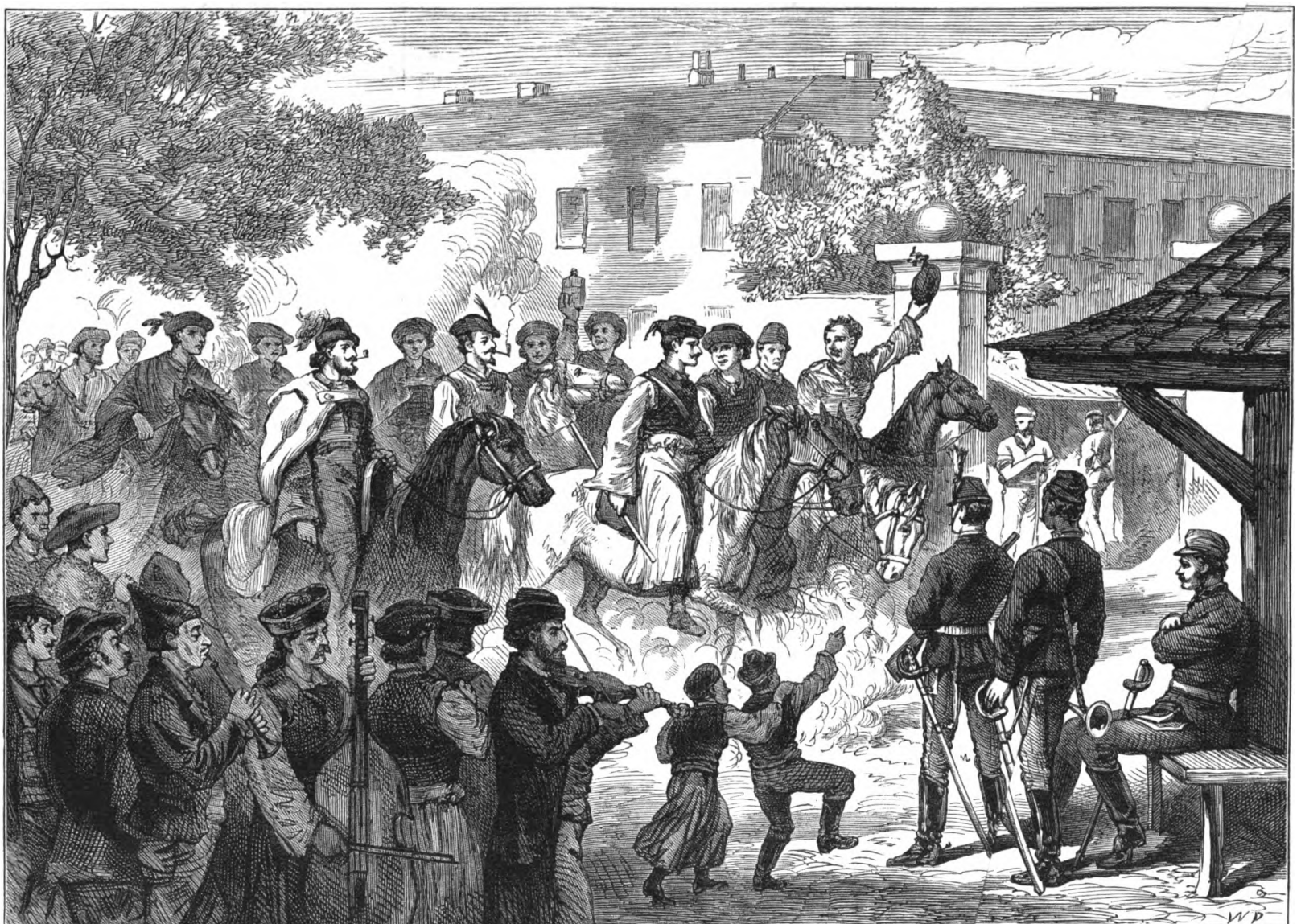
From the Customs' report recently issued, it appears that smuggling increased in tobacco and cigars, and also in spirits, last year, compared with the preceding. In 1876, of tobacco and cigars the quantity smuggled was 11,532 lb., being an increase of 3007 lb. on 1875. Of spirits the increase last year was thirty gallons, the figures showing 235 gallons smuggled in 1875 and 265 last year. These figures naturally suggest the question—How is it possible to know what has been smuggled? The unsuccessful ventures are, of course, known, but what of the successful ones?

Advices from Tashkend state that the country of Kashgar is now divided into three portions. The eastern part, comprising the territory round about the towns of Tourfan and Toksoon, is in the hands of the Chinese. Arks and Karashar, two other towns, have been seized by Kakeem-Khan-Toor, a former governor of the province in which they are situated, while Bek-Kooli-Bek, the eldest son of Yakoub-Beg, rules the rest of the country as far as the Russian frontier. As Kakeem and the late Emir's son are at variance, and are both being attacked by the Chinese, it is expected that Kashgaria will speedily succumb to the Celestials. No notice has been taken by General Kaufmann of Bek-Kooli-Bek's appeal to the Russian Government for assistance.

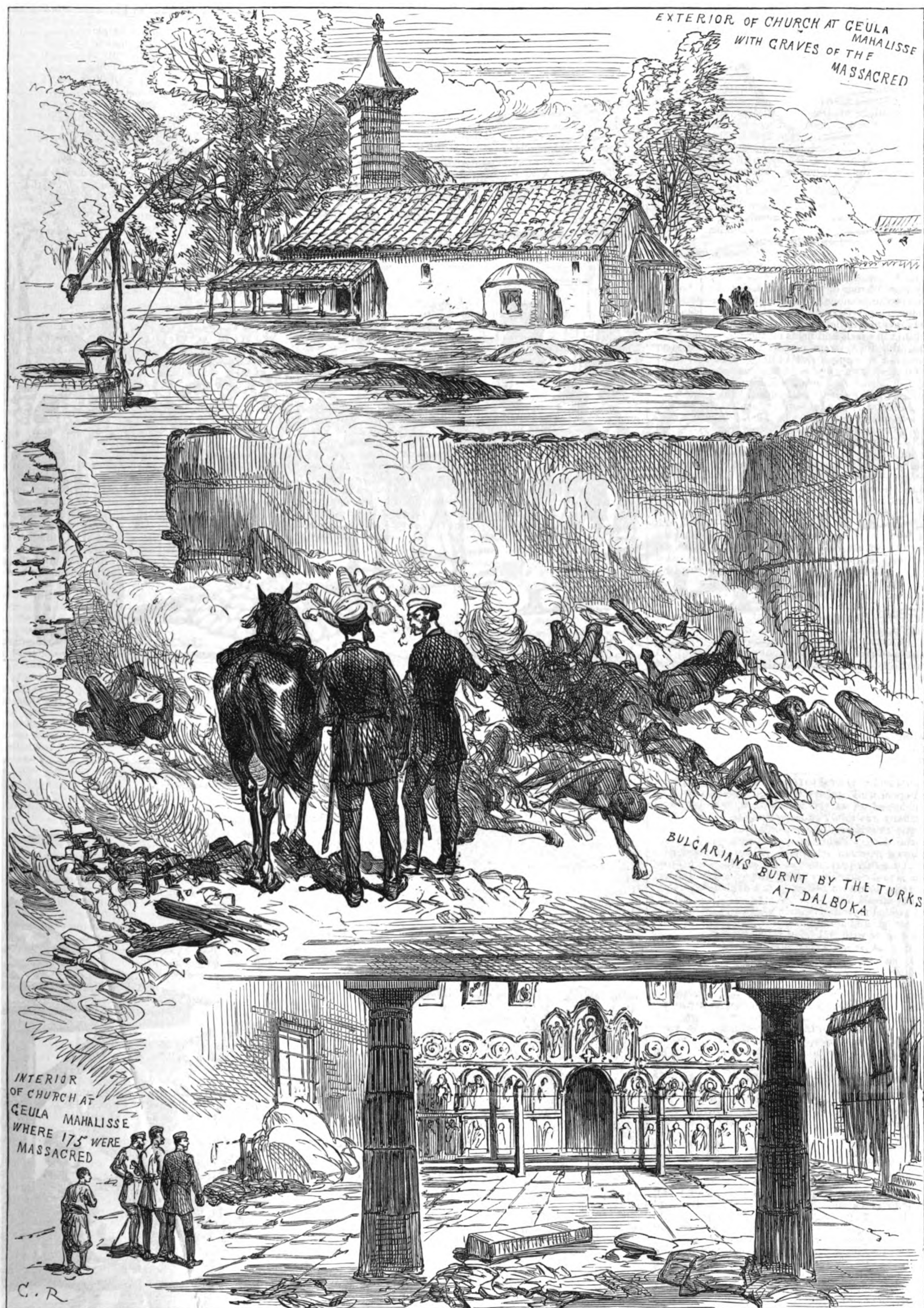
A U S T R I A N W A R P R E P A R A T I O N S .



DISTRIBUTING MILITARY SADDLES TO THE HONVEDS IN A VILLAGE OF HUNGARY.



HONVEDS COMING TO THE HUSSAR BARRACKS FOR THEIR ARMS AND EQUIPMENTS.



THE MASSACRES IN THE BALKAN VILLAGES.
SKETCHES BY THE "TIMES" NAVAL CORRESPONDENT, AND BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

THE MASSACRES IN THE BALKAN VILLAGES.

We have engraved for this week's publication two more of the sketches we have received from Captain James Gambier, R.N., the "Naval Correspondent" of the *Times* lately with the Turkish army of Adrianople. He visited the towns of Yeni Zagra (or Yeni Sagra), Eski Sagra, Kazanlik, and the neighbouring villages, during several days, and at short intervals of time, between July 17 and Aug. 5, to examine the traces and proofs of the atrocious massacres perpetrated there; and his letters have appeared in the *Times*. Besides the two sketches of Geula-Mahalissé, by Captain Gambier, we present on the same page one taken at Dalboka by our Special Artist, Mr. E. Matthew Hale, who accompanied General Gourko's Expedition. Mr. Hale's note upon it runs thus:—"Horrible discovery at the village of Dalboka, whither the Russians retreated on the night of the battle. There some unfortunate Bulgarians had been surrounded by the Turks, driven into the house, and burnt. All who tried to escape were shot down. The ruins were still smoking. This I saw with my own eyes."

The following is Captain Gambier's letter on the subject of his two sketches:—

"Aug. 3.

"Yesterday I visited a large Bulgarian village of upwards of 300 houses, that had been sacked, burnt, and the people massacred by the Bashi-Bazouks on July 30. The village is called Kara-atli, about sixteen miles from Tirnova, towards Philippopolis. The place is a total wreck, hardly one stone standing on another. It is more completely destroyed than any other I have visited. The people had all fled, so it is difficult to say what became of them, though the account of the survivors seems probable enough. This is, that a great many of them had left before the 30th, and gone to Philippopolis, but about 600 remained, chiefly women and children. They all ran away into the woods and fields on the approach of the Bashi-Bazouks, and many were caught and slaughtered at once, and others are roaming about until a similar fate overtakes them. Of the few corpses I saw, the most shocking was a woman with her head half hacked off, her clothes all torn away at the waist, and the body half burnt. Dogs and pigs were devouring the bodies, while donkeys and cattle strayed through the roads ownerless. The school had not been burnt, and had evidently been the scene of a terrible fray. Blood on the floors and door-posts, and all kinds of household gear, school-books, and other things in the greatest confusion, told the same dreadful tale. The spelling-books and childish copy-books appealed powerfully to every human instinct within me.

"This affair of Kara-atli, however, sinks into insignificance before the appalling horror of the massacre at Geula-Mahalissé. It appears that on the 26th a strong force, under Raouf Pasha, made a reconnaissance from Yeni-Sagra, and spent a night near the village above named, which is situated a little off the line of rail between Yeni-Sagra and Tirnova. After the force had left, a large body of Circassians returned to the village, and, in the first place, carried off an immense number of young girls, whose fate can only be guessed at. They then returned to the village, and found that the remainder of the women and children had fled for protection to the church. There they slaughtered them all, and from that church Colonel Lennox and Lieutenant Chermide, R.E., military attachés, and Messrs. Leslie and Meyrick, of the Aid to the Sick and Wounded Society, brought out and buried 175 bodies of women and children. Besides these, there were many others killed in different places about the village, and thirty-six wounded had their wounds dressed by the above-named medical officers. These eye-witnesses describe the scene in the church as something indescribably awful. The dead and the dying were piled in suffocating heaps, little children crawling about looking for their mothers, wounded mothers trying to move those ghastly heaps to find their children, and when found hardly able to recognise them with the fearful sword-cuts about their little heads. Many women had been violated and subjected to fearful barbarities, pregnant women ripped open, while others had their breasts cut off or their hands chopped off at the wrist. A mother lay stone dead, and her baby was vainly endeavouring to get the food for which it was starving; while an older child was calling and pushing the dead woman to try and make her awake. Even while these gentlemen were in the village the murdering was going on at another part, and so threatening were those ferocious ruffians that their lives stood in very great danger. A Circassian, from behind a hedge, took a deliberate shot at Mr. Meyrick, but missed him.

"To-day I availed myself of a train which was intended to have taken provisions and ammunition far enough up the line of rail to communicate with Suleiman Pasha, to visit the scene of this fearful massacre. I had previously, through my dragoman, got the officer in command of this force—upwards of 1200 men—to promise me a small escort of troops, three or four, which would have been quite sufficient; but when we arrived at the place he refused to let me have them because the village was Bulgarian, and he did not see any reason why he should do anything to help Giaours. However, as I was very anxious to learn the fate of the thirty-six wounded whom the doctors had left in the village, as there was no means of removing them, I went on with my dragoman and made an arrangement for the train to pick us up again if it came back at all. The village, or rather town—for I suppose it must have contained upwards of 4000 inhabitants—had not been burnt, except in a few outlying parts, but every house had been pillaged. We directed our steps through the deserted town towards the square wooden church tower, and entered the churchyard, where great mounds of fresh earth bore testimony to the numbers of dead that lay underneath. The scene in the church was one of complete confusion. It is a dark, gloomy building, about 60 ft. long by 25 ft. wide, and, sunk about 8 ft. below the outer surface of the ground, is entered by a flight of steps. A large wooden screen with a great number of icons, and one large painting of 'St. George and the Dragon,' separates the body of the church from the apse, which, however, does not appear to have been in any way an adytum, and resembled more the slips of a small theatre with a large rough wooden table and a few wooden benches. Some wooden erections, about five feet high, something like stalls in an embryo state, surround the church, and a flight of wooden steps leads up to the gallery, which extends to nearly one third of the whole body of the building. A pulpit and a reading-desk, in Byzantine style, complete the church furniture, and added considerably to the general effect of destruction by their tottering attitude. The floor of the church, and especially the steps near the screen, was saturated with blood, and clothes, broken boxes, books, and relics lay in one confused heap. On passing out through a small door at the east end of the church we came across the few survivors of the massacre, lying all huddled together on one of the great mounds of earth covering the graves—as if they had a superstitious horror of the church itself, but wished to remain as near as possible, for I am told the Bulgarians have an idea that it is better to die under the shadow of a sacred building. The party consisted of two very old women, one with her thigh fractured by a musket-ball, the other perfectly insane from

terror, besides being blind. Another and younger woman, who had been slightly wounded in the body, also appeared insane, for she got up soon afterwards and ran away, and we could not find her again. A little girl of five had received a fearful sword-cut on her head, almost down to the skull, and about five inches long. It is a marvel the blow did not kill her. There were two old men also severely wounded. All these, with two orphan children, whose parents had been massacred, we with immense labour carried out of the churchyard and deposited in a bullock-cart. By this time two Bulgarian men had turned up, and it is hardly credible that we were obliged to thrash one of these idle, stupid vagabonds before he could be induced to go and fetch from the field close to the village the bullock to draw the araba. We could not induce two old women whom we found in another part of the village to accompany us. I regret this above all, as one of them claimed as her own a little girl of about three years old, a most engaging little creature, who, as the old woman was over seventy, could not well have been her daughter. These three I left behind me with many misgivings, but it is difficult to say when and where one is permitted or justified in setting aside the wishes of people even for their own good. I was sorely tempted to take away this fair little girl from these helpless old women, but they cried and begged so hard I would leave her that I at last reluctantly consented. As the Bashi-Bazouks have visited this village every day since the massacre, and have killed one or two more, and as I met a party of these villains just as we got out of the village, I can only suppose these poor old creatures, and probably that little child, will soon be beyond the reach of those hell-fends, where their terror and sorrow will be alike forgotten.

"We got back to the line just as the train came up, and, with more difficulty than I expected, lifted those poor creatures into the guard's van. I heard then of the pitiable end of this expedition, which for cowardice I think has never been equalled. This train, with all these armed men, had reached within half a mile of its destination, when some of the soldiers shouted out, 'Moscow, Moscow!' the panic cry of the Turkish army. About fifty Bulgarians, with white covers on their heads and rifles in their hands, had appeared, and, naturally enough, as quickly disappeared. In vain the inspector of the railway, who happened to accompany the train to see what damage had been done on the line, implored the officer to advance, and at least see whether there were any Russians or not; but nothing would induce him to do so, and, indeed, he became so terrified at the idea of being taken there in spite of himself that I have no doubt he would have ordered his men to shoot the inspector if he had persisted. After I rejoined the train the same thing occurred again. A panic set up among the troops—they had all got down to get water at a station—on one of them shouting out, 'Moscow, Moscow!' They rushed for the train again, instead of forming in companies, while the officer tore frantically down the line, shouting for the engine to go on. However, before the engine could be coupled, the cause of all their terror turned out to be six Bashi-Bazouks returning with great bales of plunder on each side of their horses from some neighbouring village.

"On returning to Karabunar the wounds of these poor people were attended to, and we learnt from them the fate of the thirty-six wounded who had been left in the village. It appears that some have gone to Eski Sagra, a few died, and about ten have been re-massacred, if I may be permitted the word. I accompanied them to Karabunar, taking with us also a Turkish woman who had been shot in the back some ten days ago, and who has the ball in her still. She is nursing a baby three months old. At Tirnova, after having put these people into another train for Adrianople, we thought that, at least, they might be safe there; but we were suddenly alarmed by a party of Bashi-Bazouks making an attempt to get at and murder these wretched old people. Had some of us not promptly drawn our revolvers and stood on the steps of the carriage there is not the smallest doubt they would have butchered them all. As it was, one ruffian ran round to the other side and hurled in through the window a piece of a chimney-pot weighing 40 lb. or 50 lb., which fortunately killed none of them. It was perfectly useless to send to the officer in command, for a variety of reasons. In the first place, no one ever knows who he is, as he is changed by every train. Secondly, he would not dare to lift a finger or give an order that the Bashi-Bazouks might resent. Thirdly, he was probably drunk—an opinion which may startle the admirers of the 'sober Turk'; but I have excellent reasons and good authority for believing that the sobriety is confined to the lower orders, and that drunkenness is by no means an exceptional state among the upper classes. At last we found an old creature who informed us he was the head Zaptieh, and, by threats of holding him responsible at Constantinople with his head if these people were injured during the night, we induced him to surround the carriage with a guard. The Bashi-Bazouks were very threatening with shouts of 'Giaour!' and loud cries to massacre all. It was a *mauvais quart d'heure*. There are at Tirnova now about 3000 Bashi-Bazouks and about 200 regulars. The large Bulgarian towns of Semetz and Tirnova are at the mercy of these people, and I cannot but think they must soon share the fate of the others.

"In the meanwhile, it is not a Bulgarian question alone. It becomes a most serious consideration how Europe is to get rid of the ruffians whom Turkey has armed, and whose sole idea is that the Christian is an 'institution' for him to earn a livelihood by robbing, and to glut his passion by violating and murdering. It is useless to blink the fact that Turkey is utterly powerless to deal with them herself; and yet of all her great crimes there are few greater than the employment of these hordes of undisciplined fanatics. Besides, the time cannot be far off when the desolation of the country and the starvation of the few scattered remnants of the population will afford no field for their operations, and they must fall back on the more civilised cities, such as Adrianople, Constantinople, Salonica, and so forth. With the Circassians, again, the cause for anxiety is still greater. The Turks stand in awe of these men, and the reason is not intelligible, for on nearly every occasion of a fight they have run away. The massacre of Yeni Sagra was chiefly done by them. The massacre of Geula-Mahalissé was exclusively Circassian, except the few cases since, when Bashi-Bazouks have visited the town. The Circassians have no quarrel with the Bulgarians, and no kind of excuse is discoverable for them. There is no retaliation in the matter—no long-standing feud fostered by foreign intrigue. They come from another continent, are armed and let loose by Turkey, and their deeds are written in letters of blood wherever a Christian, or even a Jew, is to be found."

The Channel Squadron, Lord Walter Kerr in command, arrived in Torbay on Sunday morning. The fleet, which left Vigo on Tuesday week and experienced a heavy sea with fair wind all the way, consists of the Minotaur, 17 guns; the Black Prince, 28 guns; the Defence, 16 guns; the Warrior, 32 guns; and the Hector, 18 guns. Several years have elapsed since the Fleet was in Torbay.

THE WAR.

Sanguinary conflicts in the Shipka Pass of the Balkans have been raging without intermission from day to day since the middle of last week. The army of Suleiman Pasha, mustering thirty thousand men, after driving the Russians back over the mountains, advanced from Kazanlik to the village of Shipka, which was reoccupied by the Turks on Sunday, the 19th ult. On the Tuesday following, Suleiman Pasha entered the Shipka Pass through which lies the road to Gabrova and to the old Bulgarian capital, Tirnova, north of the Balkans. The Russians, according to the Special Correspondent of the *Daily News*, from whose account (sent by telegraph) we shall largely quote, then had a garrison for their works in the Pass, consisting only of the Bulgarian Legion and one regiment of the 9th Division, both weakened by previous hard fighting, and probably reckoning little more than three thousand bayonets, with about forty cannon. No supports were nearer than Tirnova, a distance of forty miles. The same writer, describing the scene of action, tells us the Shipka Pass is not a pass at all in the proper sense of the term. 'There is no gorge, no defile; there is no spot where three hundred men could make a new Thermopylae; no deep-scored trench as in the Khyber Pass, where an army might be annihilated without coming to grips with its adversary. "The Shipka Pass," he says, "has its name simply because at this point there happens to be a section of the Balkans of less than the average height, the surface of which, from the Jantra Valley on the north to the Tundja Valley on the south, is sufficiently continuous, although having an extremely broken and serrated contour, to afford a foothold for a practical track, for the Balkans present a wild jumble of mountains and glen. Under such circumstances, such a crossing-place as the Shipka point affords is a practicable, although steep, high road. The ground on each side of the ridge is depressed, sometimes into shallow hollows, sometimes into cavernous gorges; but these lateral depressions are broken and have no continuity, otherwise they would afford a better track for a road than the high ground above. The highest peak is flanked on each side behind the lateral depressions by a mountainous spur higher than itself, and therefore commanding it, and having as well the command of the ridge behind. The highest peak—that is to say, the first of these two spurs—can rake the road leading up to the Russian positions. These spurs break off abruptly and precipitously, one on the northern edge, and therefore afford no access into the valleys north of the Balkans. Their sole use to the Turks, therefore, was in affording positions whence to flank the central Shipka ridge. It is possible also for troops to descend from them, struggle through the intervening glens, and, climbing the steep slopes of the Shipka ridge, give the hand to each other on the road which runs along its summit. This done, the Shipka position would, of course, be turned; but the advantage would be of little avail till the road had been opened by carrying the fortified positions on it. Without the command of the road an enemy might indeed send bands down the road on to which he had scrambled into the lower country about Gabrova, to burn and plunder, but the road over the Shipka constitutes for an army the only practicable line of communication in this section of the Balkans. Much has been said of the strength of the Shipka position. In these opinions I do not concur. It seems to me that unless strongly held, with wide extending arms of defence, it is easy to be attacked and very difficult to be held with any security. The strength of a position does not depend wholly on its elevation, or even on the difficulties of access to a direct attack, but on the clear range around it which its fire can sweep, and its ability to concentrate its fire on critical points. Herein lies the defect of the Shipka as a defensive position. It cannot search with its fire the jumble of lateral valleys and reverse slopes which hem it in. A brigade of light infantry might mass in a hollow within one hundred yards of the Russian first position without exposing itself to the artillery fire."

The Turks began the attack on the 21st (Tuesday week), pushing on directly up the steep above the village of Shipka. The Russian garrison, under General Stoletoff, fought hard, and hindered the Turks from gaining any material advantage, though they forced the outer line of the Russian shelter trenches on the slopes below the position of Mount Saint Nicholas, the highest peak of the Shipka Pass. The Russians had laid mines in front of their trenches, which were exploded just as the head of the Turkish assaulting parties were massed above them, and it is said that a number of Moslems were blown up in the air in fragments. The loss to the Russians on the first day's attack was but two hundred, chiefly of the Bulgarian Legion. On the second day (Wednesday week) the fighting was not heavy, the Turks being engaged in making a wide turning movement on the right and left flanks of the Russian position; these attacks were developed with great fierceness and pertinacity.

On Thursday week, the Turks assailed the Russian position on the front and flanks, and drove in the defenders from their outlying ground. The radical defects of the position became painfully apparent, its narrowness, its exposure, its liability to be outflanked and isolated. Fortunately reinforcements had arrived, swiftly marching from Selvi, a brigade of the 9th Division, commanded by General Derotchinski, and this timely succour was of material value to Stoletoff. The fight lasted all day, and at length, as the sun grew lower, the Turks had so worked round on both the Russian flanks that it seemed as though their separate columns, climbing the Russian ridge, would give a hand to each other on the road in the rear of the Russian position. The two Russian Generals, expecting momentarily to be environed, sent a last telegram to the Czar, telling what they expected, how they tried to prevent it, and how, driven into their positions and beset, they would hold these till reinforcements should arrive. At all events, they and their men would hold their ground to the last drop of their blood. We borrow the *Daily News'* correspondent's narrative of what came to pass:—"It was six o'clock; there was a lull in the fighting, of which the Russians could take no advantage, since the reserves were all engaged. The grimed, sun-blistered men were beaten out with heat, fatigue, hunger, and thirst. There had been no cooking for three days, and there was no water within the Russian lines. The poor fellows lay panting on the bare ridge, reckless that it was swept by the Turkish rifle fire. Others doggedly fought on down among the rocks, forced to give ground, but grimly and sourly. The cliffs and valleys send back the triumphant Turkish shouts of 'Allah il Allah!' The two Russian Generals were on the peak which the first position half incloses. Their glasses anxiously scanned the visible glimpses of the steep brown road leading up from the Jantra Valley, through thick copes of sombre green and dark rocks. Stoletoff cries aloud in sudden excitement, clutches his brother General by the arm, and points down the pass. The head of a long black column was plainly visible against the reddish-brown bed of the road. 'Now, God be thanked!' says Stoletoff, solemnly. Both Generals bare their heads. The troops spring to their feet. Such a gust of Russian cheers whirls and eddies among the mountain tops that the Turkish war-cries are wholly drowned in the glad welcome which the Russian soldiers send to the com-

rales coming to help them. Some time elapses. The head of the column draws near the Karaula, and is on the little plateau in front of the khan. They are mounted men; but on the projection to the right of the khan a mountain battery has just come into action against the Turkish artillery on the wooded ridge, by the occupation of which the Turks are flanking the right of the Russian position. Then comes a column of Russian infantry on the swift tramp uphill till they get within firing distance of the Turks on the right; and then they break, scatter, and from behind every stone and bush spurt white jets of smoke. It is a battalion of the Rifle Brigade—the same Rifle Brigade which followed General Gourko in his victorious advance and chequered retreat. The brigade has marched fifteen kilometres without cooking or sleeping, and now is in action without so much as a breathing halt. Such is the stuff of which thorough good soldiers are made. Their General, the gallant Tzvitinsky, accompanies them, and pushes on an attack on the enemy's position on that wooded ridge on the Russian right. But Radetzky, who himself brought up the tirailleurs, and so saved the day, marches on up the road with his staff at his back, runs the triple gauntlet of the Turkish rifle fire, and joins the two Generals on the peak hard by the batteries of the first position. As senior and highest officer present, he at once took command, complimenting General Stoletoff, whom he relieved, on the excellence of his dispositions and stubborn defence."

The troops engaged in Friday's battle were, the same writer thinks, not above 13,000:—

"The operations commenced at daybreak. An attack was made on the Turkish commanding position on the Russian right flank, by the tirailleur brigade and the Breanski regiment of the Ninth Division. Almost at the same moment the Turks from that position renewed their turning effort, extending their left with intent to push across the intervening deep valley and gain the top edge of the ground in the rear of the Russian positions, and so hem in the Russian forces. The simultaneous attacks met in the valley separating the parallel ridges held by the Russians and Turks. The fighting became at once fierce and stubborn. I had been told about eight o'clock that in half an hour the Turks would be driven back. When I reached the crest of the Russian ridge I was fain to confess I saw no immediate prospect of this. A furious infantry fire was raging in the valley between the bare ridge and the Turkish higher wooded ridge. The bareness of our slope brought about that our men went down into battle without cover, blistered by the Turkish infantry fire from their wooded slope, and by the shell fire of the mountain batteries on the summit. The Russian battery in the first position confronting the Turkish ridge fired, but at rare intervals. It is true it is a waste of ammunition to shower shells into trees, but the Turkish battery on the sky line unquestionably afforded a mark, and it would have been worth while to throw a few shells to help to cover with their moral effect the advance of our infantry. I fancy there was a long period when the battery was short of ammunition. The road was so exposed that fetching ammunition was extremely dangerous. The Turks had detachments of marksmen detailed with seemingly no other duty than to sweep the Russian road at the exposed points of its course, and, indeed, to fire at everything and everybody exposed on the Russian ridge."

About nine Dragimiroff arrived with two regiments of the second brigade of his own division, the Podolsk Regiment. He left in reserve near the khan the Jitomir Regiment, and marched up the road to the first position. There was no alternative but to traverse that fearfully dangerous road, for the lower broken ground on its left was impracticable, and swarming with Bashi-Bazouks. The Jitomir men lost heavily while making this promenade, and, having reached the peak, found no safe shelter, for the Turkish rifle fire was coming from two quarters simultaneously. So the infantry were stowed away till wanted in the ditch of the redoubt. Radetzky and his staff remained on the slope of the peak, and here Dragimiroff joined, and was welcomed by his chief. The firing in the valley waxed and waned fitfully as the morning wore on to near noon. The Turks were evidently very strong in their wooded position, and there was an evident intention on their part to work round their left and edge in across the narrowed throat of the valley towards our rear."

"About eleven the firing in the valley swelled in volume. It was wholly musketry fire. I crept up to the edge of the ridge and looked down upon the scene below. The Russians had their tirailleurs in among the trees of the Turkish slope, leaving the bare ground behind strewn with killed and wounded. The ambulance men were behaving admirably, picking up the wounded under the hottest fire; and, indeed, not a few were themselves among the wounded. As to the progress of the Russians in the wood little could be seen, the cover was so thick; but it was clear that the battle waged to and fro, now the Russians, now the Turks, gaining ground occasionally. The Russians at some point would be hurled clean back out of the wood altogether, and I could mark the Turks following them eagerly to its edge, and lying down while pouring out a galling fire. It seemed an even match: the Turks and Russians alike accept valiantly the chances of battle. The Russian tirailleurs, finely-trained skirmishers, looked out dexterously for cover; and the Turks displayed fine skirmishing ability, but the soldiers of the Breanski line regiment were not so good at finding cover. There was clearly no thought among them of quailing, but they stood up in the open and took what came. As a natural result, this fine regiment showed the greatest proportion of casualties."

"There is something terrible in a fight in a wood. You can see nothing save an occasional flash of dark colour among the sombre foliage, and the white clouds of smoke rising above it like soap bubbles. Hoarse cries come back to you on the wind from out the mysterious inferno. How is it to go? Are the strong-backed Muscovites, with these ready bayonet-points of theirs, to end the long-drawn-out fight with one short, impetuous, irresistible rush, or are the more lissom Turks to drive their northern adversaries out of the wood backwards into the fire-blistered open? Who can tell? The fire rages still. The mad clamour of the battle still surges up around into the serene blue heavens. Wounded men come staggering out from among the swarthy trunks and sit down in a heap, or crawl on to the ambulance men. I leave the edge of the ridge soon after eleven, and pick my way up towards the peak, on the slope of which the Generals and staff are surveying the scene. The bullets here are singing like a nest of angry wasps. One bullet strikes on the left knee General Dragimiroff, who has been standing calmly in the face of the fire, looking down upon the battle. One of the best Generals in the Russian army is hors de combat. He is as brave as he is skilful. He never so much as takes his spectacles off, but quietly sits down, and, ripping up his trouser-leg, binds a handkerchief round the wound. Surgeons gather round him; but, like the true soldier he is, he says he will take his turn when it comes. He is carried out of the line of fire somewhat, his boot removed, and the limb bandaged. Then he is placed on a stretcher, and is borne away. The last words on the noble soldier's lips are a fervent wish for good fortune to the arms of the Czar."

It was determined at noon that day to deliver a counter-

flank attack on the right edge of the Turkish ridge, simultaneously with a renewed strenuous attack by the tirailleurs and the men from below. The two battalions of the Jitomir regiment, each leaving one company behind as supports, emerge from the partial shelter of the peak of the Russian first position, and march in company columns across the more level grass land at the head of the intervening valley. They have no great dip to traverse, and their way is good marching-ground; but the Turkish mountain guns, from the battery high up on the wooded peak of the Turkish position, are ready for them, as also is the Turkish infantry on the Turkish right edge of the ridge. The fire sweeps through them, and many a gallant fellow dyes the grass with his blood. But the battalions press steadily on, and dash into the wood at the double. The Russian artillery had done its best to prepare the way, for their battery on the peak had fired hard while they were crossing over, and a reserve battery near the khan down below had come into action. But now the artillery had to cease, for there was danger in blind firing into the wood when our men were in it. The arbitrament had to be left to rifle and bayonet."

"The crisis of the battle had now arrived. It remained for us but to gaze into the perplexing mystery of forest and to hope fervently. The fighting of the infantry on the Turkish front and flank lasted for a long hour and raged with great fury, but it was clear that the Russians were gradually gaining ground. The fight was on the balance. The Russians, as they stood, could all but succeed, but not quite. It was an intensely exciting period, and Radetzky was equal to the occasion. I have mentioned that the Jitomir battalions had left two companies in reserve when they marched out from behind the peak. Radetzky himself took one of these companies; the Colonel of the Jitomir regiment placed himself at the head of the other; and, thus led, the two companies set forward to throw themselves into the fray. The Jitomers had been chafing at their inaction; but it was clear that the leadership of their chief thrilled them with increased zeal. Their ringing cheers rose high above the rattle of musketry as they dashed across the grassy slope at the head of the valley, and precipitated themselves into the wood. There was a concentric rush on the peak. Its rude breastworks were surmounted; there was some hot bayonet work, and then a tremendous volley of Russian hurrahs told that the Turkish ridge was cleared and the position won. This was at two o'clock to the moment. The Turk, if unspeakable, is also irrepressible. All day he had fought with stubborn valour, and would not yet own himself beaten. He came on again out of the valley beyond his late ridge, and strove to retake it, but the Russian soldiers are not fond of relinquishing positions earned by the price of blood, and the Turks were repulsed. By three o'clock they had abandoned the effort for the day, and the fire had all but died out."

"Radetzky now came back to the peak of his first position, panting, but not content. He had fought a good fight and won it. Now he determined to strike while the iron was hot, and recover the outlying positions in his front towards Shipka, on which the Turks had encroached on the first day of the fighting. The Podolsk regiment was called up from reserve, and went down to the attack under cover of a heavy fire of artillery from the Russian batteries around and beyond the position on Mount St. Nicolas. This attack also was successful, and Radetzky increased his elbow-room in front as well as on the flank. How narrow was the escape of the Shipka need not be now closely inquired into, or what would have been the consequences if the Russians had lost their hold that day."

The conflict was renewed on Saturday, and that day's fighting is thus described in a despatch from Suleiman Pasha:—"The enemy has not ceased, day or night, to endeavour, by a sustained artillery fire, to dislodge our troops from the positions which they occupied on the Alikrid Jebel heights, to the left of the enemy's works, and which threaten his line of retreat. Yesterday morning the enemy opened a terrible fire upon our whole line to divert attention from a sortie for the recapture of the positions of Alikrid Jebel. The Russian troops made continual assaults from morning till evening, replacing or reinforcing his attacking columns by fresh troops. About four o'clock in the afternoon three Russian companies succeeded in making their way into the positions, but the first and third brigades, under Vessel Pasha, partly reoccupied them. The fighting continued all night, and at three o'clock in the morning our troops had completely driven out the enemy, and at day-break reoccupied all the positions. The enemy, receiving reinforcements in the morning, unsuccessfully attempted a final assault, after which they returned to their fortified works. The cannonade continued all Sunday without appreciable result. Matters are still undecided, since we have not yet taken the enemy's formidable works. The enemy's losses during the six days' uninterrupted fighting must have been very great; 1000 dead were left by the Russians on the heights of Alikrid Jebel, after they were driven from that position by our troops." Later Turkish accounts say that Suleiman Pasha is waiting for reinforcements."

A despatch of Tuesday last, from the headquarters of the Grand Duke Nicholas and the Emperor, at Gorny Studeni, says that "the Russians continue to hold their positions in the Shipka Pass, in spite of the desperate attempts of Suleiman Pasha to dislodge them. There was no fighting yesterday in that locality. Many false rumours are in circulation respecting the Russian losses and their present positions in the Shipka Pass. The Turkish losses have been very heavy, as they were attacking, with the exception of one day's fighting, when the Russians took the offensive and carried a Turkish position on their flank, the Moslems having attempted a turning movement. On that day the Russian troops suffered considerably, the five battalions which made the assault losing 800 killed and wounded. The Turkish skirmishers occupy a position from which they can fire upon the Gabrova road, and they fire upon the Russian wounded as they are carried to the rear."

General Nepokoitchitzky, Chief of the Grand Duke's Staff, has gone to the Shipka Pass. The main Russian army is still between that of Mahomet Ali Pasha, on its left flank, extending from Rasgrad to Eski Djuma, and that of Osman Pasha, now strongly reinforced, which holds its former positions in front of Plevna. It is expected that an attack will presently be made on Osman Pasha. The Roumanian contingent, under Prince Charles, has crossed the Danube by a bridge constructed for this purpose at Corabia, twenty-five miles above Nicopolis. Servia is likely again to join in the war, and to make an attack on Widdin, or assail the rear of Osman Pasha. The country over which the Russian army must move to the attack of Osman Pasha is exceedingly broken and abounds in strong defensive positions. The Russians are fortifying their present lines, so as to have a secure refuge in case of another repulse before Plevna. Osman Pasha has received 15,000 Nizamis from Suleiman Pasha, to reinforce the Plevna army, which is estimated to number fully 75,000 men, with 200 guns. The Russian lines extend from Lovatz, through Toglun, Vadin, Bogot, Tuchenitz, thence a little east of Grivitza, thence west of Uchitza, thence north-west to a point near Riben. Fresh troops are being gathered at Adrianople, and sent to the front, at the rate of five thousand a day, some from Asia, and some from Albania. The

Turkish Commander-in-Chief has already received 40,000 by sea, landing at Varna. We hear of an action which was fought on Wednesday week between the outposts of the Army of Mehemet Ali and a Russian detachment that had been dispatched to attack the heights on the eastern bank of the Lom. In the combat consequent upon this Russian movement the Muscovite force was numerically superior, as it consisted of eight battalions of infantry, six squadrons of cavalry, and fifteen guns. On the other side, the Turks could only bring into action seven battalions, twelve guns, and three squadrons. But, aided by the nature of the ground and the advantage which breech-loading arms afford to troops acting on the defensive, the Turks successfully repulsed the attack of their assailants and drove them back across the Lom. The Turks have gone across the Danube at Widdin and inflicted some damage on the Roumanian posts in that neighbourhood."

There is stirring news also from the seat of war in Asia. It appears that Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha has gained a great victory in the plain near Kuruk-Dara, on Friday, the 24th ult. The Russians advanced from Kizil-Tipe upon Kuruk-Dara and Vezir-Koy. The Turkish commander sent a sufficient force to encounter them, and an engagement ensued which lasted five hours. The Russians retreated. Some cases of ammunition belonging to the Russians exploded through being struck by Turkish shells. Moukhtar Pasha thus relates the action, in his despatch of next day:—"During the night we advanced against the enemy's position. The division under Hachim Pasha upon the left carried the heights of Kizil-Tipe and invaded the Russian encampment. The Russian forces at Baldipovan were hastily brought up, and made three successive attempts to recapture Kizil-Tipe. Two hundred guns were brought into action, and the engagement assumed the proportions of a great battle, which lasted until six o'clock this evening. The enemy was routed along the whole line, and we remained victorious masters of the battle-field. Four thousand Russians were placed hors de combat, and we captured four ammunition-waggons and gun-carriages, as well as an immense quantity of arms and munitions of war. We lost 1200 killed and wounded, including several officers."

Among our Illustrations of the War in this week's Number, besides the Sketches by our Special Artists with the Russian and Turkish Armies, we give the Portraits of Mahomet Ali Pasha, the Serdar Ekrem, or Commander-in-Chief of the Sultan's forces, and Suleiman Pasha, the commander of the army now fighting its way through the Balkans. The *Times* correspondent lately with Suleiman Pasha gives the following personal description of him:—"The General commanding, Suleiman Pasha, is a most unostentatious and reserved man. His headquarters are the very reverse of the gorgeous establishments one sees with many Generals of much less pretence than this the most successful and favoured of the Sultan's Field-Marshal. His tent consists of a simple piece of canvas stretched across two sticks, under which he crawls at night and sleeps on the ground, and, being once in, leaves no room to spare for a shake-down for anybody else. Guards, sentries, orderlies, and all the pomp and circumstance of military rank are dispensed with; and his two or three aides-de-camp bivouac in like style near him. His two horses are picketed in front of his tent, with their saddles on their backs, and take their chance of forage with the rest of the cavalry in the same way that their master expects no different fare from the rest of the army. He is a man between forty and forty-five, tall and strongly built, with a rough weather-beaten face, a forehead very much wrinkled, and a short red beard and moustache. He speaks French a little. His character seems singularly simple and self-reliant, and presents contrasts which make it still more exceptional. In detail and in matters of organisation he seems to have great readiness, a quick perception of what is necessary as to provisioning, forwarding ammunition, or any other administrative part of generalship, while at the same time he appears to have the intuitive qualities of a born commander, which enable him to carry out a plan rapidly and successfully without going through any of the accepted and roundabout methods of modern warfare. I would instance in this respect the extraordinary way in which, in a few hours—I believe in '48—he transported the whole of his army from Adrianople to Karabunar. It is with a system which leaves him untrammelled, when his mind is not distracted by the memory of all kinds of obscure forms, or haunted by the idea of hurting some touchy sensibilities of relative rank, that a man of talent and of self-reliant nature is able promptly to carry out a plan without the aid of complicated machinery. It is this which I imagine will be found to distinguish Suleiman Pasha from the run of ordinary Generals."

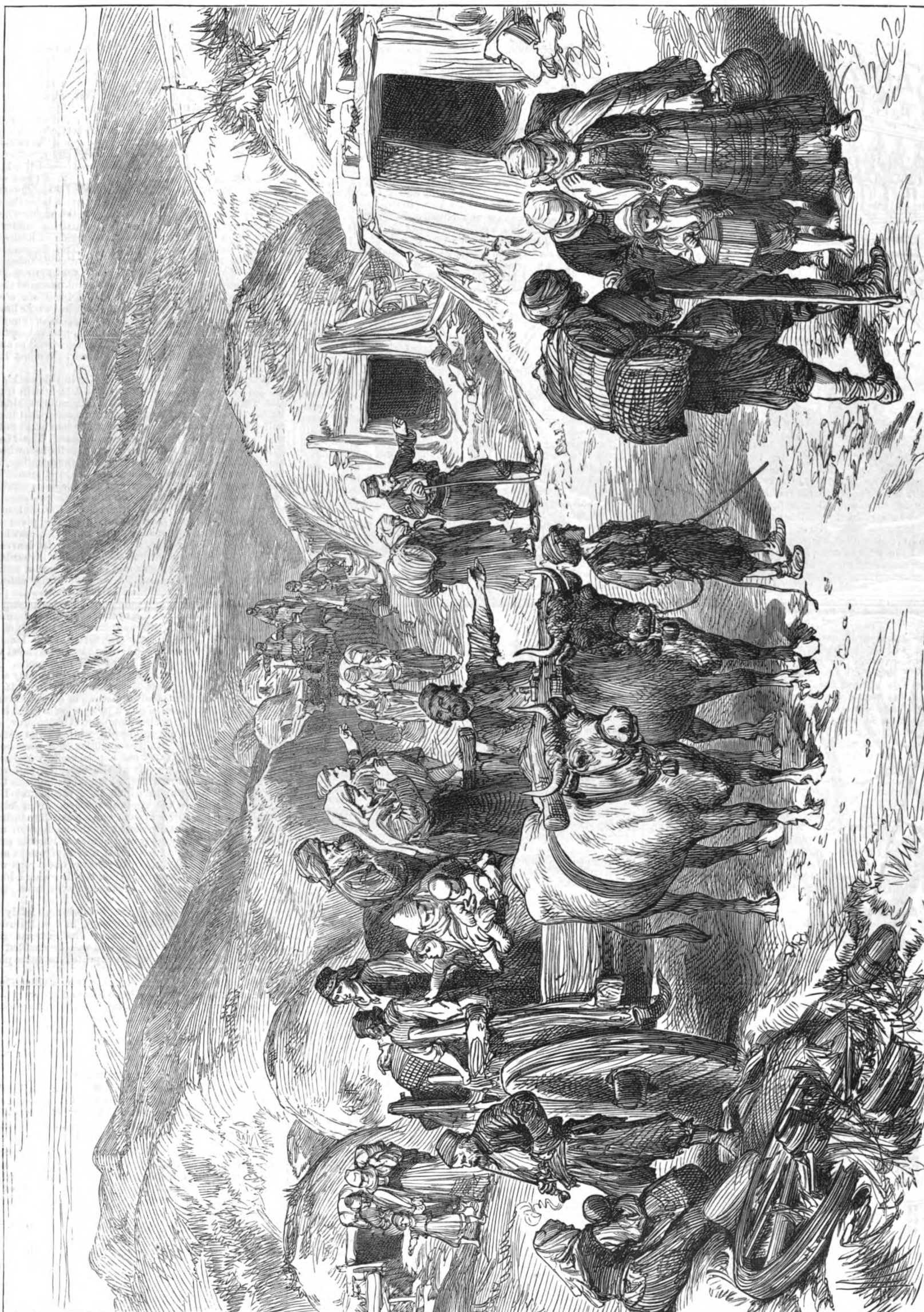
Our Special Artist, Herr Schönberg, lately with the Fourteenth Russian Army Division, in the Dobrudzha, has now joined the headquarters of the extreme right wing, between Nicopolis and Plevna, and will be enabled to furnish Illustrations of decisive battles expected to take place in the course of another week."

We present a couple of Sketches from a village in Hungary, where the calling out of the Honveds, or Yeomanry Cavalry, and the assembling of them at the district cavalry barracks to receive their arms and equipments, gave occasion to an unwonted display of martial enthusiasm. The Hungarians seem to be desirous that Austria should take part in the war, as an ally of Turkey, but the Austrian Imperial Government prefers a neutral policy."

Baron Bernhardt von Tauchnitz, her Majesty's Consul-General at Leipsic, has been appointed Consul-General for the kingdom of Saxony, the Grand Duchy of Saxe-Weimar, and the Duchies of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Saxe-Meiningen, and Saxe-Altenburg, to reside at Leipsic."

A map giving an excellent bird's-eye view of the passages of the Danube and the passes of the Balkans has been drawn and lithographed by Messrs. Maclure and Macdonald. It presents the seat of war from a northern point of view, and therefore has the Danube in the foreground and Constantinople in the remote distance."

Tuesday's *Gazette* contains the following:—"Mr. Pakenham, her Majesty's Consul in Madagascar, in a despatch to the Earl of Derby, dated June 28th, reports that, as the result of negotiations which have for some time past been carried on between her Majesty's Government and the Hova Government, an edict of her Majesty Queen Ranavalona, emancipating all Mozambiques (i.e., African slaves introduced into Madagascar) within her Majesty's dominions, was proclaimed on the 20th of that month at Antananarivo, and all other Hova stations throughout Madagascar. At Tamatave the proclamation was publicly read by envoys from Antananarivo, in presence of the assembled native population, the leading members of the foreign communities, the Hova Governor and his staff, most of the foreign representatives, and the commander and officers of her Majesty's sloop of war *Flying Fish*. During the reading the Hova battery fired a salute of 21 guns, which was returned by the *Flying Fish*. On the following day a decree was issued by the Queen providing for the maintenance of all freed slaves, pending their settlement in villages or their obtaining employment. Mr. Pakenham estimates the number of slaves who will thus receive their freedom at about 300,000."



PEASANTS RETURNING TO THEIR VILLAGE NEAR KARS AFTER WITHDRAWAL OF THE ARMIES.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



HEREFORD AND LUDLOW, VISITED BY THE ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

The Extra Supplement.

"FUGITIVES FOR CONSCIENCE SAKE."

Mr. C. J. Staniland's picture, which was in the last Exhibition of the Royal Academy, reminds the reader of history that scarcely two centuries have passed since, both in Great Britain and on the Continent of Europe, innocent people had to fly from their homes to escape cruel persecutions on account of their Christian faith. The Covenanters of Western Scotland, as well as the French Huguenots, and the Protestants of Holland and Flanders, suffered all that ecclesiastical bigotry, allied with political corruption and tyranny, is ever disposed to inflict upon those who steadfastly deny its pretensions to rule the souls of men unconvinced by its claims to spiritual authority. We hope there is no further need, at the present day, to preach a sermon from this text on behalf of religious liberty; but the picture is an eloquent appeal to human sympathies, which cannot behold with indifference this hurried flight of a distressed family, husband and wife, mother and babe, with their servants bearing a few precious or necessary articles, and in company with their revered pastor or chaplain, to embark for a place of refuge beyond the seas. It seems as though a rising tide had overtaken them, probably in consequence of some unforeseen delay or hindrance to their escape; for they must now wade at least knee-deep through the water before they can reach the boat which is to convey them, under the safeguard of a party of armed men, to the ship engaged for their departure from their native shore. This circumstance, however, is likely to ensure their safety from worse foes than the waves of the sea; we observe that the pursuing troop of spearmen, just now crossing the sands, in which a horse and cart are sinking, have no means of following the boat when it shall have taken the fugitives on board. Firearms, or even crossbows, might yet do them a mischief; but we trust they will get away to a land of freedom.

ARCHÆOLOGY AT HEREFORD AND LUDLOW.

The Royal Archæological Institute, during its recent congress at Hereford, visited and discussed most places of antiquarian interest in that neighbourhood; as far as Ross to the south of Hereford, and Leominster and Ludlow to the north. Hereford Cathedral, which is represented in several of our Illustrations, was a subject of a paper read by Sir Gilbert Scott. The bishop's see at Hereford, then called Fernleigh, was of Saxon foundation. Robert of Lorraine was appointed bishop in the reign of William the Conqueror. He began the Norman building, which was finished by Robert de Bethune in the twelfth century. The massive Norman piers of the nave and choir have some remarkable peculiarities of construction. The Lady Chapel, of Early English style, with its lancet-shaped windows, belonged to the thirteenth century, subsequent to other portions of the east end, which were built probably by William de Vere, from 1186 to 1199. The north transept, a fine example of Early Decorated, contains the shrine of St. Thomas de Cantilupe. The date of this shrine is about 1310; it is of Purbeck marble, adorned with sculptured figures of Knights Templars. There is a beautiful tomb containing the marble effigy of Bishop Aquablanca, one of Henry III.'s favourites, who was despoiled and imprisoned by the Barons, in their war against that king. Hereford is pleasantly situated on the Wye; and, some distance below this city, on the banks of the same river, is the small town of Ross, famous for its "Man," who was John Kyrle, Esq., a generous local benefactor, in the times of Queen Anne and the first two Georges. Pope's verse has preserved the memory, if not the name, of this charitable gentleman during a hundred and fifty years. The parish church, whose "heaven-directed spire he taught to rise," is still surrounded by the trees which he planted. About twenty miles from Hereford, in the opposite direction, and in the county of Shropshire, is Ludlow, with its ruined Castle. It was visited by the members of the Royal Archæological Institute, and was described to them by Mr. G. T. Clark. This Castle, as well as those of Kilpeck and Ewyas Harold, belonged to the line of warlike strongholds, nearly a hundred in number, extending from north to south along the March, or Welsh Border. The keep and much of the outer wall, and a round tower which was the nave of the chapel, is of the old Norman building. The hall and state apartments are of the age of Elizabeth, and may be compared to those of Kenilworth. In her reign, Ludlow Castle was the property of Sir Henry Sidney, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and father of Sir Philip Sidney. It is interesting to remember that Milton's poem of "Comus" was written for a masque performed at Ludlow Castle, not many years before the demolition of this place in the Civil Wars of Cromwell. The next year's meeting of the Royal Archæological Institute will take place at Northampton. The British Archæological Association has this week held its Congress at Llangollen, on the Dee, under the presidency of Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, M.P., of Wynnstay, in that neighbourhood.

The annual rifle competition at Browdown, near Gosport, began on Wednesday, extending over four days. The entries number upwards of two thousand, and prizes to the value of £250 were competed for.

Visitors to the Isle of Thanet are promised a novel marine fête. On Wednesday next a practical illustration of torpedo warfare on a grand scale is to take place in the sea in front of the Granville Marina, Ramsgate—or, rather, St. Lawrence-on-Sea.

The Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society opened its forty-fifth annual meeting at Falmouth, on Tuesday, when the president, Mr. Richard Taylor, gave an address, in which he said that the society had reason to be pleased that this exhibition was not only equal but superior to former ones. The following is a list of medals that were awarded:—Illustrations of a simple method for obtaining effective designs in lithography (James Fairbairn, Truro), first bronze medal; Halme's sea flame projectile, first bronze medal; the Phosphor Bronze Company, first silver medal; model of Scott's dividing apparatus, first silver medal; model of press (J. C. Scott), second silver medal; Caxton printing press, second bronze medal; Ingasoll rock-drill, first silver medal; Jordan and Power's rock-drill, second silver medal; eclipse patent portable gas-making machine, first bronze medal; new American sewing-machine, first bronze medal; Rider's hot-air pumping engine, first silver medal; Cape and Maxwell's self-governing steam-pumping engine, second silver medal; Loft's patent bottle-washing and rinsing machine, second bronze medal; and Heaps and Hensley's plant frame, second bronze medal; pocket stethoscope (A. W. Kemp's), first bronze medal; cork-cutting machine (T. A. Warrington), first bronze medal; hydrotrappe (T. A. Warrington), second silver medal; Allen's steam-engine governor, first bronze medal; self-cleansing steam-trap (Le Gros, Clarke, and Co.), first bronze medal; model of retort mouth (J. C. Scott), second bronze medal.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

There was a great improvement both in the weather and the sport on the last day at York, so that the wind-up of the meeting was highly successful. Proceedings commenced with the Colt Sapling Stakes, in which Cavour, who had moved so well through the mud on the previous afternoon, was opposed by Beauclerc and Kirkleatham. The former is credited with being the best juvenile in the north of England, and, though he appeared to be in trouble for a stride or two at the distance, he won cleverly at the finish. The York Cup, though reduced to a match between Thorn and Skylark, produced very great interest, and some of the heaviest betting which took place during the week. It was reported that Skylark was slightly amiss, so, though Thorn galloped decidedly short, while Lord Falmouth's colt looked in the pink of condition, the betting was as level as possible. Archer made the running at a fair pace with the four-year-old, and, in spite of all Osborne's efforts to bring up Thorn at the distance, the old horse did not seem to relish his task, and was beaten very easily indeed. It may be remembered that Thorn won this same race as far back as 1873, when odds were laid on Uhlán, so it is no wonder that he is beginning to show the effects of continuous hard work, and will doubtless soon retire to the well-earned repose of the stud. Industrious backers had generally pitched upon Lady Golightly for the Great Yorkshire Stakes as the "good thing" of the day; so there was no little astonishment when it was discovered that Lord Falmouth intended to start Sleipnir as well; and, moreover, had declared to win with him and put Archer up; while Morris, in the absence of a second "maggie" jacket, donned the pretty colours of the Duke of St. Albans upon the filly. Of course, under these circumstances, nearly all the money went upon Sleipnir, and at last slight odds were laid upon him against the field; while 7 to 1 might have been obtained against Lady Golightly. The former held a good place until turning into the straight, where he crossed his legs, and was so hopelessly beaten that Archer wisely pulled him up, and left Lady Golightly to dispose of Sunray without an effort. The Gimcrack Stakes was rendered interesting by the début of King Olaf, one of the first of the Kingcraits, with whom Archer, as usual, got well away, and won from start to finish. This victory was a very popular one, as the colt is one of the first to carry the colours of Mr. J. Lowther, the member for York.

The meeting at Scarborough last Friday and Saturday was generally regarded as a convenient excuse for a pleasant holiday at the seaside; and the returns of the Weymouth, Croydon, Great Yarmouth, and Sutton Park gatherings, which have taken place during the last few days, do not need even passing notice. In fact, there will be a comparative lull until Doncaster, when, if the betting be any guide, we may expect a very exciting St. Leger. Since the Derby, Chamant has not done at all the kind of work that Jennings is accustomed to give a thoroughly reliable candidate for a great race, and during the present week he has receded to 8 to 1. We fear that the injury he sustained prior to the Derby was a serious one, and we doubt if he will ever win another race. Silvio keeps his place well, though, of course, the York victories of Lady Golightly have brought her into prominent notice, and she now disputes the position of second favourite with Fontainebleau. There can be no doubt that her ladyship is fast recovering her form, and there are plenty of precedents for supporting her in the "mares' month;" still, she has defeated nothing within 21 lb. of a first-class animal this season, and we do not think that she will tread in the footsteps of Achievement. Glen Arthur appears to have gone hopelessly to the bad; but we shall defer further remarks until next week, when we shall give our accustomed list of the probable starters and jockeys.

The Woodlands Stud, the property of Mr. Van Haansbergen, was dispersed on Monday last, but only poor prices were obtained. Of the three sires, Macgregor, who has grown into a grand horse, was bought in for 2200 gs., and Idus was almost given away at 200 gs.

Such heavy rain as has fallen during the last week or two has interfered sadly with a successful finish to the cricket season, and far too many matches have been drawn of late. That between Surrey and Yorkshire terminated in this very unsatisfactory manner, after Mr. W. W. Read (140) and Jupp (87) had made such a grand beginning for the southern eleven, that victory appeared almost a certainty for them. Kent has defeated Notts in a single innings, with twelve runs to spare. The scoring on both sides was poor, the only notable exception being Mr. W. Foord-Kelsey (56), who has quite come out as a batsman this season. Notts has not done very well this year, and the title of champion county fairly belongs to Gloucestershire, whose eleven have just beaten Sussex by eight wickets. For the latter, Mr. R. T. Ellis (not out, 73) did extremely well, and, on the other side, Dr. E. M. Grace (60) was the chief contributor; but once more the heavy state of the ground was all in favour of the ball.

On Monday last W. Spencer, of Chelsea, and J. R. Hymes, of Stockton, sculled from Putney to Mortlake for £200. A splendid race took place until reaching Hammersmith Bridge, at which point the men were exactly level; but from there Spencer, who has never been defeated, drew right away, and finally won as he chose by half a dozen lengths. News comes from Sydney that Edward Trickett, the champion sculler of the world, has just defeated Michael Rush, one of his old opponents, very easily indeed. It is expected that either the victor in the forthcoming match between Higgins and Boyd or else Blackman, will shortly proceed to Australia to try to bring back the title of champion to this country.

William Gale, of Cardiff, started on Sunday night to try to walk 1500 miles in 1000 hours at Lillie-bridge. The task will occupy him for about six weeks.

International money orders are issued and paid at all post-offices in France and Algeria, instead of at the limited number of offices hitherto authorised to transact international money-order business.

Reports of storms and floods have come from various parts of the country. In South Wales the destruction of property has been immense, many places being entirely submerged. In Bridgend alone the value of the property destroyed is estimated at £20,000. All over the north of Scotland rain has been falling in torrents, and in one place three persons lost their lives by the sweeping away of a bridge.

At the monthly meeting of the Liverpool School Board, on Monday, a letter was read from the clerk to the London School Board, containing a memorial to the Committee of Council on Education, praying that a Royal Commission be issued to consider the best method of reforming and simplifying the present method of spelling. The letter contained a request that the Liverpool Board should concur in the memorial, and, on the recommendation of the School Management Committee, this was agreed to.—The Manchester School Board have sanctioned the establishment of penny banks in connection with their schools, and one was opened on Monday in Every-street. The experiment promises to be successful, there being already upwards of 400 depositors.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The directors of the Bank of England on Tuesday raised the minimum rate of discount from 2 per cent, at which it was fixed in July last, to 3 per cent.

Mr. Lowe, M.P., president of the West Kent Bicycle Club, has undertaken to distribute the prizes at the races which are arranged to be run at the Crystal Palace on Sept. 15.

The council of the Working Men's Club and Institute Union have received 25 guineas from the Company of Drapers and £25 from the Company of Fishmongers.

The carpets and embroidery, the gift of the Shah of Persia to the South Kensington Museum, have arrived, and are now exhibited in the portion of the museum devoted to Persian objects of art.

The accounts showing the income and expenditure for the city of London during the past year were issued on Monday. The income is put down at £279,477, and the expenditure, irrespective of loans and other matters, at £324,351.

The first annual distribution of prizes in connection with the National Training School for Dancing took place last Saturday on the stage of Her Majesty's Theatre. The prizes included a gold medal to Mdlle. Marie Müller and silver medals to Miss Clara Cocks and Master George Craig, the others being articles principally of a useful nature.

A committee, consisting of Major Duncan, Royal Artillery and four surgeons of Volunteer corps, has been appointed to carry out the preliminary details as to the formation of a Volunteer Sick Bearers' Corps in London; and Miss Florence Nightingale has expressed her sympathy with the object of the association.

It is intended to open the Grosvenor Gallery early in November with a representative exhibition of water-colour drawings and studies by deceased masters. The collection is to be completely illustrative of the rise and growth of this branch of the English school, and the loan of several important collections has already been promised.

The hearing of the charge against Meiklejohn, Druscovich, and Palmer, detective inspectors, and Mr. E. Froggatt, solicitor, for conspiracy to defeat the ends of justice, was resumed for the fifteenth time on Thursday morning, at Bow-street, before Sir James Ingham. Benson was again under examination the whole day, and another adjournment took place.

Many instances have been given from time to time (the *City Press* says) of improvement in the value of City properties, but one of the most remarkable is that of a house in Lombard-street, the property of the Drapers' Company, which in 1668 was let for £25 a year. In 1877 the site lets for £2600 a year ground rent, and the lessee, having expended £10,000 on the building covering it, gets a return of £7000 a year rent.

Colonel Henderson has sent to all metropolitan police stations copies of a letter from the Home Secretary with reference to the traffic in Italian beggar children, in which he urges the importance of suppressing it, and points out that in many cases the employer will be found to have committed an offence against the Vagrant Act by procuring the child to beg, and the child will probably come within the provisions of the Industrial Schools Act.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers at the end of the third week in August was 77,154, of whom 36,407 were in workhouses and 40,747 received outdoor relief. As compared with the corresponding week of 1876, 1875, and 1874, these figures show a decrease of 132, 5646, and 14,452 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 702, of whom 464 were men, 192 women, and 46 children.

We are asked to state that Lambeth Palace Library is closed for the recess for six weeks. It is hoped the Ecclesiastical Commissioners will provide for the arrangement of several ancient parchment and paper rolls of manors and rentals relating to the see of Canterbury. The nature of these documents is fully described in the sixth Report Historical MSS. Commission; at present their contents are inaccessible, and urgent representations have been lately made to render them equally serviceable with the other portions of the archiepiscopal records.

The thirteenth annual exhibition of plants and flowers cultivated by the working men of East London was held on Monday and Tuesday. The show was held in the assembly-room of Mr. George Conquest's place of multifarious amusements in the City-road. There were about a hundred entries for which prizes were awarded, graduating in value from a guinea downwards. There were some excellent specimens of fuchsias, geraniums, and dahlia blooms, as well as rare grasses. Oddly enough in such an exhibition, the greatest amount of pains was bestowed upon dinner-table decorations.

The half-yearly election for the admission of children into the Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum took place on Monday at the Cannon-street Hotel. The candidates on the list for election numbered forty-six—twenty girls and twenty-six boys—and from these ten girls and fifteen boys were elected. Mr. N. Griffiths, the treasurer of the institution, presided, and stated that the work of the institution was being carried on in the most efficient and successful manner. The inmates, 259 in number, were in the enjoyment of excellent health, and their progress in the educational department was most satisfactory. The number would be augmented by the children to be elected on the present occasion; and, as the present was the jubilee year of the institution, the committee earnestly solicited special contributions, and appealed to the governors to aid them in augmenting the list of regular subscribers.

There were 2323 births and 1261 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 16 and the deaths 245 below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The annual death-rate from all causes, which in the two preceding weeks had been equal to 19.1 and 19.3 per 1000, declined last week to 18.6. The deaths from smallpox, which had been 20 and 21 in the two previous weeks, declined to 11 last week, a lower number than in any week since the beginning of October last. The deaths referred to diarrhoea, which had been 166 and 194 in the two previous weeks, declined to 158 last week, and were 99 below the corrected average weekly number. There were 11 deaths from smallpox, 29 from measles, 24 from scarlet fever, 2 from diphtheria, 17 from whooping-cough, 19 from different forms of fever, and 158 from diarrhoea; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 260 deaths were referred, against 300 and 346 in the two preceding weeks. These 260 deaths were 173 below the corrected average number from the same diseases in the corresponding week of the last ten years. In Greater London 2847 births and 1504 deaths were registered. The mean temperature was 62 deg., or 1.3 deg. above the average. The duration of registered sunshine in the week was 41.5 hours out of the 98.9 hours that the sun was above the horizon.

H.M.S. RAPID AT KUSTENDJE.

The Foreign Office batch of correspondence just published regarding the ill-treatment of both the Christian and Turkish inhabitants of Bulgaria during the present campaign makes some mention of the presence of H.M.S. Rapid at Kustendje in the second week of July, and of the timely action by which Commander Drummond, with the officers and crew of that vessel, prevented the Bulgarian populace from attacking their Moslem neighbours. This was after the withdrawal of the Ottoman troops, and before the arrival of the Russians, who belonged to the Fourteenth Army Division, under General Zimmermann, then operating in the Dobrudscha. Our Special Artist, Herr Schönborg, in a letter which we published three weeks ago, spoke of the prompt and opportune interference of the British naval commander, who landed a party of seamen and marines to keep the peace in the town, when abandoned by its regular governing authorities. The sketch by Herr Schönborg, which we have now engraved, is an illustration of this particular scene. The British marine force had no difficulty in preserving order, without the need for any display of rifles and bayonets or pistols and cutlasses, which were discreetly kept out of sight. In the meantime the English manager of the railway, with a train, set out for Medjidieh to meet the Russians, and request them to come and occupy the place. The general said that Kustendje did not lie in their line of march, and the occupation of the place did not enter into their plans; but that to satisfy the inhabitants he would send over a regiment of Cossacks to assist in keeping the peace, and would also dispatch some one to organise a local government. The result was the arrival on Sunday, the 15th, of the 29th Regiment of Cossacks, whose entry into Kustendje was greeted by the whole population in holiday dress, along both sides of the road leading into the town.

A correspondent, writing from Kustendje to one of the daily papers, thus describes its present condition:—"The town is more than half empty, and looks very miserable. The houses deserted by the Turks have been occupied by



SULEIMAN PASHA,
GENERAL OF THE TURKISH ARMY IN THE BALKANS.

whomsoever chose to reside in them, certain of not being troubled for rent for some time to come. The Russian Governor of Kustendje informed all those whom it might concern that they were at liberty to go out into the country and gather in the crops deserted by the Turks and Tartars. Having selected those they intended to work upon, they were to have them registered in the village to which the land belonged. In this way men who have not sown a grain of corn will be able to reap hundreds of acres. One man I know, a German, who in all his life has never been able to sow more than six kilos in one year, has now fifty kilos of splendid crops, which he may as good as call his own. I have heard sad accounts from more than one quarter of the behaviour of the Bulgarians to the Turks and Tartars who had been so unfortunate as to remain in the land after their comrades had left. A vast quantity of property has been abandoned by the Mussulmans in their exodus from the Dobrudscha, the greater part of which has been squandered by the Bulgarians and others who remained. Many a time during the last year or two I have heard the Bulgarians tell the Turks to their faces, 'When the Russians come, as come they will, we will pay you out for the way you treated us at the time of the last war, and since that. Our time will come, and then we will make you smart for it,' or as they said in Turkish, 'Bis sixie ateshâ yackaries,' which literally translated means, 'We will burn you in the fire.' They have kept their word, and are likely to go on doing so, to prove to the world that the Bulgarians are Christians in word and deed."

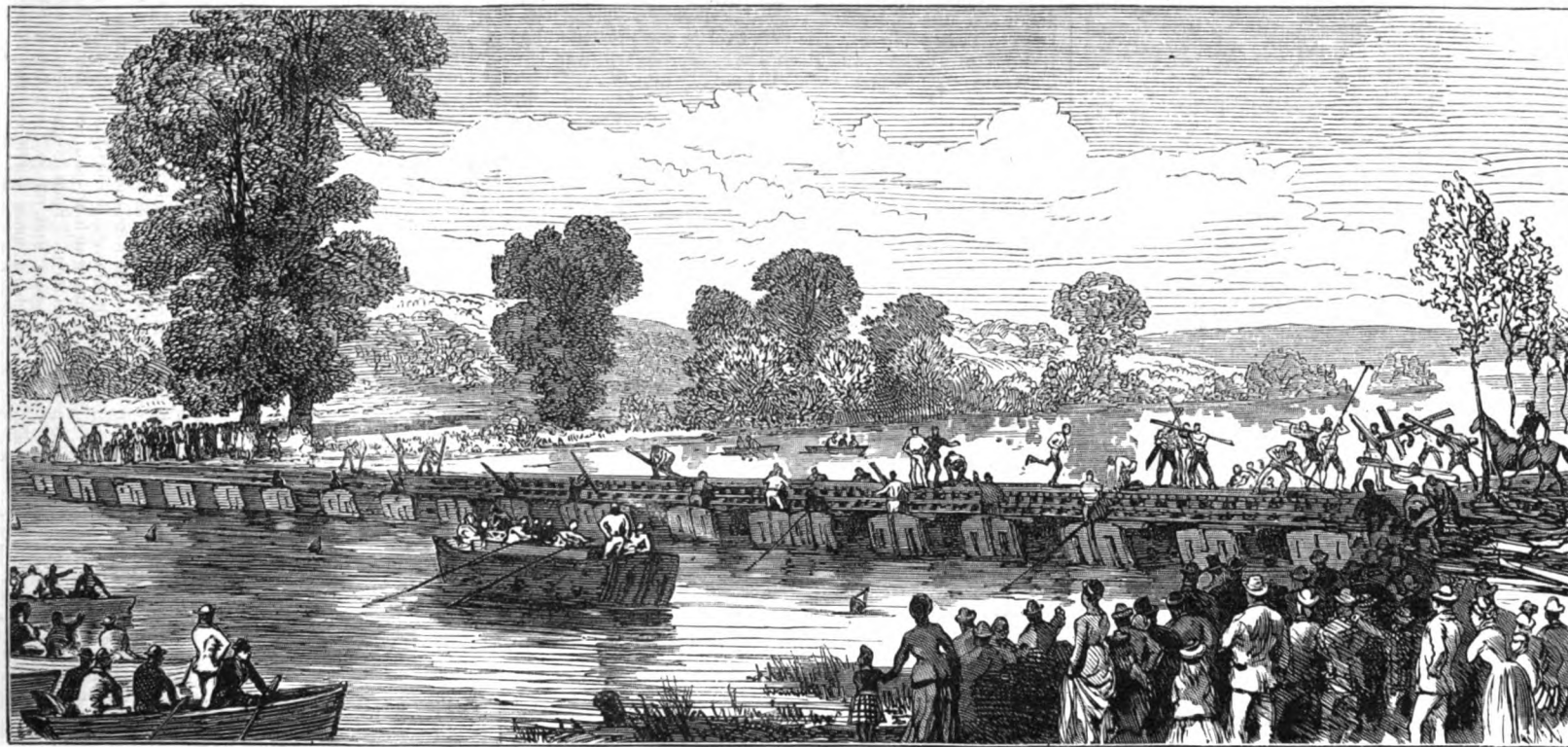
Sir Charles Adderley, M.P., President of the Board of Trade, accompanied by Mr. T. Gray, Assistant Secretary, arrived yesterday week in the Tyne on board the steam-yacht Galatea, and subsequently landed at North Shields, where the mercantile marine offices and Board of Trade offices were visited and inspected. Sir Charles Adderley has also visited the other mercantile marine offices on the Tyne as well as on the Wear.



TURKISH BATH-HOUSE AT MEDJIDIEH SACKED BY THE BULGARIANS.
SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN THE DOBRUDSCHA.



ENGLISH OFFICERS OF H.M.S. RAPID KEEPING ORDER AT KUSTENDJE.
SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN THE DOBRUDSCHA.



PONTOON PRACTICE BY THE ROYAL ENGINEERS AT HENLEY-ON-THAMES.

POLITICAL MATTERS.

Addressing his constituents at Elgin yesterday week, Lord Macduff said that when the country sent a distinguished member of the Government to a conference, and empowered him to draw up and impose upon Turkey conditions which were necessary for the peace of Europe and the welfare of large populations, we ought to be prepared to enforce those conditions. The least we could have done would be to support by our fleet the armies of the neighbouring Powers; and no one could doubt that if we had done so the Turks would have given way with good grace, and this wicked war would have been avoided. Referring to the Scotch legislation of the Session, he expressed approval of the Sheriff Courts Act, but said that sooner or later its application must be carried much further. Mr. McLagan's Game Bill which had been passed would, he believed, only serve to further encumber the statute-book.

Sir G. Campbell, M.P. for the Kirkcaldy Burghs, addressed his constituents on Saturday. He said the indignation of the House of Commons at the obstructive policy of the seven Irish members had had an evil effect upon the business of the Session, by enabling the Government to carry through measures in a high-handed way, and without discussion. On the Eastern Question he entirely discredited the Turkish official allegations of atrocities by the Russians, and he expressed strong suspicion of the British Government, and accused Mr. Layard of breach of neutrality. He spoke at some length on the question of the Indian cotton duties, which he said were never instituted for protective purposes, though with the growth of the cotton manufacture in India they had come to a great extent to be protective. He admitted that there was good ground for the demand for the repeal of the duties, but it was impossible to get rid of a large source of revenue without finding a substitute for it.

Sir Stafford Northcote attended a Conservative Working Men's demonstration at Plymouth on Monday night, and spoke in terms of high satisfaction at the position of the Conservative party. He contended that the past Session had not been a barren one. He pointed to the Universities Act, the Irish Judicature Act, the Prisons Act, and other measures in proof that the legislation was eminently useful if not sensational. In reviewing the political condition of Europe, he remarked that there was cause for anxiety, but that the neutral position taken by the Government was the only one which could be held with advantage to the country. Nevertheless, it was owing to no pusillanimity or degeneracy that England had decided to stand apart from the contest. England's interests were not at present involved, and having failed to successfully exert her influence to avert the war, she was now reserving herself so as to be able to interpose with advantage when an opportunity should present itself for bringing the strife to a close. However, should the country's interests be infringed upon, the Government would be prepared with such measures as would protect them. Sir Massey Lopes, M.P., Mr. Sampson Lloyd, M.P., Mr. Carpenter Garnier, M.P., Captain Price, M.P., Mr. E. Bates, M.P., and Mr. Puleston, M.P., also addressed the meeting.

Mr. Dillwyn addressed a meeting of his constituents at Swansea on Monday night. He characterised the past Session as the most unsatisfactory one of the twenty-seven during which he had sat in Parliament. In fact, it had entailed nothing but disgrace upon the House. In regard to the Eastern Question, he avowed his sympathies to be with the Russians, between whom and England there should be an *entente cordiale*. He had supported the Irish Obstructionists when their opponents, in order to punish them, had attacked the privileges of Parliament. He hoped in the future to see a federation of English-speaking peoples.

A public meeting, convened by the Leeds Home-Rule Association, was held in the Albert Hall on Saturday evening—Mr. O'Neill in the chair—when addresses were delivered by Mr. O'Connor Power, M.P., Mr. John Ferguson, of Glasgow, and others, and resolutions were adopted approving of the policy of the Irish Obstructionists, censuring the Government for withholding an amnesty from the Fenian prisoners, and asking for the concession of Home Rule.

A similar meeting was held at Bradford, when Mr. Parnell, M.P., and Mr. Power, M.P., were present.

The annual Convention of the Home-Rule Confederation of Great Britain was held at the Adelphi Hotel, Liverpool, on Monday; Mr. Butt, M.P., in the chair. Sixty branches were represented by delegates, and amongst the members of Parliament who attended were Mr. O'Donnell, Mr. Parnell, Mr. Biggar, and Mr. O'Connor Power. The proceedings of the conference were private. The following resolutions were adopted:—"That the Home-Rule Confederation of Great Britain, fully conscious that the feeling of the Irish people in Ireland is in favour of a more active and vigorous policy on the part of their Parliamentary representatives, calls upon the Home-Rule League in Ireland to summon a National Conference, to settle the lines upon which the policy of the Home-Rule party should be grounded." "That this Convention of the Home-Rule Confederation of Great Britain hereby endorses the vigorous policy pursued during the late Session by those members of the Home-Rule party who were termed Obstructionists. On Tuesday Mr. Parnell, M.P., was elected president of the Confederation for the ensuing year, and Mr. O'Donnell secretary. The Convention agreed to issue an address to the various towns and counties in Ireland, urging them to purify their national representation. It was resolved to hold the next Conference in London.

A soirée in connection with the Stourbridge Constitutional Association was held in the Corn Exchange on Monday. Resolutions were passed expressing confidence in the Government and approval of the Conservative federation scheme.

Earl Granville, who has been for some days the guest of the Duke of Devonshire at Bolton Abbey, visited Bradford on Tuesday and opened a new club erected by the Bradford Liberal Association. His Lordship, with Lady Granville, Lady F. Cavendish, Lady Louisa Egerton, Mr. W. E. Forster, M.P., Admiral Egerton, M.P., Sir Harcourt Johnstone, M.P., Sir M. Wilson, M.P., and some of the leading Liberals of the West Riding, were afterwards entertained at luncheon by the members of the club, Mr. Isaac Holden, formerly member for Knaresborough, presiding. Lord Granville counselled the Liberals of York to pay close attention to the work of registration, and pointed out that all recent measures of reform had been carried by a Liberal Government or forced upon their rivals by Parliamentary pressure. Mr. Forster, in responding to the toast of "The Houses of Parliament," strongly protested against the obstructive policy pursued in the recent Session by a section of the Home Rulers. In the evening Lord Granville presided at a meeting in St. George's Hall. He advocated the assimilation of the borough and county franchise, and the representation of the agricultural labourers. Adverting to the Eastern Question, he spoke in vindication of Russia from the charge of perpetrating atrocities, and ridiculed the idea that our Indian Empire would be endangered by the successes of the Czar. It was impossible, he added, to interpose

in the war at the present critical juncture, but the true policy of the Government was to watch the course of events closely, and to tender their good offices whenever there was a prospect of obtaining peace, which must rest upon the basis of self-government for the Christian populations of Turkey. Mr. Forster and other gentlemen also addressed the meeting.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Bell, S., to be Curate of St. Saviour's, St. George's-square.
Bellett, G. Crosthwaite; Curate of St. Cyprian's, St. Marylebone.
Birch, Edward, Vicar of Blackburn; Archdeacon of Blackburn.
Cochrane, J. H. D., Vicar of Cheadle Hulme; Organising Secretary to the Chester Diocesan Finance Association.
Dixon, Harding; Curate of Holy Trinity, Killburn.
Douglas, H. C., Chaplain of St. George's Cemetery, at Ealing.
Gedge, H. S., Vicar of St. Luke's, Northampton.
Hennessy, George; Curate of West Hackney.
Jones, Thomas Simpson; Curate of All Saints', Stoke Newington.
Keeling, W.; Vicar of Malborough and St. Huish, Diocese of Exeter.
Kerry, Charles; Vicar of Matten, Northampton.
Lloyd, L. H.; Vicar of St. Lawrence's, Northampton.
Macdonogh, Telford; Curate of St. Saviour's, Poplar.
Murphy, J.; Chaplain to Seamen's Missions, Singapore Roadstead.
Ramsey, A. Keith; Curate of St. Stephen's, Hammersmith.
Sotheby, W. E. H.; Curate of Holy Trinity, Hoxton.
Stack, J. Maurice; Curate of St. Matthew's, Upper Clapton.
Stretton, J. G. M.; Curate of St. Cyprian's, St. Marylebone.
Thomas, Thomas William; Curate of St. Bride's, Fleet-street.
Ward, Horatio J.; Vicar of Morville-with-Aston Eyre.—*Guardian*.

The little village church of Stanley, Derbyshire, dedicated to St. Andrew, has been completely restored.

The Bishop of Worcester recently reopened Birtsmorton Church, which has been partly rebuilt and greatly restored, at a cost of upwards of £1000.

The ancient parish Church of St. Helen, at Stapleford, after undergoing thorough repair, was reopened on Tuesday by the Bishop Suffragan of Nottingham.

The *Western Morning News* states that Mr. E. H. Burrows has been appointed her Majesty's Inspector of Schools in the Western District, in succession to the Rev. E. P. Arnold.

The Rev. Rowley Hill, late of Sheffield, was consecrated Bishop of Sodor and Man in York Minster yesterday week, the officiating Bishops being the Archbishop of York and the Bishops of Durham, Chester, and Rochester.

The congregation of St. Pancras have presented the Bishop of Rochester a pair of handsome silver candelabra, with a silver salver, in recognition of their affection for him and their appreciation of his earnest and faithful labours during the seven years and a half he was Vicar of the parish.

The Ecclesiastical Commissioners have agreed to assign a district to the proposed new Church of St. Bartholomew's, Charlton, Dover. A sum of £3000 has been deposited with the Ecclesiastical Commissioners as a building guarantee. A contract has been entered into for the erection of a portion of the church, consisting of nave and chancel, for the sum of £4362.

Efforts are being made to restore a portion of the old abbey church at Bridlington, which was said to have been founded in 1106 by Walter de Gaunt, great nephew of William the Conqueror. Not a vestige of chancel or transepts is now visible, and the central and two western towers have disappeared. In Bridlington and its neighbourhood £12,500 has been raised.

The chancel of St. John's, Derby, has been enriched by two memorial windows from designs by Clutterbuck, of Stratford. One has been subscribed for by the congregation, in memory of the Vicar's wife, Mrs. Chancellor, who died twelve months ago. The subject is the raising of Lazarus. The other has been placed by the senior churchwarden, Mr. R. A. R. Jones, in memory of his wife, the subject being the Saviour speaking to Mary in the garden.

At a meeting held at Kells, in the county of Meath, yesterday week, at which Lord Plunket, the Bishop of Meath, presided, the Archbishop of Canterbury denied that he had endeavoured to pull down the old-established Church of Ireland. He did what he could to mitigate the blow that was falling on it. His Grace stated that it was an untrue representation that English Churchmen generally were not interested in the Church of Ireland, and observed that the Churches of England and Ireland had in past times benefited by free intercourse with each other, and he trusted that intercourse might exist in times to come.

The annual fête of the children attending the schools of St. Mary's, Lambeth, of which the Archbishop of Canterbury is the patron, was held yesterday week in the grounds of Lambeth Palace. Mr. John Herniman, Head Master of the schools, had charge of the arrangements. There were about 1000 children on the grounds, and a variety of amusements was prepared for their entertainment. During the day the boys were put through a course of drilling, at which they acquitted themselves admirably. The proceedings terminated with the distribution of a large number of prizes by the Head Master, for whom the boys gave three hearty cheers.

The consecration of the Rev. Rowley Hill as Bishop of Sodor and Man took place yesterday week (St. Bartholomew's Day) in York Minster. The new Prelate was presented by the Bishops of Durham and Rochester. Morning prayer having been said at half-past eight, the Archbishop of York began the communion office as soon as the Bishops, Dean, and other clergy had taken their seats in the sacristy. The epistle was read by the Bishop of Chester, and the Gospel by the Bishop of Durham. Canon Hoare preached from Acts i. 8. The sermon was an attempt to prove that the power of the Holy Ghost, promised, in Acts i. 8, to the apostles, though still given to the Church, was one of testimony and witness only. After the sermon, the consecration proceeded in the usual form.

A stained window has been placed in the Church of St. James, Hindlip, Worcester, as a memorial to the late Lord Lyttelton, at the cost of Mr. Allsopp, M.P. It bears the inscription—"A tribute of admiration of his many noble qualities by Henry Allsopp, M.P.;" and the subjects have been specially selected with reference to his Lordship's public and philanthropic work. The top light represents "The Faithful Steward," in allusion to his Lordship's discharge of his duties as Lord Lieutenant of the county. Below are designs representing "The First Council of Jerusalem," intended to recall his Lordship's interest in Convocation; "The Building of a New School of the Prophets," suggestive of his work in the cause of education; and "The Departure of St. Paul from Tyre," commemorative of the late Peer's visit to New Zealand to found the Canterbury settlement.

Yesterday week the Bishop of Ripon, in the presence of the Bishops of Hereford and Ely and an immense congregation of clergy and laity, consecrated a new church at Armsley, near Leeds, built partly on the site of an old one consecrated by Archbishop Sterne on St. Bartholomew's Day, 1674, and partly on a site given by Mr. W. Whiteley. Though the foundation-stone was laid on Easter Monday, 1872, by Mr. S. E. Wilson, who gave £5000, the new edifice is not yet complete, the

porches, western turrets, upper portion of the tower, and choir vestry being unfinished. The sanctuary is apsidal, and contains a beautiful reredos of alabaster marble and Caen stone, by Messrs. Earp, with paintings on tiles by Messrs. Powell, and, together with the handsome lectern, is the gift of Mrs. Batger; the font is given by Dr. Gott, the Vicar of Leeds; the holy table by the girls' Bible class. Messrs. Walker and Athron were the architects.

The Dean of Westminster preached in Westminster Abbey on Sunday afternoon from the text, "And who is my neighbour?" He went through the parable of the Good Samaritan, and, after pointing out numerous positions at home and abroad in which Christian kindness might be rendered to others, said that the war now raging in the East suggested a lesson from this parable, that without arguing or discussing the merits or demerits of either of the belligerents, it was our Christian duty to do all that was in our power to diminish and to shorten the period of the sufferings engendered by a strife which was desolating one of the fairest territories in Europe. Again, there was the famine in India afflicting those who, though very far off, were our neighbours, for they were the subjects of that wonderful empire which was intrusted to us, when "by chance" we passed that way. Whoever, instead of passing by another way, turned and gave relief to the suffering was acting like the Good Samaritan, and like our Master, Christ.

The Archdeacon of Stoke-on-Trent, the Ven. Sir L. S. Stamer, in his primary charge, given on Tuesday, referred to the Burials Bill, and said that, after the success of Lord Harrowby's amendment, no settlement of the question was at all likely which did not go in the direction which that amendment indicated. A grievance had been admitted by the proposal of the bill to allow the burial of Dissenters without the Church service. He, for one, thought the concession a perfectly just one. He did not believe that opening the churchyards to Dissenters with their own services would lead to infidel and blasphemous displays at the grave-side. Nor did he see any logical connection between the admission of Dissenters to the churchyards and the disestablishment of the Church. There were strong arguments in favour of the one which did not apply to the other. If disestablishment was at hand, it would come, not from outsiders, but through internal divisions. The burials question could not remain unsettled much longer, and he entreated his brethren to lend their aid to its solution in a way of fair and reasonable concession, instead of attempting to delay what must inevitably come.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The Rev. Edwin Roberts, B.A., of Magdalen College, Oxford, has been elected to the temporary Head Mastership of Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School, Alford.

The Rev. J. A. Kershaw, M.A., Head Master of Spalding Grammar School, has been elected by the Governors of King Edward's Grammar School, Chelmsford, Head Master, in succession to the Rev. J. Tanner, who has held the office for ten years, and resigns in consequence of failing health.

Mr. Joseph S. Cooper, B.A., St. Peter's College, Cambridge, has been appointed Assistant Master in the Grammar School of King James the First, Bishop Auckland.

The Rev. D. J. J. Barnard, M.A., Second Master of the Royal Grammar School, Lancaster, has been elected Head Master of Kilnorth-Beauchamp Grammar School.

The Queen has approved of Mr. Richard Hingston as Consul for Dartmouth, Torbay, and Salcombe Bay, for the King of the Belgians.

The Prince of Wales having been invited by the Mayor of Nottingham to visit the town and open the Fine-Art Museum into which the Castle has been converted, has replied that, should circumstances permit, he will have pleasure in visiting a town of so much renown.

The *Manchester Guardian* understands that the Manchester Aquarium was sold on Wednesday evening, by private contract, for the sum of £6950. The purchaser is Bishop Vaughan, of Salford, who, it is stated, proposes to carry on the institution as an aquarium and museum.

The "Harvest Home" of the Philanthropic Society was kept on Wednesday at the establishment, Redhill, in the presence of a number of visitors, and, the weather being fine, the day proved a very pleasant one. There are at present about 300 boys employed on the farm and in trades which supplement the labours connected with it.

At a meeting of the Lord Provost's Committee in Edinburgh, on Tuesday, it was resolved that General Grant should be presented with the freedom of the city on Friday. General Grant arrived in Edinburgh from London on Wednesday night, and was received at the station by the Lord Provost. The General and his family remained with his Lordship for some days.

Cheap trains for hop-pickers began running into Kent on Thursday, being continued during this week and next. Only the early kinds of hops are as yet ready to be gathered; but the London pickers seek to make sure of employment by being early on the scene, and already the tents erected in the Fair Meadow at Maidstone by the local sanitary authority have been used as shelter during the night by some hundreds of persons who had tramped from London. It is estimated that last year the number of hop-pickers who went down from London was at least 35,000.

The following notice has been issued by the Post Office:—The address of the sender of a telegram is not required for any purpose of signalling, and should be omitted in all cases where the addressee will be able to identify the sender without it. For reference, the address should be added at the bottom or on the back of the message form. In sending telegrams firms and public companies should adopt their briefest "style," and should avoid the use of stamps containing full name, title, and address. The prefixes "Mr." and "Messrs." and the affixes "Esq.," "Limited," &c., should be omitted, as far as possible, in the addresses of both senders and addressees. Brevity in these respects ensures swifter transmission without any attendant risk.

The annual meeting of the Institution of Naval Architects was begun on Tuesday, in the Corporation Galleries, Glasgow. Lord Hampton, the president, gave the opening address; and papers of considerable interest in connection with the building and launching of ships were read. Mr. Reed and Mr. D'A. Samuda both expressed opinions on these subjects. At Wednesday's meeting Mr. Ravenhill read a paper on "Our Commercial Marine Fleet," and recommended that engineers in the Royal Navy should spend twelve months on board an ocean-going steamer, in order to acquire the experience which could only be so gained. Mr. Reed, M.P., expressed his approval of the suggestion. Mr. Scott Russell read a paper on the boilers and engines of our future fleet, with the intention of showing that eight times the performance of the present steam-engine might, by adopting the plans he suggested, be achieved.

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DR.

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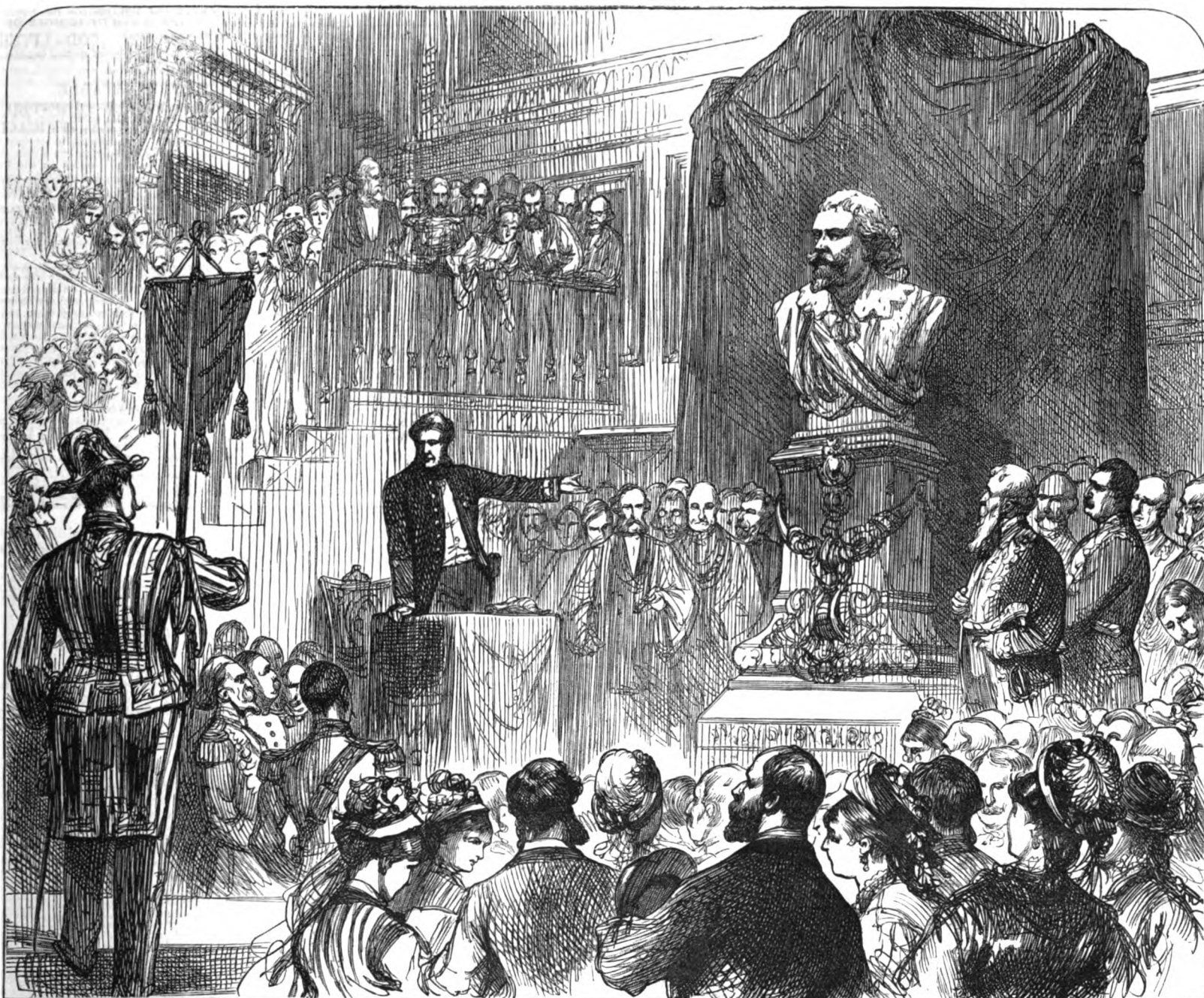
The present Serdar, or Commander-in-Chief of the Turkish armies in Bulgaria, is a German by birth, Mahomet Ali Pasha, whose real name is Jules D  troit, his father being of French extraction. He was born at Magdeburg, in Prussia, in the year 1829. When he was fifteen years old, after having passed through the schools of his native town, his father, who was a musician with a very limited income, unable to provide for the further education of the boy, took him to Hamburg, where he obtained an engagement as sailor-boy upon a German merchant-ship. The captain being a cruel and brutal master, and the crew treating the boy equally ill, young D  troit resolved to avail himself of the first opportunity that should offer in order to escape. This occurred while the ship was at anchor in the Bosphorus. D  troit reached the European shore at Balta Liman, and soon found a generous patron and kind friend in the then Minister of Foreign Affairs, subsequently Grand Vizier, Ali Pasha. This was in 1847. Ali Pasha received the young German into his household. While in Ali Pasha's palace D  troit embraced Islamism and adopted his present name. In 1849 Ali Pasha placed him as a pupil in the Military College, in which pupils were taught, fed, and supported by the State. The masters were the most efficient that high salaries could attract, some French officers and some Prussian. Mahomet speaking both French and German fluently, and being a sharp and active lad, became a general favourite, and the masters did their best to help him on. In 1853 he passed the final examination with credit and obtained a lieutenantcy. The prospect of speedy promotion was held out to him if he would remain at the school as an assistant-master, but he preferred active service, and had the good fortune to be attached to the staff of Omar Pasha, with the rank of Captain, in 1854. In that position he took part in the campaign on the Danube and the Crimean War, and had a good opportunity of observing what was going on and, at the same time, improving his mind; for there were distinguished officers of various nations—English, French, Italian, and Spanish—



THE SERDAR MAHOMET ALI PASHA, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE TURKISH ARMY.

at Omar Pasha's head-quarters, with whom Mahomet cultivated a friendly intercourse. He especially delighted in the company of the late General Prim and the French Colonel Dieu. Ali Pasha continued to afford Mahomet his friendly protection, and, in truth, was the means of his rising rapidly in his military career. He was appointed Major-General in the year 1868, when only thirty-nine years old, and became Mushir, or Field Marshal, in the early part of the present year.

General Strecker, whom Mahomet Ali Pasha has appointed his Chief of the Staff, is a very competent officer, who served formerly in the Prussian army, and entered the Turkish service as Military Instructor, having been recommended for the office by his Prussian superiors. Blum Pasha also served in the Prussian army, leaving it with the rank of Captain, when he took service with the Porte as Military Instructor. In the year 1870, although then a Pasha, he applied to the Prussian War Office for leave to re-enter the Prussian army, even with his former rank of Captain. But this request was refused; and it was intimated to him that it was not for the interest of Germany that officers who had taken service in the Turkish army should quit it. Blum Pasha is now Commandant of Varna, and ought to be well qualified for that charge, having been for several years Inspector-General of Ordnance in the fortresses. Mahomet Ali Pasha is not on a footing of great intimacy with his fellow-countrymen. It is even said that the former ship-boy, who had to endure so many indignities in his old vocation, feels that Prussian officers will scarcely look upon him as socially their equal, whatever his present military rank may be. He seems studiously to avoid as much as possible all intercourse with them. Strecker and Blum have remained Christians, while some say Mahomet Ali affects a Musulman fanaticism which he does not feel, and that he has thus acquired an authority and respect to which otherwise he could not pretend. His wife belongs to an Osmanli family of high rank, and such ladies confer an honour on a man of inferior station whom they may marry. It is, in any case, a fact that Mahomet Ali



THE RUBENS FESTIVAL AT ANTWERP: INAUGURATION OF BUST AT THE MUSEUM.

Pasha is now received within the *clique* of the Stamboul Effendis, and treated by them as one of themselves. There can be little doubt that he owed his promotion more to the influence of Turkish personal friends than to the accident of his Prussian birth.

THE RUBENS FESTIVAL AT ANTWERP.

The ceremonial and festive celebration, at Antwerp, of the Rubens Tercentenary, which has been mentioned in two past weekly Numbers of this Journal, was successfully accomplished. The grandest show was on Monday week—that of the street procession, called “The Ommegang,” which annually takes place at the “Kermesse,” or municipal, religious, and popular yearly festival of Antwerp. It was combined, on this particular occasion, with an allegorical pageant, which had been prepared by a local committee, to illustrate the historical and artistic glories of that city. There was a savage-looking horde of wild horsemen, attired in the skins of beasts, who escorted a car in which sat two gigantic figures of pasteboard, male and female, to represent the rude antiquity of Belgium and Batavia in prehistoric times. Then came a huge sea-monster, as big as a whale, surrounded by a herd of dolphins, each bestridden by a saucy imp, emblematic of the maritime situation of the country. An old-fashioned ship, manned by sailors in the dress of the middle ages, and followed by two galleys with a number of men labouring at the oar, signified that the skill of Flemish mariners was renowned all over the world. The commercial and municipal Guilds, wearing their doublets, frills, plumed beavers, and swords, and guarded by halberdiers and crossbowmen, were next in array; the Burgomaster, and the Echevins or Aldermen, in their worshipful robes of office, bore the most conspicuous part. Several trades connected with the progress of letters and the fine arts, such as the printers, engravers, and musical instrument-makers, with an organ and a band of musicians, appeared in this procession. They led on the second part of it, belonging more specially to the Rubens Festival. This displayed first the triumph of the “Chamber of Rhetoric,” with its various standards of the Olive-branch, the Violet, and the Marigold, emblematic of the revival of learning in the sixteenth century. The printing press of Plantin and Moretus, which refers to a noted incident of Antwerp literary history, was borne along with due honours. It was succeeded by trophies of the artistic glories of Flanders, the banner of St. Luke, and that of every famous artist of the country; and then came the triumphal car of Rubens. In this car was placed the bust of Rubens, with a copy of his great picture “The Descent from the Cross.” Garlands of laurel were held forth to the bust, as in token of homage, by personages supposed to represent the chiefs of the Italian, Spanish, and Dutch schools of painting, while other actors, seated beside the bust, seemed to personify his Flemish teachers, and there were figures of Genius and Fame placing a crown on the head of the great man of Antwerp.

Our Illustration shows the scene at the Antwerp Museum, when they presented and unveiled the bust of Rubens. The municipal and academical authorities had arranged that they would proceed to the cathedral to hear a Te Deum in honour of the anniversary of Rubens, and that they would march to the Church of St. Jacques, where he was buried, to make a solemn visit to his tomb. The cortege met early in the forenoon in the Place Verte. It was preceded by a detachment of Pompeurs and the bands of the Garde Civique. Then followed the Governor of Antwerp, the Burgomaster, and delegates of the Government, and the Echevins and Communal Council, all in official costumes. Next came the council of the Antwerp Academy, and four of their youngest pupils carrying a *brancard* covered with a white gold-fringed sheet crowns of gold and bronze. The delegates of the French Academy, in their academical robes, and headed by a mace-bearer, formed another link in the long cortege. Then followed the delegates from foreign countries—French, German, English, and Scandinavian, and the artists of Antwerp. The procession closed with various members of the administrative and judicial bodies and the officers of the Garde Civique, who pretty much resemble our own volunteers. The bust, which is from the chisel of M. Pecher, when uncovered was highly praised, and will form a fine ornament to the entrance-hall of the gallery of ancient pictures. The inauguration ceremony did not last long, but speeches were made by MM. de Wael, de Laborde, the secretary of the institute, and M. Charles Blanc.

The other proceedings of the Rubens Festival, with a torchlight procession, a regatta on the Scheldt, and music and fireworks, have been highly attractive to the multitude.

THE INFLEXIBLE COMMITTEE.

Instructions have been sent by the Admiralty to the Committee appointed to inquire into the stability, &c., of H.M.S. Inflexible. They are contained in a letter to Admiral Sir James Hope, G.C.B., informing him of his appointment as president of the Committee, which is composed of Dr. J. Woolley, Mr. G. W. Rendel, C.E., and Mr. W. Froude, F.R.S. The letters of Mr. E. J. Reed, M.P., to the Director of Naval Construction of April 11 and May 16, 1877, and his letters of May 18 to the Controller of the Navy, and of June 9 to the Secretary of the Admiralty, are referred to the Committee, and all the drawings and official papers in connection with the design of the ship would also be furnished to them.

The Admiralty desire the Committee to report their opinion on the following points:—(1) As to the possibility or probability of the occurrence of the contingencies contemplated by Mr. Reed as being likely to happen very early in an engagement—namely, the complete penetration and water-logging of the unprotected ends of the ship, and the blowing out of the whole of the stores and cork by the action of shell fire. (2) As to whether there would be any risk of the ship capsizing if she were placed under the conditions mentioned in the previous paragraph. Supposing that the water ballast, for which provision has been made, were admitted into the double bottom of the armoured citadel; or whether she would retain a sufficient amount of stability to enable such temporary repairs to be executed as would enable her to reach a port. (3) Whether, all points considered, the ship is, so far as can be ascertained from the design and calculations, a safe seagoing vessel, and whether, when the amount of damage to which her unprotected ends would be exposed in action is borne in mind, sufficient provision has been made to ensure, in all human probability, her safety under such conditions.

Last Saturday afternoon Mr. Briggs, M.P., laid the foundation-stone of new day and Sunday schools at Blackburn, which will be erected at a cost of £4000. Mr. Briggs remarked that education is no longer the monopoly of the few at the expense of the many. Grammar schools have been remodelled so as to supersede sectarian bigotry and abolish sinecures. Facilities and opportunities for acquiring education are within the reach of all, and there is no excuse for persons being unable to write their names on being married.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

Notwithstanding very unfavourable weather, the field-day which had been arranged some time since came off at Wimbledon last Saturday. The 49th Middlesex (Post Office) paraded in the quadrangle of Somerset House at three o'clock under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Du Plat Taylor, assisted by Major Porter and other officers, and, headed by the band, marched to Waterloo station, where it was joined by the 26th Middlesex (her Majesty's Customs and Docks). Both regiments were then conveyed by a special train to Wimbledon, where the new attack formation was carried out under Colonel Du Plat Taylor.

We give some particulars of the principal prize-meetings which were held last week.

The annual meeting of the 2nd City of London finished on Wednesday week. The Merchant Taylors' Challenge Cup was won by Colour-Sergeant Millard, the Salters' Challenge Cup by Sergeant Brown, the Jones's Challenge Cup by Private Reeves, and the Rivington Challenge Cup by Captain Hardy. The Regimental Challenge Cup was taken by B company. In the chief series of prizes the winners were:—Corporal White, Colour-Sergeant Harris, Colour-Sergeant Rayner, H. Houghton, Private Reeves, Colour-Sergeant Millard, Lance-Sergeant Lymes, Private T. Horley, Sergeant Hall, Staff-Sergeant Long, and Private Biscoe.

At the prize-meeting of the 11th Surrey the chief winners were:—The Ladies of Merton Challenge Cup, Private H. Downes. The Challenge Prize of the Ladies of Wimbledon, Bugler J. Marlow. The Peek Challenge Cup, Private G. Marlow. The Roehampton Challenge Prize, Private G. Shrimpton. Aggregate Prizes—Private H. Downes, Bugler J. Marlow, and Private G. Marlow. In other series the highest scorers were Messrs. H. Downes, Shrimpton, Oaks, Harmer, C. Pain, Chappell, Osborne, Rolt, Gillham, and Penner.

The prize-meeting of the 19th Surrey was also concluded. The principal winners were:—Competition No. 1—£7, Private Foster; £5 each, Pioneer Nicholson, Sergeant Hattersley, and Lieutenant Richards; £4 4s. each, Colour-Sergeant Sexby and Corporal Collis; £3 3s. each, Sergeant Redford and Sergeant Fruen; £2 2s. each, Sergeant Hood, Sergeant-Major Laverock, and Sergeant Hearden. Challenge Cups—First, Private Foster; second, Sergeant Richards. A match, Married v. Single, was won by the Married by 46 points. Competition No. 2, for members who had never won a prize:—First, Private H. Clifford, £1 10s. Competition No. 3—£5 5s. each, Colour-Sergeant Russell, Private Hall, and Sergeant Garland. The Battalion Monthly Challenge Cups were won by Sergeant Hattersley and Sergeant Fruen.

A match was fired at Rainham for the Inland Revenue Challenge Cup, between the K (Bank of England) company Civil Service and the H company London Rifle Brigade (the holders), which resulted in a victory for the latter by fifty-nine points, the aggregate scores being—London Rifle Brigade, 414; Civil Service Rifles, 355.

The annual competition of the members of the City of Oxford took place on Thursday and Friday. There were twelve aggregate prizes shot for. The first prize, £10, was won by Private T. Houghton; and the second, £6, by Private Elliott.

The annual prize-meeting of the Berks Volunteers was held at the Reading butts. The regimental prizes, shot at Queen's ranges, were decided as follows:—County Challenge Cup, with £20, and N.R.A. bronze medal, Private Deacon; £15, Private Bedford; £12, Private Gilkes; £10, Private Eagle; £9, Corporal Burling; £8, Corporal Witherington; £7, Private Badcock; £6, Private Warwick; £5, Private G. W. Hicks; £4, Private T. Turner; £3, Colour-Sergeant Hunton; £2, Private Wye; £1, Sergeant Portsmouth. Princess Christian's prize (cup and £5 5s.), fell to Sergeant Moore; the second prize (£3 3s.) was won by Captain Brooks. The skirmishing competition resulted in some good scoring, the winners of the prizes being Sergeant Soper (£10 10s.), Private J. Wye (£5 5s.). A prize of £5 5s. for a military breech-loading competition fell to Private Gilkes.

On Friday and Saturday the Border Rifle Association held their sixteenth annual gathering on Bawden Moor, Melrose, when prizes to the value of £420 were fired for. The bronze medals of the National Rifle Association (entitling the owners to compete for the Prince of Wales's prize at Wimbledon next year) for Roxburgh and Selkirk were won respectively by Private W. Veitch, 1st Roxburgh, and Sergeant G. Rankine, 1st Selkirk. The next highest scorer was Lieutenant Pott, of the Border Mounted Rifles, who, it will be remembered, led the squad of that corps in the Loyd-Lindsay competition at Wimbledon, having previously gained the distinction of the “sixty” badge, and afterwards obtained ninth place for the second stage of the Queen's Prize.

SATELLITES OF MARS.

Mr. R. A. Proctor writes to the *Times* expressing his surprise that so little attention has been as yet publicly drawn to the discovery just made, that Mars has two satellites. “This discovery (he says) has been made with the great Washington refractor by Professor Asaph Hall, who has recently made many valuable observations on that exceedingly difficult object, Hyperion, Saturn's seventh satellite (eighth and last in order of discovery). It might be worth while, by-the-way, with so powerful a telescope as this, to look for other Saturnian moons in the space between the orbits of Titan and Japetus, or even for small satellites of these satellites. Mars can no longer be called, as by the Poet Laureate, ‘Moonless Mars,’ though his moon's must be very little ones; for Jupiter's least, though so much more remote, and no larger than our own moon, is among the easiest of telescopic objects, and can even be seen in a good opera-glass. From the brief telegram sent to Leverrier from Washington, it would seem that the period of the two moons are about thirty hours and about fifteen hours; their distances about 13,800 and 8600 miles respectively from Mars's centre. I deduce these values from the statement that on Aug. 18 (11 Washington time) the outer attained its westerly elongation, distance 80 min., and that the distance of the inner is 50 min.; period of outer 30 hours, whence distance of inner follows by Kepler's third law. From the period and distance of the outer satellite, the mass of Mars would appear to be only 94-thousandths of the earth's mass, instead of 118-thousandths, as heretofore estimated. The apparent diurnal motion of the outer satellite, as seen by Martians, must be from east to west, and very slow, the planet itself rotating in 24 hours 37 min. 22.7 sec. The inner satellite presents the unique peculiarity of gaining by its revolutionary motion on the planet's rotational motion, thus rising in the west and setting in the east. Moreover, it moves faster, in appearance, this way than the other moon moves in the usual way.”

An additional scheme in connection with the Cotton Districts Convalescent Fund, which was formed some time ago out of the balances remaining from the Fund for the Relief of Distress in the Manufacturing Districts and the Cotton Districts Relief Fund, has been approved and issued by the Charity Commissioners of England and Wales.

THE FAMINE IN INDIA

The following telegram has been received at the India Office from the Governor of Bombay, dated Gunnesbakhind, Aug. 27, 1877:—

Since my telegram of the 17th there has been good rain in the eastern part of Kattywar, in districts of Surat, Khandeish, and part of Nasik, also showers in parts of Poona, and Sholapore; light rain only in Concan; and one rainstorm in Dharwar. All this constitutes clear improvement in situation in Bombay Presidency; but monsoon still irregular, and distress considerable. Crops far from secure, but may yet be mainly saved if more rain comes.

The *Times* correspondent at Calcutta, telegraphing on Sunday, says that the weather and crop reports continue gloomy. The general remarks for the week ended Aug. 23 are to the following effect:—

From Madras it is reported that there has been good rain in Malabar, the Nilgherries, Kistna, and part of Chingleput; that the rain has been insufficient in Visagapatnam; and that it has been slight elsewhere, although general.

As to Bombay, it is stated that there has been no sufficient fall anywhere, except in Canara. The need is urgent in the Northern Deccan, Kattywar, Gujerat, Khandeish, Nasick, and Konkan.

Great anxiety is caused by the extreme lowness of the river in Scinde. In the Central Provinces there has been little rain, except in Sumbulpore and Raipore. The break in the weather is injurious to the rice crops, but they will be saved if rain falls within ten days. In Berar and Central India no rain is reported to have fallen.

In Rajpootana there have been only slight showers. In Ajmere, Jeypore, and Uwar the condition of the crops is critical, and there is a general want of fodder and pasture.

As regards Bengal, the general prospects are good, but more rain is wanted for transplantation in parts of Behar, Orissa, and Chota Nagpore. In Assam the prospects are favourable.

With regard to the North-West Provinces and Oude, there have been good showers in Fysabad, and slight rain in the Eastern districts, and also in Jhansi, Agra, Meerut, and Bareilly; but the Western districts are suffering severely from drought.

In the Punjab the prospects are bad. Rain is reported to have fallen in Umballa, Rawul Pindie, and parts of Lahore.

Mr. Hope, who has occupied the post of Famine Secretary since the end of last year, has resigned. Rumour attributes this to serious differences with the Viceroy regarding the proper method of dealing with the crisis. Mr. Bernard, who was Sir G. Campbell's and Sir R. Temple's Famine Secretary in Bengal, succeeds Mr. Hope, and accompanies the Viceroy on his visit to the affected districts.

Lord Lytton, on his journey from Simla, has had a long interview with the Maharajah of Jeypore at Toonga, when measures were concerted in view of a possible scarcity in Rajpootana. The Government is said to be making plans for the Native States to work upon in order to meet the crisis.

The Political Agent in Kattywar has held a meeting of representatives of the various States of that Province to consider the situation. All of them promised help by remitting the duties on food supplies and encouraging importation. The general opinion seemed to be that there was about six months' stock of food in the Province.

The Viceroy was to have held a conference yesterday at Poona with Sir R. Temple and the Bombay Railway authorities to consider the question of reducing the grain block on the railway. Bombay can now send 1100 tons daily to Madras, but the Madras Railway can carry on only 800. Arrangements are being made to lend the Madras Railway engines and waggons from other lines. The Great Indian Peninsula Company has ordered sixty new engines from England to enable it to meet the increased traffic.

The Viceroy was to leave Poona last night. Instead of going direct to Mysore, as at first arranged, he will now proceed in the first instance to Bellary, where he will arrive to-morrow, and thence he will go to Madras on Wednesday. After some days' stay at Madras he will go to Bangalore.

Private trade appears to be active in importing food into the distressed districts, and the Government will interfere with it as little as possible.

The Madras famine must last till January, and a failure of the October rains may prolong it till next August. In view of this and of the probable scarcity in Gujerat, the North-West Provinces, and Rajpootana, the Government is determined to exercise the utmost care in expenditure. The Madras famine alone has already cost eight millions sterling, and is costing half a million per month. The next Budget will certainly show a deficit, which will probably necessitate a large amount of fresh taxation.

Yesterday week a meeting was held at the residence of the Chief Justice of Bengal to consider the propriety of calling a public meeting and opening subscriptions to relieve the distress in Madras. Nothing, however, was done, as the Chief Justice had received a communication from the Lieutenant-Governor to the effect that the Supreme Government did not wish any appeal to be made to private charity at present. It was itself determined to avert death by famine so far as the resources of the whole Empire would enable it to do so. The importation of grain would be left to private trade, which the Government believed would do the work better than the Government could; but the Government would reinforce the railways and arrange for tramways where cart power failed. It would give subsistence and relief wages, graduated according to the prevailing prices, and it hoped to construct great and permanent works by means of relief labour. It would buy grain locally, and give gratuitous support in various forms to the helpless poor, and it deprecated appeals to private charity, as having a tendency to interfere with public organisation and to increase the panic.

The Government has, of course, the warmest sympathy of the public in the heavy task it has undertaken. At the same time, the general feeling here is one of regret that it should have seen fit to decline charitable aid which the public is ready to give. It is difficult to see how that aid would interfere with the Government plans. I cannot but think it a mistake on the part of the Viceroy thus to throw cold water on the first attempt to open a subscription here; and I believe this is almost the universal opinion.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* has received a telegram sent last Saturday evening from a correspondent in the famine districts in Bombay, as follows:—

Of the official return of 500,000 deaths in Madras since Jan. 1, 200,000 are due to ordinary mortality, 300,000 to accelerated death-rate from the famine. The doctors report the people in the Bombay famine districts to be in good condition on the original subsistence wages. The Madras doctor reports the insufficiency of the wages in Madras even at the enhanced rates. The supervision in Madras is here believed to be bad, as there are now 2,250,000 on gratuitous relief in that Presidency. This is supposed to indicate a necessity for establishing the relief works in Madras under proper supervision by the Public Works Department. At the present rate, the famine expenditure will amount before the end of the financial year to two thirds of the cost of the mutiny in 1857. Madras has spent up to date at the ratio of four fifths of this outlay, as compared to one fifth expended by Bombay. At these rates the famine will have cost fourteen millions sterling before the close of the financial year, and will necessitate heavy additional taxation, with the probable reimposition of the income tax.

By telegram from Bombay, dated Aug. 28, received through Reuter's agency, we learn that rain has fallen in Kandeish, the Deccan, Guzerat, and Kattywar, and the general prospects are considered more encouraging.

Scarcity, says a Calcutta telegram of Tuesday's date, is expected in Rajpootana, in the North-West of the Punjab, and in Scinde.

It has been estimated that half a million persons died in the Madras districts between December and July, and that a million and a half are receiving relief.

The Corporation of Glasgow have agreed to fit up thirteen electric clocks, in order to remove a grievance regarding the disparity of time indicated by the public clocks. It is to be hoped that other large towns will not be slow to follow this commendable plan.

The Rev. Canon Cholmondeley, of Chester, after laying the foundation-stone of St. George's Roman Catholic School Chapel, Claypit-street, at Whitechurch, Salop, on Tuesday, gave a long address on education and other topics bearing on the Church. About £50 was laid on the stone. There was afterwards a luncheon at the Victoria Hotel.

The freedom of the city of Cork was presented last Saturday, on board the Cunard steamer *Bothnia*, in Cork harbour, to Chief Justice Shea, of the Mari. Court, New York. The presentation took place in the presence of the Mayor; the Most Rev. Dr. Delaney, Roman Catholic Bishop of Cork; Mr. Murphy, M.P., and some members of the Corporation. Chief Justice Shea is a Cork man.

Mr. John Sinclair, of New York, laid the foundation-stone of Townsend-street Presbyterian Church, Belfast, on Saturday last. The Rev. George Bellis, Moderator of the General Assembly, presided; and there was a large assemblage. The new church and schools will cost about £10,000. The schools have been erected, and congregations will worship in them until the completion of the church.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

It was somewhat tantalising to read in the *Times* report of the meeting of the British Archaeological Association that Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, in closing his speech, "dwelt upon the fact of his having, when a youth, known and visited the house where the good 'Ladies of Llangollen' used to live." It was more tantalising to be told that, on the day following the delivery of Sir Watkin's speech, the President and officers of the Association, with a large number of ladies and gentlemen, proceeded to Plas Newydd, formerly the residence of the "Ladies of Llangollen" aforesaid, and were met by Lieutenant-General Yorke, the present proprietor of the interesting residence, lately and with great taste put into thorough order and repair. Why did not the *Times* reporter tell us who the good "Ladies of Llangollen" were, and what they had to do (besides being old and good) with British archaeology?

One cannot know everything; and several very erudite friends whom I have consulted with regard to these excellent ladies have either confessed entire ignorance on the matter or have returned me an evasive answer. I asked a sweet niece of mine, who has just finished a polite education, and is full of Darwin and Herbert Spencer. She shook her head; blushed and murmured that there was no information to be found in Collins or Dr. Brewer with reference to the Llangollen ladies. I asked my (and all the world's) old acquaintance, the "merest schoolboy," and in reply he preferred to me a perfectly irrelevant request for the sum of five shillings. Declining to "tip" him, I turned up Chambers's "Book of Days," but could find nothing that was Llangollesque-ladylike in that generally inexhaustible repository of out-of-the-way knowledge. Who were the good "Ladies of Llangollen?"

Stop: I have a dim memory of having seen, many years ago, in a print-shop window in Wardour-street, a lithograph representing two little old ladies attired in riding-habits. In the background of the picture there were two white ponies and a mountainous landscape. There comes over me, also, a hazy remembrance of a chapter in Miss Martineau's History of England, in which she traces the biography of two ladies of noble birth who lived a hermit life in the Principality early in the present century. Were these the Ladies of Llangollen?

"Cut it short!" is about one of the rudest and most inelegant admonitions which one person can address to another; but such is the gist of the counsel which the Right Hon. the Postmaster-General has been impelled to give to the senders of telegrams. "Be as short as you can," says Lord John Manners. Don't add your address to your name at the top of the telegram if the person to whom you are writing knows where you live. Don't call people "Mr." or "Messrs.," and omit the affix "Esq." Ay, my Lord; but would it not be disrespectful if I telegraphed to you simply as "Manners"? And if I am in correspondence with a family consisting of Mr. Smith, Mrs. Smith, four young Mr.'s and six young Misses Smith, with their paternal grandfather and grandmother into the bargain, may I not be permitted to discriminate in wording my telegrams?

Was it not Bishop Blomfield, ripest of Greek scholars and mildest of London diocesan, who defined the duties of an Archdeacon as consisting in "the performance of archidiaconal functions." The commanding officer of a corps of Yeomanry Cavalry in training at Uxbridge seems to have had Bishop Blomfield's definition in his eye when, in issuing an order intended to repress some tendencies to "fancy dressing" among his gallant troopers, he sententious remarks that "the only use of uniform is to procure uniformity." There is nothing like the terse and comprehensive enunciation of an abstract principle; and there are a great many people, both lay and clerical, addicted to "fancy dressing" who might profitably lay to heart the sage dictum of the commanding officer of the Middlesex Yeomanry Cavalry.

A correspondent of the *World* tells a story of how, during the Crimean War, a certain well-known Yorkshire Baronet, who had lost his way between Balaclava and Kamiesch, met a Zouave, and inquired of him, in French, the road. The "Zou-Zou" replied in excellent English; and, as the Baronet expressed his surprise, he added, "There is nothing wonderful about it, Sir X.; I was at Eton with you." The Baronet would have conferred further with his quondam schoolmate, but the "Zou-Zou" shook his head sadly, and went on his way.

This anecdote is *ben trovato*; but, at the same time, it is necessary to point out that in 1855-6 it was no more probable that a born Englishman should be found in the ranks of the French Zouaves than that a born Spaniard should be admitted into the ranks of one of our Highland regiments. I have, indeed, the honour of the acquaintance of a gentleman of English extraction who in 1870 was thought eligible to serve in the Zouaves. This was M. Robert Mitchell, some time of the *Constitutionnel*, who, with his friend, M. Paul de Cassagnac, carried a musket for some few weeks at Metz and elsewhere. But M. Robert Mitchell, notwithstanding his British paternity, was born in France, is a French subject, and speaks very little English. The soldier whom "Sir X." met in the Crimea belonged, in all probability, to the French Foreign Legion, a corps raised in 1832 for service in Algeria, and which subsequently did very good service in the Chersonese. A son of Thomas Moore, the poet, served at one time in the *Légion Etrangère*, the ranks of which comprised warriors of all nationalities, among which the country of Bohemia was predominant. The Zouaves, on the other hand, formed (and still form) a portion of the regular army; and ere a man could be enrolled therein it would be necessary for him to be a Frenchman, and to produce his "papers" from his birth-time upwards.

The tailors of Germany have been holding a congress at Berlin; and the outcome of their deliberations has been, I understand, to the effect that all foreign fashions should be discarded, and that a "German fashion" in wearing apparel should be introduced. The last congress of tailors that I have read of was held in Lisbon so long ago as the year 1699. Catherine of Braganza, widow of Charles II. of England, returning to her own country after an absence of nearly forty years, brought with her a number of English ladies who, like her Majesty herself, were dressed in the Anglo-French mode. These fashions mightily pleased the Queen of Portugal and her ladies; and the King Don Pedro was petitioned to allow the introduction of Western fashions at the Portuguese Court. His Majesty reluctantly acceded to the request, and a number of "women's tailors" (the confection of ladies' dresses being then in masculine hands) were sent for out of England and France to confer with the Lusitanian *sartors*. But the man-milliners quarrelled among themselves; the Portuguese clergy opposed the projected innovations; and the Congress ended in inimical brandishing of scissors and snappings of thimble-topped fingers. It was the second time in her life that poor Donna Caterina had got into trouble about tailoring. When she first came among us

she had tried to introduce Portuguese fashions in England, and the result was a series of popular riots.

According to the *Academy*, Mr. Evelyn Jerrold is busy on an extended study of the life and works of Honoré de Balzac, which is to be published at the end of this year or the beginning of 1878. Mr. Jerrold intends that his work should constitute the first connected chronicle of Balzac's life and the most complete revelation of the *Comédie Humaine*. The undertaking seems to be one of great magnitude; but, thoroughly worked out, would be a valuable boon to contemporary literature. Very little is known about Honoré de Balzac in this country. A few enthusiastic students treasure, as the apple of their eye, all that the great Thinker has written; but the vast majority are inclined to class the author of the "Peau de Chagrin" with Eugène Sue, and even with Paul de Kock.

I am obliged to *Punch* of this week and to the correspondents of more than one daily newspaper for re-echoing the suggestion made some weeks since in this column to the effect that the courtyard of the British Museum would be the most appropriate site for the erection of the monolith from Alexandria. But "Parliament Square," or "St. Stephen's Green," must, I fear, carry the day. I have conversed with some eminent engineers on the subject, and they tell me that the pavement of west-central London is, as a rule, so abominably bad, and is undermined by so much sewer, gas, water, and telegraph-wire pipeage that the traction of this vast mass of stone uphill from the shore of the Thames into Bloomsbury would be surely attended by very great danger. I went to see the "dummy" model in Parliament Square one evening, recently. One effect it certainly produces. It completely "kills" the tower of St. Margaret's, and virtually blots that venerable edifice from the view. G. A. S.

MUSIC.

THE TRIENNIAL GLOUCESTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

The festival to take place next week will be the 154th meeting of the three choirs of that city, of Hereford, and Worcester. The origin and antecedents of these festivals have been so frequently detailed, and are now so familiar, that slight reference thereto is necessary. At first consisting of friendly meetings of the choristers, in triennial alternation at each of the three cathedrals, the proceedings were limited to the performance of Church services and anthems, in amicable rivalry. They very soon, however, took a wider scope, and assumed a distinct purpose of benevolence and charity. Oratorios were performed, with the aid of an orchestra and eminent singers from London; sermons were preached and collections made in aid of the widows and orphans of the poorer clergy of the three dioceses—a very large amount of relief having been thus diffused, and special opportunities afforded to provincial audiences for hearing such performances as otherwise are not obtainable out of the metropolis.

By a certain party among the clergy, and some powerful supporters, efforts have for many years been made to suppress these performances in their extended aspect, and to restore them to their primitive form. These endeavours at last succeeded, in the case of the festival due at Worcester in 1875, when the performances consisted merely of cathedral music by choristers, with organ accompaniment. There are, however, already signs of a reaction, by which probably the Worcester Festival of next year will resume the importance which has long been given to each of the yearly meetings there, as at the other two associated cathedral cities.

To return, however, to the Gloucester Festival of next week. The arrangements are on a scale of similar extent and efficiency to those of past occasions. The Duke of Beaufort is president of the festival; the Lord Lieutenants of the three counties and the Bishops of the three dioceses being the vice-presidents. A very long list of stewards offers a sure guarantee, in the improbable event of the expenses exceeding the amount realised by tickets. And here it must be stated that no money is taken at the doors for admission, which can only be obtained by vouchers previously purchased. Whatever loss is incurred by the festival performances is shared by the stewards, the number of which has been gradually increased, in consequence of large deficits having resulted on some (long past) occasions. In recent years opposite results have sometimes been obtained; in some cases a considerable surplus. The benefits sought to be realised for the widows and orphans are exclusively derived from the collections made at the doors of the cathedral after the early services of each festival day and at the close of the morning performances therein, besides many donations made during and immediately after the festival week.

The solo singers announced are Mdlle. Albani, Madame Sophie Löwe, Misses Adela Vernon, and Bertha Griffiths, Madame Patey, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Cummings, Mr. Maybrick, and Mr. Santley. Mdlle. Titieni had been engaged both for the Gloucester and the Leeds Festival, but, as already stated, the continuance of her severe illness renders her appearance impossible at either.

The orchestra will be on a very full scale. M. Sainton is principal first violin and soloist, Mr. J. T. Willy is at the head of the second violins, Mr. R. Blagrove is principal viola, Mr. E. Howell principal violoncello, and Mr. A. C. White principal contra-basso. Mr. Radcliff is the first of four flutes, Mr. G. Horton being the principal of the same number of oboes. Mr. Lazarus is first clarinet and Mr. Hutchins first bassoon. Four horns are headed by Mr. C. Harper, and two trumpets by Mr. T. Harper. Three trombones, contra fagotto, harp, ophicleide, and drums completing the band.

According to precedent, the cathedral organist of the city in which the festival is held is, ex officio, conductor of the performances. This year it will be Mr. C. H. Lloyd, who succeeded the late Dr. Wesley. Another death, of more recent date, in association with these meetings, was that of Mr. G. Townshend Smith, organist of Hereford Cathedral. This gentleman was, as heretofore, to have presided at the organ at next week's festival, and had been so announced in the programmes, but his sudden death—as lately recorded by us—has caused the substitution of Mr. Done, organist of Worcester Cathedral, who would otherwise have been (as heretofore) pianoforte accompanist. This latter office is now divided between Mr. S. G. Hayward and Mr. C. H. Lloyd.

The festival will be inaugurated, as usual, on Tuesday morning, by a service in the cathedral, the musical portion of which will be sustained by the associated choirs; the sermon, with special reference to the occasion, to be preached by the Bishop of Gloucester, early morning services being also arranged for the other days of the festival. At a quarter to two o'clock on Tuesday "Elijah" will be given in the cathedral. The other day performances will begin at half-past eleven. On Wednesday they will consist of Bach's St. Matthew Passion Music and Beethoven's "Egredi" ("The Mount of Olives"); on Thursday Brahms's German Requiem will be given, preceded by Mr. Arthur Sullivan's overture "In Memoriam" and a "Kyrie Eleison" by Mr. B. Luard Selby; and followed by Gounod's air "There is a green hill." Dr. Wesley's anthem "The Wilderness," and Mendelssohn's

"Hymn of Praise." On Friday "The Messiah"—the usual Festival climax—will be performed.

On Wednesday evening Mendelssohn's "St. Paul" and a selection from Haydn's "Creation" will be given in the cathedral, where a supplemental evening service will take place on Friday evening.

Tuesday evening will be appropriated to a miscellaneous concert in the Shirehall, the principal features in the programme being a selection from Schumann's "Paradise and the Peri," Mendelssohn's violin concerto performed by M. Sainton, Beethoven's C minor symphony, and a concert overture composed by Mr. Montague Smith. The second and last miscellaneous concert on Thursday evening will include performances of Gade's cantata, "The Crusaders;" a festival overture, composed for the occasion by Mr. C. V. Stanford; and Weber's "Concert-Stück," with Miss Agnes Zimmermann as pianist.

The series of performances of operas in English at the Crystal Palace by the Rose Hersee Opera Company closed on Saturday afternoon, when "Dinorah" was given. Madame Rose Hersee, as the heroine, sang with much effect, particularly in the "Shadow song;" in which, as in several other instances, she was much applauded. Misses Villiers and Florence St. John were efficient representatives of the two Goatherds, as were Mr. Parkinson and Mr. Temple, respectively, of Corentin and Hoel; the small part of the Hunter having been filled by Mr. Marler. The fine playing of the band was a special feature in the performance, which was ably conducted by Mr. Sidney Naylor.

A series of performances of operas, operettas, and musical plays is to be begun at the Crystal Palace on Tuesday next, conducted by Mr. Isidore di Solla.

The Covent Garden Promenade Concerts are still running a prosperous career. Madame Rose Hersee has recently appeared there with marked success, and the refined violin-playing of Mdlle. Pommereul continues to be one of the prominent attractions. Wednesday was a Mendelssohn night, and yesterday (Friday) was to be a ballad night.

A series of musical performances, entitled "Liebhart's Grand Concerts," began at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, on Tuesday evening, when a very large attendance gave signs of a successful issue to the scheme. The hall has been elaborately decorated with plants and flowers, affording an agreeable relief and variety that are peculiarly welcome in so large a space. Madame Liebhart was one of the vocalists, and sang with great effect in Wallace's "Sweet spirit, hear my prayer" and a new ballad by Mr. G. B. Allen, "Far from home." Madame Anna Bishop made her reappearance after a long absence from England, and sang "Let the bright seraphim" (with Mr. T. Harper's trumpet obligato) and Bishop's ballad, "Home, sweet home." Madame Antoinette Sterling was encored in two songs—Mr. Arthur Sullivan's "Lost Chord" and "Callers Herrin." Other effective vocal performances were contributed by Miss Frances Brooke, Mr. Vernon Rigby, and Mr. Maybrick; and Signor Tito Mattei executed, with much brilliancy, his pianoforte piece (with orchestral accompaniment), "Preludio et tempo di Valzer." Jullien's British Army Quadrille, rearranged, formed an item of the programme. This was given by the orchestra, and four supplementary bands, who introduced foreign national airs. A very full orchestra has been engaged, with Mr. Pollitzer as principal first violin; and this is occasionally reinforced by the band of the Royal Horse Guards, under the direction of Mr. C. Godfrey. Yesterday (Friday) was to be a Benedict night; and for to-day (Saturday) a harvest-festival performance of "The Messiah" is announced. These concerts are under the direction of Mr. F. Kingsbury.

The Leeds Festival (which will open on Sept. 19) promises to be a great success, the applications for tickets being very numerous. The chorus-singing is expected to be unusually fine, many rehearsals having been held, some at Leeds and some at Bradford. Mdlle. Albani is to be the principal vocalist; and the new works to be produced (as we have already stated) are Professor G. A. Macfarren's oratorio, "Joseph," and Mr. Walter Austin's dramatic cantata, "The Fire King." Of the detailed arrangements for this great music meeting we shall speak hereafter.

According to our contemporary the *Choir* Mr. C. E. Tinney is the successor to Mr. Thurlay Beale, who has resigned his post of Vicar Choral at St. Paul's Cathedral.

THEATRES.

The principal change in the programme of the week is simply the transference of the revival of Mr. Boucicault's drama "After Dark" from the Princess's to the Adelphi. Mr. Emery now takes the part of Old Tom, and Miss Edith Stuart that of his daughter Eliza. The scene of the music-hall is retained, and Mr. Mackney is engaged for its chief illustrator.

The business of the week has undergone no alteration. The Haymarket prospers with "The Garden Party" and Mr. G. F. Rowe's comedy of "Brass." The Gaiety continues to be satisfied with Byron's "Weak Woman" and the "Bohemian Gyrl." The Globe is successful with "The Husband's Secret," "Stolen Kisses," and "The Lion's Tail." "Our Boys" is still being played at the Vaudeville. At the Crystal Palace "The School for Scandal" maintains its place. The Criterion perseveres with "The Porter's Knot" and "The Pink Dominoes." The Alhambra rejoices in its new grand ballet, "Yolande." At the National Standard "Clancarty" has been performed, and "The Flying Scud" at the Grecian.

The Lyceum reopened on Wednesday for a brief season with a new drama, founded on Mr. Wilkie Collins's novel, "The Dead Secret," in which Miss Bateman proposes to occupy the time until the commencement of her provincial engagements.

A new drama by Mr. F. O. Burnand will signalise the reopening of the Strand for the winter season in September.

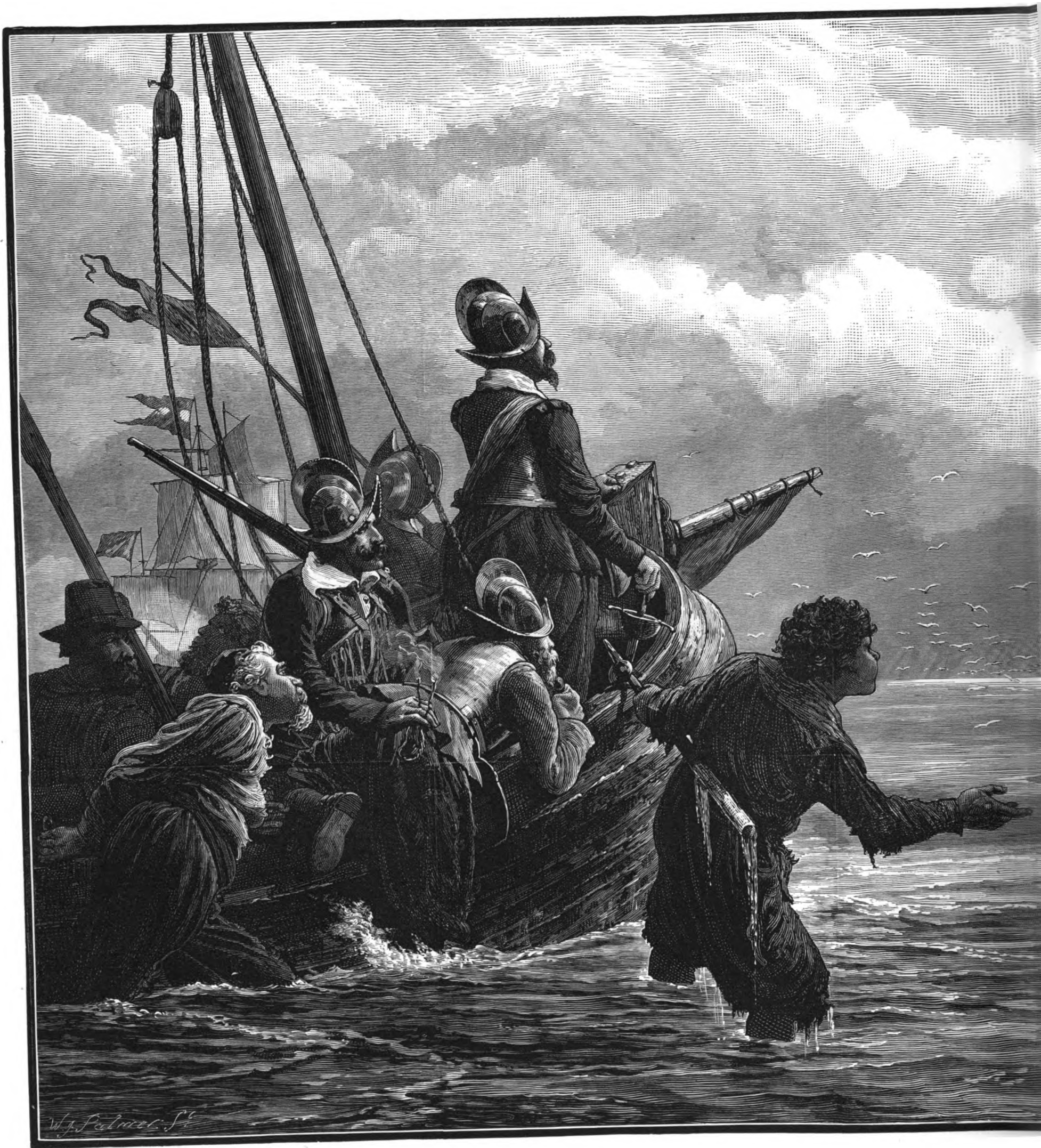
Mr. Slater-Booth, M.P., has directed a memorandum to be prepared and circulated explaining fully the manner in which out-door relief should, in his opinion, be administered in order to diminish pauperism, and promote thrifty and saving habits among the working classes of the community.

A conference of delegates representing town councils and other bodies in Kent was held at Maidstone yesterday week, under the presidency of Sir Edmund Filmer, Bart., to discuss the question of the proposed amalgamation of the South-Eastern and the London, Chatham, and Dover Railways. A committee was appointed to watch any bill for the fusion of the companies that may be introduced into Parliament.

Captain Verbist, the well-known commander of the London and Antwerp steam-boat Baron Ozy, did a brave and humane action on Sunday week at St. Katherine's Wharf. Horses were being taken on board: to avoid a kick from one a man stepped backwards, and fell into the Thames. Captain Verbist did not stop to pull off his coat, but leaped into the river, and saved the man's life. The passengers signed an address or memorial, testifying their high opinion of this good deed.



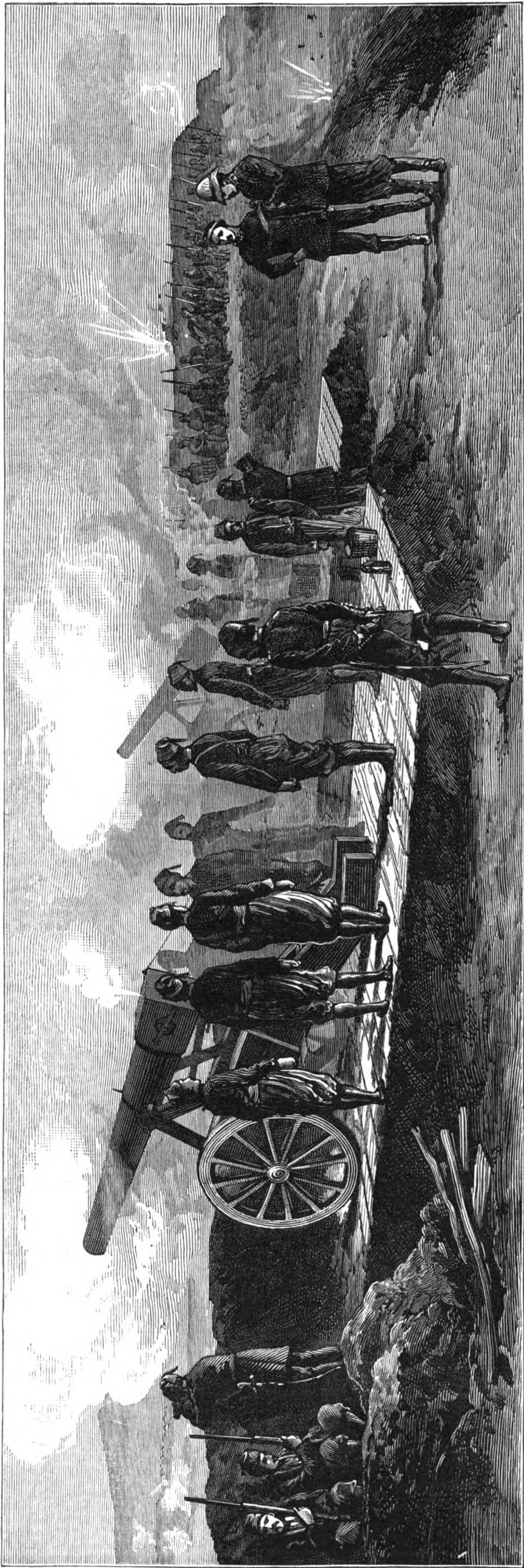
TURKISH REFUGEES FROM THE DISTRICT OF TIENOVA COMING INTO SHUMLA.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



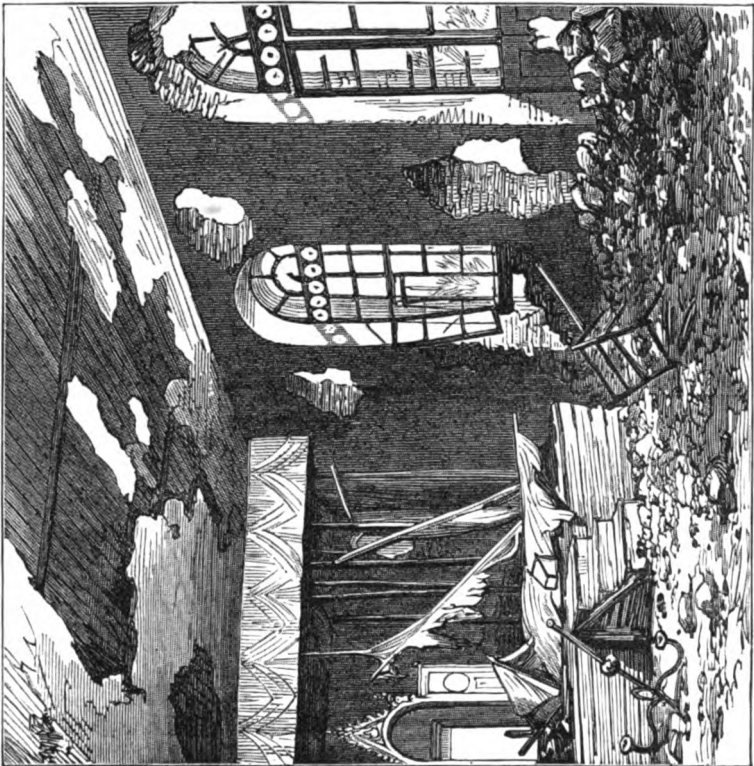
FUGITIVES FOR
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ONSCIENCE SAKE.
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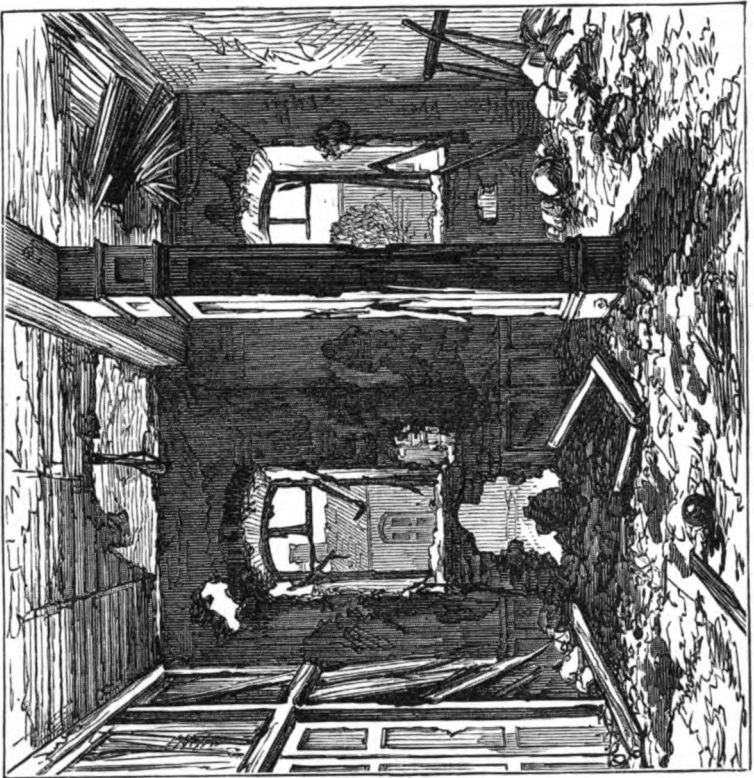
A WARM CORNER IN THE MUKHLIS PASHA TABIA: SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AT KARS.



DAMAGE BY BOMBARDMENT IN THE GIURGEVO THEATRE.



FUGITIVES BEGGING WATER FROM ENGINE TENDER.



IN THE GYMNASIAC SOCIETY'S CLUB-HOUSE, GIURGIYO.

NEW BOOKS.

It seems to be an age since attention was drawn to the first volume of *A History of Crime in England*, by Luke Owen Pike, M.A. (Smith, Elder, and Co.); but we know that "tout vient à bout à qui sait attendre," and whoever has managed to live through the interval may reap the benefit of such vitality by a course of mental exercise among the pages of the second volume, which pages are many and large and well stocked with instructive facts and comments. Nor is the book, fortunately, of an ephemeral character; its contents are solid and its interest enduring. As to its purpose, some little refreshment of memory may be advisable, lest anybody should be led away by the title upon a wrong scent, and should harbour a groundless apprehension of something similar to the Newgate Calendar. Far from the author being any idea of pandering to diseased minds, of tickling depraved palates, or catering for morbid appetites. His object is to illustrate "the changes of the laws in the progress of civilisation." In the present volume he commences from the accession of Henry VII., and carries his work down so far into our own times as to find himself in a position for drawing a "contrast between the reign of Queen Elizabeth and the reign of Queen Victoria," to the advantage, it is scarcely necessary to add, although not to the wholly unalloyed advantage, of the latter. Seven chapters are filled with a series of dissolving views, in which we see passing before our eyes a succession of various crimes and punishments with such modifications as have been brought about by more or less salutary changes of habits, customs, sentiments, and of whatever else is influential and formative, during the period specified above, and we then come to the last chapter, which is likely to be considered the most interesting, if not the most important, of all. In that chapter the author delivers himself of his own personal opinions upon certain points connected with the general subject of crimes and punishments; and no reader can fail to be struck with the amount of thought, knowledge, lucid statement, forcible argument, and happy illustration employed. The conclusions may not always command agreement; but they will certainly compel respectful consideration. In the first place, the author gives "the historical definition of crime" as "that which the law declares to be crime, or for which the State recognises a punishment, at any period over which the history extends," although by such a definition we should become involved in the paradoxical necessity of regarding as a crime that which the moralist would include in the category of virtues. Which is, after all, only the converse of what was said long ago by St. Paul: "where no law is, there is no transgression." In the next place, the author proceeds to enlarge upon such questions as "crime in relation to past events;" "the influence of inherited tendencies upon crime;" "crime in relation to contemporaneous education;" and "crime and pauperism in immediate relation to the laws—to preventives, punishments, incentives, and the administration of justice." Not only does he exhibit that mastery of his subject which was to be expected from his learning, study, and practical experience, but he shows the most unmistakable signs of strong, innate common sense. What he says about the restriction which some worthy persons would place upon the sale of alcoholic liquors is well worth reading; and so are his remarks touching vaccination. One of the arguments he uses must have occurred to others besides himself; and there is room for wonder that it has not been more generally urged. "The reason for enforcing vaccination," he says, "is that it entirely prevents infection from smallpox, or greatly mitigates where it does not prevent. The unvaccinated, therefore, can do but little injury to those who are vaccinated, and are dangerous only to themselves and to one another." And he asks, with some show of reason consequently, whether, when "we force parents to vaccinate their children, though the parents truly and conscientiously hold the belief that vaccination is injurious," we do not "in the name of civilisation or public policy enforce laws which savour a little of mediæval and theological intolerance." It must not be assumed that he himself opposes vaccination; there is no appearance of any such hostility. Of course, one weak spot in his argument is this—it is found by experience that people who do not "conscientiously hold the belief that vaccination is injurious" would, from sheer carelessness, neglect it if there were no legal penalty; and other weak spots will, no doubt, suggest themselves. As regards his observations upon the infliction of the lash, he argues against it very calmly but very persuasively. What he has to say about a public prosecutor also deserves to be carefully perused.

The conclusion of a "stormy and chequered career" is reached in the third volume of *The Life of William, Earl of Shelburne, afterwards First Marquess of Lansdowne*, by Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice (Macmillan and Co.), a volume commencing with the death of Lord Chatham and ending with that of Lord Lansdowne, which latter took place on the morning of May 7, 1805. The biographer and editor appears to have neglected nothing which could help to give the reader an adequate idea of the public services rendered and the private character exhibited by Lord Shelburne, both as they really were and as they were represented or misrepresented: public records, private correspondence, and the caricatures of the day, have all, with that view, been put under requisition. It has before been remarked that the method which the biographer has adopted of commingling matters which might have been kept separate, so that the pieces composing the man have to be picked out, as it were, from a superincumbent mass of political materials, gives to the whole work a somewhat patchy appearance, and is calculated to repel the majority of readers, for whom the man, rather than the politician, would be an object of interest; but there were probably good reasons for the plan of conglomeration. On the whole, it may be said that the first Lord Lansdowne leaves upon the mind the impression of a man whose ability was extraordinary, whose impulses were good, whose independence was sturdy, whose opinions were sound, whose conduct was manly, whose fearlessness was exemplary, whose services were great and might have been greater had they been better appreciated, who did his work heartily, though his heart was not naturally set upon the work he had to do. And the last part of this view receives some little confirmation from what he said about his son. "Henry," he wrote, "promises to be a very great resource to me, so far as private life goes; and as to public life, I have seen so much of it, that I shall consider it as no misfortune if he fails in it." A curious anecdote is told in this third volume about a negro-servant in the household of Lord Shelburne. Lord Shelburne, it may be remembered, was supposed to know who "Junius" was; and the said negro, who had received the nickname of Junius, died, and was buried, in Calne churchyard, in a grave over which some wag caused a handsome stone to be placed, with the inscription, "Here lies Junius." It was now thought that "the great secret" would be revealed; and Lord Lansdowne was appealed to for information as to "the person lying underneath the gravestone." But, when an inquiry took place, no tombstone was to be found; the Vicar, knowing who lay beneath, having caused the "surreptitiously introduced" stone to be removed.

It is pleasant to know that the reception given to the "Ancient Classics for English Readers," published by Messrs. William B. Eekwood and Sons, has been so cordial that the publishers have been encouraged to "carry out a kindred series," under the style and title of "Foreign Classics for English Readers," of which the first volume, devoted to the subject of *Dante*, has been intrusted to the competent editorship of Mrs. Oliphant, whose book about "the makers of Florence," not long ago published, is sufficient guarantee of the knowledge and enthusiasm with which the trust would be discharged. It is probable that the "Foreign Classics" will attain a popularity even greater than that which has attended the publication of the "Ancient Classics." As for the latter, the volume which claims immediate notice is *Aristotle*: by Sir Alexander Grant, Bart, LL.D.; and one is appalled at the difficulty of the task which the editor has accomplished. So much that is biographical, critical, explanatory, romantic, and altogether wonderful, had he to compress within a comparatively small compass. On the other hand, it is probable that there are few of the "ancient classics" whose names and influence are better known and acknowledged than Aristotle's among all classes of "English readers," so that the editor must have had the consolation of feeling that his labours were likely to be rewarded by the unusual interest which would be felt in his subject. Such readers would flock to Plato in thousands, to Aristotle in ten thousands. They have already some vague notion that Aristotle, completely for many centuries and, until quite lately, to a considerable extent, held the empire of the whole philosophical, if not of the whole intellectual, world; and they will, no doubt, gladly have recourse to the able dissertation contained in Sir Alexander Grant's little book for information which will help them to appreciate the genius of the man and to account for the strange phenomenon.

Fascinating books are of many kinds, and their fascination arises from many causes; but in the number of such books may certainly be comprised *Biographical Sketches and Anecdotes of Celebrated Violinists*, by Dr. T. L. Phipson (Richard Bentley and Son), a volume which, having been taken up, it is very difficult to lay down, and having been laid down, it is impossible to dismiss without a sigh of regret and a great longing for more. So forcible a hold does it take of one's sympathies. And yet there is very little, if any, literary charm about it; the style of writing is simple, unpretentious, and even commonplace, although the writer's tone does him infinite credit, bearing witness, as it does, to the genuine admiration, without any sort of guile or any vestige of an envious, detractive spirit, for those whose art he loves and practises and whose career he has studied and sketched. His sketches, moreover, are noticeably meagre; but, nevertheless, they are remarkably attractive. It is astonishing, however, how many violinists he has managed to introduce into his few pages—violinists who have long passed away and violinists who are still among us. His method is to give a prominent place to some great master, and then to add some slight account of that master's less famous pupils, rivals, or successors. He dwells most, then, though not sufficiently to satisfy the reader's desire, upon the lives of Lulli, Corelli, the Bannisters, Tartini, Viotti, Paganini, De Bériot, and Ole Bull; and he has a word or two to say about such contemporary favourites as Herr Joachim, Mr. Carrodus, and Madame Norman-Néruda. And he conciliates one's goodwill by showing that he can appreciate the talents of his fellow-countrymen. A whole chapter, the last in the book, is devoted to the interesting and touching story of Fraulein Schmöhling, better known as Madame Mara, a violinist as well as a prima donna, "whose romantic existence extended from the year 1747 to 1831." It may be that all he has written is already very widely known, and that some of the anecdotes are neither new nor true; but that is a question which concerns those who have sufficient knowledge to speak with authority upon those points. It must suffice here to bear witness that if there be any readers, and there must be many, upon whom the contents of his volume will come with all the freshness of novelty, they can hardly fail to be delighted with it and to wish that it were thrice as long.

Among the series of "Chandos Classics" appears a volume entitled *The Talmud*, translated from the original by H. Polano (Frederic Warne and Co.), being "selections from the contents of that ancient book, its commentaries, teachings, poetry, and legends," together with "brief sketches of the men who made and commented upon it." The translator, a little inconsistently, dates his English preface Hebraically, so that it is difficult for persons not familiar with the Hebrew calendar to know at what date it was that he was writing when he represents himself to have been incited to his work by being asked "how it was that no English translation of the Talmud was in existence." But, if "Tamuz, 5636," be rightly interpreted by "July, 1876," it certainly is curious, if it be the fact, that we should have gone so long without an English translation of the Talmud or of selections from it. There is no intention here of insinuating that the fact is not so; but, in the absence of personal knowledge, it may be permissible to express surprise, especially as it is by no means uncommon for English writers to quote from that "ancient and wonderful work." The translator makes no pretension to any higher position than that of a collector and translator of "specimens;" but he "believes that a perusal of his work will not only aid in informing the reader of what the Talmud is, but excite an interest in the same, which will make this book, and others of a similar character following it, of interest and demand." His belief is likely to be justified; and, if his modesty had not stood in his way, he might have said that his interesting introduction, in which he appears as an expounder and pioneer, and not as a mere compiler and translator, will be found to be an excellent, and almost a necessary, preparation for a proper examination of the "specimens." The "incidents in the lives of the Rabbis," and the "proverbs and sayings of the Rabbis, &c.," form a portion of the book upon which close attention may be profitably bestowed.

The author of "The Fern Paradise," Mr. F. G. Heath, presents us with a more complete study of that beautiful class of plants, the English scenery of their wild natural growth, and the methods of culture in our homes or gardens. His new volume, *The Fern World* (published by Sampson Low and Co.), is both instructive and delightful in the highest degree, combining exact botanical description with the most inviting and enchanting accounts of many a ramble in the sweetest rural haunts. We may linger with him in woodlands all curtained with leafy masses of living greenery; we may stroll with him through deep lanes, between the luxuriant tall hedgerows of Devonshire, or beside the clear waters of a stream flowing down some moorland or forest glen, or among the shattered rocks and cavernous clefts of the south-western seacoast. All this is so delicious that one is tempted to forswear city life, with its sordid cares of pelf, and to choose henceforth a sequestered dwelling in those silent haunts of his graceful favourites, the Ferns and Brakes. It is more especially in the West of England, both on the shores of the Bristol Channel, from the Quantocks and Exmoor, down by Lynmouth, to

romantic Clovelly, and on the banks of the Dart, and around charming Torbay, and at the stern promontory of the double Point, near Salcombe, that Mr. Heath shows us the double pleasure of revelling in scenes of wondrous beauty and grandeur and of examining the finest specimens of these plants in the richest variety of their kinds. He discourses of every such perfect treat for the eye and imagination and understanding of a naturalist, with an enthusiastic eloquence that may not have the literary merits of Ruskin or Charles Kingsley, but that is a worthy expression of feelings in which he is sure to command the hearty sympathy of his readers. From an early personal acquaintance with some of the places above named, we can vouch for it, in general, that his local descriptions are by no means exaggerated; and there are doubtless many other parts of our country, in Wales, in the New Forest and in the Isle of Wight, and in the northern counties, or in Scotland and in Ireland, which exhibit similar features of surpassing loveliness. Mr. Heath gives practical directions for gathering and collecting ferns; both the entire plants, in order to pursue their cultivation in the garden, the glass case, or the simple pot or box, and the detached fronds, to be kept in portfolios with sheets of paper. He gives also due instructions for the arrangement of a fern-garden, rockery, cavern, or fern-house, which seems to require much careful imitation of the natural conditions of fern-growth, position and shelter, temperature and moisture, as well as proper soil, and should be an agreeable exercise of ingenuity for a contriving man in his leisure hours. It is not, indeed, in every situation that out-door fern culture may be attempted with hope of success; and, perhaps, the inhabitants of the healthiest dwelling-houses, with dry and open ground about them, have the least chance of doing anything in this way. But the miniature in-door fernery, inclosed within a glass frame in the window or on the table, is a household joy and thing of beauty, which may be had in any room of any house in London. It is the most elegant and interesting ornament of a lady's drawing-room; and one would like to see it, as a refreshing consolation, in the chambers of a lawyer in Lincoln's Inn, or in the private office-room of a City man of business, or in a tradesman's back shop. A box, or frame, or pot of ferns will yield more lasting pleasure and relief to the jaded mind and starved senses of the toiling townsman than a costly picture or statuette, which has been admired once for all, and the significance of which has been exhausted. We are less competent to speak of the scientific merits of Mr. Heath's work, in that portion of his volume, exceeding half the total number of its pages, which contains brief and precise botanical descriptions of forty-five different species of ferns that grow in the British Islands. It is evident, however, that he knows perfectly what he is writing about, and even the unscientific reader with ordinary attention may comprehend his extremely minute accounts of the peculiarities of each different species, the structure of its frond, the arrangement of the pinnae, with their pinnules again subdivided into lobes, or notched or serrated, and other details of the prettiest characteristic variation. But in this delightful book—to mention last of all its greatest charm, that is to say, its Coloured Illustrations—the study of botanical generic and specific varieties has obtained a fascinating and most helpful method of representation. This is done by means of twelve of the finest Plates, printed by Messrs. Leighton Brothers, from photographs of fronds collected and grouped by the author, which are unquestionably the most beautiful, vivid, and faithful pictures of plant-life that have ever yet appeared in any work of this class. They have all the freshness of the living hues of nature; and the indescribably minute peculiarities of each individual specimen, in its tiniest features visible to the eye, are copied with marvellous fidelity, so that we could scarcely know it more accurately by scrutinising a frond just plucked from the real plant in its sweet native wilderness, or in the conservatory of a rich and tasteful owner. Indeed, these pictures at first sight may often be mistaken, as we have actually seen, for real pieces of fern laid or transferred on the paper; and if other botanical subjects, the foliage and flowers of every kind of plant, can be illustrated by the same process, we predict a new era for this branch of natural science. There is the more to be hoped, for popular use and enjoyment, from the very moderate price at which Mr. Heath's publishers are enabled to offer this present volume. It is further embellished with a frontispiece, a permanent photograph of a certain fernery in town, and with three fine wood-engravings of Devonshire coast scenery, from which we are loth to turn away.

The tedious hours of unemployed attendance in the Law Courts, which must be endured by juniors at the Bar till they get a bagful of briefs, have sometimes been cleverly beguiled with literary quips and cranks, aimed at the solemn absurdities of forensic and judicial procedure. *Scintille Juris* is the title, both pretty and apt, of a neat little jest-book which may easily be hidden in the sleeve or in the folds of a "bogus brief," so that the bored professional youngster, weary of nothing to do, can snatch a furtive bit of fun by a glance at its amusing pages without incurring the frowns of any superior bigwig or the tacit disapproval of any solicitor's clerk. It is published (of course, on the sly) by Davis and Son, of Carey-street, and has already reached a second edition; but the author, who hails from the Inner Temple, will only be known to fame by three letters, "S, N, and G," mixed with a dozen asterisks, which are what he chooses to give of his name. The contents of this humorous little treatise on legal rules and practice may prove diverting even to the simple lay reader, who is, nevertheless, advised not to believe all that it tells him, but rather to give the Bench and the Bar credit for average common sense. "Of Laws, of Judges, of prisoners, of telling a story, of examining-in-chief, of witnesses, of cross-examination, of evidence, of sentences, of advocacy, and of maxims," the learned author makes bold to discourse with an unflinching flow of ironical humour. This sort of merry treatment of those grave subjects has, indeed, been attempted by several previous writers. Some of them have done it better, and we must say that, in our opinion, some have not done it so well.

A considerable amount of pains has evidently been taken in the compilation of a small work entitled *The Cottage Hospital*, by Henry C. Burdett (Churchills). The history of this valuable institution from the foundation of the first at Cranleigh by Mr. Napper, nearly twenty years ago, down to the present time, is given, with a great variety of statistical information. The chapters that follow explain the proper constitution of the medical staff, the best forms of construction for the cottages and modes of ventilation, the system of nursing that should be adopted, and a vast variety of hints as to hospital management generally. There are also sectional sketches of hospitals, which, according to our notions of the cottage hospital proper, are somewhat too pretentious and costly for the purpose. But Mr. Burdett's book will be welcome to all who are directly or indirectly aiding the organisation or superintending the arrangement of these small rural refuges for the sick.

The autumn congress of the Sanitary Institute of Great Britain will begin on Oct. 3, at Leamington.

NEW MUSIC.

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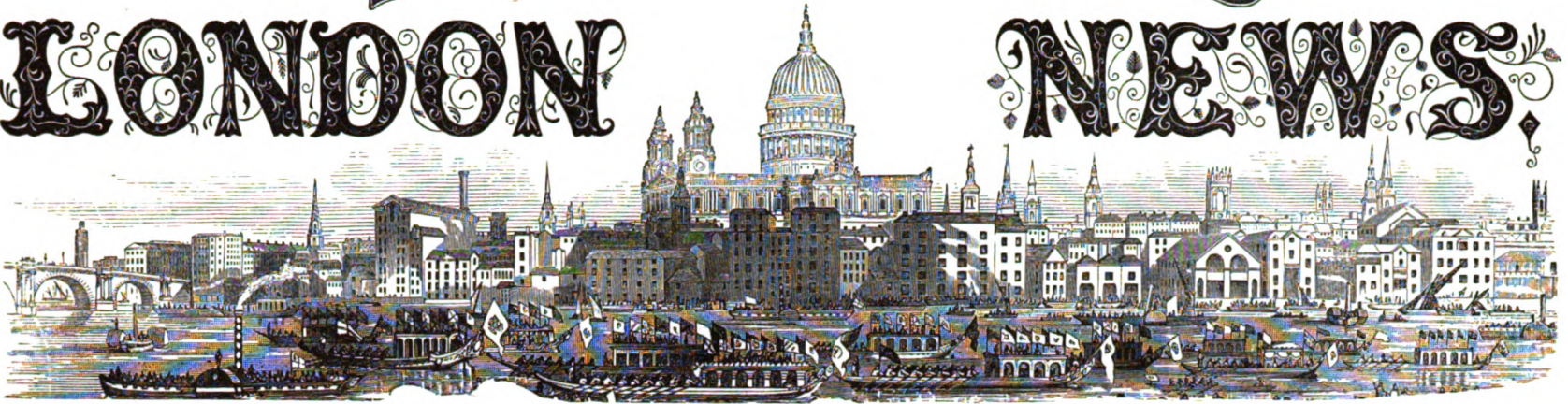
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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

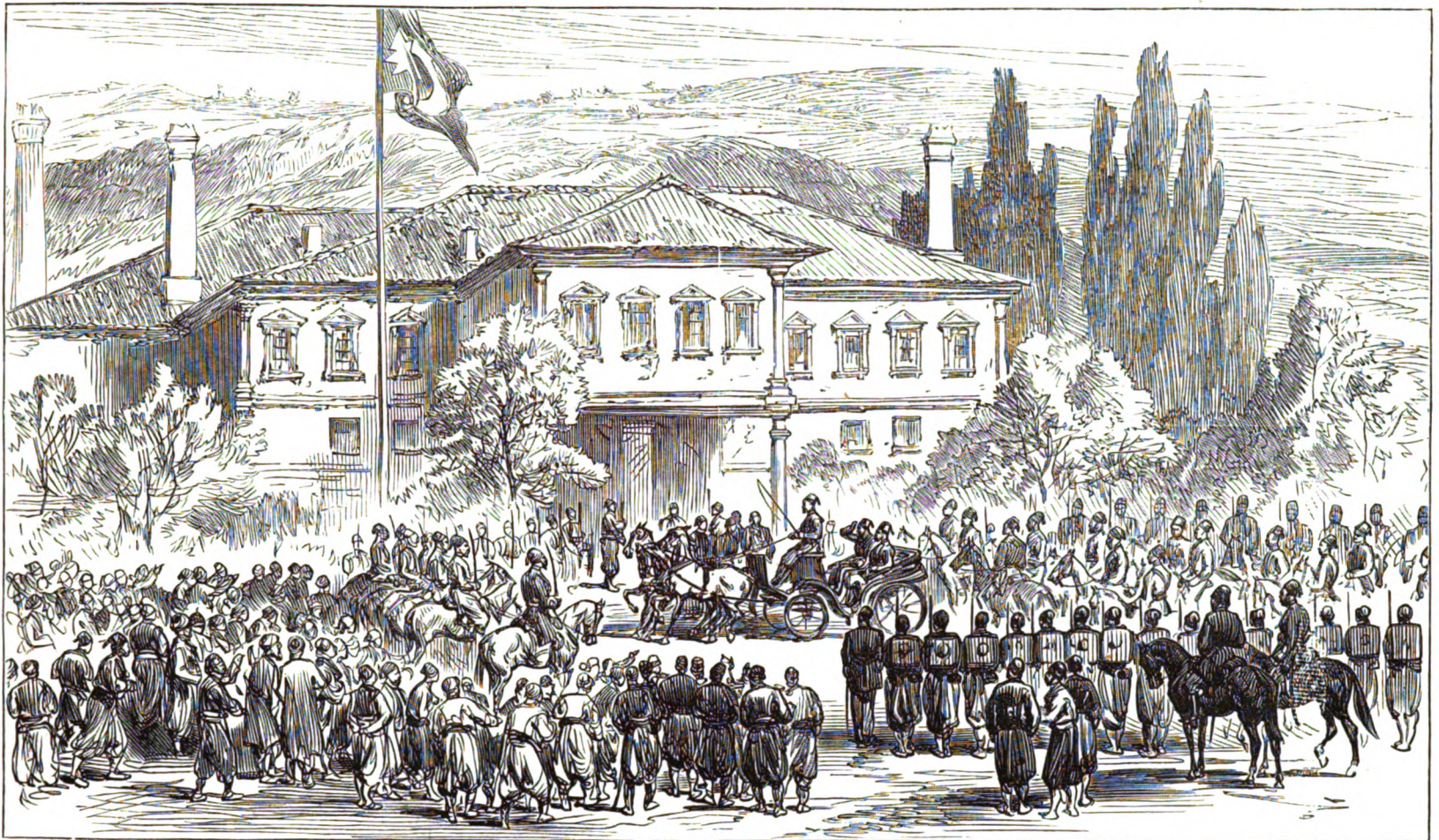


REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1991.—VOL. LXXI.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1877.

WITH } SIXPENCE.
TWO SUPPLEMENTS } By Post, 6d.



ARRIVAL OF MAHOMET ALI PASHA, THE NEW TURKISH COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, AT THE HEAD-QUARTERS, RASGRAD.



TROOPS ON THE MARCH FROM RASGRAD TO THE FRONT.

SKETCHES OF THE WAR, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

BIRTHS.

On the 29th ult., at Newcastle-on-Tyne, the wife of the Hon. Reginald Peaker, of a son.
On the 29th ult., at Holme Priory, in the Isle of Purbeck, Lady Selina Bond, of a son.
On the 4th inst., at Chatsworth, Lady Edward Cavendish, of a son, stillborn.
On the 31st ult., at Langley, the Hon. Mrs. R. V. Dillon, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 4th inst., at Raithby, in Lincolnshire, Harriet, third daughter of the late Rev. William Morley, Rector of Enderby, to John Maister, Esq., of Beverley.
On the 30th ult., George William Hutton Riddell, late Captain 16th Lancers, to Lady Evelyn Mary Coventry, second daughter of William, second Earl of Craven.
On the 4th inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. Frederick Anthony Hammond, of Lameston House, Dover, only son of the late Colonel Hammond, to Blanche Catherine, eldest daughter of Henry Alexander, Esq., of Forkill, in the county of Armagh, and Lady Louisa Alexander.
On the 1st inst., at the British Legation at the Hague, Captain Francis Baillie, only son of the Right Hon. H. Baillie, of Redcastle, Ross-shire, to Blanche, second daughter of Admiral the Hon. Sir Edward Harris, K.C.B., her Majesty's Minister at the Hague.
On the 3rd inst., at St. Sidwell's Church, Exeter, Lewis Shapter, M.D., The Barnfield, Exeter, to Charlotte, youngest daughter of Captain E. Bayly, Friars Lodge, and granddaughter of the late Lord Charles Beauchamp Kerr.

DEATHS.

On the 28th ult., at Paxton Park, St. Neots, Hunts, Sir Williamson Booth, Bart., in his 67th year.
On the 29th ult., at 34, New Cross-road, Hatcham, Mary Ann, the beloved wife of G. L. Shand, of Pickle Herring, Southwark, aged 64 on that day, deeply regretted.
On the 2nd ult., at Poonah, Henry M. Grant, Esq., of the Bombay Revenue Survey, in his 37th year.
On the 4th inst., at Blairhoolachan, Stirling, William Henry Heap Hutchinson, Esq., of Cottingham Hall, Yorkshire, aged 58.

*. The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 15.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 9.	
Fifteenth Sunday after Trinity.	Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., and St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m.
Rev. Michael Gibbs, Rector of Christ Church; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Lightfoot; 7 p.m., Rev. J. C. Whitley, missionary in Chota.	St. James's, noon, Rev. S. Flood Jones.
	Whitehall, closed for repairs.
	Savoy, closed for alterations.
MONDAY, SEPT. 10.	
Ramsgate Harbour Yacht-Matches.	Avebury, Wilts, Coursing-Matches.
TUESDAY, SEPT. 11.	
Ramsgate Poultry Show (three days).	Warwickshire Agricultural Society Show, Market Drayton.
North Shropshire Agricultural Society Show, Market Drayton.	
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 12.	
Society of Engineers: inspection of Great Eastern Railway Company's works, Stratford, 12.30.	London Rowing Club: Matches (three days).
	Races: Doncaster St. Leger.
THURSDAY, SEPT. 13.	
Northampton Agricultural Society Show, Market Harborough (2 days).	Yare Sailing Club: second Cantley Regatta.
Farnworth Agricultural Society Show.	Argyleshire Regatta, Oban.
FRIDAY, SEPT. 14.	
Moon's first quarter, 11.8 a.m.	Salmon-fishing in Scotland ends.
Buck-hunting begins.	
SATURDAY, SEPT. 15.	
Twickenham Rowing Club: Handicap Sculls.	

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.	
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 p.m.	Minimum, read at 10 a.m.	Miles.	In.		
Sept. 8.	29.942	61.0	48.8	66	5	69.8	56.8	163	0.010		
9.	29.814	58.4	52.7	83	6	64.6	53.8	243	0.120		
10.	29.860	54.8	45.0	72	4	62.8	49.6	277	0.055		
11.	29.853	52.9	41.0	68	5	63.0	44.2	126	0.000		
12.	29.899	53.4	43.9	72	—	63.8	45.5	135	0.190		
13.	29.744	52.2	48.1	87	10	66.2	47.6	—	0.130		
14.	30.280	52.8	42.0	60	5	61.2	47.6	—	0.000		

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:-
Barometer (in inches) corrected ... 29.938 29.818 29.800 29.779 29.757 29.647 30.280
Temperature of Air ... 63.0° 61.3° 58.0° 55.9° 59.7° 55.6° 51.2°
Temperature of Evaporation ... 56.2° 57.3° 52.0° 49.7° 49.3° 53.7° 49.8°
Direction of Wind ... w.w. w. w.w. w. w. w. w.w.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 15.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
2 45	3 7	3 28	3 47	4 7	4 27	4 47
5 6	5 18	5 27	5 46	5 56	6 16	6 36

DORE'S GREAT WORKS, "THE BRAZEN SERPENT,"
"CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM," and "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE," each 22 in. x 28 in., with Gallery, 18. Christian Martyrs, &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street, W. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

ELIJAH WALTON.—EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS, chiefly ALPINE and EASTERN, ON VIEW and for SALE a very moderate price.—NOW OPEN, at BURLINGTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly, Ten to Six. Admission (including Catalogue), 1s.

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE-GALLERY.—Open all the year round for the RECEPTION and SALE of PICTURES by the British and Foreign Schools. For Particulars apply to Mr. C. W. Wase.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS
will introduce an ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME. The whole of the songs contained in the first or musical portion of the Entertainment will be changed. New dances, New Whimsicalities, and New Burlesque Sketches. The New Programme will be given EVERY NIGHT at EIGHT, and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at THREE and EIGHT.
Furniture, &c.: Sofa, 22 in. x 28 in., with Gallery, 18. Doors Open at 2.30 for the Day Performance; at 7.30 for the Evening Performance. No fees. Ladies can retain their bonnets in all parts of the Hall.

TWO HOURS AT HOME.—GREAT ST. JAMES'S HALL.—TWELVE NIGHTS ONLY, commencing MONDAY, SEPT. 24. Every Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, at Eight. Mr. Kennedy, the Scottish Vocalist, will give his Entertainments on the Songs of Scotland, assisted by the following members of his family:—Miss Helen Kennedy, soprano; Miss Marjory Kennedy, contralto; Mr. David Kennedy, tenor; Mr. Robert Kennedy, tenor; Mr. James Kennedy, baritone. Change of programme each evening. Tickets, 3s., 2s., and 1s., at Austin's and principal Music-sellers.

MASKELYNE and OOOKE. Daily at Three and Eight o'clock. EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly. Fifth year in London. The present programme embraces Psycho and Zoo, the twin automatic mysteries; the sensational science, in exposure of so-called Spiritualism, in which Mr. Oooke floats about the room taking the cabinet with him—the most astounding feat ever accomplished; and many other illusory items of novel and original character. Such is the success of the entertainment that it is advisable to book seats in advance, for which there is no charge. Admission, 5s., 3s., 2s., 1s. W. Monro, Manager.

AGRICULTURAL HALL.—Great Success.—HAMILTON'S RUSSO-TURKISH WAR. Vivid representations of the most important Events of the Campaign. Magnificent Scenes in Constantinople, St. Petersburg, Moscow, Vienna, Belgrade, &c. EVERY EVENING at Eight; Wednesday and Saturday, at Three and Eight.

LEEDS MUSICAL FESTIVAL, 1877.

TOWNHALL, LEEDS.
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, SEPT. 19, 20, 21, and 22, 1877.
Conductor ... SIR MICHAEL COSTA.
Principal Vocalists:
Mlle. ALBANI, Madame SINICO, Madame EDITH WYNNE, Mrs. OSGOOD, Madame PATEY, Mlle. REDEKER, Mrs. MUDIE-HOLLINGBROKE, Mr. EDWARD LLOYD, Mr. W. M. SUAKES-PEARE, Mr. SARTLEY, Mr. CECIL TOVEY, and Signor FOLLI.
BAND AND CHORUS OF 400 PERFORMERS.
Organist—Dr. SPARK. Chorus Master—Mr. BROUGHTON.
OUTLINE PROGRAMME.—Wednesday: "Elijah." Evening: "The Fire King" (new Cantata), by Walter Austin, and Miscellaneous Selection. Thursday: Mendelssohn's "Walpurgis Night," Beethoven's Symphony (No. 8), and Miscellaneous. Evening: "Solomon." Friday: "Joseph," by G. A. Macfarren (written for this Festival). Evening: Beethoven's Symphony in G minor, and Miscellaneous. Saturday: Bach's "Magnificat" in D. Mozart's "Requiem," and Beethoven's "Mount of Olives."
FRONT SEATS and GALLERY TICKETS (Reserved) at the Festival Offices.
Single Ticket for the Seven Performances (transferable) ... £3 0s.
Single Ticket, Morning ... 1 1s.
Single Ticket, Evening ... 0 1s.
SECOND RESERVED SEAT TICKETS only at Hopkinson Brothers and Co., Commercial-street.
Morning ... 10s. 6d.
Evening ... 10s. 6d.
Festival Ticket-Holders will be permitted to travel by ordinary trains at reduced fares. FULL FESTIVAL PROGRAMMES may be had gratis at the Festival Offices, and at the Music Warehouses.
Cheap Editions of the Oratorios and Cantatas can be purchased at the Festival Offices.
JOHN WM. ATKINSON, } Hon. Secs.
FRED. R. SPARK, }
Festival Offices, Great George-street (Townhall), Leeds.

MOONSTONE. By WILKIE COLLINS. A New Drama, altered from the novel of "The Moonstone," on MONDAY, the 17th inst. Box-Office open on the 10th. No booking fees. OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Now ready,
THE ILLUSTRATED PENNY ALMANACK for 1878.
Containing Twenty-Four Engravings from the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS—viz., Gates of Constantinople, Forts on the Bosphorus and the Black Sea, Old Modes of Locomotion, &c.; Tables of Stamps, Taxes, and Licences; Eclipses, Remarkable Events, Post-Office Regulations, and a great variety of useful and interesting information. The Trade supplied by G. VICKERS, Angel-court (172), Strand; and H. Williams, Warwick-lane, Paternoster-row, London.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1877.

The sudden death of M. Thiers early in the week took the world by surprise, and gave occasion for universal regret. He was an old man, it is true, having entered upon his eighty-first year, but he still retained the vigour of his intellect, the clearness of his judgment, and the extraordinary influence of his character over his countrymen. For France his unexpected decease has been peculiarly untimely, for he centred in himself more than any living statesman the unwavering trust of her citizens. Whilst they had M. Thiers with them, still willing and active in the service of their public interests, they felt that, whatever might happen, they possessed a tower of strength to which they might betake themselves with confidence in the event of whatever confusion might arise from the conflict of parties. He was *par excellence* the representative of his country. He moderated with almost undisputed authority its political passions. He calmed its fears. He gave it assurance in its most troubled experience. He provided a basis for its hopes when everything else appeared to be giving way. And now he himself is gone, just when his life seemed to be most necessary to the political well-being of his country. President MacMahon and the De Broglie Ministry can now, without yielding an iota of their schemes, secure sympathy by the honour which they pay to his remains. To no small extent, they can make his name and fame a word to conjure with, and wield the deathless reputation of the man they most feared, and had most reason to fear, for the furtherance of their designs.

The personal characteristics of M. Thiers seem to have specially fitted him for the part which he had to play. He was unselfish, genial, witty, energetic, and large-hearted. His domestic relations kept his heart warm, whilst his education trained his mind, within a certain sphere, to devote himself with rare success to political service. He was fascinating in spite of physical contrarieties. What to other men would have been impediments in the way of progress he turned to account by the mode in which he used them for obtaining special hold upon those with whom he was brought into contact. His tastes were simple, his enjoyments lay almost throughout life within his own reach. He was passionately fond of flowers and of animals, though he does not seem to have been partial to children. He was cautious in forming friendships and steadfast in adhering to them. He was catholic in his feelings, but throughout his life had a strong backbone of conviction. With intellectual scepticism as to religion he combined a conspicuous power of religious, or, perhaps it may be termed, superstitious sentiment. But the greatness and glory of France were his master passion. No personal interest was allowed to stand in the way of her supposed advantage. He had no love for mankind, in comparison of his love for France. His zeal for constitutional liberty was, perhaps, rather intellectual than moral in its character—the fruit of observation and experience rather than of intuition. He was not a theorist, except in so far as theory comes out of practical life. His world was France. His maxims were adapted to French ideas. His sphere of sympathy and affection and, to a considerable extent, of moral action was bounded by geographical limits. But within those limits his ambition was uniformly restrained. He knew his own power, but he cared not to exercise it for his personal elevation to the detriment of his country's welfare. It was this which gave him so strong a hold upon Frenchmen; this which in the end raised him above all temporary political parties; this which seated him in that chair of moral arbitration in which he commanded such extraordinary deference; and this which will deepen the pang of sorrow with which his countrymen view his departure from among them.

As a politician, the memory of M. Thiers will be cherished far more for the temper and spirit in which he acted, than for the ends which he sought to achieve.

Until the fall of Napoleon III. his policy would seem to us to have been a series of mistakes—especially his policy in regard to foreign nations. To diminish them in order to the glorification of France appears to have been the main secret of his measures and counsels. He liked not that France should have strong and independent neighbours. He disapproved of the unification of Italy. He was intensely inimical to that of Germany. He was opposed, it is true, to the war which brought upon France her great humiliation, but he was so simply on the ground that she was not fully prepared. To the last of his life he remained an ardent Protectionist. His literary remains—upon which he spent so large a portion of his time, indicate an admiration of military adventure and military success little conformable to the inspirations of truth, and hardly to be reconciled with a conscientious regard for facts. He fortified Paris, and was destined to prove the worthlessness of his undertaking. He would have gone to war with England with a view to the establishment of French interests in Egypt had he not been prevented by the selfish prudence of Louis Philippe. He sanctioned, if he did not suggest, the expedition to Rome under the Republic of which Louis Napoleon was President. But when the billows of affliction broke over the head of his country in the Franco-German War, he identified himself with her in her trouble as he had done in her glory. His journey to the different Courts of Europe to obtain for her an efficient ally, although utterly unsuccessful, illustrated the purity and strength of his patriotism. It was recognised by his countrymen at the subsequent elections to the General Assembly. The number of constituencies for which he was returned prove the sincerity of that trust which was placed in him by his fellow-citizens—a trust, we may add, which he fully redeemed as Chief of the Executive power in France.

Who can forget the political wisdom with which he restored his country from its downfallen position? the mode in which he paid off the heavy indemnity which Bismarck had imposed upon it? the promptitude with which the military occupation of several of its provinces was got rid of? the persuasive eloquence with which he succeeded, until then, in suppressing party differences? and the patient acquiescence with which he met the deposition from office which the ingratitude of the Monarchists inflicted upon him? They altered his position, but they could not destroy his influence. If Republican Institutions be permanently established in France the event will be greatly owing to the effect of his counsels and to the power of his name. Being dead, he yet speaketh. And it is to be hoped that in the coming elections, and in the settlement of those problems which will then have to be dealt with, the name of M. Thiers will still remain a power for good.

THE COURT.

The Queen, with Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, continues at Balmoral Castle. Her Majesty and their Royal Highnesses attended Divine service on Sunday at Crathie church. The Rev. Archibald Campbell officiated. Mr. Gathorne Hardy, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Forbes, of Newe, and Lieutenant-Colonel Farquharson, of Invercauld, dined with the Queen on Tuesday. The Queen, accompanied by the Royal family, has made various excursions during the week. Prince Leopold has visited Alt na Guithasach and Loch Callater. The Queen did not attend the Braemar Gathering this year, as is her custom, owing to the stormy weather prevailing. The Hon. Alexander Yorke has arrived, and Mr. Collins has left the castle.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales arrived at Trouville yesterday week, and proceeded to the Hôtel des Roches Noires. The Princess of Wales, with her children, are at the Isle of Wight. Her Royal Highness, as soon as Prince Albert Victor's health is completely restored, is expected to go on a visit to her parents, the King and Queen of Denmark, at Copenhagen; but the Copenhagen correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* gives an authoritative contradiction to the statement that the Princess intends to pay a long visit to Denmark. The Prince and Princess of Wales have been invited to be present at the opening of Nottingham Castle as an Art-Museum in connection with South Kensington next year, which invitation, should circumstances permit, they will accept.

Their Royal Highnesses, with the members of the Royal family, are deeply grieved at the death of the Rev. W. Lake-Onslow, Rector of Sandringham and Chaplain to the Prince.

General Meredith Read, American Minister at the Court of Athens, dined with the Prince and Princess on board the Royal yacht Osborne last week.

An Athens telegram in the *Times* says:—The Duke of Edinburgh arrived here last Saturday on board the Sultan, and visited their Majesties. He left the same evening.

Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, who for the previous ten days have been the guests of the Marquis of Albury at Jerveaux Abbey, attended Divine service at the newly restored parish church of East Wotton on Sunday. The Rev. H. H. Stewart, the Vicar, officiated. Their Royal Highnesses have visited the various places of interest in the neighbourhood, including Middleham and the racing stables on the moor and the remains of Fountains Abbey, and one day lunched with the Marquis and Marchioness of Ripon at Studley Royal.

The Duke of Connaught visited Mr. Widenham Smyth, and was present at a garden party last week at Castle Widenham, in the county of Cork. On Tuesday last he arrived at Valentia, on a visit to the Knight of Kerry. His Royal Highness met with an enthusiastic reception.

The Duke of Cambridge has had a severe attack of gout during his sojourn at Homburg, but is now recovered.

The Prince Imperial, to whom the Pope had sent his congratulations on the occasion of the fête of Aug. 15, has forwarded to the Holy Father his portrait set in diamonds.

His Excellency the Minister of the United States has been at Oxford, the guest of the Rev. Dr. Sewell, Vice-Chancellor.

His Excellency the Danish Minister and Madame de Bilow have left town for Ragley Hall, Alcester, on a visit to the Marquis and Marchioness of Hertford.

His Excellency the Marquis de Casa Laiglesia, the Spanish Minister in England, who has been staying at Spa, has been summoned to Spain in consequence of the death of his father.

The Duke and Duchess of Abercorn and Lady Georgiana Hamilton have arrived at Baronscourt.

The Duke and Duchess of Cleveland have arrived at Raby Castle, Darlington, from Ems.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Tweeddale have left for Scotland.

The Earl and Countess of Dudley left Dudley House, Park-lane, on Monday, for Black Mount, his Lordship's shooting-quarters in Scotland.

Earl and Countess Granville have left Studley Royal for Bolton Abbey, on a visit to the Duke of Devonshire.

The Earl and Countess Delawarr have left their residence on the coast of Hampshire, and have proceeded westward in their yacht Edeline.

The Earl and Countess of Bessborough have arrived at Bessborough House, Kilkenny, from Malvern.

The Earl and Countess Sydney have arrived at Frognall, near Foot's Cray.

The Earl of Durham has arrived at Fenton, near Wooler, Northumberland.

The Earl and Countess of Dalkeith left town on Saturday last for Langholm, Dumfriesshire.

The Earl of Warwick has arrived at Warwick Castle.

The Earl of Roden has gone to Tullymore Park, in the county of Down.

The Earl of Clanwilliam has returned from Germany.

The Earl of Limerick and Viscount Glentworth have arrived at Dromore Castle, Limerick, from London.

The Countess of Ashburnham has accompanied Lady Katherine Bannerman to Crimonmogate, Aberdeenshire.

Sir Ivor and Lady Cornelia Guest have arrived at Muckross Abbey, Killarney, from the Viceroyal Lodge, Dublin.

Lord Houghton and the Hon. Misses Milnes have left Fryston Lodge, Torquay, for Fryston Hall, Yorkshire.

The Bishop of Carlisle has returned to the episcopal palace, Rose Castle, from Germany and Switzerland.

The Right Hon. John Bright, M.P., and Mrs. Bright have left for the Continent.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Burnard, Arthur Chichester, to be Rector of Beer Hackett, Dorset.
Carpendale, William Henry; Curate of Motcombe, Dorset.
Cornish, J. R.; Examining Chaplain for the Diocese of Truro.
Daniell, J. J.; Vicar of Berwick St. James and Winterborne Stoke, Wilts.
Gedge, H. S.; Incumbent of St. Paul's District, Northampton (not Vicar of St. Luke's, as stated last week).
Kinchant, Richard Cator; Curate of St. Marylebone.
Macdonald, William Coules; Curate of Christ Church, Poplar.
Marshall, H. B. D.; Vicar of Norton Canon, Diocese of Hereford.
Oliver, Henry F.; Curate of Holy Trinity, Frognal.
Wilcox, Arthur Marwood; Vicar of Knowbury, Salop.
Wilkinson, G. H.; Examining Chaplain for the Diocese of Truro.—*Guardian*.

Earl Spencer has given £500 towards the fund for the repair and restoration of the nave of St. Albans Abbey.

The Bishop of Rochester intends as soon as the vacation is over to invite his clergy to meet him at convenient centres in the diocese for informal conference and for devotion.

The parish church of Stapleford, having been restored and enlarged, was reopened last week, when a special service was held, at which the sermon was preached by the Bishop Suffragan of Nottingham, Dr. Mackenzie.

The annual festival of the choral association in connection with the deaneries of Frodsham East and Frodsham West, Cheshire, took place recently in the parish church of Frodsham. There were 354 singers, of whom 238 were surpliced. There were a large number of clergy present, and the sermon was preached by Canon Walsham How.

The balance-sheet, showing the cost of the restoration at present effected of Rochester Cathedral, has been issued by Dean Scott. The total amount received in subscriptions was £11,396, and £11,264 has been expended. Further subscriptions are asked to enable the Dean and Chapter to complete the restoration of the cathedral.

The Bishop of Manchester, preaching at the Halifax parish church last Sunday, said the scheme of religious instruction adopted by the Manchester School Board was universally accepted, and his own diocesan inspector of schools said that if it was honestly carried out the children of the board schools would know quite as much of the necessary elements of Christianity as the children in any denominational or Church school with which he was acquainted.

Replying to a series of resolutions passed at a rural deanery chapter at Brixworth, Northamptonshire, condemning the practice of systematic confession, the existence of secret societies in the Church, and disobedience to the diocesan in disputed matters of external order, the Bishop of Peterborough says:—"I shall be much obliged if you will assure those of the clergy who agreed to them of my entire concurrence in the views which they have expressed, and of my great satisfaction in knowing that sentiments so thoroughly loyal to the Reformed Church of England are entertained by them."

Yesterday week the Bishop of Worcester reopened the church of Claverdon, which, with the exception of the tower, has been entirely rebuilt, the old one being described in his Lordship's speech at the luncheon as being "as bad a church as there could be." The offertory was about £80. The architect was Mr. Christian, and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have repaired the church. His Lordship has likewise reopened the church of Birtsmorton, and at a luncheon it was stated that church building had progressed in the Worcester diocese as rapidly as in any in the kingdom.

Mr. W. Grant, of Peckham, has written to the Bishop of Rochester with reference to his Lordship's late sermon at Hatcham, in which he stated that "if the Church of England was not a Protestant Reformed Church she was in a shameful schism, and ought not to have an existence." Mr. Grant says that as an English Churchman he has been required all his life to profess his faith in the "Catholic Church," but has never been required to profess himself a "Protestant," nor to acknowledge himself a member of a "Protestant Church." He asks the Bishop to give him some authority for his being, as an English Churchman, a "Protestant," and that the Church of England, in any official Church document, calls herself a "Protestant Reformed Church." Bishop Thorold writes in reply:—"My dear Sir,—I much regret to have pained you by the use of the word 'Protestant' in my sermon on Sunday morning, but I must tell you I used it with perfect deliberation, and that I inflexibly abide by it still. It

may be perfectly true that the word 'Protestant' does not occur in our authorised formularies, but it is equally true that the word 'Trinity' does not occur in Holy Scripture; yet I never heard of an English Churchman objecting on that account to the doctrine it implies and declares. That the English Church is a Reformed Church is simply a matter of history, and if you differ from me in thinking so I fear there is but little advantage in our continuing the argument. That she is 'Protestant' in the attitude she assumes towards the Roman Church is, I conceive, indisputable, and I have never before heard it contradicted. If she does not still protest against the doctrinal errors of that Church her existence as a separate communion is an inexplicable and gratuitous schism. But I say she does, and her Articles are an evidence of it. Of the Thirty-nine Articles no less than seventeen are, directly or indirectly, in controversy with Roman error; and so long as the clergy and laity of the Church of England accept the substance of the Articles, just so long do they protest against the errors they expose." Mr. Grant makes a long rejoinder, but the Bishop says he has not time to discuss the matter further.

AID TO THE VICTIMS OF THE WAR.

Mr. Layard has addressed, under date of Aug. 21, a despatch to Lord Derby calling attention to the misery among the Turkish people, Moslem and Christian, and the inadequate efforts which are being made to relieve it. Mr. Layard says that in Adrianople there must be altogether nearly 13,000 fugitives, for the most part women and children, including many wounded. At Philippopolis there are 7000 or 8000 fugitives, principally Mussulman and Christian women and children, many wounded, and all in the greatest distress and want. In Constantinople the number of refugees is increasing every day, and the Sultan has placed one of his palaces at their disposal. A great many, too, have been taken into private houses. Mr. Layard, in conclusion, says he cannot doubt that an appeal to British charity on behalf of the women and children and old men who are suffering from the invasion of their country would not be without its effect, and he hopes that Lord Derby will accordingly allow the substance of his despatch to be made public.

A further sum of £2000 was telegraphed by Messrs. Coutts to Mr. Layard on Thursday week, making £10,000 transmitted to him up to that time for the purpose of the Turkish Compassionate Fund. His Excellency Musurus Pasha has transmitted to the Baroness Burdett-Coutts a telegram, received by him from the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs, conveying the contents of the following letter written by Turkish ladies at Constantinople:—

My Lady,—We have been deeply touched by the news of your magnificent donation for the unfortunate refugees—men, women, and children—who have been able to get out of our cruel enemies' reach, and we feel profound admiration and gratitude. Allow us, my Lady, to offer you on behalf of all the persons whose sufferings are being relieved through your liberality, our most sincere thanks, and to give you the assurance that we—mothers, wives, or sisters—now suffering for our beloved country, will never forget your kindness and generosity towards the innocent victims of our traditional enemy.

A correspondent of one of the Constantinople newspapers, writing from Adrianople, gives details of the measures which have been taken there for the administration of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts's Compassionate Fund, that of the Jewish Alliance, and of the Central Committee. According to this writer's statement, there had, at the above date, been opened by an official of the Ottoman Imperial Bank a hospital and an asylum in which 86 fugitive Mussulman women and children, of whom 24 were wounded, were being tended. Another place of reception for Bulgarian wounded contained 44 women and children. Altogether, the committee were relieving—of wounded fugitives, 35 Moslems and 44 Bulgarians; of fugitives not wounded, 270 Moslems, 80 Jews, and 56 Bulgarians: in all, 485 persons, a total which it was expected would be raised to 800 a few days later. In addition to relief thus administered by the British Committee, gifts of clothing have been made to about 200 persons, and the funds of the Sisters of Charity, affording assistance to fugitives at Karagatch, had been contributed to.

Baroness Burdett-Coutts, writing to the *Daily Telegraph* on Monday, says the Turkish Compassionate Fund amounted to more than £10,000, and adds:—

Save for the existence of the Compassionate Fund, hopeless suffering of innocent women and children, victims of a savage warfare, would have been unrelieved; but of the £4000 which had reached Mr. Layard by Aug. 24 £2000 was at once sent to Adrianople, where Mr. Consul Blunt and a committee are engaged in applying it to the constantly increasing distress. Two asylums, together holding nearly one hundred people, have been established, the expenses of which will be about £45 per month. Out-door relief is given at the rate of two piastres (4d.) per day to each woman, and one piastre (2½d.) to each child. Besides this, light, firewood, or charcoal, &c., is supplied. The nature of the relief is very meagre, but the native members of the committee consider it just sufficient for Turkish peasants, to which class the destitute mostly belong. Later on, clothing will be given to the most necessitous; but the present system is only to afford shelter and food, as the greatest suffering is anticipated on the approach of winter. From all accounts the number of the fugitives is increasing daily. Colonel Lennox, the Military Attaché of the Embassy at Constantinople, has informed Mr. Layard that there are many thousands bivouacking in the open country in East Bulgaria, and that at Eski Djuma (near Shumla) alone there are 15,000 families. The number of wounded women and children is very great, for in this war neither age nor sex is spared. What the Russians and Bulgarians spare the Circassians and Bashibazouks destroy. Happily, the Turkish regular troops, authorities, and population have hitherto behaved exceedingly well. The helplessness is increasing in intensity and widening in area. Thousands of helpless fugitives are lying in the open plains, or floating in, wounded and starving, to the centres where relief, such as it is, is given. To meet the sufferings of these unhappy creatures further funds are needed, and whatever is received will continue to be sent to Mr. and Mrs. Layard, whose discretion, energy, and devotion in this matter are beyond praise. They are aided by the disinterested and untiring efforts of ladies and gentlemen who, both at Constantinople and at the centre of suffering, labour unremittently to devote the money entrusted to them to the most effectual purpose; and every subscriber, either of the largest or smallest amount, may rest assured that the means so promptly, so kindly given, will in some measure mitigate sufferings as severe, distress as overwhelming, as any history records.

Mr. Charles Meynell has sent £2000 to the Committee for the Relief of Sick and Wounded Russian Soldiers, with the request that it may be appropriated as follows:—£1000 to the Sick and Wounded Russian Soldiers' Relief Fund, and £1000 in aid of widows and orphans of Russians slain in battle. The committee, at their last meeting, ordered that a further sum of 2000 roubles should be at once forwarded to the Chancellerie of her Majesty the Empress, the patroness of the Russian Red Cross Society. We understand that the Duke of Westminster has joined this committee, and has subscribed £100.

At a meeting of the Stafford House Committee, held on the 1st inst., appeals were received from Mr. Barrington Kennett for further assistance for the constantly increasing number of wounded, owing to the continued desperate fighting in Turkey. It was consequently resolved to dispatch at once five more surgeons and ten dressers to the seat of war, making up the staff of surgeons maintained by the committee to twenty-one, with ten dressers; while it also assists with stores Lord Blantyre's ten surgeons and others. The strain on the resources of the fund has reduced it to a very low ebb. In order, therefore, to be able to keep up their medical staff, and if possible to increase it, the committee appeal for further assistance.

THE INDIAN FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

In the course of Thursday week the Lord Mayor received a telegram from the Madras Relief Committee expressing the grateful thanks of the people of Southern India for the sympathy evinced for them in England. They add that local committees were being formed throughout the affected districts; that the claims on the fund, which were already great, were being distributed through mission and other agencies; that Government agency could not reach destitute children; that in assisting orphans and other special objects the utmost care was being exercised by committees; that Government operations did not clash; that many of the crops were withered; that the death rate was rising and disease increasing; and that, in short, the state of the country was almost as bad as it could be. Among the principal donors on that day were the borough of Brighton (by the Mayor), £900; Guildford, £100; Southampton, £100 (third instalment); the Goldsmiths' Company, £500; the Dowager Duchess of Cleveland, £300; Messrs. Brown, Shipley, and Co., £250; J. Hubbard and Co., £100; Messrs. John Keiller and Co., £100; Mr. D. Carnegie, £100; Mr. J. Melrose, £100.

Information was received at the Mansion House yesterday week representing that the number of persons receiving relief was a million and three quarters, 600,000 receiving gratuitous relief. The price of grain had risen until it was equivalent to a quarter loaf in England rising from 6d. to 2s. 6d. Meetings were held in a number of towns yesterday week, measures being taken to collect funds. At a meeting at Sheffield the Master Cutler, Alderman Tozer, stated that it had been decided to undertake a great railway development in Southern India, and that contracts had been made with several firms—his own being one—for the supply of railway material.

Among the donors at the close of last week were Messrs J. and R. Morley, £105; Mr. Samuel Morley, £105; Taunton, by the Mayor, £100; the Rev. S. E. R. Jodrell, £100. Meetings in aid of the fund were held at various places on Saturday; and on Sunday collections for the same object were made in many places of worship. At Exeter there was a special service in the cathedral, and the sermon was preached by the Bishop, who urged the congregation to contribute, as there would still be a necessity for private benevolence when the Government had done its utmost.

At a meeting of the sub-committee of the Mansion House Indian Famine Relief Fund on Monday—Sir Nathaniel de Rothschild, M.P., presiding—it was resolved to send to the Governor of Madras a further sum of £35,000, making in all £80,000 sent out. It was stated by Mr. Dowden, an Indian merchant lately returned from the famine districts, that every £2 subscribed would keep a man alive for the next six months. General Sir Henry Norman, lately a member of the Viceroy's Council, said there had not been such a famine in India for a century or more. Meetings in aid of the fund were held on Monday at Liverpool, Birmingham, Lichfield, Sheffield, Edinburgh, Plymouth, Wolverhampton, Lincoln, and other towns. At Plymouth a resolution was passed that the Government should be asked to make a grant in aid out of the Consolidated Fund. At Liverpool it was stated that the total sum raised up to Monday night was £7443. At Birmingham the subscriptions amounted to £1000, and at Sheffield to £2000. Among the principal sums received on Monday at the Mansion House were the following:—Norwich, £200; York (second instalment), £100; the Marquis of Bristol, £100; Lady Rolle, £100; Sir R. B. Harvey, M.P., £50, and Lady Harvey, £50; Mr. Albert Brassey, £100; Earl Fortescue, £20; Hon. Mark Rolle, £20; Messrs. Lea and Perrin, £100; Messrs. Spalding and Hodge, £105; Devonport, £100; Sir Mordaunt Wells, £50; Earl Cadogan, £50; Messrs. Blundell, Spence, and Co., £100.

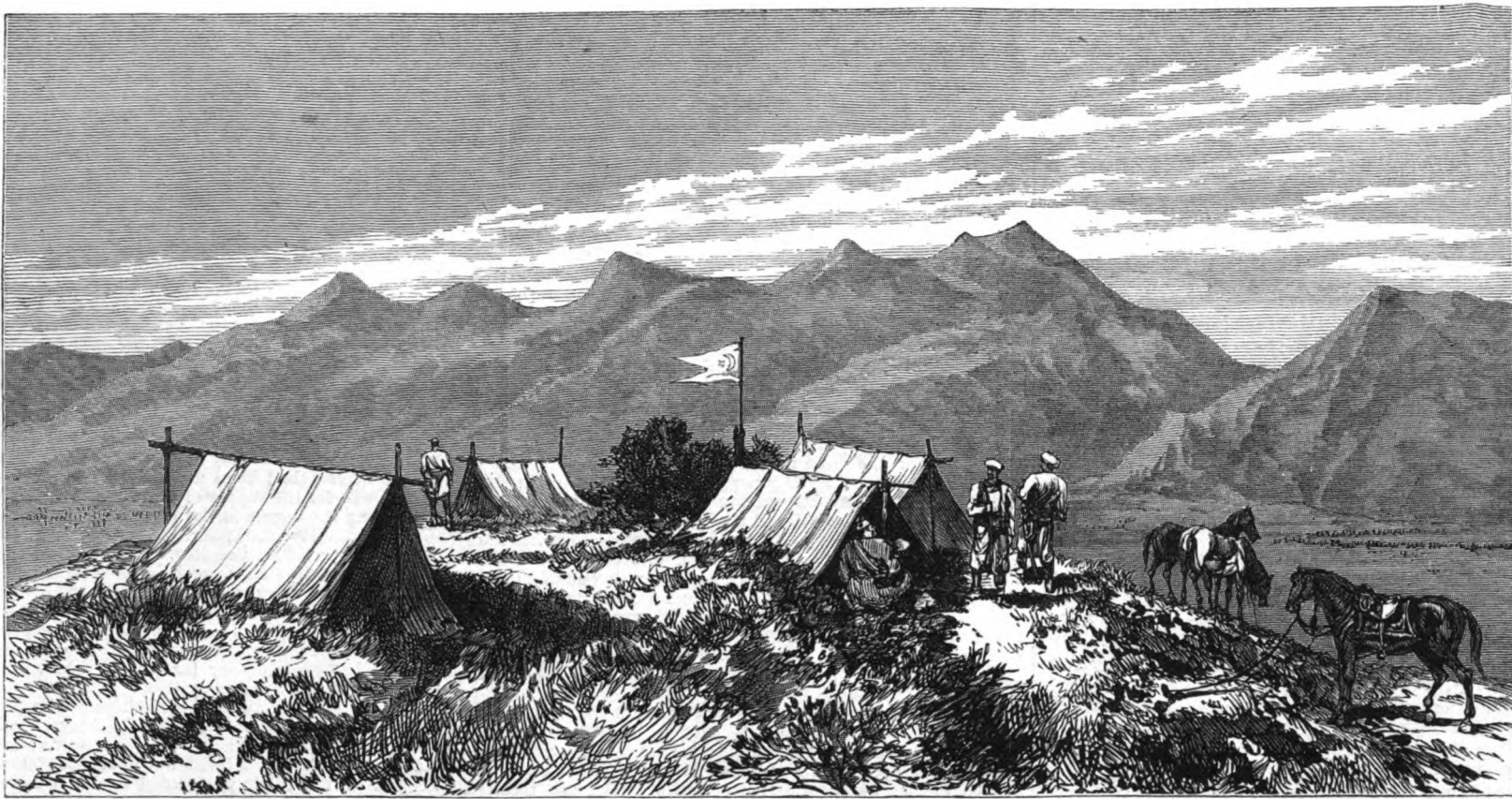
It was made known at Tuesday's meeting of the committee that the Lord Mayor had received upwards of a hundred collections made in various churches last Sunday. The Vicar of Colgate, Horsham, in sending a cheque for seven guineas, writes:—"To show the great sympathy felt for the famine-stricken, I may remark that our population is under 500, that our little church only holds 200, that our squire and his family were from home, and that the collection was composed of 169 pieces of money, ranging from one sovereign to a farthing." More than £8000 was paid in on Tuesday. The Mayor of Birmingham forwarded a first instalment of £1000; and among the other larger sums received during the day were the following:—The Duchess of Cambridge, £100; the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, £30; Wolverhampton, £400; Margate, £100; Lord Aveland, £100; Messrs. Debenham and Freebody, £100; the Earl of Ilchester, £50; Lord Skelmersdale, £50; the Hon. H. B. and Mrs. Devereux, £110; Messrs. Johnson, Matthey, and Co., £100; Messrs. James Spicer and Sons, £100; H. M., £100; Mr. Abel Smith, M.P., £100; the Earl of Redesdale, £100; Launceston, £60; the Earl of Kimberley, £20; the Dowager Marchioness of Exeter, £20; Mr. Charles Meynell, £100; Commercial Sale-Rooms (further instalment), £120. Several meetings were held on Tuesday in different parts of the country. At Blackburn £850 was given on the platform. A meeting in support of the fund was held in the Mansion House, Dublin, on Tuesday. The High Sheriff presided. An influential committee to raise subscriptions for the Indian Famine Fund was formed on the motion of Sir Arthur Guinness, seconded by Mr. R. W. Boyle. Sir Arthur Guinness gave a second contribution of £100, and £50 from Lady Olive Guinness. Judge Kernan stated that the fourth instalment of £500 from Dublin had been sent off that morning, and they would send the fifth instalment in the evening. This included £125, from a congregation at Kingstown.

The Lord Mayor received on Wednesday evening from the Central Relief Committee at Madras a telegram, in which it was stated that no differences now existed between the Supreme Government and the committee, and that the Viceroy had promised a subscription. The telegram also stated that the prices of food were still rising, and that, on the whole, the distress was increasing, and must continue for months to come. The Mansion House Relief Fund amounted on Wednesday to £96,000. Of this sum £80,000 has been already remitted to India. Among the larger amounts received on Wednesday were the following:—Dublin (third instalment), £500; Exeter, £500; Shrewsbury, £300; the Leathersellers' Company, £210; Reigate (including £100 collected at St. Mark's), £200; Bath, £200; Baltic Coffee-House (second list), £280; Scarborough, £146 5s. 6d.; Wigan, £125 2s.; York (second instalment), £200; Messrs. Alexanders and Co., £105; Mr. C. B. Wandesford, £100; Messrs. W. Dickinson and Co., £105; Mr. F. H. Dutton, £105; Congregational Union of South Wales, £105; Messrs. Culverwell, Brooks, and Cotton, £100; Messrs. Thomas Gabriel and Sons, £100; Mr. John Eden, £100; Messrs. C. M. Lamson and Co., £100; the Lord Chief Baron, £52 10s.; the parish of Ashton-on-Mersey, £60 9s. 1d.; Woking Parish, £53 10s. 7d.; Doveridge Church, £34 10s. 3d.; St. Andrew's Cathedral, Inverness, £80 19s.; Mr. and Mrs. George Robinson, £100; Granard Chapel, Rochampton, £80 3s.; Lord Rendlesham, M.P., £50; and the Earl of Harrowby, £25.

At the quarterly communication of Grand Lodge of English Freemasons, held on Wednesday night at Freemasons' Hall, a grant of £1000 to the relief fund was voted.

Notice has been given of a motion at the next meeting of the Court of Common Council to grant £1000 to the fund.

SKETCHES OF THE WAR, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



HEAD-QUARTERS OF SULEIMAN PASHA, ARMY OF THE BALKANS.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE WAR.

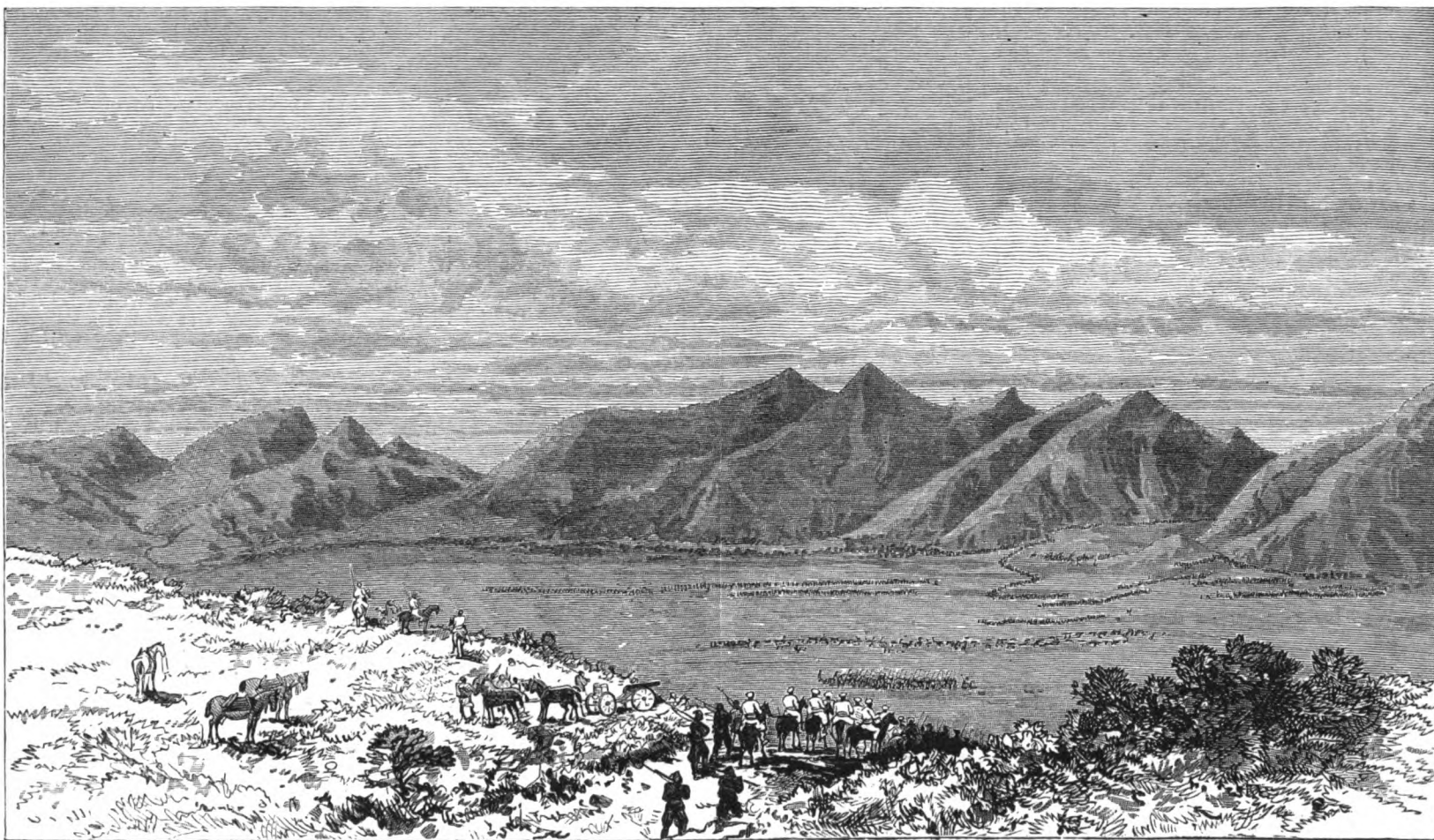
Our Special Artists with the Russian and Turkish Armies in Bulgaria, as well as in Asia, and those at Constantinople and on the Black Sea coasts, have continued to furnish an abundance of Sketches illustrating the scenes and incidents of the desperate warfare now raging on all the borders of the Ottoman Empire. The presence at Shumla, and subsequently at Rasgrad, of the new Turkish Commander-in-Chief, Mahomet Ali Pasha, whose Portrait and Memoir appeared in our last, has given a powerful impulse to the system of defensive operations. One of the Sketches presented on our front page shows the arrival of Mahomet Ali Pasha at his head-quarters of Rasgrad; another represents the marching of a body of his troops from Rasgrad to the front, where they have since been in fierce collision with the Russian forces. The army of Suleiman Pasha, by its advance northward from the Tundja Valley across the Balkans, and by its pertinacious struggle, during many days of incessant fighting, to gain possession of the Shipka Pass, has effected an important diversion, though it has finally been obliged to withdraw from the attempt to storm the Russian positions. We are indebted to Captain Gambier, R.N., for our Illustrations of Suleiman Pasha's head-quarters and the positions lately held by his troops to the south of the Balkans. The extreme simplicity of the Turkish General's personal accommodation, in something like a gipsy tent, formed of a single blanket stretched on a raised pole, has been noticed before. But the losses of this army, in dead and wounded, cannot be reckoned at less than ten thousand

men; and very large numbers of wounded soldiers have been sent down by railway to Adrianople, and thence to Constantinople, which is the subject of one of our Illustrations.

The regular Turkish soldiery, to the best of our information, must be acquitted of sharing in those horrible orgies of wanton cruelty and foul outrages on women and children, of which we hear such deplorable accounts. It is mostly the Circassians and other Asiatic barbarians, imported for the purposes of this war by the Sultan's Government, that have perpetrated these atrocities in Bulgaria. On the seacoast north of Varna, towards the Kaliakra promontory, multitudes of distressed fugitives, Greeks and Bulgarians, have been collected during several weeks past, awaiting the first opportunity of removal from the country. We lately published Herr Schönberg's narrative, with two illustrations, of an expedition by sea from Kustendje to relieve some of these unfortunate people, who had sought refuge amidst the lagoons and marshes along that shore. A sketch engraved for the present Number shows the embarkation of a large number of Greek women and children at the port of Baltschik, to go on board the Austrian Lloyd Company's steamer Austria, which was engaged by the European Consuls to convey them to Varna. They were all that survived of the Christian population of Kavarna, a small town about ten miles east of Baltschik, which had been inhabited partly by Turks and partly by Greeks. We are informed that in July, when the Russian troops entered the Dobrudscha, large parties of Circassians and Nogay Tartars, retreating from the Dobrudscha, came down upon these seacoast towns, which had been abandoned by the Turkish

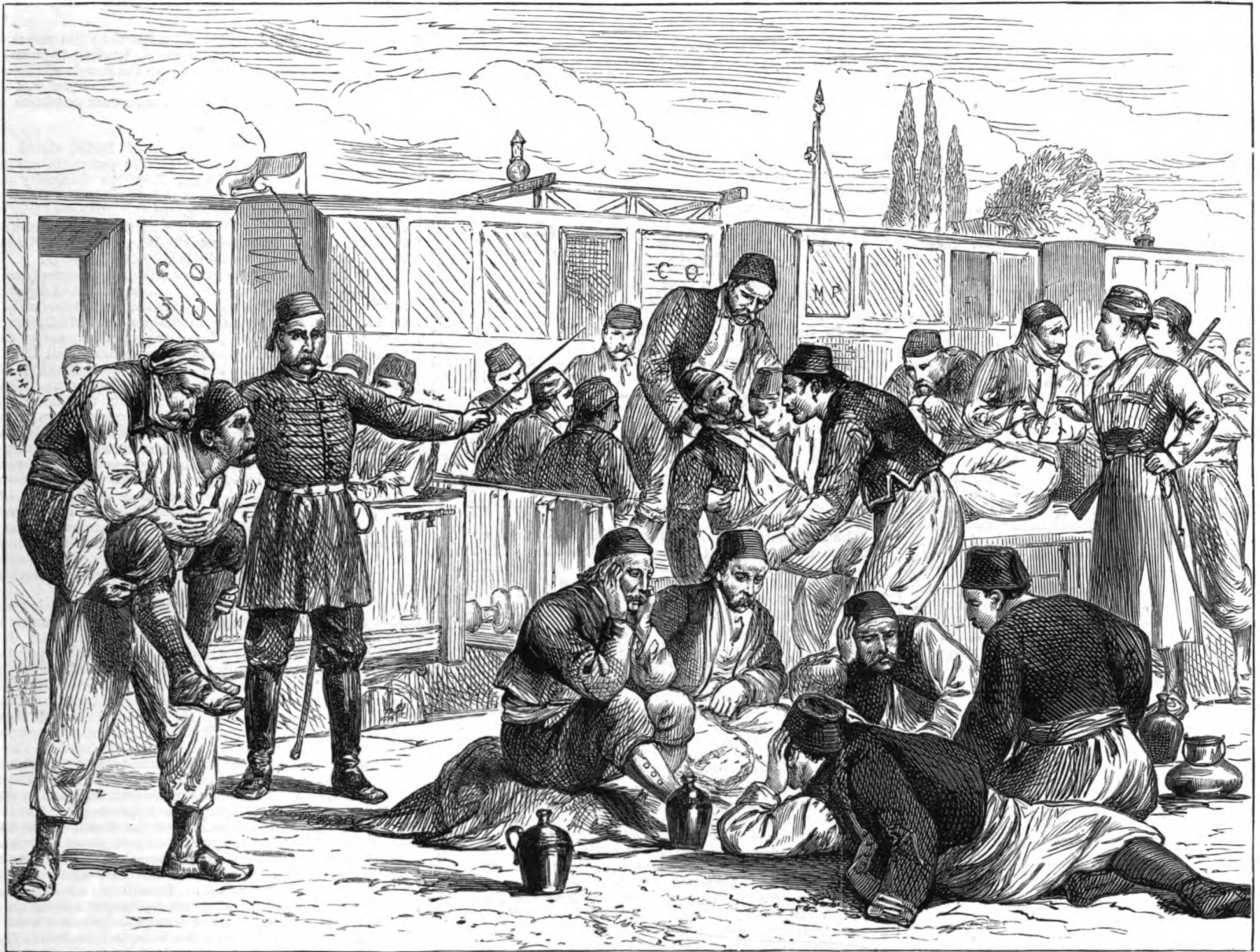
Governors. They were armed with Henry-Martini or Winchester rifles, for the service of the Turkish Government; but, instead of using these against the Russian invader, they chose to pillage the Sultan's Christian subjects. The Turkish inhabitants of Kavarna would not exert themselves to protect their Christian neighbours. These made a vain attempt at resistance, but were soon overpowered; the men were either slaughtered or put to flight, their houses were plundered and burnt, but their women and children, as many as could escape from the town, found refuge in the caves along the seashore at Cape Kaliakra. These are the people whom we see at Baltschik, crowding the boats in the harbour, eager to quit the land in which they have suffered terribly from the ferocious and licentious rage of their fellow-subjects, under the Sultan's reign.

The ruins of Nicopolis, on the Danube, after its bombardment and capture by the Russians, are the subject of two of our Illustrations, drawn by Herr Schönberg, our Special Artist, who lately passed through that town on his way to join the Russian army before Plevna. It is expected that in the future progress of the war, if it be prolonged through the winter, Nicopolis and the opposite Roumanian shore at Turnu-Magurele will become far more important, as commanding the most secure passage of the river. The Turkish prisoners of war taken at Nicopolis were, on the 21st ult., removed from the fortress there, to be confined in Roumania or Bessarabia; and their departure, under a guard of the Russian soldiery, is shown in one of our Artist's Sketches. From the seat of war in Asia we present, on this occasion, but one Illustration,



THE ARMY OF SULEIMAN PASHA IN THE VALLEY OF THE TUNDJA, BALKANS.

SKETCHES OF THE WAR, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



WOUNDED SOLDIERS RETURNING FROM THE FRONT BY RAIL TO CONSTANTINOPLE.



REMOVAL OF TURKISH PRISONERS OF WAR FROM THE FORTRESS OF NICOPOLIS.

which is that of a dreadful scene at Bayasid after its recapture by the Sultan's forces. The massacres at Bayasid were exclusively the work of the savage Kurds, and it is due to the fair fame of the Turkish General, Moukhtar Pasha, to state that he inflicted severe punishment on their leaders when his attention was called to the matter by Sir Arnold Kamball.

We refer to another page for some observations on our Map of the Shipka Pass, and that of the country about Kara-Hassankoi, on the river Lom, where a battle was fought on Thursday week. The bulk of Suleiman Pasha's forces are stated to have now withdrawn from the Shipka Pass, but the Turkish and Russian batteries continue to exchange an occasional cannonade, and Suleiman Pasha may have come over the Balkans, during the last week, by one of the neighbouring passes, for he is reported to have obtained some success on the road to Gabrova, north of the Shipka Pass. The victory of the Turks on the Black Lom has since compelled the Russian abandonment of Popkoi, on the road between Rustchuk and Osman Bazar, which allows Mahomet Ali Pasha to extend his left wing southward, ready to form a junction with Suleiman Pasha. They will perhaps then advance together, in a combined movement westward, against the Russian central positions of Biela and Timova.

The Russians have retaken Lovcha or Lovatz from Osman Pasha. The position was carried by assault on Monday last by the troops under Generals Meritinsky and Skobelev. One of the first things which Osman Pasha did when he had taken Plevna was to make sure of Lovcha. The place is on the road from Plevna to Gabrova by Selvi, and it is in this south-eastern direction that Osman Pasha has sought to advance. Lovcha is also on the line of road from Rahova or Nicopolis by Trojan to Philippopolis, south of the Balkans, and gives its name to the Pass. On Aug. 6, a week after the Russian repulse at Plevna, General Skobelev pushed a reconnaissance against Lovcha, having with him only five battalions of infantry, a brigade of cavalry, and two batteries of horse artillery. He planted sixteen pieces of artillery on a hill a mile from the town and opened fire. It was found, however, that the low hills surrounding the town were strongly entrenched, and that Lovcha was occupied by from 15,000 to 20,000 Turks, whose tents were standing. There was a strong redoubt on a low hill overlooking the Plevna road, and a high hill on the Selvi side was found covered with trenches. It was thus a well-intrenched position which the Russian troops carried on Monday, and there is no reason to suppose that the place was not well defended. In any operations that may be projected against Plevna the possession of Lovcha will be of great value to the Russians.

There was a third battle fought at Plevna yesterday week, at the extreme right wing of the Russian army, where our Special Artist, Herr Schönborg, is now plying his vocation. Prince Charles of Roumania has been appointed to the chief command of the Russo-Roumanian army before Plevna, while General Zottoff takes the post of second in command. Osman Pasha greeted the new appointment on Friday by assuming the offensive, and directed a serious and well-sustained attack against the Russian left centre, almost directly in front of Poredin. At six o'clock in the morning a large force of Turkish cavalry advanced beyond the Turkish foreposts between Radisovo and Grivitza, and drove in the Russian advanced posts on the line between the villages of Pelisat and Zgalince. This done, the Turkish leader developed a regular attack in force in a direction already prepared by his cavalry. The Turkish infantry engaged were estimated at 25,000 men, with more than a proportionate quantity of artillery. The Russian force engaged consisted of three regiments of the Sixteenth Division, which was not engaged in the previous Plevna battle, and two battalions of the Thirtieth Division in reserve, which division took part in the battle of July 30. The Uhlans and Hussars of the 4th Cavalry Division arrived in time to be of service. The Turkish attack was in some degree a surprise. General Zottoff was away from Poredin, making a formal visit to Prince Charles, but returned before the fighting was over. It was stubborn, and in places desperate. The village of Zgalince, and another village near it, four times changed hands, but ultimately remained in possession of the Russians. The Turkish attack was thus far repulsed, but the previous forepost line of the Russians was not recovered, and the Turks have thus established an indentation on the semicircle of the Russian environment.

It is also announced that on Tuesday last Ahmed Pasha repulsed a Russian attack at Kadikoi, near Rustchuk. The Russians are stated to have lost one thousand men in this affair.

It is exceedingly probable that Serbia will at once declare war and take the field. Everything is ready, and all are waiting the instructions of the Grand Duke Nicholas as to where the Serbian forces will first strike. One corps of 20,000 men is at Negotin, with General Horvatovitch as Commander-in-Chief. He has thirty cannon. The other, the second corps, also of 20,000 men, is at Alexinatz, under Leschanin. Prince Milan himself is with the Russian Commander-in-Chief. It is understood that the Negotin force at once crosses the frontier, and, passing Widdin, operates in the rear of Osman Pasha. The second corps will meantime stand fast, with the intention to act in support.

The Turks have finally evacuated Soukhoun Kaleh, on the Russian coast of the Black Sea. It is long since their military expedition was abandoned as a failure, and of late they have been carrying off the Abhasian population by thousands to land them at Trebizonde.

Next week the magnificent building erected in Albert-square, Manchester, for the transaction of the municipal business of that city will be opened, and the event is to be celebrated by a round of festivities. The cost of the building, with its site, is estimated at £800,000.

An open competition for thirty-five situations of out-door officer in Her Majesty's Customs will be held in London, Edinburgh, Dublin, Liverpool, Bristol, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Hull, Leeds, Portsmouth, Plymouth, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Cork, Belfast, and Limerick on Oct. 26.

At a meeting of the Manchester City Council on Wednesday Sir Edward Watkin, M.P., on behalf of himself and Messrs. Hugh Mason, N. Buckley, W. Agnew, B. Whitworth, W. McMurchy, H. D. Pochin, and S. Watts, presented to the Corporation a marble statue of the Right Hon. C. P. Villiers, M.P., which has been subscribed for by these gentlemen, and executed by Mr. Theed. The statue has been placed in the large hall of the new building, which will also in a short time be adorned by statues of Mr. John Bright and Mr. Gladstone, executed by the same sculptor, and subscribed for by the same donors. A magnificent service of plate, which has cost £6000 gs., and is the result of a private subscription, was presented the same day to the Manchester Corporation by Mr. Alderman Curtis, the ex-Mayor (during whose mayoralty the subscription was promoted), and will be used at the banquet in celebration of the opening of the new Townhall next week. The plate was manufactured by Messrs. Elkington and Co.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The death of M. Thiers, which occurred on Monday, occasioned a great shock, coming, as it did, quite unexpectedly, notwithstanding his being in his eighty-first year. He had been staying for the last few weeks at the Pavillon Henri Quatre, Saint-Germain-en-Laye, and had caught a slight cold, but nothing led to the anticipation of so sudden a close of his eventful career. Several accounts are current respecting the last hours of M. Thiers. It appears that for some days past, without being positively ill, he had not felt quite himself; nevertheless, he did not change anything in the routine of his well-ordered life. On Monday morning he rose as usual at five o'clock, and after dressing he took a short walk in the terrace, then went home and sat down to write and read his letters, until half-past seven, when he took a turn on the stables to have a look at his horses. He then took once more his place at his desk, and continued to work steadily until noon, when he sat down to breakfast with Madame Thiers and her sister, Mlle. Doane. He ate with his usual appetite, but towards the close of the meal his features underwent a sudden change. He said, "I do not feel well." His wife and sister-in-law took him to his bed-room—the same room in the Pavillon Henri Quatre where Louis XIV. was born—and he was laid on the little camp bed which he always took with him in his travels. Two local practitioners were sent for, and they immediately applied sinapisms and leeches, which failed to relieve the increasing difficulty of breathing and the paralysis which was coming over the brain. Dr. Barth, M. Thiers's old friend and private physician, was telegraphed to, but it was late when he reached St. Germain, and when he saw his illustrious patient the latter had already lost consciousness, and it was evident that the end was at hand. The state of coma lasted until six o'clock, and ten minutes later a faint sigh announced to the bereaved wife and sister that life had departed.

The *Moniteur* states that Marshal MacMahon, who was at Montbrison, on receiving the news of the death of M. Thiers, immediately sent a telegram of condolence to Madame Thiers. He telegraphed also to Paris to summon a Cabinet Council for the purpose of concerting measures for causing the funeral to be solemnised with the greatest pomp. Wednesday's *Official Journal* contains a report of the Minister of the Interior to Marshal MacMahon, proposing that the funeral of the late M. Thiers should be a public one, at the expense of the State. A decree of Marshal MacMahon is appended, sanctioning this proposal. The body was removed from St. Germain to Paris on Wednesday. An immense crowd collected along the line of route through the city. The funeral is to take place at the Invalides to-day (Saturday). After the ceremony the corpse will be placed in the family vault at Père-la-Chaise. Marshal MacMahon will attend the funeral. The Republican ex-Deputies are coming up from the country in considerable numbers, and nearly all the 363 are expected to join the procession.

A public subscription has already been opened for the erection of a statue in memory of the deceased.

An address from the Left of the Senate to the country has been issued, and concludes with the words—"M. Thiers leaves us the example of consummate experience—the example of the purest patriotism. All Republicans will desire to remain faithful to both, and that will be the worthiest tribute we can pay the illustrious French patriot." Some hundreds of telegrams expressing condolence and sympathy with Madame Thiers have been addressed to her, as well as messages from crowned heads, statesmen, and celebrities of all sorts. Throughout Wednesday there was a continuous stream of visitors to the house of the late M. Thiers, where they subscribed their names—to the number of some thousands—in six large registers prepared to receive their signatures, amongst which appeared those of some of the most illustrious men of France, as well as those of her humblest citizens. All the French papers were occupied on Wednesday with the subject of the death of M. Thiers, to the exclusion of almost every other public topic; and the great majority admit the grievous loss which France has sustained by the demise of the ex-President.

A portrait of M. Thiers, accompanied by a memoir of the illustrious deceased, is given in the present Number.

General Noyes, who succeeds Mr. Washburne as the United States Minister to France, on being officially received by Marshal MacMahon, stated that his compatriots remembered with gratitude the assistance rendered by France to their ancestors when fighting for national independence, and remarked that a hundred years had passed away without the friendship then inaugurated meeting with any interruption. Marshal MacMahon, in reply, said he was sensible of the recollections called up, and gave the assurance that he would be always found ready to assist in maintaining and strengthening the ancient friendship which unites France with the United States. Mr. Washburne had a farewell audience of the Marshal on the same day.

M. Gambetta appeared before the Juge d'Instruction yesterday week and took upon himself the entire responsibility of his speech at Lille and of its publication in the newspaper, while at the same time he denied that it contained any passage upon which a criminal prosecution could be based.

It is confirmed that the elections will take place on Oct. 14. A representation has been given at the Italian Theatre, Paris, for the benefit of the Russian wounded in the Eastern war. The idea originated with a number of Paris actresses. The performance passed off with great success, and the receipts are said to have been about 16,000fr.

A new Jewish synagogue was consecrated in the Rue Buffault on Monday. There was a large number of people present at the solemn ceremony, including M. Grémieux, Senator, and Barons Alphonse and Gustave de Rothschild.

SWEDEN.

King Oscar and the Crown Prince of Sweden arrived at Upsala on Tuesday. A number of students at the University who had taken their stand before the station greeted his Majesty with a song. The King spoke a few words of thanks. Half an hour later another express-train from Stockholm brought the invited guests, amounting to nearly 200.

An International Astronomic Congress was held in Stockholm last week, in the Royal Swedish Academy for Science.

AMERICA.

Advices from Utah state that the Government of the Mormon Church has passed into the hands of twelve elders called Apostles, and that the President will probably not be appointed for some time. A portrait of Brigham Young, and an engraving of his residence in Utah, appeared in our Number for Nov. 16, 1861.

Hales's piano manufactory in New York has been destroyed by fire. Three bodies have been found amongst the ruins, and many persons were injured by jumping from windows.—A great fire, supposed to be the work of an incendiary, has taken place also in the town of Paris, Texas. Many persons are reported to have perished.

In Tuesday's rifle practice at Creedmoor, the American team made 1641 points, against 1584 scored by the British.

CANADA.

In an international rifle-match, held at Toronto, a New York team of six men beat six Canadians by 1082 points to 1061.

THE CAPE COLONIES.

On the 8th ult. the Cape Parliament was prorogued by Sir Bartle Frere. In his speech he referred to the annexation of the Transvaal as an important event, tending to ensure peace, security, and prosperity not only to the people of the country, but to South Africa generally. Sir Bartle Frere was about to start on a tour of inspection of the eastern provinces and the frontier.

INDIA.

A telegram from the Viceroy of India, dated Madras, Aug. 30, states that while the famine prospects are nowhere improved in Southern India, they are distinctly worse in Madras, Salem, Coimbatore, and Nellore. The Deccan prospects are, on the whole, better. In the Allahabad and Benares divisions and in the Punjab the condition of the crops is said to be critical. Employment is being given on public works to 919,771 persons, and gratuitous relief to 1,326,971.

The *Times*' correspondent at Calcutta, telegraphing on the 2nd inst., says that there is little change in the aspect of the famine districts. The Viceroy visited the Madras relief camps on Thursday, and goes to Bangalore next Wednesday. The Supreme Government (the correspondent says) deem it prudent not to invite public subscriptions until the Viceroy, in consultation with the Madras and Bombay Governments, fixes the organisation by which the sums collected are to be distributed and the special objects to which they are to be devoted. Some channel must be agreed upon beforehand by which the charity may be wisely distributed without demoralising the people or interfering with the policy of the Government. Two methods are suggested by the Government as possibly affording useful employment for charity—namely, the care and support of orphans and the support of relief camps in large towns where a sufficiently strong volunteer organisation is possible; but the Government deems it the wisest course to wait till these and other methods have been fully discussed and settled. In consequence of this expression of opinion, no steps have been taken to raise subscriptions in Bengal or Bombay.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* received a special telegram from Madras, dated Wednesday evening. The result of the Viceroy's visit is briefly as follows:—The Duke of Buckingham and the Viceroy are agreed upon all points. The whole famine operations will now be placed, as in Bombay, under the Public Works Department. General Kennedy, the Bombay secretary, is appointed personal assistant to the Duke, who, under section 28 of the Indian Councils Act, takes the famine portfolio temporarily. All famine correspondence will henceforth go direct to the Duke through the special famine secretary and General Kennedy, and not through the intermediate Board of Revenue. General Kennedy has the full confidence of the Supreme Government, and acts as its representative at Madras. While the Supreme Government withdraws the control in details from the Board of Revenue, the Board will travel and inspect. Sixty engineer officers and one hundred young Staff Corps officers have been appointed to Madras for famine operations. All here agree in the expediency of the above action. It will gather the reins into fewer hands and infuse greater promptitude and unity of action. The principles laid down by the Viceroy are the same as those given to Sir Richard Temple last January, and so successfully adopted by the Bombay authorities, but not accepted here till now.

The India Office has received the following telegram from the Viceroy, dated Madras, Wednesday:—"Season telegram as follows: Madras, one to one and a half inches of rain in Bellary, Cuddapah, Kurnool; much benefit. Good rain in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Kistna. Thunderstorm and one inch rain in Madras on 4th; only half an inch elsewhere, save occasional heavy showers. Crops improved by rain, except South Arcot, Coimbatore, Salem, Madras. Prices dearer. On works, 901,227; on gratuitous, 1,430,875. Grain importations large. Railway transport improving. Bombay, showers throughout the week everywhere; four inches of rain all over Guzerat; continuous heavy rain all Koncan districts; good rain throughout Khandish, Nasik, Sattara, Belgaum and greater part of Poonah and Sholapur. Partial rain in Dharwar; prospects much improved; prices not yet cheaper. Numbers on works, 278,731; on gratuitous, 125,960. Mysore, bad week; occasional light showers; good rain in Bangalore in night of Sept. 2, gauging one inch and a half. Dry crop, prospects worse in all districts. Gratuitous numbers, 213,000; works number, 49,000. Hyderabad, three days' good rain, over four inches; much benefit; good rain in Berar, Rajpootana; heavy rain in Aboo and south-west States; good rain in Jeypore, heavy showers in Ajmere, Meywar, and east States. Lyaal telegraphs:—General prospect very materially improved; more rain needed in Ulwar, Meywar, Central India. Good rain in Rutlam, Indore, and all Malwa; two inches rain in Neemuch, Gwalior, Bundelkund. Too late to save much autumn crop in Gwalior; still prospects everywhere improved. North-Western Provinces, moderate rain in Allahabad, Benares divisions, four inches in Jhansee division, half an inch in Agra; good rain, one day, in Meerut and Bareilly; rest slight partial showers. Autumn crop lost in many parts. Punjab, dry hot weather up to 2nd, then heavy universal rain over province, gauging 9½ inches at Loodhiana, too late to save autumn crops in parts. Lieutenant-Governor telegraphs—prospects immensely improved, spring crop sowings secured over the important grain-producing districts. Bengal, Central Provinces, Burmah, Assam, seasonable weather, good prospects.

AUSTRALIA.

The Agent-General for South Australia, Sir Arthur Blyth, K.C.M.G., has received the following telegram from the Government at Adelaide, dated Sept. 1:—"The harvest prospects continue good, and seasonable rains have fallen. The Governments of the Australasian Colonies have jointly engaged a steamer to run between Banjoewangie and Port Darwin if the telegraph cable should at any time break. In view of the increase and increasing trade and population, the Government of South Australia are urging the other Australasian Governments to secure a fortnightly mail by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's route, to be delivered within thirty-six days."

An International Law Congress has been held at Antwerp during the past week.

From information received at Liverpool from the Arctic Ocean, it appears that this season's whaling promises to be in every way a success.

The *Geographical Magazine* for September states that the project for dispatching an English expedition to Lhasa, the sacred capital of Tibet, has now definitely fallen through.

The name of the Hon. Alfred Henry Thesiger, Q.C., has been added to the Royal Commission recently appointed to inquire into the working and effect of the law and treaties relating to the extradition of persons accused of crime.

The *Therapia* correspondent of the *Times* writes:—"M. Menelas Negropontes asks me to contradict emphatically the statement made by a London paper that he has published a letter written to him by Mr. Gladstone. I can confidently state that such a letter has not been published here."

The Krishna lighthouse, which marked a dangerous shoal near the entrance to the Rangoon river, has been destroyed. The lighthouse was an iron structure, built on piles. It has entirely disappeared. The cause of the disaster is unknown, but the impression is that a vessel has fouled the structure.

The Russian Government is fitting out five sailing-vessels at Tromsø for the purpose of proceeding to Nova Zembla with Samoide families to establish a colony there. This measure has been undertaken in consequence of the marked diminution of the Russian fisheries off that island, owing, it is alleged, to the advantages enjoyed by the Norwegians, whose ports are open three months earlier than those of Russia.

Particulars of the death of Yakoob Khan, the ruler of Kashgar, have reached India through Cashmere. The Ameer was assassinated by Hakim Khan Torah, son of Buzurg Khan, the former ruler of Yarkand, whom Yakoob deposed, and who died shortly after. Yakoob's eldest son was also slain. His second son is now at Kashgar. It is also stated that Hakim Torah has been recognised by the troops and the people as Ameer, but it is hardly likely that Yakoob's surviving son will quietly acquiesce. Probably a furious civil war will break out, which will go far to lighten the task of the invading Chinese army.

A water highway from St. Paul, Minnesota, to New Orleans, a distance of 2000 miles, has been opened, the last obstruction to navigation—the Des Moines Rapids—having been overcome by the building of a Government canal, now nearly completed. The canal is seven and six tenths miles long, 300 ft. wide in embankment, and 250 ft. wide in excavation. The water in the canal will be from five to eight feet deep, which is sufficient to float the steam-boats of the Upper Mississippi. The two lift-locks and one guard-lock, which are built of cut stone masonry, consumed most of the money expended on the work.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

To linger over the returns of the Warwick and Richmond meetings would indeed be "stale, flat, and unprofitable," and it is best to turn at once to the future. An unusually interesting Doncaster week will commence on Tuesday next, and the following will be found a tolerably correct list of the starters and jockeys for the St. Leger:—Silvio (F. Archer), Lady Golightly or Sleipnir (Morris), Fontainebleau (Hudson), Plunger (Goater), Strachino (Constable), Brown Prince (Custance), Strathmore (J. Osborne), Hidalgo (Luke), Norwich (T. Chaloner), Kingsclere (Cannon), and Sunray (T. Osborne). Of course the field may be swelled by the appearance of such outsiders as Covenanter, Morier, Shillelagh, and Swing; and Glen Arthur, though he has done no work to speak of for nearly three weeks, might be sent to the post as a sort of forlorn hope; but it is impossible to reckon confidently on more than the eleven that we have enumerated. At the time of writing, Silvio is established in the proud position of first favourite, and anything over 2 to 1 is snapped up about him. His very meritorious Derby victory quite wiped out the stigma attaching to his brace of defeats at Newmarket, and, at Ascot, his superiority to Glen Arthur was more than confirmed. Those connected with him have not the smallest doubt but that he is much superior to Lady Golightly; indeed, it is reported that Lord Falmouth may possibly withdraw the filly from the St. Leger, and reserve her for her other engagements during the week, and this rumour fully accounts for her ladyship's retrogression in the market on Wednesday last. Fontainebleau has arrived safely at Doncaster, but we have not yet heard how he acquitted himself in his first gallop on the town moor. His two performances this season possess the highest merit. In the French Two Thousand he cantered home six lengths before Verneuil; and then, when dead amiss from influenza, he ran the great Jongleur to half a length, St. Christophe, the subsequent winner of the Grand Prix, being a tad third. Fontainebleau, who, by-the-way, is by Dollar—Finlande, and is therefore an own brother to St. Cyr, is now in the best of health again; he has undergone a thorough preparation, and is believed to be very much superior to any horse they have had in France since the days of Gladiateur. Plunger, who was a mere shadow when he ran in the Derby, is once more fit and well; but he goes unsteadily in the market, and it is never wise to rely upon a patched-up animal for a great race. We may pass over Brown Prince, who has been beaten in his trial, and does not seem to have made any improvement since the spring; but Strathmore will run far better than his York performance indicated, though it is almost impossible to fancy that he can do more than finish about fourth. The remainder are mere handicap horses; and now that Chamant is scratched, it having been found quite impossible to train him, the race reads like a match between the two favourites. Lord Falmouth has never won a St. Leger, and it is needless to say how wonderfully popular his success would be; but we shall go to Doncaster with the somewhat gloomy anticipation of witnessing a decisive French triumph.

The feast of St. Partridge began last Saturday, though there is still so much corn standing that sport was by no means general, and a good many enthusiasts were reluctantly compelled to defer a commencement for a week or ten days. The accounts that have been received, however, are wonderfully promising, as the coveys seem unusually large and the birds strong and healthy. In Kent, Surrey, Cambridge, Berks, and Hants the sport generally has been splendid, and the only places from which we hear complaints are parts of Yorkshire and Derbyshire and the neighbourhood of Bicester.

Rain has greatly spoilt the conclusion of the cricket season, and the last county match of the year has resulted in a draw, owing to the curtailment of the time of play from this cause. At the end of last week Gloucestershire, which has taken a stronger lead than ever this season, beat Surrey by ten wickets. The heavy state of the ground was all against long scores; however, Messrs. A. P. Lucas (not out, 36) and W. Lindsay (41) made their mark, as did Messrs. W. R. Gilbert (15) and F. Townsend (53) on the other side, while Mr. W. G. Grace and Midwinter once more bowled with deadly effect. Yorkshire v. Notts has ended in a draw, greatly in favour of the "big county." The only noticeable individual score was that of R. Daft (53); but, as Yorkshire only required 60 runs to win, and had nine wickets to go down, the Notts captain's efforts would scarcely have averted defeat had there been time to play the game out.

At the regatta of the Royal Dart Yacht Club yesterday week the principal race was for the Royal Dart Challenge Cup, which was held by the Raven yawl. The Jullianar won the cup and the yawl prize; the Corinne taking the schooner prize, and the Neva (which beat the Vol-au-Vent by time allowance) the

cutter prize. A race for cutters only, not exceeding 40 tons, was won by the Bloodhound. For the race for the Kingswear Cup, with the gold medal of the club to the second yacht of a different rig from the winner, only the Enriquita and the Pixie competed, and they finished in the order named.

ARCHERY.

The old-established Bockingfold Archery Society, which numbers amongst its members several of the leading families of Kent, has brought its season to a close. At the first match, which took place at Addington Park, the seat of Mr. J. Wingfield Stratford, the ladies' prize for the 60-yards' shooting was won by Miss Grace Gregory, the gentlemen's prize for 80 yards by Major Lempiere, the ladies' for 50 yards by Miss Hall, and the gentlemen's 60-yards' by the Rev. Mr. Williams. Miss Timms won the prize for the ladies' best gold, and Mr. D. Moffatt (the hon. secretary) the gentlemen's ditto. The second contest came off at Vintner's Park, Maidstone, the seat of Mr. James Whatman; and on this occasion the gentlemen's 80-yards' prize fell to the Rev. Mr. Williams, the ladies' 60-yards' to Miss Grace Gregory, the gentlemen's 60-yards' to Mr. D. Moffatt, and the ladies' 50-yards' to Miss Timms. The gentlemen's prize for the best gold was won by Major Lempiere, and the ladies' ditto by Miss Gregory. At the final meeting, held last week at Preston Hall, the seat of Mr. H. A. Brassey, M.P., the gentlemen's 80-yards' prize was carried off by the Rev. J. H. Timms, the ladies' 60-yards' by Miss Grace Gregory, the gentlemen's 60-yards' by the Rev. Mr. Williams, and the ladies' 50-yards' by Miss Gregory. The Rev. Mr. Parrington made the best gold in the gentlemen's competition, and Miss Best the best in the ladies' ditto. Miss Grace Gregory and Mr. Williams received the annual prizes as the best aggregate scorers.

The Highclere Park archers held their annual prize meeting on Thursday week on the excellent ground near Highclere Castle, which Lord Carnarvon places at the disposal of the club. Since the last meeting a commodious pavilion has been erected. The competition resulted as follows:—Ladies: Highest score at all the meetings, Mrs. Waters. First prize, highest score, Mrs. Chichester; second prize, Miss Fowler; third prize, Miss A. Bulkeley; fourth, best gold, Miss Annie Fowler; fifth, consolation prize, Miss Davis; sixth, strangers' highest score, Miss Benwell; seventh for ninth score, Miss Strong; eighth, most blues, Miss Brummers; tenth, most blacks and whites, Miss Valpy; eleventh, most reds, Mrs. Waters. Gentlemen's prizes: Highest aggregate score, Commander Hodgson; first prize for highest score, Commander Hodgson; second prize, Mr. George Fryer; third, the Rev. E. T. Waters; fourth, for best gold, Mr. Gerard Sloper; fifth, for lowest score but one, Mr. A. B. Heath; sixth, for most blacks, Mr. F. Fowler. Eleven of the prizes were given by the club, and the remainder by the secretary (Commander Hodgson), Mr. F. G. Saunders, Miss Davis, Mr. Fryer, Mr. Bulkeley, and Mr. E. Gibson. Mrs. A. B. Heath, one of the founders of the club, presented the prizes.

Mr. R. N. Philipps, the Recorder of Pontefract, died on Thursday morning at Sheffield.

Mr. David Ward, a local manufacturer, was installed Master Cutler at Sheffield on Thursday with the customary ceremony.

The Home Secretary has issued an order under the new Winter Assize Acts, directing a winter assize for the trial of prisoners to be held in November next at Leeds, for the whole of the county of York.

On a vacancy being recently advertised for the office of gate porter at one of the London charities, written applications were received from upwards of 850 candidates, the wages offered being 28s. a week.

The weaving branch of the Glasgow Technical College was opened on Monday by the Lord Provost, in presence of a number of gentlemen connected with the manufacture of textile fabrics in the city. About a dozen looms—several of them the gift of those interested in the welfare of the institution—have already been fitted up.

The fourth annual exhibition of modern pictures at Brighton was opened on Thursday in the Royal Pavilion Picture Gallery. Between 800 and 900 are hung, oil paintings and water-colour drawings being about equally represented. Amongst the exhibitors are E. W. Cooke, R.A., P. R. Morris, A.R.A., Neil, A.R.A., J. A. Houston, R.S.A., and several local artists.

The Scarborough hunters were on Wednesday sold at the residence of the late Mr. James Hall, near Beverley. The stud consisted of forty hunters, eight hacks, two carriage horses, and two phaeton mares. The highest price realised was 700 guineas, for Leotard.—The Guildford coach having been taken off the road for the season, the horses are announced to be sold at Tattersall's next Monday. They are mostly young hunters of good blood.

A package was on Tuesday discovered by the officials in the Edinburgh Post office containing nearly a score of Colorado beetles. The discovery was made in consequence of one of the dreaded insects having escaped from the package, which was consigned from America. The beetles were in a lively condition when exposed to view. The order by the Privy Council for the destruction of the insects was put into force. On Wednesday the Dublin Post Office officials found six live Colorado beetles in a packet which had come by the mail from Canada. The insects were killed in spirits of wine, and the packet was then forwarded to its destination.

The report of the Select Committee of the House of Lords appointed to inquire into the general question of the prevention of floods has been issued. The Committee recommend that tributary streams be entrusted to district committees, except near the junction with the principal stream, where they should be under the jurisdiction of a representative body of conservators of the main channel. The rates for works should, in the opinion of the Committee, be distributed over the whole area of a watershed, including towns and houses, on the basis of rateable value, lands and houses, however, below the flood-level being rated at a higher amount than those above it.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* correspondent at Plymouth states that the annual sale of stock from the Dartmoor prisons farm having just taken place, it has now been ascertained that, deducting the cost of convict labour, the establishment has gained nearly £1000 as the result of last year's agricultural operations. For some years the convict farm was unremunerative, but now 1000 acres on Dartmoor have been reclaimed and profits are made. Black-poll heifers from Scotland have been introduced, and more extensive operations are contemplated. The convicts employed are men whose sentences are nearly expired, and who, therefore, have less inducement to escape.

MUSIC.

THE TRIENNIAL GLOUCESTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

Having last week commented fully on the antecedents of these festivals and the arrangements for that which has just terminated, we have now merely to speak of the performances as far as possible—leaving necessarily some for next week's notice.

The inaugural early service on Tuesday morning included the performance of Croft's Service in A, and Sir F. G. Ouseley's anthem, "O, sing unto God," by the associated choirs of the three cathedral cities (Worcester, Hereford, and Gloucester) in which the festivals are held in yearly rotation. Mr. Done presided at the organ. The sermon was preached by the Bishop of Gloucester, who took for his text the 9th verse of the 16th chapter of St. Luke, on which he founded an eloquent discourse, with special reference to the festival.

Soon after the close of the service, the doors of the cathedral were reopened and the festival began, shortly before two o'clock, with "Elijah." A special feature in the performance of the oratorio was the admirable singing of Mdlle. Albani in the soprano solo music of the second part. This excellent artist produced a marked impression by her fine rendering of the air, "Hear ye, Israel;" another great effect having followed the delivery of the unaccompanied trio, "Lift thine eyes," in which Mdlle. Albani had the valuable co-operation of Mesdames Sophie Löwe and Patey. The soprano music of the first part of the oratorio was divided between Miss Adela Vernon and Madame Sophie Löwe. Madame Patey having sung admirably in the principal contralto music (especially "O rest in the Lord"), as did Mr. Santley in all that of the Prophet, in both parts of the work. Mr. Cummings gave the tenor solos of the first part with his usual refined expression; and Mr. E. Lloyd rendered those of the second part with his well-known excellence. A word of praise is due to Miss Bertha Griffiths for her rendering of the air "Woe unto them," and her co-operation with Miss Vernon in the duet (with chorus), "Zion spreadeth." The chorus singing was very good throughout.

The concert of Tuesday evening in the Shire Hall opened with a selection from Schumann's cantata, "Paradise and the Peri," the vocal solos by Madame Sophie Löwe, Miss Bertha Griffiths, Mr. Cummings, and Mr. Maybrick. This was followed by Mendelssohn's violin concerto, brilliantly played by Mr. Sainton, the first part of the concert having closed with a cleverly written overture by Mr. Montague Smith, which was performed for the first time in England, conducted by the composer. The work was greatly applauded. Beethoven's symphony in C minor opened the second part of the concert, which closed with Wagner's overture to "Tannhäuser," both finely played. The evening's programme also included a miscellaneous selection of vocal music, the singers having been Madame Sophie Löwe, Miss Adela Vernon, Miss Bertha Griffiths, Madame Patey, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Mr. Maybrick.

On Wednesday performances were given in the cathedral both in the morning and in the evening. On the earlier occasion two great works of very opposite styles were comprised in the programme—Bach's sublime "Passion Music" (St. Matthew) and Beethoven's oratorio "Engedi" ("The Mount of Olives"). The programme for the evening comprised the first part of Mendelssohn's "St. Paul," and a selection from Haydn's "Creation."

The "Passion Music" was heard to peculiar advantage amid the solemn surroundings of the cathedral, and its magnificent choral writing and the grand old Lutheran chorales introduced by Bach produced a very profound impression, finely sung as they were. The solo music was very efficiently rendered by Mesdames Sophie Löwe and Patey, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Maybrick, and Mr. Santley.

In Beethoven's oratorio the co-operation of Mdlle. Albani was a special feature, her splendid voice and refined style having told with great effect in the soprano air, "Praise ye Jehovah's goodness;" in the solo (with chorus), "Oh! praise Him;" in the duet (with Mr. Cummings), "I love the Lord;" and the trio (with that gentleman and Mr. Maybrick), "The hour of vengeance cometh." The chorus singing was again of a very superior order.

Of the remaining performances we must speak next week.

Nearly thirty Promenade Concerts have now been given at Covent-Garden Theatre. Last Wednesday was a Mozart night, the programme having included an interesting selection from the works of the great composer.

The new series of opera performances at the Crystal Palace—under the direction of Mr. Henry Corri, and conducted by Mr. Isidore di Solla—began on Tuesday with Mendelssohn's operetta, "Son and Stranger." For Thursday "Lucrezia Borgia" was announced.

The Crystal Palace Saturday afternoon classical concerts will be resumed on the 29th inst.

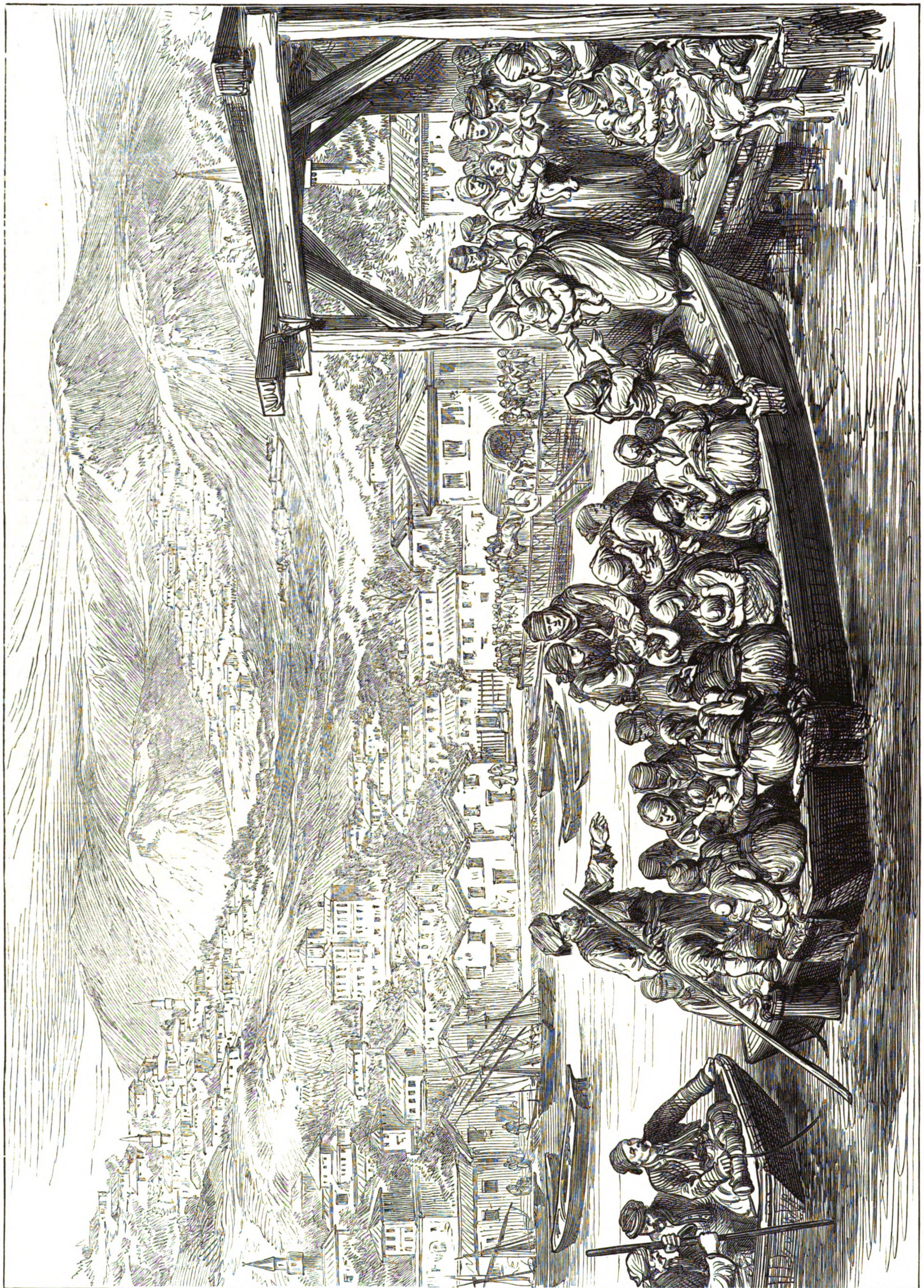
The new season of the Monday Popular Concerts will begin on Nov. 12.

The Carl Rosa Opera Company have presented several English operas to large audiences at Hull and Middlesbrough during the past fortnight. Mr. Rosa finishes the present week at Sunderland, and visits Newcastle-on-Tyne next week. The musical critics of each town appear to be unanimous in their approval of the care and completeness of these operatic performances. Indeed, their eulogistic notices make us wish that Mr. Rosa could begin his eight weeks' season of English opera in town much earlier than Feb. 11 next, which is the date fixed for the first appearance of the Carl Rosa Company at the Adelphi.

It is the intention of the Board of Trade to appoint inspectors of mercantile training-ships for the districts of the Clyde, Leith, Hull, Harwich, Kingstown, and Liverpool.

At the sale of Mr. Cochrane's Canadian shorthorns one animal, the Fifth Duchess of Hillhurst, realised 4500 guineas, Lord Bective being the purchaser. The Third Duchess of Hillhurst sold for 4100 guineas. The sale resulted in a total of £17,150.

At the concluding meeting of the Institution of Naval Architects at Glasgow on Thursday week Mr. Martell read a paper on "Water Ballast," which was criticised by Mr. Scott Russell and Mr. Reed, M.P. Mr. W. H. White read a paper on "The Course of Study in the Royal Naval College, Greenwich," with the special object of showing that its advantages were not enough appreciated and used by the country. A gold medal for the best paper on "Marine Boilers" was awarded to Mr. James Milton of Lloyds'. The next meeting of the society will take place in Newcastle-on-Tyne.—The members followed up their first meeting in Scotland by joining in an excursion on Friday to Arran, the arrangements for the trip having been made by the Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders in Scotland, at whose invitation the London society have come north at this time. As it happened, the day was one of the finest of the season, and the outing was thoroughly enjoyed by about 150 ladies and gentlemen.



SKETCHES OF THE WAR: GREEK REFUGEES FROM KAVARNA EMBARKING AT BALTSCHIK, ON THE BLACK SEA.



THE LATE M. THIERS.

The Extra Supplement.

"MORNING HYMN AT SEBASTIAN BACH'S."

The patriarch of German sacred and classical art, in the department of musical composition, who died in the year 1750, is remembered with a sentiment of personal veneration by many persons of cultivated taste, and of a serious and reverent mood. Johann Sebastian Bach, the son of a miller at Eisenach in Saxony, stands next to Handel, his countryman and contemporary, in the esteem of learned and critical students of what we may perhaps call "the Music of the Past," if Wagner's is to be recognised as "the Music of the Future." This hypothetical contingency, indeed, seems rather too much like the ironical compliment which Byron once paid to Southey's poetical genius, by assuring him that his poems would be read "when Homer and Virgil are laid on the shelf; but not, my dear Southey, till then." We have no occasion, however, to hazard any opinion at present regarding the merits of Sebastian Bach, as the author of many fine cantatas, chorales, and the "Passion Music" for vocal performance, and of ingenious fugues, graceful sonatas, preludes, and other instrumental pieces. It is more to the purpose, with reference to Herr Rosenthal's picture of an interesting domestic scene, that we should observe Sebastian Bach's eminent virtues as a family man. The worthy Kapellmeister of Weimar, and Director of St. Thomas's School at Leipzig, had the happiness to be the husband of two wives (one after another, of course) and father of eleven sons and nine daughters. Three at least of his sons, Friedmann, Karl Emanuel, and Johann Cristian, became notable musicians in their time; the last-named, Christian Bach, was in England from 1763 to 1782, under the patronage of our Queen Charlotte. We are scarcely prepared to identify these, among the young persons represented around their father, as he sits at the harpsichord, all joining (except the baby that plays with the kitten) in the singing of their "Morning Hymn." But it is a very pleasant family party; and we trust that it will remind not a few of our readers that part-singing, especially of sacred music on Sunday evenings, is a delightful kind of social amusement for the well-regulated English household. Its practice requires a less amount of technical instruction than is commonly supposed; and every young lady of proper education should know how to train and direct the voices of her brothers and sisters, as well as to supply the pianoforte accompaniment, for a simple chant or anthem. The picture has been engraved by permission of the Berlin Photographic Company.

THE LATE M. THIERS.

The sudden death, on Monday evening last, of this eminent French statesman and historian, who had seemed in full health and activity on the morning of that day, has rather taken the world by surprise. But he was eighty years of age last April, and had accomplished an amount of work, and attained a degree of reputation, quite enough for any man's lifetime. His removal at the present moment leaves an apparent blank in the circle of contemporary French politicians, the more conspicuous because he had seemed to stand midway between the Reactionary and the Democratic parties. Their mutual antagonism, which has been intensified by the recent arbitrary demeanour of Marshal MacMahon and the Duc de Broglie, in the conduct of the Presidential Government since the abrupt dismissal of M. Jules Simon, now threatens to assume an increased bitterness through the official prosecution of M. Gambetta. It was hoped that the influence of M. Thiers, if not the alternative of his re-election to the Presidency, might yet avert the dangers that have lately seemed to menace the Republican Constitution. We trust that all such dangers may still be warded off or wisely avoided by a spirit of judicious compromise on both sides. M. Thiers was perhaps too old, if his life had been further prolonged, ever to have been a future candidate for the chief administrative power. But his counsels and admonitions had not lost their force, and he will be seriously missed in the parliamentary ranks of Moderate or Conservative Republicans in the impending crisis of political affairs.

Louis Adolphe Thiers was son of a working locksmith at Marseilles, where he was born on April 16, 1797. As a boy he displayed great intelligence, making rapid progress at school, where he studied geometry with a view to the military profession; but, his friends afterwards determining that he should learn the law, he became a pupil of M. Arnaud at Aix. When he became a member of the French Bar, he met with no success, and determined to go to Paris, and enter the ranks of literature. Once in the capital, he became acquainted with the leading men of letters there, and distinguished himself as a political contributor to the *Constitutionnel*. The greater part of his time, however, for nine years, was devoted to his "History of the French Revolution," the first volume of which appeared in 1823, and the last in 1832. After the Revolution of July, 1830, he held various minor official posts, and under Laffitte's Administration became Under-Secretary of State. He was elected Deputy for Aix, and earned a reputation for financial ability, oratorical power, and capacity for hard work. Two years after the Revolution we find him Minister of the Interior; he also held for some time the portfolios of Commerce and Public Works. Every office seemed one in which he found an opportunity of gaining distinction; and in 1836 he became President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs—an office he again held in March, 1840. During this Ministry he was held responsible for the serious aspect which the Syrian question assumed, France being nearly involved in war with England through his policy. He was therefore called upon by the King to retire from official life. M. Thiers accordingly disappeared for a time from the political world, but used the leisure of his retirement by commencing his "History of the Consulate and Empire." It was his chief literary work, comprising twenty volumes, the first of which appeared in 1845, and the last in 1862. During this time, it is scarcely necessary to say, there had been some exciting episodes in the history of France. In 1848 the French Revolution shook France to its base. When the Republic was proclaimed Thiers was to be found in the uniform and bearing the musket of a National Guard; he presently figured as a member of the Constituent and of the National Assembly. When Louis Napoleon was proclaimed President, M. Thiers declined to take office. He was banished during the *coup d'état* of December, 1851, when he went to Switzerland, and remained there for some time, studying painting and the fine arts. In 1863 he again interested himself in the political affairs of his own country. He was elected Deputy for the department of the Seine by the Liberal Opposition. Taking advantage of every opportunity that presented itself for attacking the administration of the finances, the municipal control of Paris by Baron Haussmann, and the foreign policy of the Emperor, M. Thiers was soon a power in himself. After 1866 he sarcastically taunted the Government with the loss of its prestige. When, however, war was inevitable in 1870 he earnestly protested against it, and warned the Government that it was rushing headlong to destruction. But his warning came too late. War was proclaimed, and

France soon met with reverses which brought M. Thiers to the front in a most remarkable manner. He delivered a speech in the Corps Législatif in which he called upon Paris to offer an invincible resistance to the enemy. He was appointed a member of the Paris Defence Committee, but declined to share the responsibilities of the Government of the National Defence on the downfall of the Empire. Still, he continued to do what he could for his unhappy country, and visited the Courts of England, Russia, Austria, and Italy to implore aid for France. In this mission, however, he was unsuccessful, and in October, 1870, he returned to Tours, whence he proceeded to the headquarters of the King of Prussia at Versailles to open negotiations for peace, in accordance with the suggestion of the four neutral Powers. He had several interviews with Count Bismarck in order to obtain an armistice of twenty-five days, so as to enable elections to be held throughout the country and a National Government to be thus regularly established. But the German Chancellor would not allow Paris to be revictualled during the interval, and these negotiations also fell through. M. Thiers then returned to Tours and placed his services at the disposal of the Delegate Government. After the capitulation of Paris, the country recognised his services in trying to restore peace by electing him to the National Assembly by the voice of one third of the nation; and he was in February, 1871, elected the head of the Provisional Government, with the privilege of taking part in the deliberations of the Assembly whenever he pleased. The value of this privilege was especially observable when the Government held its sittings at Bordeaux, as M. Thiers was then able to take part in the debates. Soon after his election as chief of the executive power he introduced the preliminaries of the Treaty of Peace to the Assembly, and, after an animated debate of two days' duration, they were voted by 546 ayes against 107 noes. By this treaty France renounced, in favour of the German Empire, the fifth part of Lorraine, including Metz and Thionville, and Alsace without Belfort; whilst she had to pay to Germany five milliards of francs, in instalments ranging over three years. It was stipulated that, as soon as the treaty was ratified, the German troops should begin to evacuate the interior of Paris and some departments of the western region, other departments to be rendered free from the presence of the German soldiers as the money was gradually paid. On March 18, 1871, however, soon after the National Assembly moved to Versailles, Paris fell into the hands of the Communists, one of whose acts was to destroy M. Thiers's house. It was not until May 22 that Marshal MacMahon's army recovered possession of the capital. When order had been in some degree restored, the supplementary elections were held, and in July M. Thiers, by a large majority of the Assembly, was voted a prolongation of his office, and his designation was changed from "Chief of the Executive Power" to that of "President of the French Republic." The energetic President devoted all his energies to raising the money to pay the war indemnity, and to the reorganisation of the French army. But in consequence of a hostile vote in the Assembly on May 24, 1873, he resigned, and was succeeded by Marshal MacMahon, who proceeded to form a Conservative Administration, and who has since remained President of the Republic. M. Thiers resumed his place as a member of the National Assembly, and intended to have been a candidate at the forthcoming elections. His intellect was as clear as ever to the last moment of his busy career. He had been out walking on the day of his death, which took place at St. Germain; its cause was a fit of apoplexy. The body has been removed to his late residence in the Place St. George, Rue Notre Dame de Lorette, at Paris. There is to be a state funeral at the Invalides, by order of the President of the French Government; but the final interment will be in the cemetery of Père-la-Chaise.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The road between Buckingham-gate and Storey's-gate will be closed on the 10th for a few days for repairs.

The Camberwell Vestry is going to plant the Old Kent-road, Camberwell-road, Camberwell New-road, and Peckham-road with trees, which are to be five-and-thirty yards apart.

The Caxton Exhibition closed at six o'clock last Saturday evening, notwithstanding the efforts made by some few of the committee to arrange that it should be kept open during September.

The Hospital Saturday collections in London were made last Saturday, when a hundred and fifty ladies sat in the streets in various parts of the metropolis with collecting-boxes to receive subscriptions. At the close of the day the boxes were taken to Messrs. Hoares' bank, where the contents were counted.

The third battalion of the Grenadier Guards left the Tower of London on Tuesday morning, and proceeded by special Great Western train to Windsor, to furnish the Castle guard. At the same time the first battalion of the same regiment left Windsor for the Tower, which they will garrison for the next few months.

New editions have just been issued of two most useful little works—the Royal Guide to the London Charities, edited by Herbert Fry, and published by Hardwicke and Bogue; and Low's Handbook to the Charities of London, edited by Charles Mackeson, and published by Sampson Low and Co. Having the same subjects to handle, their modes of treatment differ somewhat; but which is the better plan it would be difficult to decide.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism for the fourth week of August shows that the number of paupers was 77,029, of whom 36,386 were in workhouses and 40,643 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks of 1876, 1875, and 1874, these figures show a decline of 159,5597, and 14,342 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 733, of whom 455 were men, 219 women, and 59 children.

A meeting of the volunteer fire brigades of the north of London, comprising Alexandra Palace, Barnet, Hendon, Tottenham, Wood-green, Hornsey, Kilburn, Highgate, Willesden, and Tufnell Park, was recently held at the Tufnell Park Hotel, Holloway, to consider the propriety of forming a committee to represent the brigades in an amalgamated form. Captain Shean, of the Tufnell Park Fire Brigade, presided, and several gentlemen were elected to form the committee.

Last Saturday evening the second firework competition at the Alexandra Palace took place between Ruggieri, pyrotechnist to the late Emperor Napoleon III. and to the present French Government, and Pain of London. The contest began about 8.45, the competitors firing alternately from each end of the south terrace. In most matters there was not much to choose between them; but Ruggieri's shells and colours were perhaps the better, while Pain excelled in floating stars and the finale.

In the case against the three detectives and Mr. Froggatt, the solicitor, at Bow-street, yesterday week, the cross-

examination of Benson was concluded, and the evidence of two minor partners in the De Goncourt fraud, Charles Bale and Frederick Kurr, was taken. The convict Murray was the last witness for the day, and he gave a detailed account of his interviews with Mr. Froggatt, and of the efforts made by the latter to get the Clydesdale Bank notes changed for Benson and Kurr. Last Saturday the examination of the convict Murray was resumed and concluded. Henry Stenning, who is at present undergoing sentence of twelve months' imprisonment for having obstructed a constable in arresting Kurr, for having attempted to suborn a witness to swear falsely on a charge of fraud, and for having in his possession a plan for securing the release of Kurr, was also examined. The further hearing of the case was adjourned till Thursday last, when Stenning was cross-examined by Mr. Lewis. Mr. George Flintoff, civil engineer, Northumberland-street, of whom offices had been rented by Kurr and Co., and other witnesses, having given evidence, the Court adjourned. The public interest in the case continues, the court and its approaches being as crowded as on the first days of the hearing.

The prize-meeting of N (Tower Ward) company of the London Rifle Brigade was held last week at the range at Rainham. The company Challenge Cup, and £7 (Tower Ward prize), was won by Sergeant P. Preston; Company Challenge Vase, and £6 (given by Captain Miller), by Sergeant Cornell; £5 5s. (given by Mr. Alderman Finnis), by Private G. E. Jenkinson; £5 5s. (given by Alderman Sir Charles Whetham), by Private Gunyon; £4 (Tower Ward prize), by Private Desmond; £3 (given by Lieutenant Whetham), by Lieutenant Titford; £2 (Tower Ward prize), by Colour-Sergeant Preston; £1 10s. (given by the members of the company), by Private W. H. Rankin; £1 (Tower Ward prize), by Sergeant Clarke. Of the recruits' prizes, £4 (given by the non-commissioned officers), was won by Private Maude; £3 (given by Lieutenant Titford), by Private Bethell; £2 10s. (Tower Ward prize), by Private Ruffe; £2 (Tower Ward prize), by Private Blackett; a Cup, value £2 (given by William Spiller, Esq.), by Private Saward; £1 10s. (given by the members of the company), by Private Dray; £1 (Tower Ward prize), by Private Bury; £1 (Tower Ward prize), by Private Edmonds. Consolation prize, a Case of Champagne (given by J. N. Bishop, Esq.), was won by Private Fox.

There were 2469 births and 1238 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 169, whereas the deaths were 215 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths from smallpox, which had been 21 and 11 in the two previous weeks, rose again to 20 last week. The number of smallpox patients in the Metropolitan Asylum Hospitals, which in the fourteen preceding weeks had steadily declined from 964 to 279, further decreased to 246 on Saturday last. The Highgate Smallpox Hospital contained 26 patients on Saturday last, against 31 on the previous Saturday. The deaths referred to diarrhoea, which had been 194 and 158 in the two previous weeks, were 154 last week, and 55 below the corrected average weekly number. There were 17 deaths from measles, 26 from scarlet fever, 5 from diphtheria, 19 from whooping-cough, and 18 from different forms of fever. Thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 259 deaths were referred, against 346 and 260 in the two preceding weeks. These deaths were 137 below the corrected average number from the same diseases in the corresponding week of the last ten years. In Greater London 2993 births, and 1511 deaths were registered, equal to annual rates of 35.8 and 18.1 per 1000 of the population. The mean temperature was 59.5 deg., or 0.6 deg. below the average. The duration of registered sunshine in the week was 37.8 hours out of the 96 hours that the sun was above the horizon.

The Metropolitan Board of Works has decided upon the following alterations in the names of streets:—Park-street, Victoria Park, will be re-named Freemont-street, E. Rosoman-street and Upper Rosoman-street, Clerkenwell, will be incorporated under the former name, and the houses re-numbered. The subsidiary names in Hampton-street, Newington, will be abolished, and the houses re-numbered. Westmorland-place, Southampton-street, Clerkenwell, will be re-named Sidge-moore-place, and the houses re-numbered. Corporation-lane, Clerkenwell, will be incorporated with Corporation-row, E.C., under the latter name, the subsidiary names abolished, and the houses re-numbered. The houses in Denmark-street, St. Giles's, will be re-numbered with consecutive numbers. Compton-mews, Canonbury, will be called Compton-avenue, N. The Board will adhere to their idea of May 18 last, incorporating Hanover-street, Long-acre, with Endell-court, under the latter name. Little King-street, King-street, and Upper King-street, Newington, will be incorporated under the name of Kinglake-street, S.E. The subsidiary names in Canterbury-road, Camberwell, will be abolished, and the houses re-numbered. The names of Neva-street, S.W., and of Surtees-street, S.W., have been sanctioned for new streets to lead out of Trafalgar-square, King's-road, Chelsea, on condition that no barriers be at any time erected or other obstruction caused to the free use by the public of the said streets. Great Warner-street and Little Warner-street, Clerkenwell, will be incorporated under the name of Warner-street, and the houses re-numbered. The irregularly numbered houses in Kimberley-road, Nunhead-green, will be re-numbered and the subsidiary names abolished.

The opening soirée of the Artisan's Institute, Upper St. Martin's-lane, was held last Saturday evening. Major-General Marriott presided, and spoke highly of the institute and of its prospects of usefulness. He then distributed the South Kensington prizes and the institute's certificates of merit. The Rev. H. Solly described the work before the institute during the fourth session, and stated that the trustees had resolved in renewing the lease of the premises for three years and on making sundry alterations for the improvement of the place. He urged the students and members to do their part in supporting the trustees and the institute, not only by diligent study but by bringing others to share in the advantages offered there. Mr. Alsager H. Hill also addressed the meeting, and spoke of the labour troubles in America, which such institutions would do much to avert in this country. The introductory lecture of a series announced to be given during the autumn for the benefit of the members of this institute was given on Tuesday evening at the rooms in Castle-street, St. Martin's-lane, by Mr. R. Ballo Brett, B.A., the subject being the "History of the Nineteenth Century." The lecturer sketched the salient features of the political and social history of the period, and urged upon his hearers the value of an intimate acquaintance with the events of the present century in assisting them to frame a correct judgment on contemporary statesmanship, and to discharge properly the political duties of a citizen. The lecture was followed on Thursday by an address on the "Principles of Government," by Mr. J. C. Tarver, B.A.; and the syllabus comprises, besides the technical class-teaching, which recommenced last Monday, courses of lectures "On Political Economy," and questions connected with capital and labour, and a fourth course "On English Political and Social History," by the Rev. H. Solly.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Withdrawn. This life is only a puppet-show, a fantoccini-stage in which the dancing dolls dangle from hidden wires or are dandled by unseen hands. Now and then we see a noticeable marionette, with a face and form somewhat out of the common, and who jigs more nimbly than his fellows. On him the caricaturists speedily pounce, and draw him in every attitude and gesture. For how many years did "H. B.," John Leech, Kenny Meadows, Richard Doyle, John Tenniel, make merry with the leonine mane, the portentous nose, the mobile mouth, the vast black stock, the unvarying plaid pantaloons of Lord Brougham? But the clock struck "eighty-seven," and the puppet was withdrawn. Then all the gibes and jeers of the lampooners and the comic draughtsmen faded away in reverent admiration for the most illustrious legist, orator, and philanthropist of his age.

The clock struck "eighty" at the Pavillon Henri Quatre, St. Germain-en-Laye on Monday afternoon last; and one of the most famous figures this century has seen has been withdrawn. The humorous artists will not caricature Louis Adolphe Thiers any more. Grandville, Bertall, Daumier, Cham, Gill, and the rest, had been parodying the great statesman's face and form for ever so many years. I have seen caricatures of M. Thiers dated so far back as 1828. He made his first appearance in our own *Punch* about 1843-4. All the world over the diminutive figure, the "Brutus" tuft of hair, the spectacles, the "Polichinelle" profile were known. He was caricatured to the day of his death; but now all France is sorrowing for the loss of her most eloquent historian and her ablest and honestest politician.

The late M. Thiers was, it must be candidly admitted, no great friend to this country; and more than once during his tenure of office he was within an ace of persuading Louis Philippe to go to war with us. Years softened down his Anglo-phobia; but in 1840 he was very angry indeed with "perfidious Albion." I have always fancied that his animosity to John Bull was originally due to the circumstance that in 1815, when he was a lad of eighteen, his native city, Marseilles, was garrisoned by British troops, in command of which was Major (afterwards Lieutenant-General) Sir Hudson Lowe. It was from Marseilles that Sir Hudson was summoned to assume the governorship of St. Helena and the custody of Napoleon. I wonder whether Thiers ever saw the stern English officer of whom he was afterwards to write so exhaustively in the "History of the Consulate and the Empire." The well-abused Sir Hudson seems to have been popular enough during his brief rule at Marseilles, for, on his going away, the municipality voted him a piece of plate. Mr. Forsyth, in his "Captivity of Napoleon," says that the testimonial was a silver urn; but in the newspapers of 1815 I read that it was a "golden rose."

The *Daily News*, writing on the subject of the Postmaster-General's "cut-it-short" circular, on which I touched last week, reminds its readers that what may be termed "address reform" was suggested many years ago by Albert Smith and by the genial French *littérateur*, Alphonse Karr. Albert drew public attention to the absurdity of adding "Esquire" to the name of a person abroad to whom we were writing; and he gave an amusing instance of a foreign postmaster detaining a letter addressed to "Albert Smith Esq.," on the ground that his passport showed him to be "Monsieur Smith," and not "Monsieur Esq." Alphonse Karr suggested that, in addressing a letter, the name of the country should first be written; next, the town; next, the street; and, lastly, the name of the person for whom the letter was intended. But, if I remember aright, the recommendations of the lively author of "Les Guêpes" did not end here. He proposed that the number of the house should be placed both before and after it in the address. Thus—

198, Strand, 198.

The densest of postmen, he maintained, could not make a mistake in delivering letters if these hints were attended to.

Why should M. Jacques Laffitte, the famous Parisian banker (he was Napoleon's), who was one of the earliest friends and patrons of M. Thiers, be robbed of one of the f's in his name? In all the necrological notices of the illustrious French statesman which I have seen in the London newspapers the incidental allusions to M. Laffitte make him Lafitte. I gave him his two f's in an article which I myself contributed to one journal; but the printers carefully retrenched a letter. It is curious to remark that the blunder is nearly fifty years old. Sir Walter Scott, in his life of Napoleon, cites the codicil to the Emperor's will, in which he speaks of the six millions of francs left, in 1815, in Laffitte's custody; but Sir Walter translates the name with a single f. Turn to the French text of the will, and you will find there are two f's. This, you may think, is a small matter; but how should we like to see the hero of Waterloo spelt "Wellington," the statesman who abolished the Corn Laws "Sir Robert Pel," or "Charles Dickens" set down as the author of "David Coperfield?"

The which question naturally suggests the subject of phonetic orthography, of which, it may not be generally known, there was once a Royal advocate, in the person of Prince Charles Edward Stuart, who always used to write of his father, the Old Pretender, as "King Gems" (see the "Stuart Papers," edited by the late Mr. Glover, her Majesty's Private Librarian). It has been made a matter of complaint that the admirable Caxton Exhibition contained no illustrations of the phonetic printing of Charles Butler, whose "English Grammar" and "Feminine Monarchy" were printed in 1634. Mr. Alexander J. Ellis, the celebrated palæotypist, states that Butler had many predecessors in phonetics—notably Meigret, whose French grammar was published in 1550; and Sir Thomas Smith, John Hart, and William Bullocker, between 1568 and 1580.

The oddest specimen of "reformed" orthography, or, as Southey calls it, "uglygraphy," that I have ever met with is the Commendatory Verses prefixed to Barnabe Riche's "Allarme to England," 1578, quoted in the British Bibliographer. Here is a taste of Master Churchyard's quality:—

If chylid thatt goes to skool dyd any warning tack
At fellows fawtts who fells the rod when they offence do mack,
Himself should skape the skorge, and construe many a lye,
And law'ghe to skorn the whiskein whip that macks the skollars whyn.
But neyther chylid nor man wyl warning tack you se
Tyll tempest comes wyth thunder crak and strykes down statly tree.

One line is remarkable as not containing one word spelled according to the existing code:—

Owr nebers howse after lywde wywes to lock about.

This is (happily) not only the Parliamentary recess but the Long Vacation. The M.P.'s are giving the House, and the lawyers the Courts, the widest of berths; yet, I presume, that there must be a sufficient staff of "cleaners" and charwomen kept up to sweep and scrub and dust the Great Hall of Pleas and its *alcantours*. If there be any foundation for the curious tradition I am about to notice, one portion of the dusters' duties in Palace-yard must be a sinecure. I read in "Goodman's Fall of Man," p. 69:—"Thus it hath been the com-

plaint of all ages *leges esse telas aranearum*. . . . But I am not of their mind, for I think that Providence hath so fitly ordained it, as prophesying or prescribing a lesson, *that the timber in Westminster Hall should neither admit cobweb nor spider*; and Heaven make us thankful for the free course of our justice." Is this a fact? If it be so, I can only hope that similar good luck may attend the roof of the Great Hall of the new Law Courts which Mr. Street is building in the Strand; still, the neighbourhood, it must be admitted, is a desperately cobwebby one, and I have known some terrible spiders' webs clustering round the tin boxes in offices between Clement's Inn and Chancery-lane.

I beg to return my humble and hearty thanks to the correspondents (their name is legion) who have been good enough to enlighten my darkened mind with respect to the "Good Ladies of Llangollen." The communications rained down on me are couched some in angry, some in reproachful, some in scornful, some in mildly compassionate terms; but one anonymous counsellor has been made so virtuously indignant by my wicked ignorance that he has been compelled to send me, to my private residence, a halfpenny post-card with a stern reminder that the story of the Good Ladies is a "universally-known fact constantly referred to and quoted both by poets and by prose-writers." I am very glad to hear it. The Universe is a large place; and it appears that I was the only being in it who didn't know all about the Ladies of Llangollen. Having now been made as wise as the rest of the Universe it would be impertinent in me to impart knowledge to those who know as much about the matter as I do. I hope the Universe is satisfied; still, I must own that the receipt of the post-card did make me, as the Americans say, "feel bad." The punishment of the pillory has been abolished; but post-cards may be made "renovare dolorem." I shall blush purple in future whenever I meet my local letter-carrier. No doubt he has told the housemaid by this time all about it; she has told the cook, perchance, and the baker and the policeman. Beathrew these post-cards!

At the same time, I fancy that everybody does not know everything. M. Thiers used to tell a story of how, after he had resigned the premiership of France, he revisited Marseilles, his native city, and there met an ancient Protestant pastor, the friend of his earliest childhood. "And what have you been doing all these long years, my dear Adolphe?" blandly asked the pastor. "I have been a Minister," replied, with modest self-consciousness, the ex-chief of the French Cabinet. "A minister—of what persuasion, may I ask?" returned the venerable ecclesiastic. He imagined that M. Thiers had gone into the Church. G. A. S.

LIFE-BOAT SERVICES.

A meeting of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution was held on Thursday, at its house, John-street, Adelphi, when rewards amounting to £150 were voted to the crews of different life-boats of the institution for services rendered in the course of the past month, in which period they saved the following shipwrecked crews:—Schooner Wave, of Guernsey, six; boat Jane, of Hunstanton, six; barque Azow, of Christiansand, eight; fishing-boat Vigilant, of St. Andrew's, one; schooner Fuchsia, of Goole, eight; smack Ebenezer, of Bideford, three; and yacht Linda, of Carnore, two: making a total of thirty-four lives saved by the life-boats during the month.

The thanks of the institution, inscribed on vellum, were voted to Mr. James Howlin, J.P., for promptly taking an oar in the Carnore life-boat on the occasion of the last-mentioned service, some difficulty having been experienced in making up the crew of the boat. Several rewards were granted to the crews of shore-boats for saving life from wrecks on our coast, and payments amounting to £700 were made on some of the 266 life-boats of the institution. Other works at life-boat stations were ordered to be carried out, at an expense of £1340.

A contribution of £2000 has been received by the institution from the Countess de Morella for the permanent endowment of a life-boat, to be named the "Ramon Cabrera," in memory of her late distinguished husband, the Count de Morella and Marquis del Tor, who had held the rank of Field Marshal in the Spanish army. Other contributions and legacies have been received by the institution.

New life-boats have recently been sent by the institution to Newhaven, Sussex, and Portlidenlaen, Carnarvonshire. The first-named boat was the gift of the Jewish boys and girls of the United Kingdom, and is named the Michael Henry, after the originator of the fund; the other life-boat was presented to the institution by the employes of Messrs. Copestake and Co., in memory of their late respected employer, Mr. George Moore, after whom the boat is named.

The institution's instructions for the restoration of the apparently drowned continue to be most extensively circulated; they have recently been translated into Chinese by Dr. McGowan, of Shanghai, the expense of stereotyping them being met by Mr. Tong Kinsing of that place.

Reports were read from the inspectors of life-boats to the institution on their recent visits to the coast.

Some photographs of Mr. Gladstone, excellent likenesses, have been taken by Mr. S. A. Walker, of Margaret-street, Cavendish-square.

Military operations were carried out at Wouldham yesterday week by the troops of the Chatham garrison, strengthened by a party of the Royal Artillery, and nearly twenty guns, which were placed at the most commanding points of the surrounding country. About five thousand troops took part in the movements. The force was divided into two parties, the object of the assailants being the capture of the Royal Engineer Camp of Instruction. The attacking party crossed the river Medway by means of pontoon bridges, under what would have been in action a deadly artillery fire. The fight lasted about three hours, and at the finish a march-past took place before General Erskine and a staff of officers. The rapidity with which the pontoon-bridges were constructed was a matter of much comment.

There was a show of honey and hives last week in connection with the West of England Apian Society, the display being in connection with the establishment of the Sherborne Horticultural Society, and Mr. G. D. Wingfield Digby, the owner of Sherborne Castle, lent his grounds for the day. As on a similar occasion at Dorchester, there was a considerable gathering of apianists from both Somerset and Dorset, and prizes were competed for. Mr. Abbott, of the School of Apiculture, Southall, attended, and made experiments with bees, various apparatus for obtaining honey without destroying the bees being explained. Two silver medals were awarded to Mr. W. H. Dunman, Troytown, near Dorchester, for superior honey in comb, and bronze medals fell to the lot of the same exhibitor and Mr. Masters. Mr. C. Tite, of Yeovil, took the prize for the best collection of natural objects connected with bee-keeping, and Mr. Vatcher, of Dorchester, had the first prize for the best hive observatory. About £40 was distributed in prizes at Dorchester and Sherborne.

"RUTH."

In this picture by a French artist, which we have engraved from a photograph published by Messrs. Goupil and Co., a graceful and characteristic figure is designed to represent the dutiful Moabitish widow of a Jewish widow's son, who, clave to her mother-in-law as a daughter to her mother, with a constancy of affection enhanced by their mutual sympathy in a similar bereavement. "Entreat me not to leave thee," so went her sweet womanly protest; "nor to return from following after thee; for whither thou goest I will go; and where thou lodgest I will lodge; thy people is my people, and thy God my God." So they travel home together from the Land of Moab to Bethlehem-Judah, at the beginning of barley-harvest; and Ruth goes forth, as we see, into the fields of Boaz, the kinsman of her deceased husband, to glean between the sheaves without fear of shame or rebuke. Then comes by her the lord of the harvest, and speaks his gracious word of approval, and takes her under his protection. "And Naomi said unto her daughter-in-law, 'Blessed be he of the Lord, who hath not left off his kindness to the living and to the dead.'"

TORPEDO WARFARE.

We continue this week a series of Illustrations of the apparatus and methods used in torpedo warfare. This subject is now often mentioned. We hear constantly of attempts being made by one or other of the belligerents to destroy their adversary's vessels and bridges. One of our Engravings shows the manner in which this may be done in a rapid stream such as the Danube. Torpedoes of one form or another are suspended from logs of wood, clumps of brushwood, or some other device which may, from their natural appearance, possibly escape the enemy's attention. These are set afloat above the position where the vessel or bridge to be attacked is likely to be. On coming into contact with any obstacle the mine explodes by means of percussion, the blow being delivered by a projecting arm or other contrivance driven back upon some detonating substance within. The next two Illustrations represent two forms of this species of torpedo. The first is Punahon's floating torpedo, made of copper, and containing a large explosive charge. This is ignited by the outside circle, which carries plungers at intervals, being driven in. The immediate effect is that a needle-point enters a small portion of the composition, creates a flame, and explodes the charge. The other torpedo is of a species which has been used by the Turks. The action is brought about by any one of the surrounding arms being pressed close to the side of the case containing the charge. Where there is a rapid stream, such as the Danube, a log of wood with one of these suspended from it, floating across the bows of a vessel, pontoon, or boat, would be brought to a standstill. The current would, however, still act on the suspended torpedo, which would be washed up under the bottom of the vessel, and immediately on its coming into contact one or more of the arms would be pressed in and the torpedo would be fired. There is, however, a good deal of danger in the use of such weapons, as they may possibly float down against a friendly vessel and do it that amount of damage which they were intended to exert upon the enemy.

The next Engraving represents the dock of a vessel employed in towing Harvey's torpedoes against an enemy. These in action are very similar to those already described, being exploded by a system of levers acting on a bolt which is driven downwards and inwards on coming into contact with a vessel's side. Our fifth Illustration represents the Harvey Torpedo, with the levers ready for action. The sixth Illustration shows the position of the levers when pressing downwards on the bolt which ignites the charge. These torpedoes are towed at the end of a long hawser, connected to a span, so arranged that the torpedo itself, instead of following immediately in the wake or trail of the vessel towing it, diverges in the same manner that an otter float does, from which device Captain Harvey took his idea. Attached to the torpedo are two large buoys, for the purpose of supporting the torpedo when the vessel is not moving through the water, or when the towing-line is slackened. Thus, on meeting a friendly ship, or if not wishing to explode the torpedo, the line is at once let go, the torpedo sinks below the vessel instead of touching her side or bottom. On the line being tightened again, the torpedo sinks and at once diverges; and with a little clever manipulation it may be moved about very nearly at the will of the operator. Up to the present time no specimen of this torpedo has actually taken effect in active warfare, although it may be said to be in general use on both sides. The seventh Illustration shows the position of the torpedoes as regards the towing-ship, and the manner in which they are carried into contact against an approaching enemy. They can be used with equal facility from a large ironclad or from one of her small steam-launches, and are often fitted with electric wires so that they can be exploded at will and when not actually in contact with an adversary. We next give a representation of one form of the electric battery which is used for firing the outrigger or Harvey's torpedoes. It is intended for boat service, and can be put together in a few minutes. It generally consists of from eighty to 120 wires or set plates, copper and zinc, with the sulphuric acid introduced by means of squares of cloth, flannel, blanket, or other similar material. It is built up in four columns, which are kept distinct by means of wooden uprights in a circular wooden box, all kept together by means of a wooden top screwed down. The whole is then covered over with a cap to protect it from the splash of the water or other damp which might interfere with the action of the battery. This is an extremely simple and portable style of battery, and is only built up a few minutes before being required for actual service. It is taken to pieces again when no longer required, and the plates immersed in water and carefully cleaned and freed from the acid, which has a strong decomposing effect on the metal plates. This battery is most useful on boat service, where a certain amount of rough usage must be expected, and it would be difficult to operate with violent acids.

The next Illustration is that of the new Hall-Macdonald War Rocket, with a sectional view of the same. It shows the tube formed of iron guide-rods, by which means it is proposed to fire these projectiles from the Thorneycroft steam torpedo-launches, when called upon to protect themselves from the attacks of boats of similar construction. These rockets are a very great improvement on the only pattern used in warfare. They have recently been introduced to the naval and military authorities in a very interesting lecture delivered by Commander Cole, R.N., at the Royal United Service Institution, when they met with the support of many officers and civil engineers well calculated to give an opinion as to the merits of this new weapon. They possess a great advantage over other species of artillery, owing to the ease with which they can be used at sea from small boats which could not possibly carry the smallest kind of gun in service. For military operations they also claim the great advantage of being easily used in mountainous passes or marshes, where it would be impossible to take artillery. Another Engraving illustrates the carriage for firing volleys of these rockets. It is so arranged that, by means of a handle, the guiding-troughs may be made to



"RUTH." BY C. LANDELLE.

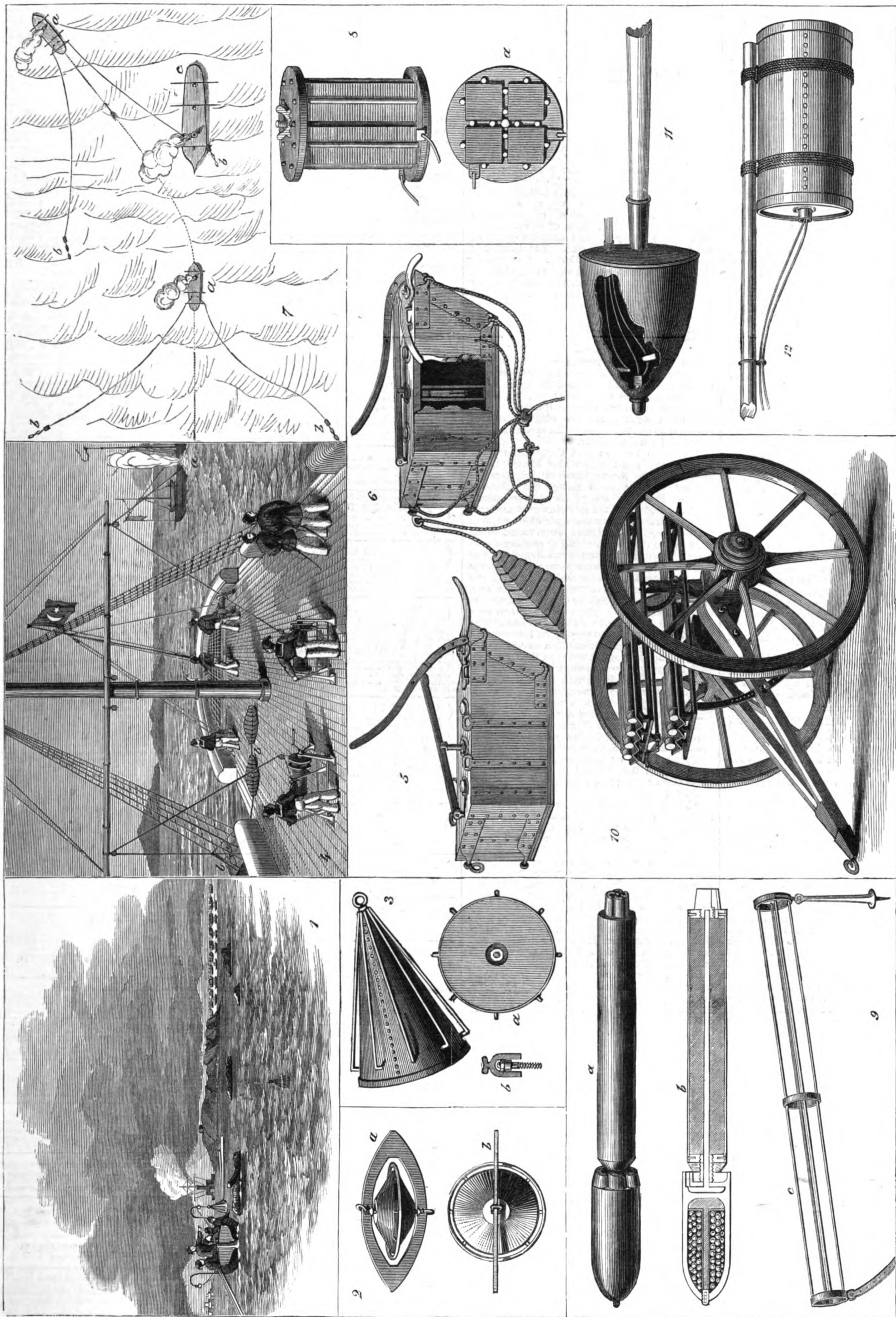
diverge so that the rockets, when fired, shall sweep over an extended area. The rockets themselves are constructed to carry large and destructive bursting charges of gun-cotton and gun-cotton powder, and they have in another form been also utilised as torpedoes for short distances.

The last two Engravings represent different forms of the outrigger torpedo. The first is the one in use from Messrs. Thorneycroft's torpedo-launches, in which two or more are carried. They are exploded by means of an electric arrangement, which acts either at will of the operator or when in contact with an enemy's side. The second represents an improvised torpedo, constructed on board ship, and very generally used hitherto in experiments. They are constructed of iron casks, which contain an explosive charge quite large enough for any operations required to be performed, and are also exploded by means of an electric fuse fired by the boats' battery before mentioned. A very large demand has been sent in to all the arsenals for torpedoes of different kinds, but chiefly the Whitehead and the Harvey's. The former are chiefly constructed at Fiume, on the Adriatic, and are very expensive, costing as much as £500 apiece. They are also now being

manufactured in our own arsenals; but as yet no foreign nation except the Austrians have ventured to procure them otherwise than from the inventor direct.

The Lords of the Admiralty have approved and issued the following regulations for the establishment of torpedo lieutenants, instructors, and artificers for service in the Royal Navy:—Torpedo Lieutenants.—Officers selected to qualify as torpedo lieutenants must have previously served one year at sea as lieutenants, with the exception of those already appointed, and have completed a full term of instruction at the Royal Naval College at Greenwich. They will subsequently undergo a thorough course of training on board the Vernon, at the expiration of which they will be finally examined; and those who are found qualified to be awarded first or second class certificates will receive the same extra pay as gunnery lieutenants—viz., First-class certificates, 3s. 6d. a day; second-class certificates, 2s. 6d. a day. Torpedo lieutenants will be employed on the staff of the Vernon and in flagships on foreign stations, or in any other ships as may be directed; but they will not be in addition to the ordinary complement of the ship.—Torpedo Instructors: First-class petty

officers to be selected from the seamen gunner torpedo-men of the Fleet to undergo a thorough course of training, and when qualified to be placed in the same relative position with reference to rank and pay as gunnery instructors.—Chief Torpedo Artificers: One chief torpedo artificer to be allowed for service in the Vernon, to rank with a chief engine-room artificer, and to receive the pay of 2s. 6d. a day. His uniform to be that of a chief engine-room artificer.—Torpedo Artificers, trained in the Vernon: To be employed in the Vernon and in the flagships on foreign stations, or in any other ships as directed. These men are to be selected from the armourers of the Fleet, and when duly qualified are to receive the following rates of pay, retaining their former rank and uniform of first-class petty officers—namely, 5s. a day for the first three years, 5s. 6d. a day for the next three years, and 6s. a day after six years.—Gunner Instructors of Vernon to be paid the same as the gunnery instructors in gunnery ships. When appointed to seagoing ships they will receive the pay of warrant officers in charge of stores, and if employed in lieu of torpedo lieutenants, they will be allowed 1s. 6d. a day in addition to their usual pay.



1.—Suspended Torpedoes in a rapid river.
 2.—Funcheon's Floating Torpedo: a, Side view; b, View from above.
 3.—Turkish Self-Acting Torpedo: a, Base of same; b, Central detail.
 4.—Deck of vessel employed in towing Harvey's Torpedo against an enemy: a, Torpedo exploding; b, Torpedo, with buoys attached, being lowered into the water.
 5.—Harvey's Torpedo.
 6.—Showing action of levers.
 7.—Towing Torpedoes against enemy approaching: a, Torpedo-boat in two positions; b, Torpedoes, with two buoys attached; c, Enemy's vessel.
 8.—Boat's firing battery, constructed of a quadruple voltaic pile: a, Plan of same.
 9.—a, Hall Macdonald Rocket, for use in and against torpedo-boats; b, Sectional view; c, Instrument for firing rocket from torpedo-boat (drawn to a smaller scale).
 10.—Carriage for firing volleys of rockets.
 11.—Outrigger Torpedo, as fitted to the Thornycroft Steam Torpedo-Boat, showing arrangement of wires.
 12.—Improvised Outrigger Torpedo, as used from ships' boats.

ARCHDEACON DENISON'S HARVEST HOME.

The Venerable Archdeacon's harvest home, which was held on Thursday week, was greatly favoured by the weather. The proceedings began with morning prayer at 7.30 and holy communion at eight and nine a.m. The harvest service began at 11.30, when the church was filled to overflowing. The preacher was the Rev. R. Porter, Rector of Kenn, Exeter.

At the conclusion of the service a procession was formed, headed by two bands, and marched to the Vicarage, where a monster tent had been erected, and tables laid out and food provided for 500 persons. The bill of fare included 500 lb. of beef and mutton, one hundred quarters of bread, four hogsheds of beer and cyder, and fifty puddings of at least ten pounds weight each. The Archdeacon presided, and appeared in excellent health and spirits. The first course over, fifty ladies entered the tent, each bearing a plum-pudding, headed by the band, playing "The Roast Beef of Old England." Subsequently a loaf, weighing ninety-four pounds, and a cheese, weighing ninety pounds, were brought in, each borne on the shoulders of four men.

This completed the menu; and, all having thoroughly enjoyed the substantial repast, the Queen was duly honoured, after which Archdeacon Denison responded to the toast of "The Clergy." Having spoken of his brethren as men whose hearts were full of care and love for the people, he proceeded to allude to what he designated the food and drink question. Cider (he said) appeared green in the bottle, and beer made people's faces red, but a mixture had been recommended to him by a gentleman of Cheshire as a delightful beverage, consisting of oatmeal and water, flavoured with a little acid. It was not intoxicating, but was strengthening, and, he was told, made people's bones three times as big as before. He, however, could not say he preferred it to their Somerset cider (Cheers). With regard to food, he had made up his mind not to plant another potato as long as he lived. To do so was simply to waste the seed and poison the ground, and the more they planted that tuber the more would they poison the ground, until it stank in their nostrils. They had far better plant peas and beans, beet-root, and such other vegetables that were not subject to the disease, and, with the profit of the surplus crop, purchase potatoes from elsewhere. He concluded by assuring his hearers that as long as God spared his life he would do all he could to promote all the cheer and happiness possible at the harvest-home festival, the twenty-first anniversary of which they celebrated that day (Cheers).

Other toasts of a complimentary nature followed, after which the tent was cleared for tea, of which some eight hundred women and children partook.

At six o'clock there was evensong at the parish church, at the conclusion of which dancing began, and was kept up with unflagging spirit until eleven o'clock.

SIR W. GREGORY ON THE CONDITION OF CEYLON.

Sir William Gregory, the late Governor of Ceylon, was entertained at a banquet by his friends in Galway on Tuesday night, on the occasion of his return to his native country, after an absence of five years.

Lord Clonbrock presided, and proposed the toast of the evening, in reply to which Sir W. Gregory said that the work which he had been engaged in for the last five years differed very much from abstract political questions. He had to apply his attention to the construction of railways, the erection of public buildings, and the construction of works for the irrigation of the country. He had to look after the organisation and the reorganisation of different departments, and he confessed that these subjects had more interest for him than any public questions likely to arise at the present time. When he spoke of abstract political questions he referred to such questions as the assimilation of the county and the borough franchise, and the redistribution of seats. He cared more for the extension of railways throughout the county, the construction of a breakwater in the Galway Bay, and the sanitary condition and improvement of the town (Hear, hear). What, however, he now looked forward to was rest. For the sake of rest and peace he resigned an appointment which, in many respects, was full of interest, having regard to the nature of the work he had to accomplish. To accomplish those works he had the means at hand, he had a flourishing exchequer, and he was not embarrassed by those difficulties of the circumlocution office which they had to contend with in more civilised climes. He saw the work which he had himself designed growing up around him. When a want was brought before his eyes he was able to meet it. Nothing could be more gratifying than to see this, and to know that he had been the medium through which these works were carried out. But there was another side to the picture, for every single thing that went wrong was attributed to the Governor. If a bridge broke down, or a ship came in collision with a rock, it was all the fault of the Governor. Schemes, however crude or foolish, however expensive or useless, were brought before the Governor, and if he did not adopt them he was abused; but no man would be fit to be a Governor unless he could bear such things with equanimity. Their noble chairman had observed that he (Sir W. Gregory) had been able to encourage works of great public utility. When he went to Ceylon he found the whole of the northern part of the island a complete jungle. The people were dying from bad

food, bad air, bad water. In former days these vast tracts had been the granaries of the land, and they were now absolutely in want. Under their own Cingalese kings the people had a perfect system of irrigation. Sir William Gregory then referred to the measures which were adopted during his administration to restore the great works which had in former times been constructed for the irrigation of the country. He dwelt with satisfaction on the visit of the Prince of Wales to Ceylon, and mentioned that he took occasion then to observe to his Royal Highness the advantage it would be to Ireland if he visited this country frequently.

CURIOSITIES OF THE POST OFFICE.

The report of the Postmaster-General for 1876, issued on Wednesday, states that the total number of letters which passed through the post-offices in the United Kingdom during that year was 1,018,955,200, equal to thirty-one letters per head of the population; the number of post-cards was 92,935,700, and of newspapers and book packets 298,790,800, of which the newspapers alone numbered 125,065,800. The number of registered letters was 5,095,116. One of these letters, addressed to a bank, and containing £3000, was found to be unfastened. The number of returned letters was 5,897,724. Upwards of 33,100 letters were posted without addresses; and of these 832 were found to contain nearly £399 in cash and bank-notes, and nearly £5000 in cheques. 78,575 postage-stamps were found loose in different post-offices, having been insecurely fixed, and 14,346 articles were found without covers.

The report continues:—"In Aberdeen a person was observed to deposit a letter in a disused street hydrant, and on the cover of the box being removed three other letters were found, the senders of which had similarly mistaken the water-pipe for a pillar letter-box. The letters had been passed into the box through the space formerly occupied by the tap-lever."

"It is to be regretted that, while great facilities are given under the Money Order system and by the registration of letters for the safe remittance of money and valuables through the post, the public will sometimes avail themselves of the most insecure methods of transmission. In a newspaper which reached the Returned Letter Office were found to be inclosed four sovereigns, and in another a gold locket. Nor does this kind of recklessness appear only in connection with newspapers; for a letter having a very large seal at the back was observed in course of transit, and on the seal, which had become slightly chipped, being examined, gold coins of the value of £1 10s. were discovered to be embedded in the wax. The senders of newspapers very often infringe the regulations by sending unauthorised articles of various kinds concealed between the folds. Of such inclosures the following, amongst others, were observed:—Cigars and tobacco, collars, seaweed, ferns and flowers, gloves, handkerchiefs, music, patterns, sermons, stockings, lace, postage-stamps, and money. During the fifteen months ended March 31 last no less than 593 registered letters were returned to the countries of origin in consequence of their containing coin or jewellery, contrary to the provisions of the General Postal Union. Of these more than three fourths were from the United States."

"The Post-Office continues to be made the medium for the transmission of small articles of almost endless variety. Amongst others the following articles were observed:—Musical instruments and cutlery, artificial teeth and eyes, wigs, flowers, fruit, and vegetables, game and fish, medicine and perfumery, articles of dress, leeches, frogs, snakes, and lizards. Several of these, however, being prohibited articles, were sent to the Returned Letter Office. A live snake which had escaped from a postal-packet was discovered in the Holyhead and Kingstown Marine Post-Office, and at the expiration of a fortnight, being still unclaimed, it was sent to the Dublin Zoological Gardens. A packet containing a live horned frog reached Liverpool from the United States, and was given up to the addressee, who called for it. Another packet, also from America, reached the Dublin Post-Office containing two live lizards, and was similarly given up to the addressee on personal application."

"Complaints of the alleged loss of letters are not infrequently made, and much trouble given to the department in investigating them, when the letters inquired for have not been posted at all. In one case it was stated that a letter containing £95 in bank-notes had been lost; but, upon the complainant being closely questioned, he admitted that his statement was untrue, and that it was invented to stave off for a few days the importunities of a creditor. In another case complaint was made that a letter addressed to a 'Naturalist' had failed to reach its destination, but it was afterwards found in a cage on the premises of the addressee, where it had been placed by a monkey."

"A person in a fair position of life, residing in one of the eastern counties, having obtained a money order from his postmaster payable at a neighbouring town, called again a few days afterwards and complained that his correspondent could not obtain payment in consequence of some irregularity in the advice. Thereupon a second advice was sent, but a few days later the sender called again, stating that the payee was still unable to obtain payment. The sender added that he was quite sure that he had sent the money, as he had the receipt in his pocket. On being asked to show it, he produced the original order, which should, of course, have been forwarded to the payee, and

without which the money could not be obtained."

The report also gives a number of very curious applications made to the Post Office for information upon all kinds of subjects.

A depositor in the Post Office Savings Bank wrote to the department as follows:—"Having lost my parents, I am desirous of taking a housekeeper's situation where a domestic is kept. Must be a Dissenting family—Baptist preferred. Thinking that such a case might come under your notice, I have therefore taken the liberty of sending to you." Another depositor, apprehensive lest some person might withdraw money from his account, proposed to send his likeness, to be used for identifying him, and then made the following curious request:—"There are some little articles I would like to get from London, and one of them is some natural leaf tobacco, which I would be glad if you sent an ounce of and charge me for it—it is only to be bought in the largest tobacco stores." In a further letter, the depositor expressed surprise that his request was not complied with, observing that "the commonest person in America (my country) can speak to General Grant, and there is nothing said wrong about it." In another case, a woman forwarded her will, and requested to be informed whether it was "correct in case of death."

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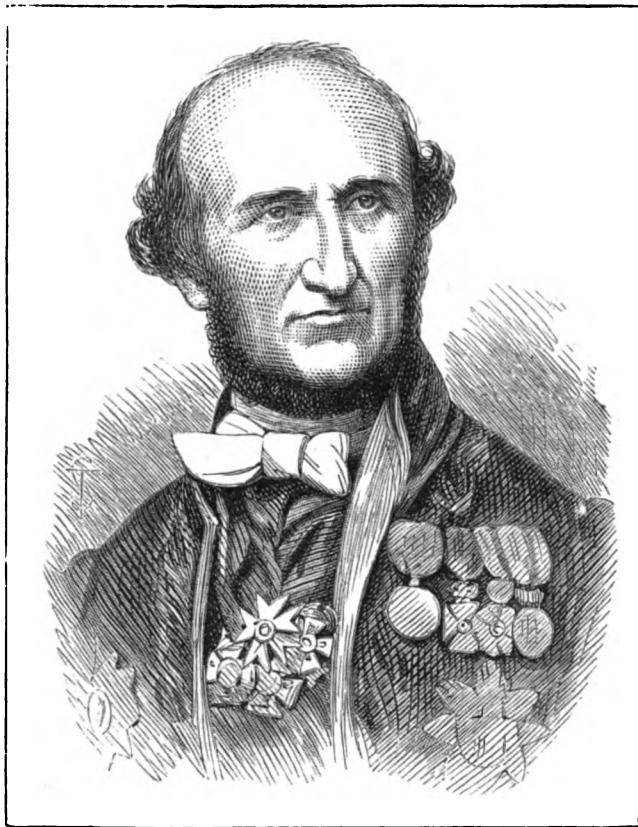
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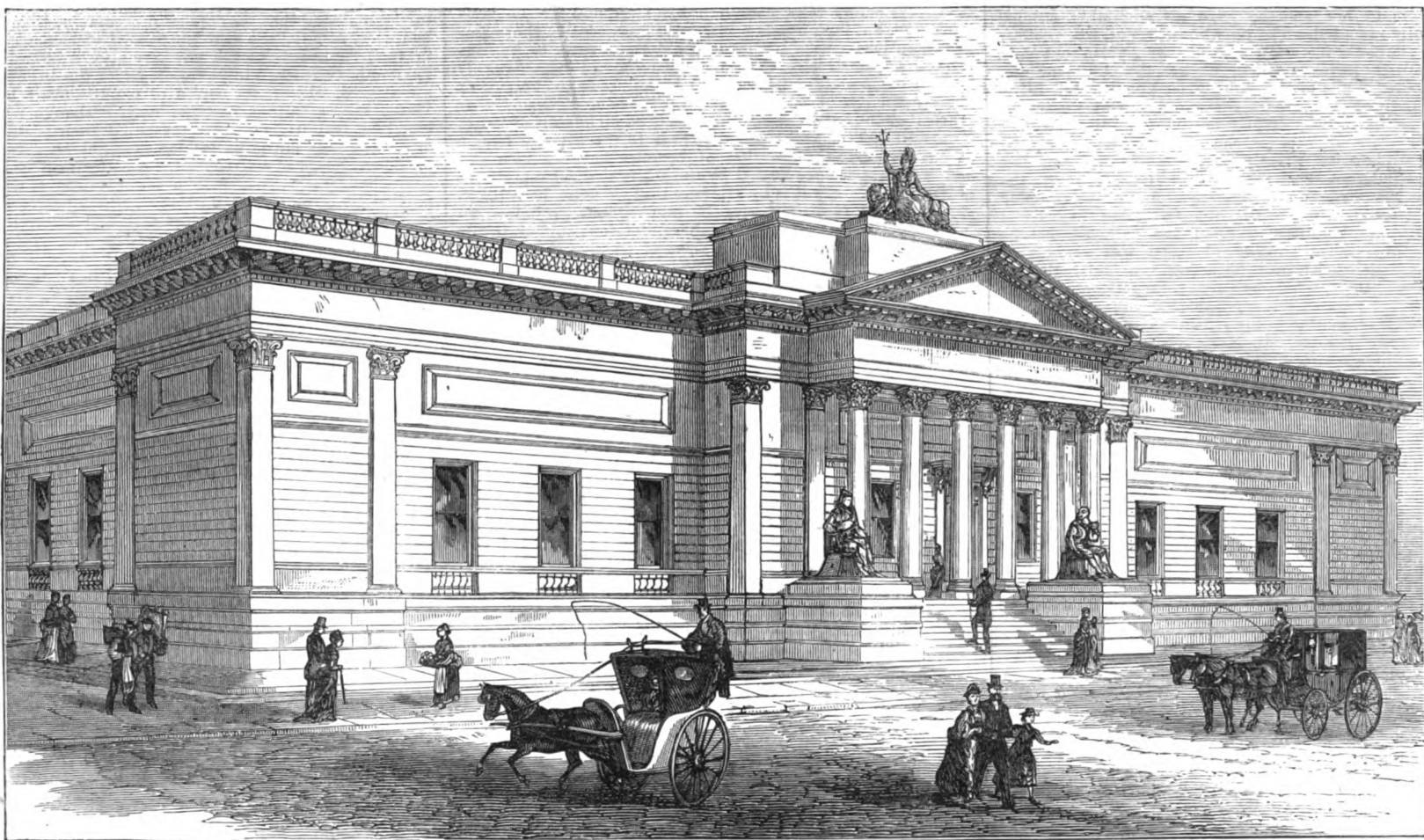
THE LATE DR. CONNEAU.

We lately announced the death, in Corsica, of a most faithful and devoted personal friend of the late Emperor Napoleon III., Dr. Henry Conneau, physician, a Senator of the French Empire. He was born in 1803, at Milan, where his father, a native of the department of the Hérault, was a paymaster in the army of Napoleon I. The father, after holding several other posts in the civil service, was appointed Receiver for the Crown at Arezzo, in the department of the Arno, then part of the French Empire. On the downfall of Napoleon he retired with his family to Florence, where he possessed some property. His son, Henry Conneau, after finishing his education in 1820, was appointed by the ex-King of Holland, Louis Bonaparte, father of the Emperor Napoleon III., to temporary employment as his secretary. In the nine months thus occupied Henry Conneau earned the affection and esteem of Louis Bonaparte, and that of his son, Prince Louis Napoleon. In 1821 he commenced his medical studies, and was admitted, after competition, a pupil-boarder in the large hospital of Santa Maria Nuova, at Florence. There, in four years' time, he obtained the office of surgeon of "medicheria," and, two years later, gained his diploma and the rank of first surgeon in that establishment, and of first assistant clinical surgeon. From 1828 till the commencement of 1831 he practised his profession at Rome. While doubtless sharing the enthusiasm which the Revolution of July, on the fall of Charles X., excited in Italy, he yet withstood the temptation to enter into the Secret Societies of the Carbonari, but enrolled himself in a battalion of volunteers in the Romagna. Being forced by their defeat soon to quit Italy, he came to France, where he received a letter from Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, offering him, on the part of Queen Hortense, an asylum in Switzerland, and the office of her private physician, which proposal he accepted with gratitude. After passing five years in this capacity, Dr. Conneau, on hearing of the death of his father at Leghorn, went in September, 1836, to join his mother at Florence; but had scarcely arrived there when he heard of the attempt at Strasbourg. Unhappy at not being with Queen Hortense, when her only son was



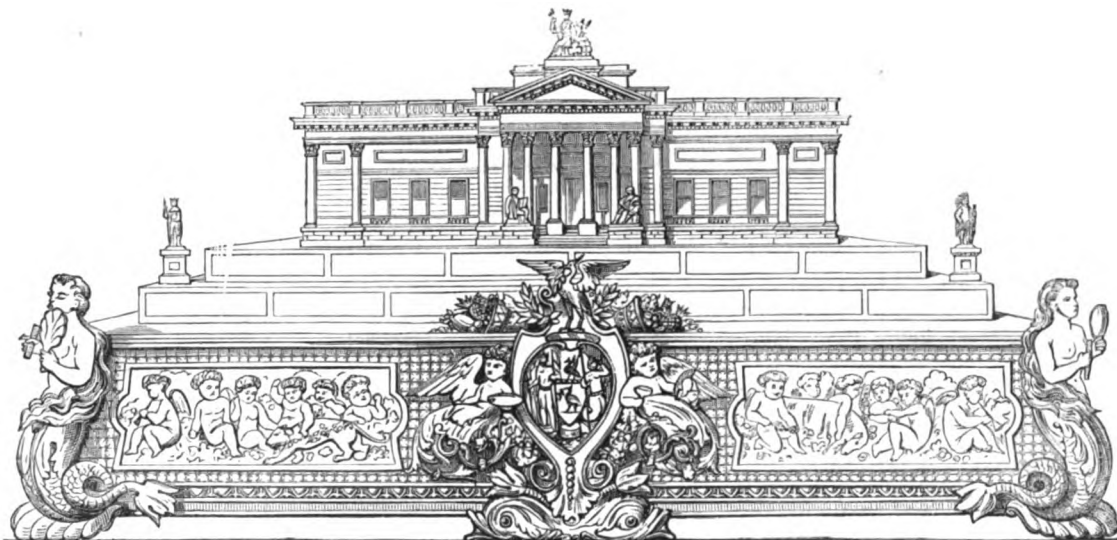
THE LATE DR. CONNEAU.

taken from her, and hearing that she was ill, he returned in all haste to offer his care and consolation. Though his efforts to preserve her life were ineffectual, it was sufficiently prolonged to see her son again before she died. "I give," said Queen Hortense in her will, "to Dr. Conneau a watch as a souvenir of his devotion in coming to take care of me; and I greatly desire," she added, "that my son should keep him near him." Dr. Conneau was with Louis Napoleon when he disembarked on the beach at Boulogne, and when he was arrested and brought before the Chamber of Peers. Far from disowning the part he had taken in the preparations for the expedition, Dr. Conneau avowed it with boldness, desiring to be condemned, in order to share the fate of the Prince. The President of the Court and the Attorney-General expressed their respect for these sentiments of personal fidelity and generous self-devotion; and the brilliant address of M. Barillon so deeply interested the Court in Dr. Conneau's favour that he was only condemned to five years' imprisonment. When Prince Louis Napoleon had been sentenced, they gave him the choice of a companion in captivity; and he asked for Dr. Conneau. They were confined in the fortress of Ham. Four years had passed when, on the occasion of a visit of Louis Philippe to England, an amnesty was granted to all political prisoners condemned to five years or less; but, though included in this measure, Dr. Conneau asked as a favour to remain with the Prince. This was granted him, upon condition that his imprisonment should be perpetual, which condition he accepted. After seven months more as a prisoner at the Castle of Ham, Prince Louis Napoleon complained to the Minister of the injustice of Dr. Conneau's imprisonment, and he was declared free, but was permitted to live near the Prince. Some months afterwards Louis Napoleon, learning that his father was dying, resolved to make his escape, and, assisted by M. Charles Thelin and Dr. Conneau, passed the doors of the prison, disguised in a workman's dress. Dr. Conneau succeeded in keeping the escape concealed for thirteen hours, so that when the commandant discovered it the Prince had passed the French frontier. A criminal indictment was commenced against Dr. Conneau, and he was condemned; but the Judges, allowing



THE WALKER FINE-ART GALLERY, LIVERPOOL.

for extenuating circumstances, only sentenced him to three months' imprisonment. This he underwent at the prison of Péronne; after which he rejoined the Prince in London. The Prince sent Dr. Conneau to deposit the remains of his father and brother in the family vault at Saint-Leu-Taverny. After performing this service, he again rejoined the Prince, and accompanied him to France in 1848, after the Revolution, when, recalled by the votes of ten departments, Louis Napoleon took his seat in the National Assembly. On the establishment of the Empire, in 1852, Dr. Conneau was appointed First Court Physician. He was made a Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, and was elected deputy



CASKET PRESENTED TO MR. A. B. WALKER, THE MAYOR OF LIVERPOOL.

for the Somme in the Corps Législatif. In 1868 he was created a Senator. In 1870, Dr. Conneau was taken prisoner with the Emperor at Sedan, and was with him at Wilhelmshöhe and at Chislehurst till his death; after which he still retained his position there as the trusted counsellor and friend of the Empress and Prince Imperial. Dr. Conneau was married, and has left a wife and two children. Louis Conneau, the eldest, is about the same age as the Prince Imperial, and was for many years his playmate. He is now in the French army.

The portrait is from a photograph by L. Crémère and Co., of Paris; it represents Dr. Conneau attired in the uniform of a Senator of the late French Empire.

THE WALKER FINE-ART GALLERY, LIVERPOOL.

The ceremony of presenting to the Corporation of Liverpool, and opening for the public enjoyment, a new building erected there by Mr. Andrew Barclay Walker, the Mayor of Liverpool, at his sole cost, for a gallery of fine art, took place on Thursday afternoon. It is nearly four years since Mr. Walker, entering upon the first year of his mayoralty, announced this munificent gift to his fellow-townsmen; and the portrait of that gentleman, which appeared in our Journal about the end of 1873, was accompanied with a due acknowledgment of his signal act of liberality and public spirit. The building, which has been completed at a total cost, we believe, much exceeding £40,000, is represented in one of our Illustrations this week. It is situated in William Brown-street, adjoining the Free Library and Museum presented to the town by the late Mr. William Brown, M.P., and nearly opposite to St. George's Hall. The new Fine-Art Gallery is opened with an exhibition of pictures, added to which there is a valuable and interesting collection of rare china, belonging to Major Walter. Some account of the proceedings on Thursday, in which the Earl of Derby was invited to take part, may be given in our next publication, with a description of the Fine-Art Gallery. The address of thanks to the Mayor, voted by the Corporation, in the name of the town of Liverpool, is inclosed in an ornamental casket, manufactured by Messrs. Elkington and Co., the design of which includes a representation of the building.

THEATRES.

LYCEUM.

In undertaking to adapt "The Dead Secret" of Mr. Wilkie Collins for the boards, the playwright met with a peculiar difficulty. In the estimation of the novelist's admirers the romance was already sufficiently dramatic, and alterations for the sake of stage convenience not needful. It is seldom, however, that a subject can be transferred from one art to another without accommodation. A picture but illustrates a poem indirectly, and demands its own specialty of treatment. No doubt the adapter had good reasons for the changes he thought it expedient to introduce. He resolved to make a ghost-drama of it, and, as in "Hamlet," to multiply the entrances of the apparition. Unfortunately, his ghost is a silent ghost, and therefore merely a stage convention, appearing and disappearing, exciting no terror, but rather contempt, as a poor mechanical thing, supposed to frighten Sarah Leeson, but not at all alarming the audience. What the ghost wanted, however, Miss Bateman, as the representative of the haunted heroine, had to supply. The supernatural was adjunct to her acting, and this, it must be confessed, is remarkably fine. Miss Bateman's attitudes and gestures, together with the tone of her speech, were all admirably studied and powerfully executed. The poor housekeeper, too, exhibits as a mother; and her interview with her three years' old child is, as we might have expected, unexceptionably pathetic. Credit, moreover, is due to the child, named on the bill Little Nelly, who performed her part charmingly. But Rosamond Frankland has a second representative, in Miss Virginia Francis, who duly appears as the adult heiress of Porthgenna, and contributes greatly to the pathos of the last scene. The adapter has taken some trouble with the butler, Mr. Munder, whose conversation is pedantically burdened with synonymous words. Of these Mr. Odell made the utmost, and insisted upon the audience laughing, which they did. Another character was also made impressive—that of Andrew Treverton, a misanthrope, thoroughly well interpreted by Mr. Clifford Cooper. Nor must we omit the part of the kind-hearted German artisan, Joseph Buschmann, most livingly portrayed by Mr. Edmund Lyons. The scene-painter, Mr. Hawes Craven, had done his best to make the situations attractive, and nothing might be added to the effectiveness of the Myrtle Room, in which "the dead secret" is for so long a time concealed.

The new melodrama was preceded by a new comedieta, entitled "A March Hare Hunt," by Mr. Frankfort Moore, which is not without merit.

OPERA COMIQUE.

This theatre was opened last Saturday for a brief season by Mr. John Radcliff with a new drama founded on Mrs. Burnett's Lancashire story, "That Lass o' Lowrie's," and named after her "Liz." The adapters are Messrs. Joseph Hatton and Arthur Matthison, who have, on the whole, abridged the tale judiciously, yet left here and there a superfluity of dialogue. Phil Lowrie, a drunken blackguard, serves as a foil to the brave and generous heroine, his daughter, whose love for the young mining engineer, Frederick Derry, becomes the motive for the dramatic action. The incidents of the piece are few, but striking. Through the ignorant obstinacy of the proprietor of the mine, Derry's life is placed in jeopardy; but the youth is saved by the vigilance of Liz, who subsequently becomes his wife. There is a considerable amount of character-painting in the persons of the scene. Among these is one "Owd Sammy," carefully realised by Mr. J. G. Taylor. Miss Rose Leclercq personates the heroine, and acts with a picturesque effect that adds much to the interest of the part. The new drama is successful.

Among the attractions of the Agricultural Hall, that of Mr. Hamilton's novel exhibition is not the least. The series consists of his "New Excursions to Russia and Turkey," starting from London Bridge and including the scenes and events at the seat of war, in which the public naturally now take so much interest. We have no fewer than forty-eight grand pictures, some of them deserving to be considered as regular theatrical sets, accompanied with dramatic action, representing, for instance, the attack of travellers by wolves on the road to Moscow, or the bombardment of the city and fortress of Kars. The lecture is pronounced by Mr. Charles Serrone, an elocutionist and vocalist of great power, whose patriotic songs are sufficiently exciting. One slight error, however, he made as to the Mohammedan cry of "Allah!" with which the Turks rush to battle. "Allah" he described as "the name of their god," as if it were that of an idol. It is nothing of the kind; it is simply the Arabic word for God, and not the name of any. The same word, differently pronounced, is used in the Hebrew Bible with the same meaning. Jew, Christian, and Turk worship the same God, or Allah; and the last, so far from being an idolater, figures in history as an iconoclast. Mr. Serrone might do well in correcting this slight mistake, and perhaps remove a serious prejudice prevalent among ignorant people into the bargain. This Russo-Turkish panorama is calculated to become exceedingly popular, and already attracts thousands of visitors at each representation.

The prize-meeting of the Oxfordshire Rifle Association took place on Monday at the hinksey Butts, near Oxford, in a continuous rain. The first prize of £16 and the bronze medal of the National Rifle Association were won by Sergeant Bennett, of Deddington, with a score of 58.

NEW BOOKS.

A burning question of the day, as was to be expected, is handled in *A Woman-Hater*, by Charles Reade, D.C.L. (William Blackwood and Sons), and handled with all that force and skill which the author has invariably displayed since his "Never too late to mend" fairly electrified the public. The three volumes, containing a story originally printed in *Blackwood*, will be found to fully sustain a reputation won long ago and maintained by a succession of masterly productions. Had the author only a little more invention, and a little more of the poetic faculty, he would be an English Victor Hugo, without the blemishes, too, which detract from the lustre of the French genius. If there be any virtue in scholarship, if in dramatic power, if in vigorous portraiture, if in artistic construction, if in knowledge of men and the world, if in picturesqueness, if in many-sidedness, if in lucid treatment of facts and theories, if in the gift of creating interest, if in a somewhat sardonic humour, if in command of language, if in nobility of sentiment, if in a striking and attractive quaintness, assuredly Mr. Reade excels in all these, and so applies them as to captivate his readers. Some, indeed, weak brethren as they are, he may occasionally appal and shock; but his strong meat is not for babes. His tone is above all things manly; and his manliness has sometimes about it a savour of the rough and rude. And yet he is pre-eminently a cultivated writer, though it may sometimes serve his purpose best to sink a little of his culture. And herein he shows his art; herein he faithfully reproduces the true condition of our social existence, in which the coarse and the refined are found together in all classes. As for the theme of the novel under consideration, it may be set forth in a single word, whether it seem better to use the compound term "she-doctors," or Mr. Reade's own simple term "doctresses." He, it can hardly be necessary to state, is a passionate advocate of a specious novelty, and urges his advocacy with almost irresistible warmth of conviction, cogency of argument, multiplication of carefully collected evidence, statistics, illustration, declamation, scorn, invective, abuse. His example, one Rhoda Gale, M.D., is, of course, an impossible incarnation of various faculties and talents, with more sense than all our Judges put together, more wisdom than Solomon, more professional knowledge than Æsculapius, more decision and fertility of resource than a veteran commander of armies, though she is but a very young woman; only he very wisely makes her an American, and so shelters himself from any serious charge of exaggeration. This is not the place for sustentation or refutation of his reasoning; but it may be allowable to offer a few remarks upon one or two points. It is open to those who differ from him to draw conclusions other than he has drawn from his collection of facts; to plead that if, as is certainly established, there lived skilful and famous doctresses before Miss Elizabeth Blackwell and Mrs. Garrett-Anderson, but their number, instead of increasing in the course of generations, dwindled down till a doctress came to be considered a monstrosity, the phenomenon would be reasonably regarded as a proof quite as much of failure in an experiment already tried as of encouragement towards a continuation or renewal of the experiment; and that if, as he himself declares, "the intellect of the average male is to the average female as ten to six," the question of equality between men and women is at once settled by the acknowledged superiority of the former. For it is by averages that we must be ruled in such matters; else (if it may be said without prejudice) we may have the learned pig, or other prodigious animal, thrust forward by enthusiasts as deserving of promotion out of its own species. He, it is true, maintains that the intellect of the average male is to that "of the picked female as ten to a hundred and fifty, or even less;" but then we have our picked male to fall back upon, who, if proportion is to be kept up, should excel the picked female by as much as the average confessedly excels the average. But the majority of us, perhaps, would prefer to drop such odious comparisons, to cheerfully grant that, on the whole, though not as regards some disputed matters, woman is vastly superior to man, and to agree, with a sigh, that women have a perfect right to turn doctresses, whether of medicine, or of law, or of philosophy, or coachwomen, or footwomen, or anything in the world, so long as their own instincts do not revolt against the conversion. At the same time, the majority of us will undoubtedly protest against the assumption that one swallow makes a summer, that an instance here and there of special fitness or peculiar ambition is to be received as indicating general aptitude and a common desire among the sex. However all this may be, Mr. Reade has once more presented us with a very powerful and very interesting novel. Ina Klossing, the queenly; Zoe Vizard, the lovely and lovable; Fanny Dover, the piquant and pinchable; Rhoda Gale, the practical and impossible;—these are all characters which will live for long in the reader's heart and memory. Vizard and Uxmoor are emphatically men, and noble men; Severne is an admirable and an unusual villain; Ashmead, the theatrical agent, is a gem, described with much drollery. That the style should be remarkable for abruptness, and that the first meeting between Vizard and Rhoda Gale should be unconventional, even to the verge of caricature, will surprise nobody to whom the author's bold treatment is familiar. He thinks nothing of making total strangers, of the opposite sexes, talk, from the very first, as only intimate acquaintances would talk in a lively comedy upon the stage. Indeed, banter is his chief seasoning; and a very agreeable seasoning it is.

An Italian, at the present juncture, struggling to do justice to Turkey and the Turks, is a spectacle no less edifying than that which is proverbially presented to the gods by an honest man struggling with adversity; and such a spectacle is exhibited in the two large volumes entitled *Two Years of the Eastern Question*, by A. Gallenga (Samuel Tinsley). The author and his style are too well known to render any observations upon his performance, regarded from the literary point of view, at all necessary; he has long been among the accepted correspondents of the *Times*, and that is almost sufficient of itself to testify that, so far as the mere art of writing is concerned, he is a master of the craft, and puts what he has to say before his readers in the most telling fashion. Nor has he disdained to go over old ground. He appears to have been as innocent as the unborn babe, before he started in 1874 from Rome for Constantinople, of any personal acquaintance with the land he was about to visit; and he could not, therefore, be expected to resist, as indeed he has not resisted, the temptation of re-describing what has been so often described, from the Sultan proceeding to his prayers at the mosque down to the scavengery performed by the multitudinous and masterless dogs. His description is, of course, very skilful and readable. But something more important lies at the bottom of the *Eastern Question*; and one is a little impatient until he enters upon that. He professes to view it and the events connected with it not so much in the character of "an advocate" as in that of "a judge or jurymen;" but some little doubt is thrown upon his profession by a quotation which he adopts as his motto. The quotation is from Ariosto, who asks why the "dirty Turk" is allowed to hold Constantinople and the

fairest portion of the world, and who recommends that the monster should be packed bag and baggage out of Europe. Oh! that Ariosto's advice had been acted upon in Ariosto's own day! Then we should have been spared the horrors and difficulties of the present. But it must be admitted that the quotation does not look promising for the impartiality of a gentleman who undertook to watch the course of affairs in the East during "the best part of the period elapsing between the outbreak of the Herzegovinian insurrection and the declaration of the Russian War." And yet that gentleman manifestly tries hard to play the part of Justice. His work, however, is by this time somewhat antiquated; and he himself must be more astonished and, perhaps, cast down than anybody else at the difference between what he has seen, in common with the rest of the world, and what he was at the outset led to believe that he should see. For, what went he out for to see? He was told that he would witness "the agony and death of a Sick Old Man—older and more sick than the Pope himself," that he "should be present at the reading of his last will and testament," and that he should "report any squabbles which might arise as to the settlement of his inheritance." So bad a prophet was the *Times*: and he had to come home without seeing any of the promised sights, without having the opportunity of performing the chief part of his commission. In the meanwhile, he had, apparently, been led to become a sort of adherent of General Ignatieff, and he had certainly managed to make himself distasteful to Sir Henry Elliot. How both those results were brought about he explains at some length; and his explanation will probably be found generally interesting. In other respects his volumes, as a record of travel and observation, are pretty sure to be read with satisfaction; as a contribution towards a better appreciation of the past and a sound forecast of the future, as regards the settlement of the Eastern Question, they are hardly calculated to meet with much acceptance. He is an Italian, Anglicised it is true, but still an Italian; and, though his English is excellent, he naturally betrays the influences of his nationality, so far as it is inimical to whatever the Pope is believed to favour.

This is a country famous for "expeditions" in search of a north-west passage; and in such a country the stout volume entitled *Danish Greenland: its People and its Products*, by Dr. Henry Rink, edited by Dr. Robert Brown, F.L.S., F.R.G.S. (Henry S. King and Co.), is not likely to lack readers. For not only is the subject one which is calculated to attract the general attention of Englishmen, but the author, who has already won golden opinions by his "Tales and Traditions of the Eskimo," was peculiarly if not uniquely fitted for the task he has accomplished, and the editor is the very gentleman who so ably edited the aforesaid "Tales and Traditions." The volume contains a useful map, and is profusely illustrated. And of the illustrations, if it cannot be truly said that they adorn the pages, it may be most certainly predicted that they are more acceptable than they would be if they fulfilled the mere purpose of adornment. They are, in fact, specimens of the not very high standard which the Eskimo have reached in pictorial art; "the lithographs," we are assured, "are exact copies of pictures made by natives." It must be admitted that the natives, though perhaps they could not help it, have not represented their beauties of face or limb in such flattering fashion as might render them liable to an accusation of self-conceit. A caricaturist could scarcely have made them look, with a few exceptions, more disproportionate, insignificant, grotesque, and idiotic. The volume is distinguished by another peculiar and interesting feature. "As regards Greenland life," says the author, "no one will deny that it would be very interesting to see it pictured by the Greenlanders themselves." Now, "in a journal published among them in the Ekimo language articles have been now and then inserted written by natives, chiefly on adventures in their hunting and travelling life;" and, accordingly, "a selection from these is inserted in the present book, literally translated, and only abridged in some places." As for the author's own share in the work, it is easy to give an idea of the elaborate scale upon which he has proceeded. He commences with some historical remarks, including a notice of the events which led to the "foundation of the present European stations in Greenland by the well-known missionary, Hans Egede." He then devotes some chapters to observations upon the physical features of the country, the climate, the water-courses, lakes, and sea. The "products and resources of the land" are then discussed. He afterwards treats of the "capture of seals and whales," and, generally, of "the fishes and fisheries of Greenland." The inhabitants, their means of subsistence, their habits, manners, laws and customs, together with their condition of knowledge and enlightenment, are subsequently dealt with. Ultimately many pages are occupied in an exposition of many things, if not everything, connected with the "Royal trade monopoly," founded in 1774, with European life in Greenland, and with the "topography of the trade stations and their appertaining districts." Added to all this are voluminous appendices and an index, the former relating to glaciers and the origin of the floating icebergs, to geological and mineralogical questions, to the Eskimo language, and to the flora and fauna of Greenland. It must be pretty clear, therefore, that, so far as Danish Greenland is concerned, there is a very full meal prepared for those who hunger after information upon the subject, and the meal is set before them in a very quaint and appetising fashion.

Information, such as would be expected from the title, cannot truthfully be said to abound in the pages of *Service in Serbia Under the Red Cross*, by Emma Maria Pearson and Louisa Elizabeth MacLaughlin (Tinsley Brothers), although the hope expressed at the end of the volume that "some amusement, and possibly some instruction," may be found therein, is not unlikely to be fulfilled. It is obvious, however, to remark that amusement is not exactly what one would look for in a record of the certainly benign, but as certainly disagreeable and even disgusting, duties discharged by brave and philanthropic ladies who adopt the noble badge of the Red Cross. Perhaps to that very desire of providing amusement may be attributed the scanty account which Miss Pearson, who appears to have spoken or written "for self and friend," has thought proper to give of the details appertaining to their special functions. But she has chosen rather to write in the character of one who was a mere traveller and general observer than as a nurse and comforter of the sick and wounded, during the late war between Turkey and Serbia; though it is true that she omits no opportunity of picking holes and finding fault in the work and with the personal conduct of persons whose ideas of administration, as regards ambulances and their accessories, differ from her own. Against a certain pretty widow she makes insinuations, and against Colonel Loyd-Lindsay and the National Aid Society she brings charges which, however just their foundation may be, are put forward in a manner irresistibly suggestive of the spite commonly called feminine. She deliberately and frequently mentions the gentleman without any title of courtesy or military rank; a course which, no doubt, she had a perfect right to adopt if she thought it becoming in a lady, but which is decidedly offensive. And she may appear to some readers to parade a little ostentatiously the personal discomforts, annoy-

ances, and indispositions from which she and her companion suffered. Those readers will probably think within themselves that a lady would do well to weigh her liabilities before she starts upon an errand of mercy and philanthropy, and make up her mind to preserve a dignified silence. To complain of dirty sheets on a pleasure-trip is reasonable enough; but in a campaign, in a matter of life and death, such things are beneath consideration. The writer, no doubt, made light of them at the time, and only treasured up the memory of them with a view of filling her pages; but to chronicle such comparative trivialities at all is to run a risk of having it suspected that her heart was not wholly in her grand and sacred mission. Some few statements she has advanced which are really important and worthy of serious attention, based as they are either upon trustworthy authority or upon her own personal experience. For instance, she asserts that in the last battle of the Servian campaign "four thousand Russians fell," the number given to her "afterwards by the Russian adjutant" whom she "had met on board the Deligrad, and who burst into tears as he told the tale." Now, if memory may be trusted, it has been declared over and over again that there were not more than two thousand Russians altogether in the Servian army. She states, moreover, at p. 172, that "no quarter was given" as if that were the general rule. She relates that the Servians, "gentle and courteous fellows," were "kicked about by the Russians with oaths and blasphemy," and that when it was objected, "You come here to help; why override the natives thus?" the answer, which she heard, was, "Help! help a set of curs? No; we come to open our road to Constantinople; and you English cannot and shall not prevent it." She draws a very displeasing picture of General Tcherniaeff and his aides-de-camp, haughty and bullying; and she gibbets a "Russian officer" who "had kicked a poor woman with his spurred boot because he thought she had cheated him of a piastre." Of another Russian, presumably an officer, she says: "One of them, on hearing we were English, spat at my feet, and on my asking if he did that on purpose to insult my country he did it again." However, she has hardly a higher opinion of the Turk than of the Russian, or of Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, apparently, than of either. Turk is pot, she seems to think, and Russian is kettle; and, as regards both of them, she seriously asks, "Is it right to send assistance to such savages?" The assistance she means is such as she and the societies of the Red Cross afford; and the ground on which she would withhold it is that "no quarter is given" on either side, the proof being that "in all Servia there was but one wounded Turk, and we have reason to believe there were no wounded Serbs or Russians in the Turkish ambulances." And, if anyone should ask how this is to be reconciled with what is said of the "Turkish prisoners" at p. 253, the answer is that they were taken at a very early date; for "the Servians did give quarter till the Russians came." But are no prisoners taken now, in Europe or Asia, on either side? And, even if there were not, it would be surely the more reason for teaching humanity by example. Yet our sister of the Red Cross says:—"A man whose hands are red with the blood of some helpless and wounded enemy—is he to come back, possibly wounded himself, and be treated with every care and kindness? Humanity itself revolts against it." Yet one would say that humanity, Christian humanity, asks no questions, judges no man; it does but relieve suffering, the suffering of the wild beast as well as of the civilised being, hoping from gratitude a transformation not otherwise, perhaps, to be effected. Moreover, example is better than precept. On the whole, our sister of the Red Cross has written a book which is more likely to commend itself to the public for its brief sketch of Servian history and for its descriptions of places and persons and adventures in Servia than for its writer's spirit and tone.

Anybody who proposes to visit any of the places treated of in *South by East*, by G. F. Rodwell, Science-Master in Marlborough College (Marcus Ward and Co.), may be strongly recommended to take a preliminary canter through the pages of that interesting and instructive volume, abounding with evidences of intelligent study, profound appreciation, refined taste, and general cultivation. Take the volume bodily, as a delightful companion, one would say, if it were not that the book is too large to be comfortably stowed away among such baggage as the ordinary tourist is wont to carry. In a lady's trunk, however, it would go easily; and it would help to pass away most agreeably those hours of evening which are found to hang so heavily within the walls of the dreary hotel. It is well said to be provided "with numerous illustrations;" for in number they exceed a hundred, and for excellence they are as noticeable as for number. The author qualifies his work as "notes of travel in Southern Europe;" and he has neither studied continuity nor laid himself out for such formal description as may be found in the guide-books, but he has "jotted down ideas and impressions which presented themselves" from time to time as he journeyed from spot to spot. Let us glance at a few of the themes upon which he discourses. He commences with his "general impressions of Northern Italy;" and, on his way thither, he has an opportunity of judging whether he shall side with those who find the passage through the tunnel of Mont Cenis oppressive or with those who do not. It is a disputed point; and it is pleasant to be able to agree with him that the tunnel "is perfectly ventilated," and that "no discomfort is experienced in passing through it." The many celebrated Italian cities, of course, furnish him with many an occasion for expressing his views and sentiments, and for an unpretentious exhibition of his learning; and it is astonishing that he should have been able to invest an old subject with so much novelty. It is not everybody who will agree with him, however, that "the Campo Santo of Pisa is certainly the most remarkable and beautiful cemetery in Italy." If the pre-eminence in remarkability be granted, yet, especially if site and the consequent prospect count for anything in the choice, the cemetery at Genoa is not unlikely to be preferred for sheer beauty. Monte Cassino and its monastery evidently engraved themselves upon his heart; and he opines that, if a certain combination, which he mentions, of honourable conditions, "conduce most to individual happiness, and to the sum total of earthly felicity," then "the monks of Monte Cassino must be the happiest of men." Indeed, they seem to have inspired him to an outburst of blank verse; at any rate, the pages so filled are not attributed to any hand but his. Then follows a chapter concerning Naples, a chapter to which some of the most striking among the illustrations are attached. After this we are carried off to Messina, Taormina, Catania, Syracuse, Palermo, and Girgenti, Athens, and Cairo. As regards Girgenti, he made it his business to test "the acoustic peculiarity of the cathedral, which has given rise to a good story," a story connected with "the priest in absolutism," and he comes to the conclusion that the story, like most good stories, must have owed its origin rather to a good invention than to truth. In the chapter relating to Athens the author, referring to the progress which the Greeks have lately been making in literature as well as in other things, gives some interesting specimens of the manner in which certain plays of Shakspeare have been translated into modern Greek. He concludes with a funny anecdote, not based upon anything

very new and spun out unconsciously; and indeed, throughout the volume, whenever he indulges, and he does now and then indulge, his facetious vein, he is ponderous and long-winded to the verge of irritation.

The same objection that was made to the "Balacava" volume of *The Invasion of the Crimea*, by A. W. Kinglake (William Blackwood and Sons), applies also to its successor, the sixth of the "cabinet edition;" and that objection is that, if you once begin to read, you are as helpless in the author's hands as the wedding-guest was in those of the Ancient Mariner, you must go on reading, you cannot refrain from poring over the wonderful story of "Inkerman." This is all very well, and more than very well, for those who have never had the privilege before; but for those whose duty it is simply to announce the appearance of an old favourite, in a new and revised form, it is, though by no means a waste of time, a decided hindrance. Howbeit, the hindrance is of not only a tolerable but a very agreeable kind. Inkerman was in some respects more wonderful than Balacava; less magnificent, perhaps, but more like war. And yet the former was more prolific than the latter in those examples of individual prowess, of British tens withstanding Russian hundreds, which remind one of the feats performed by David's mighty men, or of the exploits sung by Homer to the everlasting renown of Achilles, Diomed, Ajax, Hector, Deiphobus, Æneas, and other Grecian and Trojan heroes, and which modern science might have been supposed to have rendered obsolete and irremovable. We hold our breath as we read of the stupendous charge delivered by Colonel Daubeny and his thirty men against a battalion some six hundred strong; or, before that event took place, as we contemplate the incidents which occurred in the neighbourhood of the Sandbag Battery, the peril and the constancy of the Guards, the agony of the Duke of Cambridge, and the rescue of the threatened colours. Well may we "remember, remember the fifth of November," not for the perpetuation of religious animosity but for the commemoration of gallant deeds, when "our thin English lines" strove against the "huge Russian masses," and when our French allies stood manfully by us. The volume just now derives additional interest from the bearing it has upon the charges and counter-charges of "atrocities;" for it shows how General Canrobert and Lord Raglan were led to combine "in denouncing to Prince Mentschikoff the atrocious acts of his soldiery." One of their victims was an officer, who was at the time Adjutant of the 95th, and whose experience must have led him to form a high idea of a human being's vitality, but a low one of either his foes' or his friends' humanity; for it appears that after he, though wounded, had been fired at, prodded with bayonets, belaboured with musket-butts, and left for dead by the Russians, he was lifted up and "banged down heavily on the ground" by some well-meaning English soldiers, just to discover if he were still alive. That officer is believed to be living yet; and it is, perhaps, as much owing to his experience of friendly treatment as to anything else that "he speaks with no savageness of his assailants, and is quite ready to make full allowance for the excesses of a soldiery excited and fighting in brushwood."

MUSICAL EDUCATION IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Dr. Hullah has laid before the Committee of Privy Council on Education the report of his fifth annual inspection of the training colleges in Great Britain, and of his examinations of the students in music. The number of students who presented themselves was unprecedentedly large, being 1964, or 116 in excess of the largest number in any previous year; and the quality of the instruction given in the colleges has continued to improve. There is, however, Dr. Hullah states, no sensible decrease in the number of students who enter the colleges without any musical skill or science whatever; and, as a proof of this, out of the 1964 students who presented themselves at his examinations, and the majority of whom had been pupil teachers, 803 admitted that they had entered their colleges wholly ignorant of music.

As to the possibility of enabling such students to become satisfactory teachers of singing by note, the inspector points out that it would involve a sacrifice of time which the colleges are unprepared to make, and an amount of labour on the part of the students which it is unreasonable to expect should be long sustained. In other words, Dr. Hullah holds that, if the future teachers in the elementary schools of the country are to be really competent to instruct their pupils in the art of singing at sight, their own musical education must be commenced when they are themselves at school, instead of being left to the short period of their stay in the colleges.

Dr. Hullah reports, as to the actual results of his examinations, that there were very few failures, and of these the majority were in students from Scottish colleges; but this he ascribes not to any inferiority, incapability, or disinclination for music on the part of the Scottish people, but to the fact that the students had come up to Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Aberdeen from distant rural districts, where it is almost impossible to obtain instruction. In the Scottish training colleges, the inspector says that not only is vocal music taught skilfully and zealously, but instrumental music also, and far more systematically and generally than in the English.

In regard to instrumental music, the number of students able to "accompany" themselves is reported to be steadily increasing, and at Liverpool, Wandsworth, Lincoln, and York, all the students receive instruction in instrumental music, while at Culham College there is a band of wind instruments. On the other hand, Dr. Hullah mentions a case in which the musical instructor of a female training college, a professor of the highest rank, had offered, without cost to the college, to instruct the students in the pianoforte; but his offer was declined.

The experience of another year's work leads the inspector to adhere to the scepticism he had already expressed as to the existence of entire musical incapacity, even in persons who have attained middle life without giving any attention to music, and he holds to his absolute disbelief in its existence among young persons. As an instance, he cites a case where students were presented to him as "voiceless and earless," but who possessed, as he found on investigation, contralto voices in as yet unformed conditions, so that they had consequently great difficulty in using their "second registers" at all, and greater in passing from one register to the other.

A part of Dr. Hullah's system of examination consists in hearing each student sing a solo previously studied, and here he notes an improvement not only in execution but in the selection—"the list of songs to be sung in some of the colleges might," he adds, "have satisfied the most critical taste, including, as they often did, fairly representative compositions of the very best masters."

Dr. Hullah concludes by insisting upon the importance of teaching the children in the elementary schools to sing by note, instead of, as at present is generally the case, to sing only "by ear." One means of effecting an improvement in this respect would, Dr. Hullah urges, be by the extension of musical inspection from the training colleges to the elementary schools, and he submits to the Committee of Council a plan for carrying out his suggestion.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

EXAMINATION FOR HONOURS IN LONDON UNIVERSITY.

FIRST CLASS B.A. ONLY.

ENGLISH.—First Class: J. W. Greig (Exhibition), University College; W. T. A. Barber, Caius College, Cambridge; and A. G. Leonard, University College (equal). Second Class: A. Barker, Borough-road Training College and private study; T. Coppock, Owens College; R. A. Freeman, private study. Third Class: A. M. Shelverton, King's College and private study; H. F. Ede, Owens College; T. Capsey, Lanc. Indep. and Owens College; G. E. Ford, University and Harrison's Coll.; P. H. Lockhart, University Coll.

LATIN.—First Class: H. H. C. Thurston (Exhibition), Stonyhurst College; T. F. Althaus, University College; J. P. Crowley, St. Stanislaus College, Tullamore; A. Hillard, New College, Eastbourne, and T. Slater, Stonyhurst College (equal); J. Browne, Stonyhurst College, and W. H. Findlay, Merton College, Oxford (equal); C. T. Galton, Beaumont College; J. De Courcy Atkins, private study; J. Priestley, Owens College. Second Class: A. W. Ward, Wesley College, Sheffield; H. M. Shelverton, King's College and private study; A. Hughes, Owens College; T. Hickson, private study. Third Class: E. D. Stern, private tuition; T. Coppock, Owens College; O. E. Bodington, Giggleswick School.

FRANCE.—First Class: T. F. Althaus, University College (prize); J. J. Beusmaker, private study, obtained the number of marks qualifying for the Exhibition or for the Prize. Second Class: E. D. Stern, private tuition. Third Class: J. Taylor, Didsbury College and private study; W. T. A. Barber, Caius College, Cambridge; W. H. Findlay, Merton College, Oxford; O. E. Bodington, Giggleswick School.

GERMAN.—First Class: T. F. Althaus, University College (prize); J. J. Beusmaker, private study; C. T. Galton, Beaumont College.

FIRST B.A. AND FIRST B.Sc. JOINTLY.

MATHEMATICS.—First Class: W. H. Gunston, first B.A. (Exhibition), St. John's College, Cambridge; J. Larmor, first B.Sc., St. John's College, Cambridge, obtained the number of marks qualifying for the Exhibition or for the Prize. Second Class: A. E. Steinthal, first B.A., Owens College; W. T. A. Barber, first B.A., Caius College, Cambridge. Third Class: W. Deffries, first B.A., University College; A. Hughes, first B.A., Owens College; J. De Courcy Atkins, first B.A., private study; J. M'Grath, first B.A., St. Stanislaus College, Tullamore.

FIRST B.Sc. AND PRELIMINARY M.B. JOINTLY.

CHEMISTRY.—First Class: C. F. Cross, first B.Sc. (Exhibition), King's and Owens Colleges, and W. H. Thomas, first B.Sc. (disqualified by age for the Exhibition), Royal College of Chemistry (equal). Second Class: A. H. N. Lewers, first B.Sc., University College; A. Barron, first B.Sc., Owens College. Third Class: C. E. Cassal, first B.Sc., University College; H. I. Bell, first B.Sc., private study; H. Marriott, first B.Sc. and first B.Sc., Owens College, and H. Pearce, first B.Sc., University College (equal); F. W. Stoddart, first B.Sc. and first B.Sc., University College, Bristol.

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.—First Class: J. Larmor, first B.Sc. (Arnot Medal), St. John's College, Cambridge; M. J. Jackson, first B.Sc. (Arnot Medal), University College. Second Class: H. E. Harrison, first B.Sc., University College, and H. Pearce, first B.Sc. (equal), University College. Third Class: E. L. Adeney, first B.Sc., Guy's Hospital, and O. J. Currie, first B.Sc., Guy's Hospital.

BOTANY.—First Class: P. N. Bose, first B.Sc. and first B.Sc., University College. Second Class: W. H. Horrocks, first B.Sc., Owens College; H. Edmonds, first B.Sc., private study; E. Jones, first B.Sc., St. Bartholomew's Hospital; H. H. Hoole, first B.Sc., Charing-cross Hospital, and G. H. S. Pearson, first B.Sc., private study (equal). Third Class: W. H. Hill, first B.Sc. and first B.Sc., University College; D. J. Rygate, first B.Sc., London Hospital.

ZOOLOGY.—First Class: S. J. Hickson, first B.Sc. and first B.Sc. (Exhibition), University College; S. H. C. Martin, first B.Sc. and first B.Sc., University College. Second Class: D. D. Day, first B.Sc., St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Third Class: P. N. Bose, first B.Sc. and first B.Sc., University College; H. Edmonds, first B.Sc., private study; A. G. Salmon, first B.Sc., St. Bartholomew's Hospital; G. H. S. Pearson, first B.Sc., private study.

A scheme for the foundation of the Langton Fellowship at Owens College was agreed upon at a meeting of the subscribers yesterday week. The fund, which already amounts to £4286, will be divided into two parts—five sixths to be appropriated to the Langton Fellowship, and the other one sixth to the Langton History Scholarship.

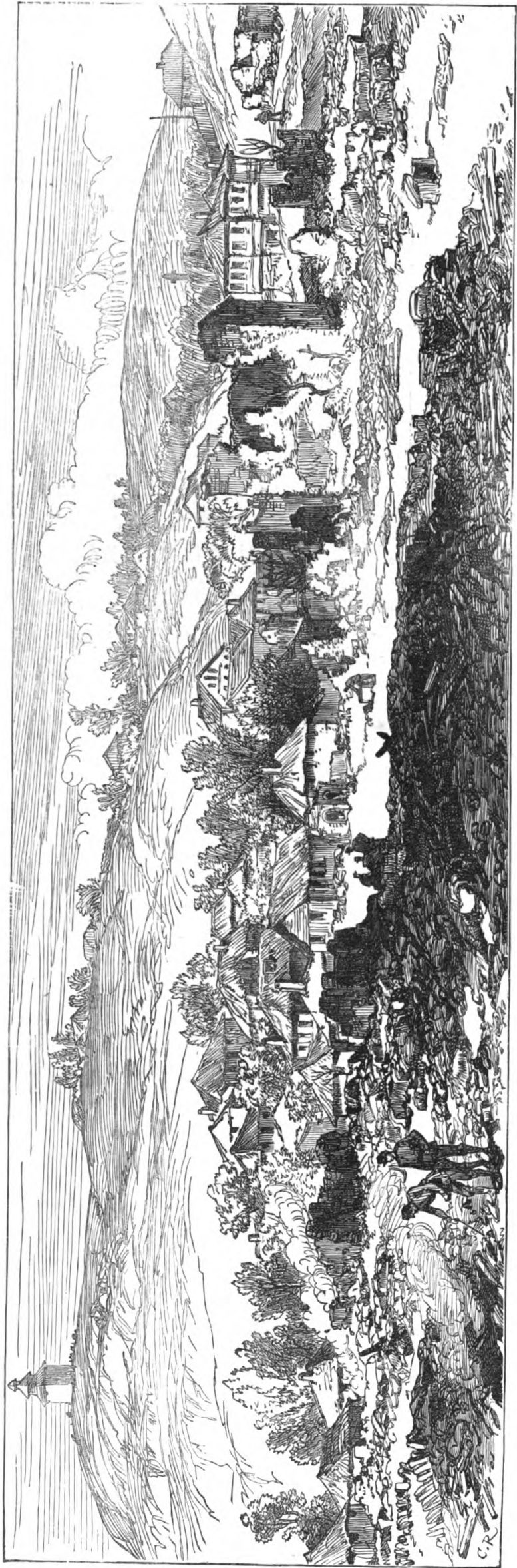
The *Gazette* announces the issue of letters patent declaring that the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts and Bachelor and Doctor of Laws and of Medicine, hereafter to be granted or conferred by the University of the Cape of Good Hope, shall be recognised as academic distinctions and rewards of merit, and be entitled to rank, precedence, and consideration in the United Kingdom and in the colonies and possessions of the Crown throughout the world, as fully as if the said degrees had been granted by a University of the United Kingdom.

The division lists of the Oxford local examinations have been issued. There has been a large increase of candidates over the number examined last year, the total this year being 2304—namely, 1671 juniors, and 633 seniors; 990 passed in the junior division and 412 in the senior. Of the seniors 21 passed in the first division. The first named in the order of merit is that of H. T. Lilley, of Bermondsey, aged eighteen, from St. Olave's Grammar School, Southwark; 33 were placed in the second class, and 358 in the third. Of the juniors, 99 passed in the first division. F. W. Kellett, of Liverpool, aged fourteen, from Kingswood School, Bath, is the first in order of merit; 177 were in the second division, and 714 in the third.

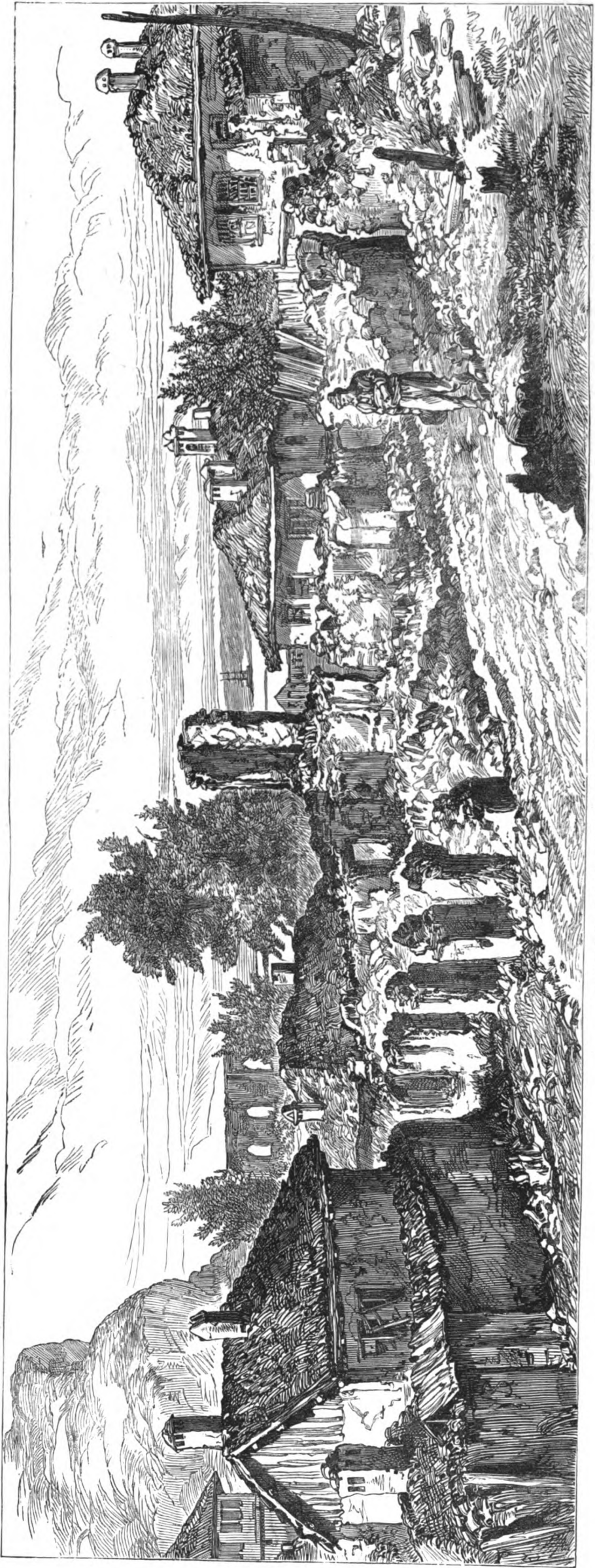
The following is a list of the candidates for her Majesty's Indian Medical Service who were successful at the competitive examination recently held at Burlington House:—Messrs. Alexander Thom, Samuel John Thompson, Edward Salisbury Brander, Robert Manser, Robert Neil Campbell, George Augustus Emerson, Henry Adey, Fakir Chundra Chatterjee, Edmund Tulley, Alfred William Frederick Street, Charles Henry Bennett, David Charles Davidson, Henry Preece Jarvis, Henry Charles Harding Peacocke, Beranji Nasarvangi Koyaji, William Henry Thornhill, Arthur Francis Sargent, Maneckjee Eduljee Reporter, and Robert Henry Robinson. Twenty-eight candidates competed for nineteen appointments. Twenty-six were reported qualified, and two retired from the examination.

The attention of students for the Bar is called to the following rules for the Michaelmas examination for pass certificates:—Students admitted after Dec. 31, 1872, are required to have passed a satisfactory examination in the subjects of Roman civil law, the law of real and personal property, common law, and equity. No student shall be examined until he shall have kept nine terms, except that students admitted after that day shall have the option of passing the examination in Roman civil law at any time after having kept four terms. Each student proposing to submit himself for examination in October will be required to enter his name personally or by letter at the treasurer's or steward's office of the Inn of Court to which he belongs on or before Wednesday, Oct. 10 next; and he will further be required to state in writing whether his object in offering himself for examination is to obtain a certificate preliminary to a call to the Bar, or whether he is merely desirous of passing the examination in Roman civil law under the above-mentioned rule. The examination will commence on Monday, Oct. 22 next, at ten, on "The Law of Real and Personal Property;" Tuesday morning, Oct. 23, at ten, on "Common Law;" Wednesday morning, Oct. 24, at ten, on "Roman Law;" and in the afternoon, at two, on "Constitutional Law and Legal History;" Thursday morning, Oct. 25, at ten, on "Equity." Only students admitted prior to Jan. 1, 1873, and who are candidates for a pass certificate, have an option in passing in constitutional law, &c.

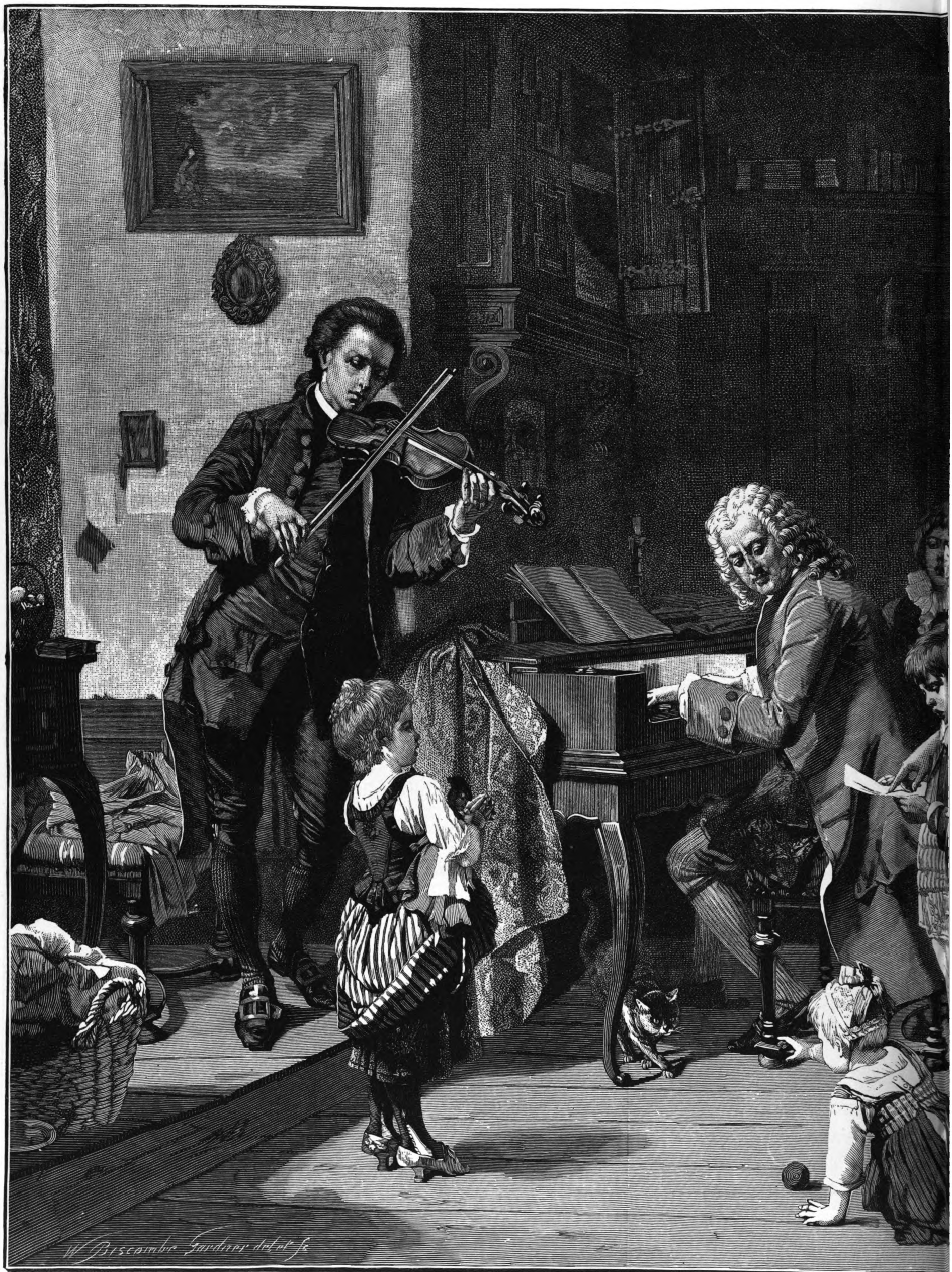
Under the new scheme of the Charity Commissioners for the Administration of the King's School, Canterbury, the boys will attend religious services at the cathedral as heretofore, unless exemption from such attendance be claimed by the parent or guardian. The Head Master, who must be a member of the Church of England, and a graduate of some University in the United Kingdom, will receive a fixed stipend of £200 a year, and a capitation grant on a scale for the attendance of boys.



RUINS OF NICOPOLIS AFTER THE BOMBARDMENT—SKETCHED FROM THE SHORE OF THE DANUBE.



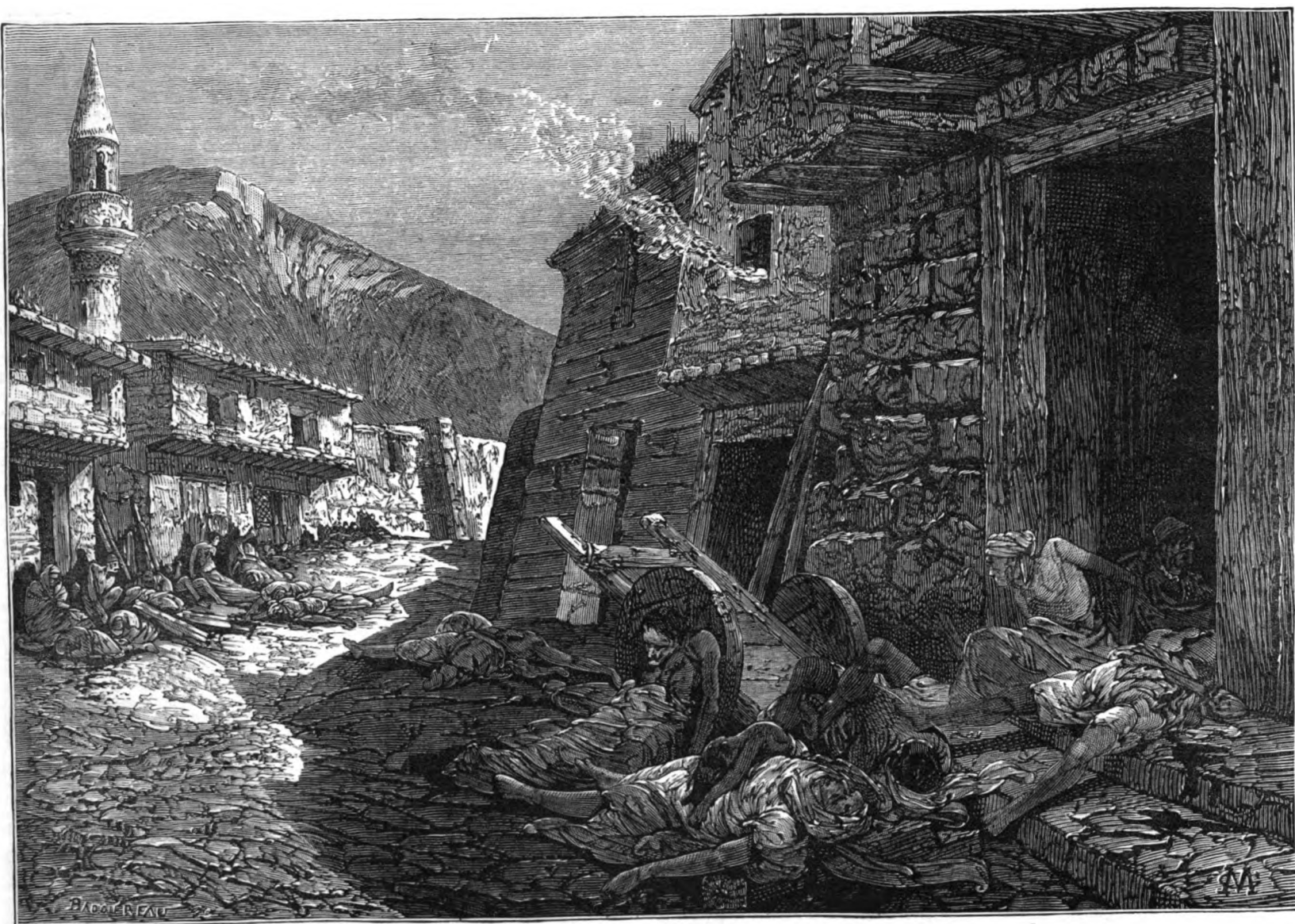
NICOPOLIS: LOWER PART OF THE CITY, NEAR THE DANUBE.
SKETCHES OF THE WAR, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



MORNING HYMN AT SEBASTIAN
BY PERMISSION OF THE BERLIN



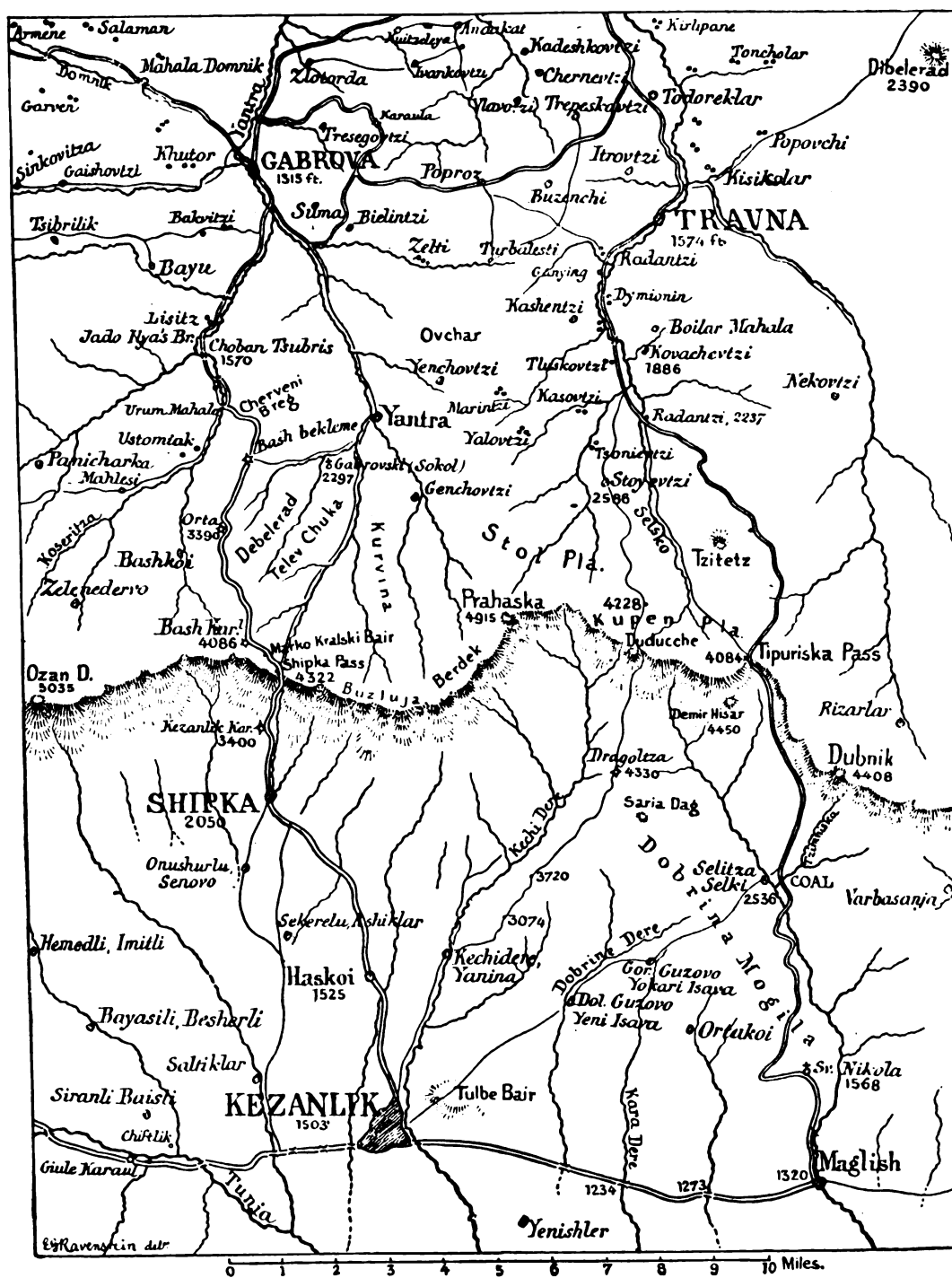
BACH'S. BY T. E. ROSENTHAL.
PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY.



THE WAR: MASSACRES AT BAYAZID, IN ASIA.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

THE SHIPKA PASS.

Our Map of the country extending about twenty miles north and south of the Balkan range of mountains, between Gabrova and Kezanlik, including the road over the Shipka Pass and those which cross the mountains farther eastward, descending south into the Tundja Valley, will assist the comprehension of recent military actions in that part of the seat of war. The advance of Suleiman Pasha from Kezanlik, with his army of thirty thousand men, after the retreat of the Russians to the north of the Balkans, occasioned some of the most obstinate and sanguinary conflicts that have yet taken place. The Russians had left but weak defences in the Shipka Pass; and on the 21st ult., when their positions up there hardly withstood the first attack of Suleiman Pasha, they had great cause to fear the result. Next day, however, only a musketry engagement took place, the Turks constructing batteries and shelter trenches. On the 23rd a violent attack upon the Pass was made from three sides, but during the day the first Russian reinforcement, consisting of a brigade of Rifles, arrived, and these troops succeeded in capturing a height on the right flank. The eclipse of the moon put an end to the fighting. On the 24th a lively cannonade was maintained against the Russians, who, however, still held all their positions. On the 25th a heavy artillery fire was directed upon the Pass; and on the same day Suleiman Pasha was reinforced by the Philippopolis division. He had then, apparently, only one redoubt to take in the Pass; but to reach this would be a fearful difficulty, as the outworks were situated very high up, at an almost inaccessible point. The redoubt, too, could scarcely be reached with shell from ordinary artillery, and it was found necessary to bring up mortars. The water supply to the fort, however, had been cut off by the Turks. They were by this time in possession of three points commanding the inlet, the centre, and the outlet of the Pass. The fighting had been terrific, and it continued altogether seven days. The Turks



MAP OF THE SHIPKA PASS OVER THE BALKANS.

assaulted the positions with reckless bravery, such as has seldom been recorded in the history of any war. The Russians, too, struggled desperately, firing all kinds of *mitraille*, showing that they were short of ammunition. The bayonet was freely used, charges and counter-charges being made within twenty yards of the position. Reinforcements were arriving throughout the engagement, fresh men were constantly brought into the fight, the Turks down in the valley and along the steep ridges maintaining an incessant struggle, one moment repelling an attack and the next making one. The carnage was something fearful. No exact plan or account of the battles has been issued, and no description is possible except this—that the fighting took place over the tops of the mountains, and that many thousands of troops were struggling desperately for the final possession of one of the highest summits. Unhappily, the moonlight permitted the combat to be carried on by night as well as by day, thus lending additional horror to the struggle. At last, one day about the middle of last week, Suleiman Pasha desisted from the attempt to storm the positions of the Shipka Pass. He left five thousand Turkish dead between the Shipka village and the fringes of Mount St. Nicholas. Cannonades have since been exchanged. There remain still formally confronting the Russians a few battalions of Egyptians, with some cannon on the heights, and a few miscellaneous battalions in Shipka. The Russian commander, General Radetsky, is now holding the Pass with the 14th Division, a brigade of the 9th Division, the Rifles, the Bulgarians, and a detachment of Foot Cossacks, with strong artillery. From an expression attributed to him, we infer that he thinks it quite possible that he may be again attacked. But General Nepokoitchitzky, the Chief of the Staff, having examined the positions last week, refused to change them, and has sent the Second Division and the detachment of the Eleventh Division away from Shipka, as being no longer required there. The figures in our Map show the height above sea level.

POLITICAL MATTERS.

The Liberal clubs of Leigh and Tyldesley had an excursion to Hawarden on Saturday last. In responding to a vote of thanks, Mr. Gladstone spoke of the advantages of co-operation, especially in reference to working-class amusements. Turning to public affairs, he said that he had been accused of using violent language; but he denied that he had used stronger language than the circumstances required. He spoke of the Turkish Government as one that had put itself beyond the pale of belief, except where its statements were confirmed in other quarters; and he referred to the evidence of Colonel Wellesley as disproving the charges which had been brought against the Russians by the Turkish Government at the very time that the cruelties perpetrated by its own armies had caused the German Government to remonstrate with it. Cruelties had, however, been committed by the Bulgarians in revenge; but he trusted that the Russians would treat the guilty persons in a way exactly the reverse of that in which the Turkish Government treated the Mohammedans who committed the atrocities in Bulgaria last year. He hoped the Russian Government would deliver the oppressed provinces without turning the work to selfish aims, and then it would earn immortal glory.

A great demonstration of the members of the Lancashire, Yorkshire, and Cheshire Conservative Associations was held in Manchester last Saturday. Resolutions of complete confidence in the policy, past and present, of the existing Government were passed, and the meeting was addressed by several members of Parliament and prominent local Conservatives.

General Sir A. H. Gordon, M.P., was present at the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone for a public hall at Old Meldrum on Saturday last. At the banquet which followed, replying to a toast, the gallant General said he considered the Ministerial statements which had been made were tantamount to an assurance that this country would not go to war until Parliament had decided the question. Subsequently, replying on behalf of the House of Commons, he referred to the obstruction which had been offered to the transaction of public business by Irish members, and said it was absolutely necessary that next Session such rules should be passed as would prevent the recurrence of the obstruction, and if Irish members lost the privileges which minorities now had, it was entirely their own blame. He expressed himself in favour of continuing the Scotch Board of Education as a permanent institution.

Mr. Thomson Gibson Bowles, the Conservative candidate for Darlington at the last election, addressed a public meeting there last Monday night on the Eastern Question. The acts of Russia were, he contended, largely tinged with savagery, cruelty, and brutality. Russia had stirred up this war by fomenting rebellions in Herzegovina and Serbia. The Bulgarian atrocities were exaggerated by Mr. Baring, who said there were 2000 more people killed at Batak than was actually the case. India was menaced by the war. Turkey was the outside shell of the barrier to India, and if that was pierced then the road to India, which lay through Turkey, would be open. He deprecated the proposal that England should seize Egypt. The Turks, he said, were fighting our battles. If the Russians succeeded they would take Armenia and the Euphrates Valley, the direct road to India. Every Englishman should hope, for the sake of his country, that the Turks would succeed in repelling the invasion of Russia.

Dr. Kenealy addressed a meeting of his constituents at Hanley on Monday. He praised the conduct of the Irish obstructives, and said that they had done more public service during the past Session than the whole of the Liberal Opposition. He denounced the Russians as guilty of far greater cruelties than ever had been committed by the Turks. The object of Russia in invading Turkey was, he said, to destroy our rule in India.

At a meeting of Home Rulers held at Hull on Monday night—Mr. Parnell, M.P., in the chair—a lecture on the Irish Parliamentary policy was delivered by Mr. J. O'Connor Power, M.P. The speakers contended that the policy of obstruction in Parliament, if continued, was calculated to bring about good results and to increase the feeling in favour of Home Rule. Resolutions in support of Home Rule and of the obstructive policy were passed.

Sir Charles Dilke, M.P. for Chelsea, addressed a meeting of his constituents on Tuesday night in the vestry hall of that borough. Lord Kensington, M.P., took the chair. Sir Charles Dilke reviewed the past Session, and urged the necessity for a redistribution of political power. On the Eastern Question he said he blamed the past conduct of negotiations by the Government, but could not sympathise with the eulogists of Russia. It seemed unlikely that the war would end this year, and it was, therefore, the less necessary that they should discuss the future of the Turkish Empire. Should the break up of the Turkish dominion in Europe come, he hoped that the claims of Greece would not be overlooked, or, in the interests not so much of England as of the Egyptian people, the claims of England to hold rule in Egypt. A vote of confidence in Sir Charles Dilke was passed.

The leaders of the Conservative party in Bradford and in the Northern Division of the West Riding have resolved upon establishing a club which will be known as the Bradford and County Conservative Club. The president of the club is the Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy, M.P., and the vice-presidents Mr. F. S. Powell and Mr. W. Fison. Many leading Conservatives have already joined the club.

WORK AND WAGES.

A meeting took place last Monday, at Bolton, between representatives of the master cotton-spinners and of the operatives—12,000 of the latter being now unemployed, owing to a proposal to reduce wages 5 per cent. The operatives offered to work for two years at the old wages if the masters would engage that no reduction shall be made. The masters, however, insist that the present state of trade demands a reduction, and declined the proposal. The strike, therefore, continues.

At Barnsley, a largely attended meeting of the South Yorkshire and North Derbyshire Miners' Council was held on Monday to consider the demand of the coalowners of South Yorkshire and North Derbyshire for a reduction of 5 per cent. made at Sheffield. A long discussion took place, the question being debated from every possible standpoint; and it was unanimously resolved not to submit to any reduction whatever, or to refer the matter to arbitration.

The manager of the Silkstone and Dodworth Collieries has offered certain terms to the men on strike at one of the pits under his management. The terms were considered by the York Miners' Association, and a decision was made to refer the dispute to arbitration. The strike affects 4000 men, and has lasted sixteen weeks.

The limestone miners in the district of Staffordshire have resolved to strike against the reduction of 6d. per day of which the masters have given notice.

At a meeting of the Manchester master builders on Tuesday it was stated that no member of the association had conceded the demands of the men on strike, and that over 2300

were at work for the associated employers. The following resolution was agreed to:—"That no other wages or rules be offered to the men than those now in force; that the non-union workmen be retained in preference to the old society men; and that efforts be continued to fill the shops with non-union labour."

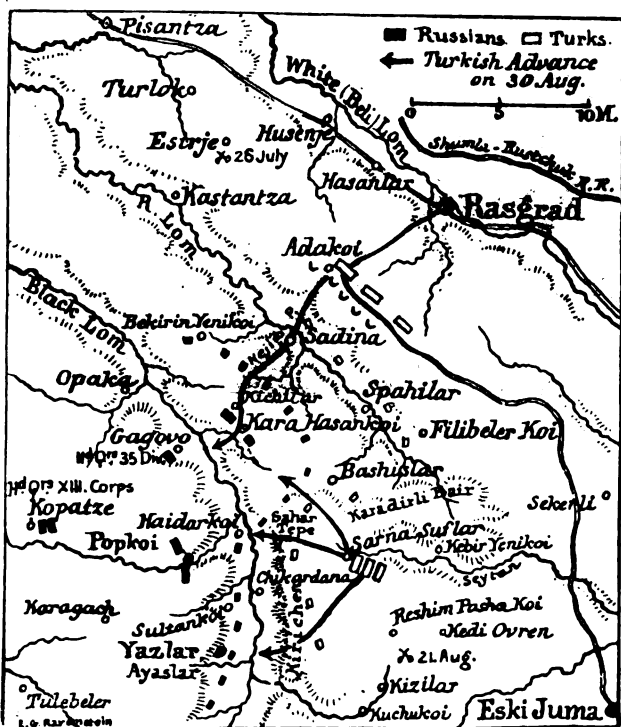
The Clyde lock-out still drags along. Dulness pervades all the shipbuilding yards, the majority of the men being still idle. The men state their willingness to resume work in a body whenever a satisfactory basis for arbitration shall have been agreed to.

After fourteen weeks of a partial strike, followed by a general lock-out, the miners of Fife and Clackmannan have yielded in face of an empty exchequer, and have resolved, by a vote by ballot, to accept the terms offered them a week ago by the masters.

THE BATTLE ON THE LOM.

The small map we have engraved will enable our readers to follow the accounts of the Battle on the Lom, which was fought on the 30th ult. (Thursday week). At the commencement of the engagement the Russians occupied Karahasankoi, in advance of the Black Lom, and Popkoi, behind that river. The Turks held Haidarkoi and Sarna Suflar in force, but had also occupied the Sakar Tepe, opposite Yazlar (Ayaslar). The fight resulted in the whole of the Russian forces being driven beyond the river; and, finding their positions there untenable, they have since evacuated Popkoi and Gagovo, and concentrated their forces further to the rear.

The battle was commenced in the morning by a forward movement of the divisions of Medjid Pasha, who formed the right wing, and Fuad and Sabit Pashas, who formed the centre. Medjid Pasha attacked the village of Karahasankoi. His troops advancing with great determination drove the Russians through it. His right also attacked the village of



PLAN OF THE BATTLE-FIELD OF THE LOM, THURSDAY, AUGUST 30.

Bekirin Yenikoi, where severe fighting took place in the woods. The Russians were driven pell-mell down the heights into the valley of the Lom beneath. The Turkish field artillery was splendidly handled. It pushed through the village to the end of the bluffs, and fired on the retreating columns. Meanwhile Sabit Pasha fiercely assaulted the village of Bashislar with equal success, from his position on a lofty hill crowned by a three-gun battery overlooking the whole country. Mahomet Ali then ordered the bugler to sound cease firing along the whole line; and three tremendous cheers for "Allah" rang along the whole line of the triumphant troops. A general advance was then sounded amid renewed cheers. Turkish skirmishers then swarmed into the valley of the Lom, across the bridge, and advanced eagerly to attack the large village of Haidarkoi, on the left bank of the Lom, which was occupied without severe opposition, bringing the action to a close. At five in the afternoon all the captured villages burst into flames. It was a magnificent spectacle when night fell. The Russians had a heavy battery of three guns in position on the road between Haidarkoi and Popkoi, and during the battle had two batteries of heavy field guns. The Turkish three-gun battery on the hill with the head-quarter staff made splendid practice at the Russian battery. A plunging fire from a great elevation dismounted one of the Russian guns. The other two limbered up and retired when the village fell. The field batteries covered the retreat of the Russian troops, while the whole of the Turkish guns on the heights and in the valley opened a tremendous fire. The Turkish artillery pushed the retreat till the Russians evacuated Popkoi, and the tents of their camp were struck. During the action General Baker Pasha was reported missing; he had two horses shot under him.

The Russian troops attacked formed part of the army designated in Russian despatches the Rustchuk column, which is under the command of the Czarewitch. The Turkish forces were strong columns of Eyyoub Pasha's army, which had been brought up from Rasgrad. The severest struggle of the day took place at the village of Karahasankoi. Mahomet Ali Pasha says it was of a desperate character, and that the village was taken and retaken several times—the Russian report says six times—before the Turks finally obtained possession of it. The true character of the engagement was not that of a battle in which forces that may be deemed tolerably equal tried their strength, but rather that of a stubborn resistance offered by a small to a vastly superior force, continued long after the hope of a successful issue of the struggle had passed away. General Leonoff had only 3000 infantry, 500 cavalry, and ten guns, and was attacked by 12,000 Turks, more than that number not taking part in the engagement. The Russians were continually outflanked, and, as often as they hoped they had defended a position against the enemy in front, saw battalions passing on the right hand and the left to positions in their rear. The commander of the 13th Corps did not think fit to send troops to the support of General Leonoff, who therefore fell back, with a loss of not more than five hundred men.

GENERAL GRANT IN SCOTLAND.

The freedom of the city of Edinburgh was presented yesterday week to General Grant, ex-President of the United States of America, in the Free Church Assembly Hall, in the presence of a large concourse of the citizens, nearly 2200 tickets having been issued for the ceremony. An enthusiastic reception was accorded to General Grant. The burgess ticket was written on parchment and inclosed in a silver casket. On the ticket was an inscription stating that the honour was conferred in testimony of the respect entertained for General Grant both as a great soldier and as a statesman, and in appreciation of the line of policy pursued by him to establish and maintain friendly relations between the United States of America and Great Britain. The Lord Provost presided, and made the presentation. General Grant briefly acknowledged the honour conferred on him, which, he said, he regarded also as an honour done to his country. The American nation was proud of Scotland, and of the citizens it sent to them. At the close of the proceedings cheers were given for General and Mrs. Grant. Over the choir were hung the national flags of Britain and the United States.

General Grant, Mrs. Grant, the Lord Provost of Edinburgh and Lady Falshaw, and a party of other ladies and gentlemen visited the Tay Bridge and the Mars training-ship Dundee, on Saturday, returning to Edinburgh in the evening. The General, the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, and Mr. Skinner, Town Clerk of Edinburgh, afterwards attended the officers' mess of the 78th Highlanders, in Edinburgh Castle, to which a large number of officers in the district were also invited.

On Sunday forenoon General Grant and his party attended Divine Service in the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, along with the Lord Provost and Lady Falshaw. The Rev. Mr. Bush preached. They afterwards had luncheon at the Town Clerk's residence in George-square, and in the afternoon were present at the service in St. Giles's Church, when the Rev. Professor Flint preached.

On Monday the General and his party paid a visit to Melrose. He arrived at Dunrobin Castle on Tuesday evening, and remained the guest of the Duke of Sutherland for a few days. At Perth he breakfasted, and at Inverness had a conversation with the Provost in reference to the proposal to present him with the freedom of the borough. All along the route to Golspie the ex-President was warmly welcomed.

General Grant has arranged to pay another visit to Dundee in the course of next week. The town has extensive trade, principally in jute fabrics, with the United States, and it is understood that General Grant wishes to see some of the great manufactories at which the cloth is produced.

ARCHAEOLOGY.

The British Archaeological Congress went on Thursday week up the Vale of Glynidryd, to the site of the house of the famous Welsh chieftain, Owen Glendower, and afterwards visited Corwen, and made the ascent of the Gaer. On Friday the archaeologists went to Dolgelly by a special train. Thence they proceeded, some in carriages, and some on foot another way, to the ruin of Cymmer, or, as it is now called by the people of the place, Vanner Abbey, in the lonely and secluded valley of Glanllyd. This was a Cistercian monastery, and was founded in 1198 by Griffith and Meredydd, lords of Merioneth, and sons of Cynan, who was the son of Owain Gwynedd, Prince of North Wales. After luncheon at Dolgelly, visits were paid to the parish church and to the supposed Parliament House of Owen Glendower—the said house, according to Mr. Brock and other antiquaries, being certainly not earlier than the reign of Henry VIII. After visiting Pale, where they were most hospitably entertained by Mr. Henry Robertson, M.P., and Mrs. Robertson, the party returned to Llangollen. Saturday's excursion was to the fertile and lovely Vale of Clwyd. The chief archaeological feature at Denbigh is the ruined castle, which was visible crowning the summit of the hill, on the slopes of which the town is built, long before the train reached the station. The walls of the castle are in fair preservation, especially the entrance gateway, over which is a statue of an Earl of Lancaster. The return to Llangollen was made by special train in the evening. Monday was the last day proper of the Congress. The excursion was to Mostyn and Holywell. A goodly contingent left by special train and arrived at Mostyn about eleven, proceeding to Mostyn Hall, where, by the courtesy of Lord Mostyn, they inspected his choice store of Welsh manuscripts and other relics, all full of interest. An interesting document on view was a charter granted by Queen Elizabeth to hold the Bisteddoff at Caerwys in 1568. From Mostyn the party proceeded to Holywell, and visited Winifred's Well and the remains of Basingwerk Abbey; but the inclement weather very much interfered with the day's programme. In the evening, on the return to Llangollen, several papers were read. By invitation of Sir W. W. Wynn, the president of the year, the members visited Llangedwin on Tuesday.

The Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Society has recently been making excursions in various parts of the county; and on Wednesday week a similar society of Dorsetshire visited Lulworth and examined the objects of interest in that neighbourhood. The meeting of the Wiltshire archaeologists, which began on the 23rd ult., extended over three days, Warminster being the general rendezvous. The Marquis of Bath (the society's president), Sir J. Lubbock, M.P., Sir J. E. Phillips, Sir G. Arney, Lord Heytesbury, and Canon Jackson took part in the proceedings. Among those who read papers on the occasion was Canon Jackson, choosing as his subject "The Vale of Warminster." The Rev. Canon concluded by giving a few peculiarities of language found in the county; and, referring in passing to population, said he was of opinion, from old rent-books he had seen, that there were more people in the rural districts 500 years ago than there are at the present time. The Rev. A. C. Smith read a paper giving an account of the origin of tavern signs in Wiltshire, of which there are some 700, which were enumerated. The Rev. W. W. Ravenhill, Recorder of Andover, read a paper on "Justice in Warminster in the Olden Time;" while the Rev. H. T. Kingdom read one on "An Early Service in the Vernacular."

The annual meeting of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society at Cirencester was concluded on Thursday week, under the presidency of Earl Bathurst. At the evening meeting on the first day Professor Rolleston gave an address on "The Pre-historic Interments of Gloucestershire." Besides visiting the interesting antiquities of the town, the party made excursions to the Roman villa at Chedworth and the church windows at Fairford. The next meeting will be held at Bristol.

The Braemar gathering was held on Thursday week at Mar Castle, in presence of a large number of spectators. Viscount Macduff headed the Fife Highlanders, and Lieutenant-Colonel Farquharson was in command of the Farquharson men. Both clans mustered in force; but the Queen and the members of the Royal family, in consequence of bad weather, did not travel from Balmoral. The rain fell heavily nearly all day.

WOMANKIND IN TURKEY.

BY GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA.

The description of a Turkish lady in her carriage, given in the last number of the *Illustrated London News*, would be incomplete without mention of the exquisitely lovely little children, boys and girls, who accompany the grown-up ladies on their shopping expeditions. I know no more angelic-looking little darling than a Turkish boy or girl of from three to six years old. The girls, in particular, are very often quite as fair as the golden-haired little sylph crouching on the Persian rug, and peeping into an illuminated manuscript, in Mr. Leighton's admirable picture of "Study" in the Royal Academy. Since that disastrous Eastern Question has once more come to the front, and war's alarms have been mingled with the muezzin's cry from the minarets of Stamboul, the Turkish mammas have become addicted to dressing up their little boys as soldiers; and often, during December and January last, I used to wonder that General Ignatieff and the personnel of the Russian Embassy were not frightened out of their wits by the spectacle of so many little Osmanli boys in military surtouts with stand-up collars, stiff with embroidery, or with little gilt-hilted scimitars and emblazoned sabretaches trailing at their heels. That Turkish ladies should ride in broughams is quite a recent innovation. Formerly when they went abroad they were conveyed, either in close-curtained horse-litters or in *arabas*—the latter huge waggons, with latticed panels, gaudily painted, but clumsily built, and without springs, which were drawn by oxen with gilded horns and with yokes decorated in crimson and gold. In these primitive equipages they were wont to ride to the Sweet Waters of Europe; and in the summer there were always plenty of *arabas* full of Turkish ladies to be seen at Scutari or on the Asiatic shores of the Bosphorus, where the wealthy Osmanlis have their *yatis* or country houses. Nowadays the Pashas and Beys send to Vienna, and even to Paris, for broughams, but you never see a Turkish lady in a Victoria. Islam would be in danger if a Khanoum appeared in an open carriage. There is something else which is sternly forbidden to the Gentle Sex when they come to Pera on Saturdays: All their shopping must be done at the doors; and the shopman—generally a Greek or an Armenian who speaks Turkish—must come to the carriage window with the gloves, or the silks and lace, or the nicknacks which the ladies wish to purchase. An ordinance of the Minister of Police prohibits a Turkish lady from entering any shop in the Frank quarter; and, in the face of this preposterous restriction, I should like to meet with anyone who had the hardihood to assert that the Gentle Sex in Turkey are not *de facto* in a state of slavery. The Pro-Turks (who are more Osmanli than the Osmanlis themselves) will tell me that it is contrary to the manners of the East for a Mohammedan woman to enter the shop of a Giaour; but I maintain that the women of a country should properly influence that country's manners, and that they are entitled to change them for the better when they choose. I do unfeignedly believe that no important reform in the social customs of a people is possible without the acquiescence, active or tacit, of the female sex; and thus I am equally of opinion that if the English ladies had persistently and inflexibly set their faces against the beard and moustache movement and the practice of smoking among male humanity, we should still be fain to go clean shaven or "mutton chop" whiskered, and to invent all kinds of cowardly fables whenever we wished to enjoy a cigar by stealth. English ladies are, in the main, very like English Tories. For awhile they are terrible Protectionists, and will not hear of the expansion of the Suffrage; but when they once find that the concession of Free Trade and Reform can no longer be delayed without danger to the Republic, there are no more ardent Free-Traders and no more advanced Reformers possible.

I am quite aware that there is a great deal to be said about the material comfort and, in degree, about the social liberty enjoyed by the women in Turkey. Although Madame Kibrisi Pasha in her memoirs has very distinctly hinted that a whip of hippopotamus hide is a common instrument of discipline in a Turkish harem, I believe that neither ladies nor slaves are systematically ill-treated by the male Turks, and that the days of the bastinado, the bowstring, and the sack are gone for ever. Let me briefly state the very best points of the case which the Pro-Turks might strive to make out to show that an Ottoman lady has little, if anything, to complain of. She is certainly secluded from the eyes of strangers; but she has a very luxurious and very comfortable home; she has plenty of outdoor amusements, in which she can indulge in the society of her own sex; and she has little to fear from the tyranny or the jealousy of her husband. She may smoke all day, and consume, if she likes, unlimited quantities of confectionery. She may hire parties of female dancers, jugglers, and story-tellers to perform at home for the delectation of herself and her guests. She has the liberty of embroidering, of knitting, of playing on the mandolin or the *santour* (a kind of virginal) as much or as little as ever she pleases. Her husband cannot prevent her from dressing and re-dressing herself a dozen times a day, from talking scandal, from scolding her negroes, and laughing at the withered creatures who are her gaoles, or from yawning and going to sleep on her cushions whenever, like Mrs. Gamp, she feels "so disposed." The most aromatic *toutoun* or tobacco, the most delicious *doudourmas* or lollipops, are hers without stint. She may give afternoon parties, "kettledrums," five o'clock teas, to her female friends as often as ever it pleases her so to do, or she may visit those friends either by invitation or *à l'improviste*, after the manner of the American "surprise parties." The bath is her club. It is not considered *comme il faut* for a Khanoum to be seen on foot in the narrow lanes of the bazaars; but ladies of the middle classes (if a middle class can be said to exist in a country where social distinction depends, not on inherited rank, but on acquired grade, easily won and easily lost) are still often seen in the Bezesteen, where they worry the stall-keepers wellnigh out of their minds; turn over goods by the hour together without buying anything; vex the tradesmen by offering him derisive prices, and virtually turn his establishment out of windows—at least, they would do so if the establishment had any windows. Until the police interfered lately, the ladies used frequently to install themselves in the best shops of the Bezesteen, turning out the proprietor and his assistants. Then, sending out for *narghiles*, for pastry, coffee, and kibobs, playing backgammon and the Turkish variation of our game of "snip, snap, snorum," and laughing consumedly, they would otherwise behave themselves in a free and independent manner. Yet this very license, which the police of Stamboul were fain to express, only showed that the poor things were pining for the wholesome and rational liberty which the man-Turks deny them. The saturnalia of slaves are always furious; and can you imagine anything more superlatively boisterous than (were it possible) a Trappist playing football, or a convent full of nuns engaged in a game at romps? They have their evening parties, too, these *khanoums*, parties called "*Aksh* nights," from the halva of honey-cakes which are customarily eaten thereat; and especially there are the winter gatherings round the *tandour*. To make a *tandour* you should get a long dining-room table, from which you must cut off the legs at half their length. Then cut a large hole in

the middle of the table and insert therein a *manghal*, or brazier, full of live charcoal. A carpet is then laid over the table, and a tablecloth over that. The ladies cluster round the *tandour* cross-legged on cushions laid on the floor, and are wrapped from the waist downwards in thick shawls. So everything is very warm and snug. The domestics bring *chibouks* and cigarettes, coffee and sweetmeats; and merriment and conviviality set in, sometimes tending to diversions of the hunt-the-slipper kind; so that occasionally the pan of burning charcoal is tipped over and the live coals are liberally distributed among the garments of the guests. A good many hundreds of houses are burnt every year in Stamboul alone through the oversetting of *tandours*; but the recreation is inexpressibly dear to the Ottoman mind, and is one of the few Oriental customs which is common both to Moslem and to Greek and Armenian ladies.

Now what, it may be asked, could the Gentle Sex in Turkey want more? They are petted; they are spoiled; they are satiated with sweetstuff and tobacco-smoke. They have plenty of fine clothes and jewels. They have no work to do, and they may indulge in any amount of gossip and tittle-tattle with women as idle as they. There are even little *khanoums* who have French and German governesses, and who learn to play the waltz from "Faust" and the "Fille de Madame Angot." Can they require anything more? They require, and they are entitled to, a great deal more, I think—to be able to choose their husbands for themselves; to be able to mingle in the society of upright and educated men; to be able to drive and walk about unmuffled in ridiculous nose-bags—to be free, in a word. And, for all their fine clothes and jewels, the women in Turkey represent in the social scheme of the Osmanli nothing more nor less than so many animals—pretty animals, costly animals, animals to be carressed and made much of, if you please—but animals and slaves, for all that.

THE NEW ZEALAND GOLD AND COAL FIELDS.

The Marquis of Normanby has forwarded to the Earl of Carnarvon a report of his official visit to Hokitika, New Zealand, in which he states that the district of Westland is mountainous and densely wooded, and, as a rule, little suited for agriculture or pastoral purposes; it is, however, rich in minerals of various kinds—gold, silver, and coal being those which at present are attracting the most attention. Unfortunately, the harbours along that portion of the coast are all bar harbours, with only a small draught of water, and difficult of access, which greatly impedes the trade of the district. Nearly the whole of the country through which the road from Hokitika to Greymouth—a distance of forty-five miles—passes is auriferous, and much of it has either been or is now being worked, and it is curious to observe the vast amount of work that has been done and the skill and ingenuity which has been exercised to bring water for the purpose of washing. In some instances the whole face of a hill has been washed away by artificial races.

The Kumara gold-fields, the discovery of which caused great excitement ten months ago, are situated about half way between Hokitika and Greymouth, and it certainly is a most remarkable instance of what can be produced in a few months by a gold rush. His Lordship found over 4300 persons permanently established upon the ground, and a town had sprung up which presented few of the characteristics of a new gold-field town, the houses being more regular and of a larger and more substantial character than he had ever before seen on a new gold-field. Three or four good-sized hotels were already occupied, and numerous shops and stores of considerable pretensions might be seen in all directions either completed or in course of construction, and, after riding over a portion of the field, his Lordship was entertained at a luncheon to which about 120 sat down in a large and substantial public hall. The whole of this has been the creation of less than ten months, as in June, 1876, the whole place was a dense bush. What makes the rapid progress of this field the more extraordinary is that so far no great amount of gold has been actually raised from it. Many, if not most, of the claims have to be approached by long tunnels driven into the sides of the hills, which take months to complete, besides which, great difficulty has been experienced in obtaining a good supply of water at a proper level for washing. This latter difficulty, however, will, it is hoped, soon be overcome, as means have been discovered by which an ample supply will be secured, and this, in the opinion of the old and experienced miners, is all that is required to secure the complete success of these diggings. This field was originally discovered by three or four men who managed to keep their discovery secret for about two years, during which time the average yield of the claim worked by them was £10 a man per week.

From Kumara Lord Normanby proceeded to Greymouth, which, like Hokitika, is situated on the banks of a river which forms a bar harbour. A short railway has lately been constructed from Greymouth to some coal-mines in the neighbourhood. One mine has been in operation for some time, and it produces the best coal which has as yet been worked in New Zealand. There are also two other mines which will shortly commence working, the coal from which it is hoped will be of a still better quality, as, although from the same seam, the coal is taken at a greater depth. The seam is a very large one, being 12 ft. to 15 ft. thick, and there can be no doubt as to the quantity which may be raised. The only difficulty is the question as to whether, taking price and quality into consideration, they will be able fairly to compete with the coal from New South Wales, as the bar at the entrance of the harbour is a bad one, and is frequently impassable, which will necessarily add considerably to the cost of shipment, and consequently to the price at which the coal can be put into the market.

From Greymouth his Lordship went to Westport, where efforts are also being made to open out a large coal district. About fifteen miles of railroad have been constructed by the Government with the view of facilitating the shipment of coal. These mines are not as yet opened out, but various specimens of coal were shown which appeared to be of a superior quality. The harbour at Westport is also a bar harbour, but it is much more sheltered than either Hokitika or Greymouth, and except with a northerly wind is generally accessible to vessels of not more than eleven feet draught.

The opening out of these coal-mines both at Westport and Greymouth is exciting much interest, and great hopes are entertained as to the success of this new industry, and there can be no doubt that the production of good and cheap coal in the colony, even if it is confined to the supply of the local market, would prove of inestimable value to New Zealand.

The report of the commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of the Royal Observatory, Edinburgh, has been issued. They find fault with several of the arrangements of the building, and recommend changes, including an increase in the salaries of the officials, involving an increase of £604 a year to the present vote. In addition, the commissioners propose to spend £100 on the transit instrument, and that the scientific books in the library should be bound.

MIDDLE-CLASS EDUCATION FOR BOYS.

At Borden, near Sittingbourne, a school on a somewhat extensive scale is being erected at a cost of £10,000, for the education of the children (boys) of the middle classes. It is being built to the order of the governors of the Borden School Trust, which has been established under a recent scheme of the Charity Commissioners out of a local charity known as "Barrow's Gift."

The history of this charity is remarkable. In the year 1700 William Barrow, a farmer, died, bequeathing by will the income of certain landed property to "the widows and poor men" of Borden. The income then amounted to rather more than £450, which was divided between thirty or forty of the poorest inhabitants, who received their portions annually. Besides the above-mentioned property, William Barrow also left to "the widows and poor men" of Borden the reversion of other landed property. As time wore on the property increased in value, and the number of recipients was gradually increased by the trustees from thirty-five to eighty, until in 1863 the attention of the Court of Chancery was called to the charity, and the Court issued a scheme under which the number of recipients was to be reduced from eighty to thirty, who were to receive £15 each per annum. The Court directed that the surplus income should be invested until £2000 had accumulated, and then the trustees of the charity were to apply for a scheme for applying it to educational purposes. This, however, was not done, from some cause or other, until £9000 had accumulated; and then came the scheme of the Charity Commissioners for establishing a middle-class school. Altogether, about £20,000 of capital will be taken to build and endow this school. The property, which in 1709 produced £450 per annum, has continued to increase in value, until at the present time the yearly income arising therefrom is no less than £2500. Thirty "widows and poor men" will still receive £15 each a year, the Charity Commissioners having restricted the amount to that of the income of the charity in 1709—viz., £450. The population of Borden is now about ten times as large as in 1709. Save this £450 per annum, the whole of the charity is diverted. The surplus income remaining after erecting the school will be invested, and when it reaches £4000 application is to be made to the Charity Commissioners for a new scheme extending the educational operations of the charity.

The scheme, it may be mentioned, met with strenuous opposition from inhabitants in the locality; it was contended that the income of the property was left to the poor, and that the fact of its having more than quintupled in value was no reason why it should be diverted to establish and maintain a middle-class school, which would be of no advantage to the persons whom it was plain Barrow intended to benefit. They did not stand out for the income to be distributed in money payments; but they claimed that, as the Court of Chancery itself in the eighteenth century defined the persons entitled to Barrow's "gift" as "the poorest of the parishioners, next above those who ought to be entitled to relief by the poor's rate," the charity should not have been diverted to another class, but should have been applied, even if the area of its operations was extended to benefiting "widows and poor men," as Barrow called them, by means of almshouses and a free education for their children. The scheme, however, became law, and the school is being erected.

SPELLING.

Mr. Matthew Arnold, in his report this year as one of her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools, refers to the proposed reform in spelling, and observes that, although English spelling has great irregularities, which makes its acquisition exceptionally difficult to adult foreigners, it is not clear to him that it can thence be inferred, or that experience proves, that it is therefore exceptionally difficult to an English child. At any rate, he says, the English nation will not be induced, in the hope of making it easier, to take to writing, "Lead us not into temptation." What changes are made will not be made in view of making spelling easier to children, but because certain things in our present system are irrational. He says:—"At present the printers in great measure fix our spelling according to their sense of what is symmetrical. The practical advice I would give to teachers is to take every opportunity of remarking when our present spelling is erroneous through blunder. Both they and their scholars will learn a great deal by doing so. For instance, we find almost universally connection, reflection, instead of connexion, reflexion. This the printers give us from the analogy of words like affection, collection, and, for the sake of symmetry. But collection comes from a Latin participle in *actus*, and reflection from a Latin participle in *exus*, and to give the two nouns the same termination is a pure blunder in grammar. We shall never find these terminations confounded in French. Again, it is almost impossible to induce a printer to print 'a forgone advantage'; he insists on making it foregone, because we speak of 'a foregone conclusion.' But a foregone advantage means an advantage gone without; a foregone conclusion means a conclusion anticipated. The one is *ver* in German, *sine* in Latin; the other *cor* and *ans*." Mr. Arnold is disposed to think that a Royal Commission might with advantage be charged, not with the absurd task of inventing a brand-new spelling, but with the task of reviewing our present spelling, of pointing out evident anomalies in it, and of suggesting feasible amendments of it. Such a Commission might be permanent, with the function of watching our language, by no means of stereotyping it.

Owing to representations made by Mr. Dorrien Smith, the Lord of the Islands of Scilly, the Government has consented to substitute a new and postal telegraphic cable for the private but disused one between the Land's End and the Scilly Islands.

POSTAGE OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

AT HOME.

The cost of transmission by post within the United Kingdom, including the Channel Islands, is one halfpenny.

ABROAD.

Africa, West Coast of	...	2d
Alexandria	...	2d
Australia, via Brindisi	...	2d
Australia, via Southampton	...	2d
Austria	...	2d
Belgium	...	2d
Brazil	...	2d
Canada	...	2d
Cape of Good Hope	...	2d
China, via Brindisi	...	2d
China, via Southampton	...	2d
Constantinople	...	2d
Denmark	...	2d
France	...	2d
Germany	...	2d
Gibraltar	...	2d
Greece	...	2d
Holland	...	2d
India, via Brindisi	...	2d
India, via Southampton	...	2d
Italy	...	2d
Mauritius	...	2d
New Zealand	...	2d
Norway	...	2d
Russia	...	2d
Spain	...	2d
Sweden	...	2d
Switzerland	...	2d
United States	...	2d
West Indies	...	2d

Copies printed on this paper may be sent to the Colonies and Foreign Countries at half the rates stated above; but their use is not recommended, the appearance of the Engravings being greatly injured by the print at the back showing through.

Newspapers for foreign parts must be posted within eight days of the time of publication.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR WILLIAMSON BOOTH, BART.

Sir Williamson Booth, Bart., died on the 26th ult., at his seat, Paxton Park, St. Neots, Hunts. He was born in July, 1811, the eldest son of William Booth, Esq., of Roydon House, Essex, by Mary, his wife, daughter and coheir of J. Williamson, Esq., and received his education at Eton. He was J.P. and D.L. for Huntingdonshire and Cambridgeshire, and served as High Sheriff of those counties in 1855. He succeeded to the baronetcy, under a special limitation, Jan. 24, 1850, on the death of his uncle, Sir Felix Booth, the first Baronet, and the title devolves on Sir Williamson's next brother, Sir Charles Booth, third Baronet, of Netherfield Park, Herts, who was born in 1812.

ADMIRAL HAMILTON.

The death of Admiral A. P. Hamilton occurred on the 2nd inst. at Dorset-square. He was born in 1786, entered the Navy in 1800 as a first-class volunteer on board the Topaze, and obtained the rank of midshipman in 1801. From June, 1804, till October, 1806, he served in China and the Mediterranean, and was present at the defence of Gaeta. He was promoted in 1808, and took part in the capture, on Aug. 16, 1806, of the French 18-gun sloop *Espiegle*. On Sept. 28, 1810, while in charge of the boats of the *Valiant* and the *Armide*, he captured two brigs and destroyed a third while they were lying under a strong battery at Point du Ché, near Rochelle. He was made a Commander in the following month, and until he was posted on May 31, 1816, he was employed in the Ceylon troopship, on the North America and St. Helena stations. He retired on Oct. 1, 1846.

MR. HOLDEN, OF ASTON.

Edward Anthony Holden, Esq., of Aston Hall, Derbyshire, J.P. and D.L., died on the 28th ult. at his seat near Derby. He was born in 1805, the eldest son of the Rev. Charles Shuttleworth (who took the name and arms of Holden in 1791) and grandson of James Shuttleworth, Esq., of Gawthorpe, by Mary, his wife, only daughter and heir of Robert Holden, Esq., of Aston. Mr. Edward Holden was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1829, and M.A. in 1833; and served as High Sheriff of Derbyshire in 1838. He married, in 1832, Susan Drummond, daughter of George Moore, Esq., of Appleby Hall, Leicestershire, and leaves four sons and six daughters.

MR. THOMAS EVERETT FOWLE.

Thomas Everett Fowle, Esq., D.L., died on the 17th ult. at his residence, Chute Lodge, near Andover. He was born July 1, 1807, the third son of William Fowle, Esq., of Chute Lodge, and was for forty years a county magistrate, conspicuous for his unremitting attendance to all public business and sedulous in the administration of justice in the division to which he belonged. The villages of Chariton and North Newton owe their present parish churches in no small degree to his exertions. Near his own home he rebuilt the chancel of Chute church, and about two years ago built, entirely at his own cost, the pretty Church of St. Mary, Chute Forest. Mr. Fowle married, in 1851, the youngest daughter of the Rev. Hugh Price, Rector of Newton Tony, Wilts, and is succeeded in the family estates by his son, William Hugh Fowle, Esq.

The deaths have also been announced of—

Murray T. Parks, Commander R.N., on the 27th ult., at Southsea, aged fifty.

Henry Aylmer Greene, Director of Contracts, War Department, on the 25th ult., aged fifty.

John Stoker Pritchard, Commander R.N., late of Burnham, Essex, on the 25th ult., in his seventy-fifth year.

Captain Alexander Stevenson Pearson, R.N., on the 20th ult., at Clevedon, aged eighty-eight.

Major Alexander Grant Miller, R.A., on July 19, at Murree, East Indies, aged thirty-nine.

The Rev. Frederick Hamilton Laughlin, M.A., late Assistant Librarian of the British Museum, on the 23rd ult.

The Rev. W. L. Onslow, Rector of Sandringham and Chaplain to the Prince of Wales, in his fifty-eighth year.

Sir William Henry St. Lawrence Clarke-Travers, Bart., on the 31st ult. His memoir will be given next week.

William Gordon Davidson, Esq., of Southfod, late Inspector-General of Hospitals, Indian Army, Madras, on the 26th ult., at Bogle House, Kirkcaldy.

Lady Edith Tudway, wife of Charles Clement Tudway, Esq., of Wells, Somersetshire, and second daughter of Horatio, present Earl Nelson, on the 24th ult., aged twenty-seven.

George Hartley, Esq., H.B.M. Consul at Fernando Po, West Coast of Africa, on June 10 last, aged thirty-eight. He was only son of the late George Hartley, Esq., of Whitehaven.

Mr. D. S. Baker, heraldic artist, of consumption, on the 1st inst., aged fifty-three. Mr. Baker, who was deaf and dumb, drew for many years the Arms for this column.

Sir Francis Hicks, treasurer of St. Thomas's Hospital, on the 1st inst., at Margate, in his fifty-seventh year. He was knighted by the Queen when her Majesty in person opened the new buildings of the new hospital.

Colonel Francis John Oldfield, of H.M. Indian Army, on the 24th ult., at Roostrevor, Ireland, aged fifty-six. He was fourth son of Thomas Brame Oldfield, Esq., of Champion-hill, Surrey, by Emma, his wife, eldest daughter of Vice-Admiral William Young.

Colonel Thomas Peach Waterman, of the Bengal Staff Corps, on the 29th ult., at Seabrook House. He entered the Army in 1838, and served throughout the Punjab campaign of 1848 and 1849, including the passage of the Chenab and the battle of Goojerat, for which he received a medal with clasp.

Colonel Robert Peel Dawson, of Moyala Park, Castle Dawson, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Londonderry, at Dover, on the 2nd inst., aged fifty-nine. Colonel Dawson was the son of the Right Hon. G. R. Dawson, for many years M.P. for the county of Londonderry, and of Mary, sister of the late Sir Robert Peel, Bart. He was formerly in the Grenadier Guards and 11th Hussars, and sat in the House of Commons for some years as member for the county of Londonderry.

William Schaw Lindsay, Esq., of Shepperton Manor, Middlesex, at the Manor House, Shepperton, on the 28th ult. He was born in 1816. Mr. Lindsay, formerly a merchant and shipowner, was a J.P. and D.L. for Middlesex and a Commissioner of Lieutenancy for London; sat in Parliament for Tynemouth from 1854 to 1859, and for Sunderland from 1859 to 1865. He was the author of various letters and pamphlets on maritime affairs. In 1842 he published a book entitled "Our Navigation and Mercantile Marine Laws," and recently "A History of Mercantile Shipping," volumes which were the fruit of extensive reading and research.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

OF J. (Llandudno).—The title of the late Mr. Wormald's work is "Chess Openings," and it was published by W. Morgan, 67, Barbican, London.

GRECO (Carrick-on-Shuir).—(1) The solution of the problem page 406 of the "Handbook" is as follows:—1. R to Q sq, K moves either to R sq or Q sq, when white continues with 2. R to R sq or Q sq accordingly. (2) Mr. Staunton died in July, 1874. (3) Any answer to this question would be considered invidious, because there are many claimants for the pre-eminence described.

NEWS OF THE WEEK (Glasgow).—We shall have much pleasure in examining the problems, and informing you of the results.

W and M (Scarborough).—The White Book at Q Kt sq, in Problem No. 1746, is placed there to prevent a solution by 1. Q to Q Kt sq (ch), &c.

S A S (Sydenham).—All parties to the "dual move" controversy are now agreed that a dual move in the solution of a problem is a defect to be avoided if possible. It is not always possible, however; and therefore a strict application of the rule is undesirable.

B H (Guesney).—We have forwarded the letter as requested.

E P O B (Oxon).—We have never seen the problem before. It shall be examined and reported on.

F C C (Pittary-square).—Will you kindly re-examine your three-move problem. There does not appear to be any mate in three moves if Black plays 1. Kt to R 3rd.

PROBLEMS received from T A Hind, M Michael, E P O'Brien, W M Whittle, and J de Honteyn.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1747 received from D H. Herward, M Clare, W F Payne, A Little Boy, and Pongo, Junior.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1748 received from T E Hughes, M T de Burgh, E L G. F. W. Hadden, A Bournot, M Macrae, N Rumbelow, Maggie Irwin, B H Toovey, Idle Mechanics' Institute, W F Payne, B H Brooks, J Bowden, and Pongo, Junior.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1749 received from H B. W. Nelson, Mechanic, Triton, A G B. A. Scott, Only Jones, T R Y. R. Roughhead, J S W. American, Simplex, H Burgher, Long Stop, Leonora and Leon, Black Knight, J Wontone, B R Stone, W Alston, L B H. Tippet, S Western, R T King, W Lee, Paul's Root, E Worsley, Harrobian, M E N. Brock, F G V. L. Barnett, S Threlfall, T Edgar, S Adams, G Reeves, H Standfield, A Mackenzie, R W B. E. Edmonds, G Wright, St J E. M. Boes, M Whiteley, W C Dutton, B Schofield, F Wharton, N Powell, J Lyndford, J F Spier, N H Hastings, L of Truro, Queen of Connaught, Robin Gray, C R Elmore, Dr F St. W. Leese, B Levy, C E F. W. P. Welch, W F Payne, Cant, W T Aman, B S G. E. P. Valliamy, Farley Mechanics' Institute, J Bowden, N Rumbelow, Idle Mechanics' Institute, Maggie Irwin, Three Young Ladies, Copiapho, J de Honteyn, E Frau, M Clare, Enmie, E L G. W. and M. Walter, F W Hadden, R H Brooks, G H V. W. F. Tighe, E H H. V. A. Wood, G A Bellingall, C T B. Woolwich Chess Club, S A Sillen, A Bournot, M Macrae, J Thursty, H M Frideaux, F Pennie, T E Hughes, and W S B.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMA No. 8 received from T E Hughes, E L G. Herward, Idle Mechanics' Institute, B H Brooks, and of Enigma No. 9 from H B. T. E. Hughes, E L G. Herward, J de Honteyn, E Frau, Woolwich Chess Club, F Dennis, Farley Mechanics' Institute, N Rumbelow, Idle Mechanics' Institute, Maggie Irwin, W Leese, Cant, J Barnes, B Hutchinson, G G. J. W. Fletcher, W K Hopkins, M Thayer, G M Stroud, J Cooper, Ellis Lewis, J Reed, A Elmaker, W M Meredith, and F V Pettit.

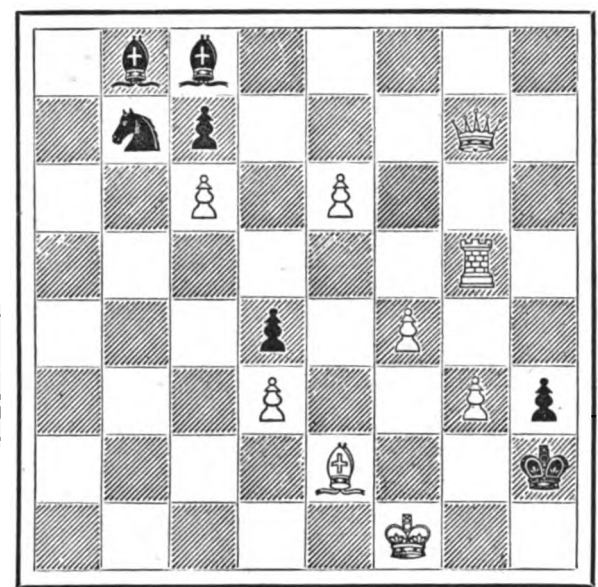
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1748.

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.
1. Kt to Q B 3rd P takes Kt* S. Q to Q Kt 5th. Mate.
2. R to Q 3rd P takes R
* If Black plays 1. K to Q 3rd, then 2. R to R 6th (ch), &c.

PROBLEM No. 1751.

By JAMES PIERCE, M.A.

BLACK.



THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1992.—VOL. LXXI.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1877.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } **SIXPENCE.**
By Post, 6d.



THE LATE M. THIERS AT THE PAVILLON HENRI IV., ST. GERMAIN.
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN AUGUST 30.

BIRTHS.

On the 8th inst., at Wallhouse, Bathgate, N.B., the wife of Andrew Gillon, of Wallhouse, of a son.
On the 11th inst., at Broomhall, Dunfermline, the Countess of Elgin, of a daughter.
On the 8th inst., at Aldershot, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Howard Elphinstone, of a daughter.
On the 4th inst., at Longcross House, Chertsey, the Hon. Mrs. R. Stapleton-Cotton, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 11th inst., at St. Nicholas' Church, Brighton, the Rev. F. W. Taylor, of Brighton, to Alice Maria, only daughter of J. S. E. Bishop, Esq., of Goldmid-road, Brighton. No cards.
On the 4th inst., at Malta, A. J. Lavie, Captain Royal Artillery, son of the late Colonel T. Lavie, Madras Artillery, to Lucy Mary Bernard, daughter of the late R. Bernard, R.N., Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets, and Hon. Surgeon to the Queen, Malta.

DEATHS.

On the 6th inst., at Broom Wood, Clapham-common, Caroline Combe, wife of Sir Charles Forbes, Bart., of Newe, Aberdeenshire.
On the 6th inst., at Cork Abbey-Bray, Harriet, Lady Verner, widow of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir W. Verner, Bart., aged 78.
On the 2nd inst., at Bellevue House, Exeter, Jean, wife of Andrew Forlong, Esq.
On July 28, at Dilkhoosh Chahar, India, from the effects of an accident, George Apperley Pyke, second son of Duncombe Pyke, jun., aged 18 years.

* * * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 22.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 16.	
Sixteenth Sunday after Trinity.	Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m., Rev. Canon Duckworth.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Dr. Curry, Master of the Charterhouse; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Lightfoot; 7 p.m., Rev. Dr. Simpson, Minor Canon.	St. James's, noon, Rev. Samuel Flood Jones.
	Whitehall, closed for repairs.
	Savoy, closed for alterations.
MONDAY, SEPT. 17.	
Jewish Fast of the Atonement.	Junior Thames Yacht Club, Medway matches.
Races: Baldoyls.	
TUESDAY, SEPT. 18.	
Accession of Oscar, King of Sweden, 1873.	Bishop Auckland Agricultural and Dog Show.
Humane Society, committee, 4 p.m.	Races: Hendon.
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 19.	
Ipswich and Eastern Counties Great International Poultry, Pigeon, and Cage-Bird Society Exhibition (two days).	National Social Science Association: Twenty-first annual Congress, Aberdeen: morning, meetings of council and committees; afternoon, special service at West Parish church, sermon by Rev. Professor Milligan; evening, inaugural address by the Earl of Aberdeen, the president.
Long Sutton Agricultural Show (two days).	
Leeds Musical Festival: morning, Mendelssohn's "Elijah"; evening, Austin's "Fire-King," &c.	
THURSDAY, SEPT. 20.	
Battle of the Alma, 1854.	National Social Science Association Congress, Aberdeen: morning, address on Jurisprudence by Lord Gifford; evening, the Lord Provost's dinner at the Townhall.
Carlisle Infirmary: bazaar to be opened by Princess Louise.	Races: Monmouth.
Middleton Agricultural Society show.	
Leeds Musical Festival: morning, Mendelssohn's "Walpurgisnacht," &c.; evening, Handel's "Solomon."	
FRIDAY, SEPT. 21.	
St. Matthew, evangelist and apostle.	National Social Science Association Congress, Aberdeen: morning, address on education by Lord Young; evening, conversation at Advocates' Hall, address by Lord Ronald Leveson-Gower.
Prince Ernest of Hanover born, 1845.	
Leeds Musical Festival: morning, Macfarren's "Joseph"; evening, Raff's symphony, &c.	
Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.	
SATURDAY, SEPT. 22.	
Full Moon, 8.35 p.m.	National Social Science Association Congress, Aberdeen: morning, address on the Repression of Crime, by the Lord Advocate; afternoon, excursions to Dunnotar, Aboyne, &c.
Jewish Feast of Tabernacles.	Yachting: Thames Sailing Club and Junior Thames Club.
Abdul Hamid II., Sultan of Turkey, born, Sept. 22, 1842.	
Leeds Musical Festival: Bach's "Magnificat," Mozart's "Requiem," and Beethoven's "Mount of Olives."	

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 84 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in hours, read at 10 p.m.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 p.m.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	0-10.	10-4.	Force.	Direction.			
September	Inches.	° F.	° F.	%								
1	30.233	51.4	41.9	79	8	63.0	40.7	SW. W. WSW.	84	0.000		
2	30.912	59.1	42.2	71	4	63.6	41.0	WSW. SW.	54	0.000		
3	30.817	54.7	44.6	71	6	62.0	47.2	SW. NE.	249	0.000		
4	30.939	53.6	43.1	67	7	59.3	46.7	NE. ENE.	439	0.000		
5	30.955	56.4	44.3	68	—	62.2	51.3	ENE. NE.	364	0.000		
6	30.970	57.0	52.5	86	5	64.8	51.7	ENE. E. SSW.	112	0.000		
7	30.732	59.6	55.6	88	8	70.2	52.8	SE. S. SW.	293	0.115		

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—
Barometer (in inches) corrected .. 30.303 29.904 29.817 29.983 29.947 29.983 29.739
Temperature of Air 63.9° 65.6° 67.6° 66.9° 69.9° 69.6° 65.6°
Temperature of Evaporation 59.7° 61.7° 60.8° 61.9° 61.9° 61.6° 61.6°
Direction of Wind SSW. WSW. NE. NE. ENE. ENE. E.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 22.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
7 18	9 45	10 32	11 13	11 50	—	0 19
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DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS, "THE BRAZEN SERPENT," "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM," and "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE," each 33 ft. by 22 ft., with "Dream of Pile's Wife," "Christian Martyrs," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street, W. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

ELIJAH WALTON.—EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS, chiefly ALPINE and EASTERN, ON VIEW and for SALE at very moderate prices.—NOW OPEN, at BURLINGTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly. Ten to six. Admission (including Catalogue), 1s.

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE-GALLERY.—Open all the year round for the RECEPTION and SALE of PICTURES by the British and Foreign Schools. For Particulars apply to Mr. C. W. WASS.

THE MOONSTONE. By WILKIE COLLINS. A New Drama. EVERY EVENING at 8.15.—OLYMPIC THEATRE.

MASKELYNE and COOKE. Daily at Three and Eight o'clock. EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly. Fifth year in London. The present programme embraces Psycho and Zoe, the twin automatic mysteries; the sensational scene, in exposure of so-called Spiritualism, in which Mr. Cooke floats about the room taking the cabinet with him—the most astounding feat ever accomplished; and many other illusory items of novel and original character. Such is the success of the entertainment that it is advisable to book seats in advance, for which there is no charge. Admission, 5s., 3s., 2s., 1s.

TWO HOURS AT HOME.—GREAT ST. JAMES'S HALL.—TWELVE NIGHTS ONLY, commencing MONDAY, SEPT. 24. Every Monday, Tuesday, Friday, and Saturday, at Eight, Mr. Kennedy, the Scottish Vocalist, will give his Entertainments on the Songs of Scotland, assisted by the following members of his family:—Miss Helen Kennedy, soprano; Miss Marjory Kennedy, contralto; Mr. David Kennedy, tenor; Mr. Robert Kennedy, bass; Mr. James Kennedy, baritone. Change of programme each evening. Tickets, 3s., 2s., and 1s., at Austin's and principal Music-sellers.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS will introduce an ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME. The whole of the songs contained in the first or musical portion of the Entertainment will be changed. New Dances, New Whimsicalities, and New Burlesque Sketches. The New Programme will be given EVERY NIGHT at EIGHT, and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at THREE and EIGHT.

FAUTEUILS, 5s.; SOFA STALLS, 2s.; AREA, 2s.; GALLERY, 1s. Doors Open at 2.30 for the Day Performance; at 7.30 for the Evening Performance. No fees. Ladies can retain their bonnets in all parts of the Hall.

TUESDAY NEXT, SEPT. 18.

INAUGURATION OF THE THIRTEENTH YEAR OF THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS' UNINTERRUPTED SEASON at the

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY,

which commenced on Sept. 18, 1865, since which period there HAS NOT BEEN A BREAK OF A SINGLE LAWFUL DAY. ON TUESDAY NEXT, SEPT. 18, THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS WILL GIVE THEIR FIVE THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-THIRD CONSECUTIVE PERFORMANCE AT THIS HALL—an event without parallel in the history of amusements.

In addition to the extraordinary number of Representations at the St. James's Hall, the company have given many occasional entertainments at the Crystal Palace, the Alexandra Palace, the Theatre Royal Drury-Lane, Princess's, the Gaiety, Globe, Opera Comique, and also

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY PERFORMANCES AT THE STANDARD THEATRE.

none of which have interfered with the regular Representations at St. James's Hall.

THE MOORE and BURGESS COMPANY NOW COMPRISES UPWARDS OF FORTY

of the finest Vocalists and Instrumentalists ever brought together in a similar organization, the whole of the Instrumentalists in Messrs. Moore and Burgess' Orchestra having been selected from the Royal Italian Opera, Her Majesty's Opera, and Philharmonic Society's Band; while nearly all the principal Vocalists have filled responsible positions on the operatic stage.

Amateur clerks and shopmen have never been permitted to inflict their feeble efforts on the audience of St. James's Hall.

INAUGURATION OF THE THIRTEENTH CONSECUTIVE YEAR.

TUESDAY NEXT, SEPT. 18.

FAUTEUILS, 5s.; SOFA STALLS, 2s.; AREA (raised and cushioned seats), 2s.; GALLERY (the largest and most comfortable in London), 1s. No fees. No charge for Programmes.

Every West-End omnibus will convey visitors to the doors of St. James's Hall.

AGRICULTURAL HALL.—Great Success.—HAMILTON'S RUSSO-TURKISH WAR. Vivid representations of the most important Events of the Campaign. Magnificent Scenes in Constantinople, St. Petersburg, Moscow, Vienna, Belgrade, &c. EVERY EVENING at Eight; Wednesday and Saturday, at Three and Eight.

LONDON HOSPITAL, Whitechapel-road, E.—FUNDS are GREATLY NEEDED, and Subscriptions or Donations will be thankfully received. Nearly 800 Beds maintained. Fixed Income, about £14,000. Unavoidable Expenditure, about £40,000 yearly.

Wards and other parts of the Institution always Open to the Inspection of Visitors. Reports, with full information as to privileges of Subscribers and of the work effected by this Hospital, sent (free) on application. A. G. SKELETON, Secretary. Bankers—Roberts, Lubbock, and Co.; Glyn, Mills, Currie, and Co.

Now ready, THE ILLUSTRATED PENNY ALMANACK FOR 1878. containing Twenty-Four Engravings from the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS—viz. Gates of Constantinople, Ports on the Bosphorus and the Black Sea, Old Modes of Locomotion, &c.; Tables of Stamps, Taxes, and Licenses; Zepher, Remarkable Events, &c. &c. &c. and a great variety of Useful and interesting Information. The Trade supplied by G. VICKERS, Angel-court (177), Strand; and H. Williams, Warwick-lane, Paternoster-row, London.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1877.

The skies have been more merciful to India than was feared by those who felt the heaviest responsibility for its future. Rain has fallen over some districts in sufficient abundance to save the next harvest; in others, copiously but inadequately, yet with good ground for expectation that it will be followed up by more. Within the last fortnight prospects have greatly changed for the better. They are no longer indefinitely disastrous, paralysing hope, and so destroying one of the chief incentives to vigorous interposition. There is reason for believing that the period of four months intervening between the present time and the next harvest will comprise the extreme limits within which extraordinary assistance, whether through the agency of the Indian Government or through the benevolent liberality of the British public, will be called for. In short, the work which we have to do is becoming, to a much greater extent, more commensurate with the means which are within our reach. We begin to see not merely a possible, but a probable, end to the duties devolving upon us. It is well that such should be the case. Nothing tends more surely to discourage strenuous activity than a conviction that the evil to be grappled with far transcends the immense instrumentality which it imperatively requires. We are as some strong swimmer who in making for the shore has already touched ground. We are not certain as yet that we shall achieve deliverance from the stormy billows with which we may have to contend, but at least we have passed from what seemed to be beyond reach of hope to what is within reach, and we are justified in the expectation that within a calculable interval—and that, moreover, measurable with our own strength—we shall, with whatever temporary damage, have placed ourselves ahead of the danger which menaced us.

Let us not mistake our position. The rains which have fallen can only affect the coming harvest. They cannot restore the past. Up to February next, when it is possible, nay, all but certain, that plenty will again be known in Southern India, famine will continue to prevail—that is, that upwards of twenty millions of people will be short of the food necessary for their subsistence, three fourths of whom may become dependent upon sources outside their own exertions for the material aliment requisite to the maintenance of life. Now, when it is considered that to feed ten million people—and we advisedly adopt a low estimate of what may be required—four thousand tons of grain must be provided and distributed, we may perceive how stupendous is the task devolving upon the Indian Administration. When we last wrote upon this subject the number of deaths traceable, directly or indirectly, to the Famine, had already reached half a million. We fear that frightful number must, in any case, be very largely exceeded. The means of transport have been, we are informed, quite insufficient to meet the demand. A Correspondent of the *Times*, writing from Madras, states that there have been acres of

ground near that city covered with bags of rice sent by sea, while in the interior of the country beyond it there have been the starving villages for which the rice was destined, but to which it could not be forwarded. Here, at any rate, there is room for the interposition of Government. A large temporary addition to the rolling stock of the railway has already, we believe, been made, and, amongst the unremunerative public works to be undertaken with a view to the employment of the destitute population, tramways branching from it in various directions will pierce many an outlet in the impediments now existing to the conveyance of food to where it is most wanted—a remedial measure which will, perhaps, become as important for the future well being of Southern India as for the proximate relief of its starving people. There can be no distrust of the energy or of the general wisdom of the Administration of India in this crisis; and we think we may fairly cherish the consoling conviction that what can be done by public authority (without utterly demoralising the existing social constitution of India) will be done.

The next question which occurs is what aid can be supplemented to the Ruling Powers by private benevolence. The answer has been already furnished by the considerate prevision of Indian Statesmen. A channel has been marked out by them into which individual liberality may pour its treasures without embarrassing in any way the machinery of Government. The orphans of those who perish by the Famine, or by any of the diseases consequent thereupon, and those families ready to drop into the devouring vortex, but who cannot be expected to hold out much longer, are formally made over to British benevolence. An appeal has been made through the Lord Mayor of London, as we anticipated it would be, to the generosity of the British people. That appeal has been promptly responded to, and the response will no doubt reach a sum far beyond common expectation. But no total likely to be sent in will be commensurate with the need of the occasion. Nevertheless, it is not our intention to ply our readers with reasons for contributing. The case is one which needs only to be set forth as it has been by the committee at the Mansion House to commend itself to the sympathy and liberality of Englishmen in general. The ready hand will be instantly at the service of the feeling heart. The widow's mite will be welcomed with as thankful a spirit as the more splendid subscription of the millionaire. At any rate, here is a sphere for the action of each, and a motive which can hardly fail of telling upon all. We need none of us in this case ask, Who is our neighbour? We should be anxious only that the duties of a neighbour may be efficiently and cheerfully discharged.

THE COURT.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, visited Mrs. Campbell at The Manse, Crathie, on Thursday week, and subsequently drove to the Glassalt Shiel. The Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy, Mr. and Mrs. Hutchings, and Mr. George Farquharson of Invercauld, dined with her Majesty at Balmoral Castle the next day. On Saturday last the Queen, with Princess Beatrice, drove to Glen Gelder Shiel. The Rev. Donald Macleod, D.D., arrived at the castle. Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service on Sunday, performed at the castle by the Rev. Dr. Donald Macleod. The Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy, the Rev. Dr. Macleod, and the Rev. A. Campbell dined with the Queen. Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, left Balmoral on Wednesday for a few days' sojourn on Loch Maree, Ross-shire. She left Balmoral Castle early in the forenoon. The train proceeded to Keith, in charge of the officials of the Great Northern of Scotland Railway, and at Keith entered on the Highland line, and was taken in charge by the general manager of the company, the locomotive superintendent, and the assistant-superintendent of the line. Her Majesty arrived at Achnasheen, the station on Dingwall and Skye Railway, at 4.50. The journey thence to Loch Maree, about fifteen miles, was made by posting. Prince Leopold has taken daily drives on Deeside. On Wednesday the Prince arrived at Dunkeld from Balmoral, having posted by Braemar, Spital of Glenshee, and Blairgowrie. Shortly after his arrival the Prince visited the Dowager Duchess of Athole at Dunkeld House. He was to leave on Thursday for Aberfeldy, on his way to Taymouth Castle to visit the Earl and Countess of Breadalbane.

Her Majesty has caused a message of condolence to be sent to Madame Thiers.

The Queen has appointed George Husband Baird Macleod, Esq., M.D., Regius Professor of Surgery, University of Glasgow, to be one of the Surgeons in Ordinary to her Majesty in Scotland, in the room of Professor Joseph Lister, resigned.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales arrived at Cowes yesterday week in his yacht Hildegarde from Havre. His Royal Highness is expected to arrive at Newburgh Park, Easingwold, on a visit to Sir George O. Wombwell on Monday next, for a few days' shooting. The Princess of Wales, with her children, are at the Isle of Wight.

The Prince has appointed the Hon. Alfred Henry Thesiger, Q.C., to be Attorney-General to his Royal Highness, vice George Loch, Esq., Q.C., deceased.

The Duke of Connaught has passed a week on a visit to the Knight of Kerry at his residence, Glanleam, Valentia. His Royal Highness had an enthusiastic reception upon his landing on the island. The Duke, accompanied by a numerous suite, went to the Gaiety Theatre on Wednesday evening.

The Empress Eugénie and Prince Louis Napoleon, who are now staying at Cowes, on Monday attended a mass said at her Majesty's special request for the soul of the late Emperor. In the afternoon the Empress and the Prince accompanied the Prince and Princess of Wales in a sail round the island in the Royal yacht Osborne.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has passed some days visiting the Earl of Enniskillen at Florence Court, in the county of Fermanagh, the Bishop of Derry in Londonderry, and Lord O'Neill at Shanes Castle; and at the close of the week the Archbishop and Mrs. and the Misses Taunt will arrive at the Viceregal Lodge on a visit to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

The Archbishop of York has left Bishopthorpe for Scotland.

His Excellency the Russian Ambassador and Countess Schouvaloff arrived at Brighton last Saturday from Scotland.

His Excellency General Meredith Read, American Minister at the Court of Athens, has arrived on a visit to the Marquis of Bute, at Mount Stuart, Rothsay.

The Duchess of St. Albans and Mrs. Bernal Osborne have left Newtown Anner, Tipperary, for Kilkee. The Duke of St. Albans is cruising in his yacht off the coast.

The Duke of Norfolk, accompanied by the Duchess of Norfolk and the Ladies Howard, has arrived at The Farm, Sheffield, from Arundel Castle, Sussex.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Bristol have left Ickworth Park, Bury St. Edmunds, for Scotland.

The Earl and Countess Manvers and the Ladies Pierrepont, have arrived at Holme Pierrepont, near Nottingham.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage of Mr. Ion Trant Hamilton, M.P. for the county of Dublin, and Miss Victoria Alexandra Wellesley, daughter of Lady Charles Wellesley and granddaughter of the illustrious Duke of Wellington, was solemnised on Thursday week, at St. George's Church, Hanover-square. The bride arrived accompanied by Lady Charles Wellesley, and was received by Colonel Wellesley and her bridesmaids—namely, Lady Emily Pierrepont, Miss Egerton, Miss Campbell, and Miss Evelyn Wellesley (cousins and niece of the bride), and Lady Emily Stanhope and Miss Cane (cousins of the bridegroom). Mr. Montagu Corry acted as Mr. Ion Hamilton's best man. The bride, who was given away by Colonel Wellesley, wore a dress of rich white satin trimmed with Brussels lace, and over a wreath of orange-blossoms fastened by diamond stars a tulle veil. The jewels were a diamond necklace and pendant. The bridesmaids were dressed in costumes of cream-coloured plain and broché foulard; straw hats trimmed with cream-coloured feathers and bunches of shamrocks and bluish roses. Each wore a crystal locket set round with pearls and diamonds, and initials I. V. in white enamel. The religious ceremony was performed by the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor, uncle of the bride. After the celebration the wedding party reassembled at Lady Charles Wellesley's residence in Hill-street, Berkeley-square, for breakfast, which was provided for upwards of fifty guests. The bride and bridegroom left for Marbury Hall, Mr. Smith Barry's seat in Cheshire, where they pass the early days of their honeymoon, and go to Abbotstown, in the county of Dublin. The bride's travelling-dress consisted of a fawn-coloured silk skirt and merino polonaise, with ostrich feather trimming and bonnet to match. A gold collar necklace set with diamonds, and locket set with diamond star, given by Mr. Derham, of Skerries, and the pearl bracelet given by Lady Charles Wellesley's household were also worn. The wedding presents were very numerous. The Queen sent her goddaughter a locket, a gold medallion of her Majesty set in opals, and an Indian shawl; the bridegroom gave his bride a diamond necklace with pendants and diamond earrings, and a dressing-case with silver-gilt fittings; the Duke of Wellington's present to his niece consisted of a set of five diamond stars and diamond drop earrings, and the Duchess of Wellington a locket and massive bracelet, set with diamonds and pearls; the tenants on the Holmpatrick estate gave a suite of five pearl stars with diamond centre; and the Abbotstown servants, a Bible with mediæval gilt mountings.

The marriage of Lord Ernest Seymour, third and youngest son of the Marquis of Hertford, and Lady Georgiana, fourth daughter of Earl Fortescue, will take place in the course of the week after next; and the marriage of Lady Elinor Amherst, fourth daughter of Earl and Countess Amherst, with Captain Denison, M.P. for Nottingham, is expected to take place early in November.

GENERAL GRANT IN SCOTLAND.

General Grant telegraphed to the Dundee Magistrates from Dunrobin Castle on Thursday week, stating that other engagements prevented him from carrying out his intention of re-visiting Dundee, and that therefore he should be unable to accept the freedom of that borough which the Town Council had so kindly offered. The General, in company with the Duke of Sutherland, visited several places of interest in the vicinity of Dunrobin. Next day he visited Thurso, with Mrs. Grant, the Duke of Sutherland, and others. Sir Tollemache Sinclair, M.P., was at the station. The local volunteers appeared as a guard of honour, and escorted the General to Thurso Castle, the cheering along the whole route being most enthusiastic. In front of the Castle, Provost Bremner, chief magistrate, presented the General with an address from the Town Council and the inhabitants, allusion being made to his Scotch extraction. In the afternoon the party drove to Barrogill Castle and John o'Groats, on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Caithness, and after a short stay returned to Thurso Castle. In the evening he visited Wick, and was presented with the freedom of that ancient burgh. In acknowledging the honour General Grant remarked that during the eight years of his Presidency it was a hope of his, which he was happy to say had been realised, that all differences between England and the United States should be removed in a manner honourable to both.

General Grant arrived in Inverness on Saturday, and was presented in the evening with the freedom of the burgh. The presentation was made in the music-hall by Provost Simpson, who referred in his speech to the settlement of the Alabama claims. General Grant, in reply, expressed his gratitude for the kindness and attention he had received since he landed on the shores of Great Britain, and said that he should carry home nothing but pleasant recollections of his visit. He had always felt, long before he had anything to do with the settling of those questions of which the Provost had spoken, and which had caused some irritation between the two countries, that nothing but the best of feelings should exist between the two English-speaking nations, and he was glad that the Alabama affair had been concluded in a fair and honourable way to both parties. He hoped that during the centuries to come the friendship of the two great countries would go on increasing, and if it did the effect would be felt over all the world. An album of Highland scenery was presented to Mrs. Grant.

On Tuesday General and Mrs. Grant arrived at Glasgow from Stirling. They were the guests of Lord Provost Bain during their stay. On Wednesday General Grant, accompanied by the Lord Provost of Glasgow, visited the ship-building yard of Messrs. John Elder and Co., and other places of interest in Glasgow. He was presented with the freedom of the city on Thursday, and entertained by the corporation at a banquet in the evening.

At a meeting of the Leamington Corporation on Monday evening the Mayor read a letter from General Grant regretting his inability to visit Leamington next month, when the Sanitary Institute will hold a congress in that town. The General added that he hoped to visit Leamington at a later period.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Thames overflowed its banks slightly on Sunday and Monday, and, although such an event had been foreseen and necessary precautions had been taken, some damage was done.

The nineteen horses that have been working the Guildford coach during the season just closed were sold at Tattersall's on Monday for 1529 guineas, averaging 80½ guineas each.

The amount received by the Hospital Saturday Fund up to Wednesday night was about £2500. This is exclusive of the sum collected in the streets on Hospital Saturday. The amount, as at present known, is about £300 in excess of the sum received at the corresponding date last year. M. Leopold de Rothschild, one of the vice-presidents, has sent £50.

An exhibition of fruit, cut flowers, and table decorations has been held at the Alexandra Palace this week—on Thursday, yesterday, and to-day.—The caravan of animals from the central regions of Africa and of Nubian hunters, which has been for some time past a source of attraction to the inhabitants of Paris and its visitors, has arrived at the Alexandra Palace, and is on view daily.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism for the first week of September shows that the number of paupers was 76,802, of whom 36,374 were in workhouses and 40,428 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks of 1876, 1875, and 1874, these figures show a decline of 533, 5321, and 14,633 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 658, of whom 424 were men, 187 women, and 47 children under the age of sixteen.

Application having been made to the Lord Mayor to give his sanction and patronage to entertainments to be given throughout the country by six of the Tynewydd miners, aided by a company of vocalists, half of the proceeds to go to the Mansion House Indian Famine Relief Fund, a reply has been received from his Lordship expressing his regret that he cannot patronise the movement, and adding that the exhibition which the Welsh miners are making of themselves goes far to remove any kindly interest which he had taken in them.

Last month the officers of the Fishmongers' Company seized 58½ tons of diseased fish at and near Billingsgate Market. The fish numbered 218,010, of which 160,891 arrived by water and 57,119 by rail. They included 17 brill, 150 catfish, 523 cod, 120 crabs, 30 conger-eels, 25,800 dabs, 48 dorset, 56,300 gurnets, 26,410 haddocks, 1 halibut, 10,125 herrings, 9 ling, 1575 lobsters, 500 mackerel, 470 mullets, 300 pilchards, 16,354 plaice, 7 salmon, 27 skate, 1800 smelts, 256 soles, 660 thornbacks, 30 trout, 28 turbot, and 75,450 whiting; in addition to which there were seized 2 gallons of mussels, 447 of periwinkles, and 47 of whelks, 655 quarts of shrimps, 101 lb. of eels, and 12 lb. of prawns.

An inquest was held at Dartmouth Park last Tuesday as to the death of a little boy named Stevens, three years of age, living in Spencer-street, Highgate-rise, who died from poisoning by nicotine. The father said that on Saturday week he gave the child a new clay pipe for the purpose of blowing soap-bubbles. The child broke the pipe, and his father then gave him an old wooden pipe, having previously washed it. After using this for a time, the child became sick. Medical advice was sought; but the child gradually grew worse, and died last Wednesday. The doctor who attended him said that death was caused by the nicotine which the child had imbibed when blowing the bubbles, and the jury returned a verdict in accordance with the evidence.

There were 2356 births and 1188 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 64, whereas the deaths were so many as 257 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths from smallpox, which had been 21, 11, and 20 in the three previous weeks, declined last week to 8—a smaller number than in any week since September last. There were 23 deaths from measles, 17 from scarlet fever, 7 from diphtheria, 19 from whooping-cough, 21 from different forms of fever, and 87 from diarrhoea. In Greater London 2911 births and 1423 deaths were registered. The mean temperature was 53.5 deg., being 5.2 deg. below the average. The duration of registered sunshine during the week was 37.7 hours out of the 92.6 hours that the sun was above the horizon.

The Turners' Company, according to custom, have offered their freedom, with other rewards, to the exhibitors of the best specimens of hand-turning in any of the subjects of competition, which this year include ivory, pottery, stone, and jet, and steel, brass, and gold for horological purposes. Pottery will comprise terra-cotta, stoneware, earthenware, and porcelain, and stone and jet will include any natural substance of a mineral character except those which require baking or burning. Lady Burdett-Coutts has offered £25 for money prizes to the competitors, and the court of the company has voted £50 for the same purpose. Among the judges are Sir Gilbert Scott, Sir Joseph Whitworth, Dr. Pole, Mr. Hutton Gregory, Mr. Doulton, and others. The articles will be on view some time in October at the Mansion House, and the Lord Mayor will distribute the prizes to the winners.

The Lord Mayor, on taking his seat at the Mansion House Police Court on Monday, made an appeal for funds for the poor-box, observing that there was nothing in the box, and that, in fact, the account was considerably overdrawn.—A letter from the Prefect of the Seine was received by his Lordship acknowledging, on behalf of the Municipal Council of Paris, the courtesy and hospitality shown by the Lord Mayor to the members of the council who recently visited London. The council also presented the Lord Mayor with two handsome volumes of the work, "Les Armoiries de Paris."—The same post brought the Lord Mayor a letter from the Mayor of Baltimore asking his acceptance of two volumes containing the Mayor's last annual Message to the City Council and the reports of the heads of the various departments of the Municipal Government.—The Lord Mayor has, on account of his official and other engagements, declined to be nominated for the treasurership of St. Thomas's Hospital.—The Lord Mayor received on Tuesday from the Hon. S. L. Tilley, Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick, a letter, dated Fredericton, Aug. 30, thanking his Lordship and the subscribers to the fund for the relief of the distress caused by the fire at St. John for their aid. The letter states that the aged and infirm, and widows with children, whose means of support have in whole or in part been destroyed, have been specially considered, that a portion of the £5800 received has already been appropriated to their relief, and that further aid will from time to time be given.

Mr. Gladstone has accepted the invitation of the Mayor of Nottingham to be present on the occasion of the laying of the foundation-stone of the new buildings to be erected in the town for a free library, and for the promotion of the Cambridge University extension scheme. The buildings will cost upwards of £40,000, and of this sum an anonymous donor has given £10,000. The Corporation find the remainder.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Beavan, Alfred Edward, to be Vicar of Hadfield Broad Oak.
Brown, Joseph Smith; Curate of Millrow.
Colby, E. R.; Resident Chaplain at Leipzig, Saxony.
Edwards, Basil; Vicar of Blaisdon.
Forde, J. F.; Incumbent of St. Peter's, Eltham, Kent.
Forrest, Dr.; Chaplain to Mr. Alderman Nottage, Sheriff-Elect.
Gedge, H. Somerville; Incumbent of St. Paul's District, Northampton.
Gibbs, George Frederic, Vicar of Downholme; Vicar of All Saints', Leeds.
Johnson, Thomas Gilpin; Perpetual Curate of All Saints', Preston.
Jones, Walter A.; Curate of Tewkesbury Abbey.
Maude, Charles Frewen; Rector of Woodham Mortimer, Essex.
Mould, J.; Chaplain to Mr. Alderman Staples, Sheriff-Elect.
Penny, J.; Head Master of the Milton-Abbas Grammar School.
Powles, H. C.; Rector of Aahleworth, Gloucestershire.
Pratt, C. P. Tidd; Surrogate for the Diocese of Oxford.
Richardson, Frederic Henry; Rural Dean of Goscoat First Deanery, Treacher, J. B.; Surrogate in the Diocese of Oxford.—*Guardian*.

The Marquis of Salisbury, Earl Cowper, Earl Brownlow, the Earl of Essex, Sir E. Beckett, Bart., and Mr. Abel Smith, M.P., have each subscribed a donation of £100 towards the increase of the endowment fund of St. Albans Abbey.

On Sunday, the 1st inst., a new chancel which has been added to Rokeby church, Yorkshire, as a memorial of the late Mrs. Morritt, was opened by the Bishop of Ripon, who preached on the occasion from Ephesians v. 1. In the afternoon a sermon was preached by the Dean of York.

The Bishop of Ripon spoke on Monday at the annual meeting of the Ripon Auxiliary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. His Lordship spoke of the efforts of the society in missionary work, and referred with satisfaction to the large accession of native-born clergy to the missionary staff.

The chancel of Truro cathedral is being extended, in order to accommodate the honorary Canons who are shortly to be appointed by the Bishop. There are eight honorary Canons to be appointed this year, and two each succeeding year till the number reaches twenty-four, as provided by the Act. The first Canon will be the Rev. R. Thynne, Rector of Kilkhampton.

Burnham church, Essex, has been enriched by a costly and beautiful pulpit, bought by public subscription and erected in memory of the late Mr. William Anger, who for many years filled the office of churchwarden; a prayer-deak and lectern of carved oak have also been furnished out of the same fund; and the chancel of the church has undergone considerable restoration at the expense of Mrs. Anger and other friends.

The fine and ancient church of Henbury, Bristol, has been thoroughly restored, and its beauty increased by the insertion of a four-light window of an unusual treatment. It is composed of two shades of green glass, with black outlines of the subjects of the Holy Women at the Tomb, and the appearance of the Saviour to Mary Magdalene, which is said to have a very good effect. Messrs. Mayer and Co., of Munich, are the executors.

The interesting little church of Appledram, near Chichester, was reopened by the Bishop of the diocese, after a complete and careful restoration, on the 6th inst. The cost of restoring the chancel has been defrayed by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, who are the improprators of the tithes; the cost of the nave has been defrayed by the Vicar, the Rev. R. A. L. Nunns, aided by considerable local contributions and grants from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners and the Diocesan Society.

The treasurer of the Rochester Cathedral Restoration Fund writes to explain that the recently published audited account only includes the sum raised by the donations of the public and of the individual members of the Chapter. Before appealing to the public at all the Dean and Chapter spent rather more than £10,000 (the accumulations of several years for this purpose) upon those substantial repairs and restorations of the fabric which were most urgently needed. The whole amount, therefore, expended during the last six years is nearly £23,300. During the same period, by the liberality of several donors, fifteen stained-glass windows have been inserted, at a cost of more than £1200. But, the treasurer adds, a great deal more still remains to be done, for which the funds are wanting.

The work of restoring the ancient Church of St. Mungo, at Simonbury, which has now been going on for eighteen months, was brought to a termination on the 4th inst., when the church was reopened by the Bishop of Durham. The idea of restoring the mother church of Tynedale was entertained by the present Rector, the Rev. Percy Rogers, shortly after his appointment in 1873, and with the help of his fellow honorary secretary, Major-General Allgood, C.B., has now, in spite of many difficulties, been carried out by Mr. R. J. Johnson, of Newcastle, at a cost of about £2700. Some very handsome gifts have been presented to the church, first among which may be mentioned three stained windows, by Mr. Kempe, Beaumont-street, London. The east chancel window has its centre light filled by the Crucifixion, with angels at the head and foot of the Cross, while on either side light is portrayed the Virgin and St. John, above whom are represented angels holding the sun turning away his face in horror, and the eclipsed earth. Under it runs the inscription—"In memory of Meyrick Henry Legge Beebee, born at Simonburn, 7th Sept., 1842, died at Calcutta, 7th Jan., 1875, dedicated by his widow." The north-east aisle, or "angel window," is erected by Miss Allgood, of the Hermitage, in memory of her sister Mary Fanny and her brothers William Isaac, in holy orders, and Robert James, 98th Regiment, who are buried in the churchyard. The third, or "children's window," in the north aisle, is the gift of Major-General Allgood, C.B., and bears only the inscription, "To the glory of God, in memory of a very dear wife and child, who rest in the churchyard." The pulpit, of Early English design, taken from one in Magdalen College, Oxford, is inscribed "To the glory of God, in memory of Meyrick Beebee, M.A., for thirty-two years Rector of Simonburn, the gift of his children." Within the rails is a rich pavement of Irish and Carrara marbles, another "In memoriam" gift of Miss Allgood. Last, there stands close to the door a font of white Caen stone carved with ferns and lilies, bearing the inscription, "The gift of Mary Ridley, daughter of John and Bridget Ridley, of Parkend."

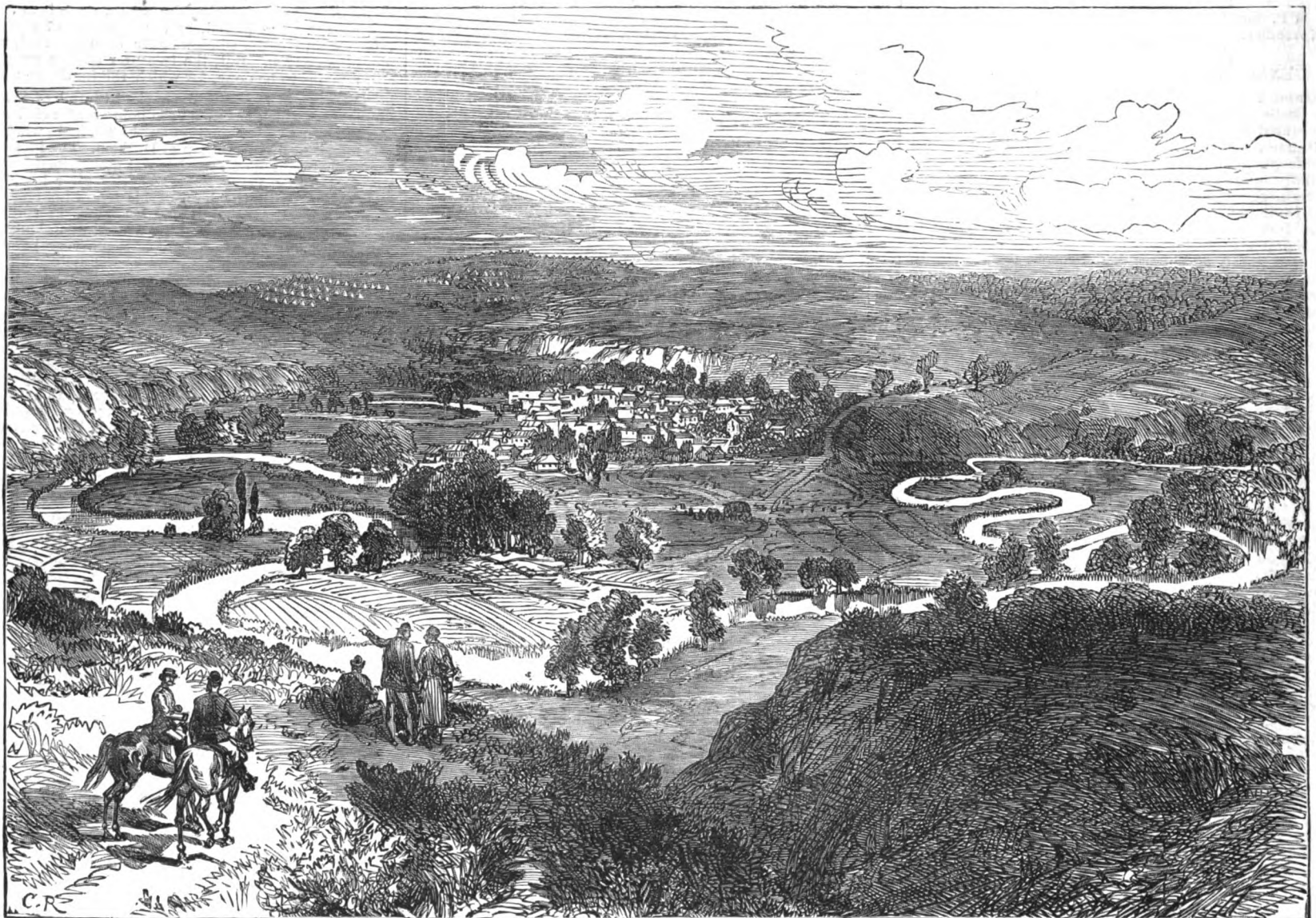
Sir Charles Dilke, M.P., distributed the prizes to the students of the Onslow College of Science, of which he is the president, at the Vestry-Hall, Chelsea, on Tuesday.

The Royal Humane Society has awarded an honorary testimonial on vellum to Mr. Horace Hart, of Lewisham, for rescuing from drowning a young lady who fell off the parade into the sea at Walton-on-the-Naze, on Aug. 5. Mr. Hart, seeing the young lady struggling in the sea, leaped in with all his clothes on, and brought her safely ashore.

An attempt is to be made to convert Sheffield parish churchyard, which occupies about three acres in the heart of the town, into an ornamental garden. An agreement was confirmed by the Corporation on Wednesday by which a portion of the churchyard is to be given up on two sides to widen the streets, and the remainder is to be inclosed, laid out as an ornamental ground, and kept in good order for ever at the expense of the town.



HOUSE OF THE LATE M. THIERS, IN THE PLACE ST. GEORGES, RUE NOTRE DAME DE LORETTE, PARIS.



THE WAR: THE VALLEY OF THE LOM.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



NEW TOWNHALL AT MANCHESTER—THE GREAT HALL.

THE WAR.

The mighty struggle in Bulgaria, in the central region traversed by the rivers Osma, Lom, and Vid, has finally drawn to what seems likely to prove a decisive battle in the neighbourhood of Plevna, which had been the scene of two fierce conflicts before. The situation of that town on the river Vid, and the positions of the allied Russian and Roumanian forces brought there to attack the intrenchments held by Osman Pasha, are shown in the Map which will be found in our Supplement. The main army, commanded by the Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia, who is accompanied by the Emperor Alexander, with headquarters at Poradim, is extended in a semicircle facing westward, over the space inclosed by the Osma and the Vid, having its rear to the Osma, and with its front curved in a vast concave of thirty or forty miles, half surrounding Plevna; the Roumanian divisions forming its right wing, and stretching across the Vid. Fighting—but chiefly artillery bombardment or cannonade, with detached assaults on particular earthworks—has been going on here daily since the morning of yesterday week.

The capture by the Russians, on Monday week, of Lovcha or Lovatz, a town on the Osma, twenty miles south of Plevna, was described in our last, and its effect will be greatly to enhance the importance of a defeat of Osman Pasha at Plevna, as he will be cut off from a junction with Suleiman Pasha, who is expected to march northward from the Balkans.

On the other hand, the rear and left wing of the Russian entire array of forces, resting on the river Jantra, at Biela or Bela, with its hold of the bridge over the Danube at Sistova, would seem to be endangered by the recent victories of Mahomet Ali Pasha. He has repeatedly beaten the troops of the Czarewitch on the river Lom, and has now driven them quite back from that river, and from the roads leading to the Turkish fortified town of Rustchuk. It is possible that he may be able to hinder some reinforcements from Russia passing the Danube.

This being the general aspect of the military situation in Bulgaria, we would invite the reader's attention to the Sketches of our Special Artists; one by Mr. Melton Prior, representing the valley of the Lom, where Mahomet Ali Pasha has won his recent victories; and two Sketches, by Herr Schönberg, of the Roumanian troops (16th Dorobantz Regiment) on their march to Bryslan, one of their allotted positions before Plevna. We gather from the Special Correspondents of the daily London newspapers, but more especially from the letters of this week telegraphed to the *Daily News*, a sufficient notion of the Russian attempts, since Friday in last week, to reduce Osman Pasha's intrenched position at Plevna. This must be regarded, in any event, as the principal operation of the whole campaign.

On Thursday week, in the evening, the attacking forces before Plevna took up their positions. This army (without going into details) comprises the 9th Corps, still under the command of Baron Krüdener, 18,000 men; the 4th Corps, General Kryloff (Zotoff), the old commander, being now chief of the Roumanian staff) commanding, 20,000; one brigade of Meretinsky's Division and one brigade of the Third Division, each numbering 6000 men; the fourth Rifle Brigade, 3000 men; the two Roumanian divisions of 14,000 men each, completing the force of infantry to 80,000 bayonets. The cavalry consists of the Fourth and Ninth Cavalry Divisions and one brigade of the Eleventh Division, numbering 5000 sabres. Two Roumanian divisions, 4000, and a portion of the Imperial Escort bring up the total to 10,000 horsemen. The number of field-guns is not given, but it is stated that 250 25-centimetre guns of position accompany the force. The Roumanians occupy the right, where Krüdener fought on July 31—the strongest portion of the Turkish position—whilst the Russian forces are distributed more to the southward, where Schakofsky made his rash and disastrous advance. Opposite Grivitza are placed the Fifth Division (9th Corps), flanked on the left by the Thirty-first Division (9th Corps) and the Thirtieth Division (4th Corps). The line is then taken up by the Sixteenth Division, stretching round to Bogot on the Plevna-Lovcha road. By this road, after detaching a brigade to Trojan, due south of Lovcha, Meretinsky marched northward with one brigade of his own Division, one brigade of the Third Division, and the tirailleurs, thus increasing the strength of the left flank. On the morning of yesterday week, the 7th, the troops having arrived at their different positions on the previous evening, the battle was opened by a heavy fire from the Russian siege guns; for the importance of thoroughly preparing the way of the infantry by artillery is seen in the former descriptions of the Turkish position. The Russian infantry lie round about in readiness to attack it at the word of command, and the Russian batteries are very close up; but the Turkish position is a broad sloping natural glacis, affording no cover for attacking infantry, and the fire of the redoubts continued so strong that an assault on it would have entailed, if not failure, at least certain terrible loss.

On Saturday morning, at half-past five, the artillery engagement was renewed. The Russians on the left wing succeeded in capturing some heights to the south of the town, presumably beyond Radishovo, whilst two regiments of the Third Roumanian Division obtained possession of Urbitza. The cannonade lasted all through the night, and increased in violence on Sunday morning. It was maintained throughout Sunday night, and the Grivitza redoubt, which is the centre of the Turkish position, was assailed with cannon fire from north-east and south. Besides this a battery had been placed right out in the open in front of the redoubt, and was maintaining its position well, although the fire of the great Turkish work was concentrated upon it. The *Daily News* correspondent was able to satisfy himself by personal observation that Plevna was much stronger now than it was at the date of the last attack. He describes a whole chain of redoubts linked together by a covered way, and making a good line of cover for the Turks on their right flank and partly in their rear. These redoubts, it is important to note, command the Lovcha and Selvi road. The Turkish position is, indeed, one great intrenched camp studded with redoubts. The various fortified positions held by the Turks so materially and reciprocally command one another that the place must be taken as a whole or not at all.

On Monday, again, General Skobeleff attacked and carried another height before Plevna, the possession of which enables the Russians to bombard the enemy's position, and also the town itself. It is remarked that the Turks on this occasion made only a feeble resistance. The conflict was still going on at the hour of the latest despatches, on Wednesday, before the writing of this notice.

The battles of Karahassankoi and Kazelevo, as remarked above, have freed the course of the Lom from the presence of the Russians, and the Turks are now in unchallenged possession of the whole line. The following are the particulars of the engagement near Kazelevo on Wednesday week:—

The whole right wing of the Turkish force was concentrated at Solenik on the middle branch of the Lom, Fuad Pasha's division advancing from Rasgrad and Nedjib's from Karahassankoi. The Russians occupied Kazelevo. The 14th Corps d'Armée of Fuad Pasha took its position on the

heights facing the village, and commenced a vigorous attack. The Russians made an obstinate resistance, but towards mid-day were forced to retire, after a loss of 2000 men. The Turks carried the redoubt at the point of the bayonet. A young Russian officer, who was here observed gallantly endeavouring to rally the men, was killed, and the body, when subsequently discovered, proved, it is said, to be that of a woman. She was buried where she fell. The Turkish commander, Mehemet Ali, freely exposed his life under the heavy shell fire, the battalions enthusiastically cheering him as they went into action. Next morning the discovery was made that the Russians had abandoned the opposite heights on the left bank, and had retreated towards Biela. The result of this brilliant action is completely to force back the Russian line of defence to the Jantra.

Other demonstrations have been made at Kadikoi and before Rustchuk, where the garrison have succeeded in preventing the Russian boats running opposite Pyrgos, thereby obliging the reinforcements for the Czarewitch to go round by the bridge at Sistova and most materially aiding the operations of Mehemet Ali. Operations in the Shipka Pass have been confined, as far as we know, to an artillery duel, but the situation of the Russians is not exactly desirable. Although masters of the pass, in so far that they have stopped the attempt to take it, the road leading to their position is commanded by the Turkish artillery, so that all supplies and troops have to be moved during the night.

We have again to thank Captain James Gambier, R.N., the *Times* "Naval Correspondent" with the army of Suleiman Pasha in the Balkans, for a sketch from which we have drawn our illustration of the Turks attacking the Russian positions in the Shipka Pass. The first day's fighting in that obstinate contest, which was prolonged during eight or nine days, costing the Turkish army at least ten thousand men in killed and wounded, has been thus described:—

"Arrived at the village of Shipka, at the mouth of the pass of that name, on Monday, the 20th ult., by the following day the troops had reached the crests of the crags 5000 ft. high, facing the Russian intrenchments, commanding the highest portion of the pass. Almost inaccessible as the position was, cannon was speedily brought up, and two batteries were established which throughout the day dealt havoc within the Russian intrenchments, which appeared to be at their mercy. Suleiman's troops meantime had ascended the main road of the pass, and had clambered up through the forest and thicket which clothed the mountain side to the grassy slopes, and not five hundred yards remained between the contesting soldiery. All day long the fight lasted, and far into the night. The Turkish soldiers were poured on to the bare slopes of the Russian intrenchments, and were mowed down with storms of bullets from their almost unseen and well-screened foe. Demands for reinforcements were repeatedly made by the General commanding the attack, and, although complied with, no troops in the world could withstand such fearful odds. A coup de main was clearly the only plan left to take the first of the enemy's positions; but at the late hour of the night, and with disheartened, exhausted troops, the idea had to be abandoned, and the day was practically lost, so far as the first direct attack was concerned. The troops actually engaged in the assault numbered 5000, and it is said that their losses in killed and wounded amounted to 1300. That of the enemy must have borne a proportionate amount, as the Turkish artillery was admirably served, and from the commanding position it occupied must have dealt death and destruction, as every shell exploded in the enemy's ranks."

The Emperor of Russia has given forty crosses of honour to be distributed among the soldiers of the 16th Dorobantz Regiment of Roumanians, for their bravery in the attack on Plevna; and Prince Charles of Roumania has issued a martial proclamation. The Turkish fortress of Nicsich, in Herzegovina, has at length surrendered to the Montenegrins.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Marshal MacMahon, accompanied by M. Fourtoul, Minister of the Interior, left Paris for Bordeaux on Sunday morning. He was welcomed at the towns of Poitiers, Ruffec, and Angoulême by the Prefects, and by large crowds, but no cries of any description were indulged in. At night he was the guest of the Duke Decazes, at the Château La Grave. The Duke gave a banquet in honour of the President, and there were illuminations in the evening. Marshal MacMahon reached Bordeaux at one o'clock on Monday, and was received by the civil and military authorities. M. Fourcaud, the Mayor, a Republican, in addressing the Marshal, said that the municipal council and the members of the administration were all elected by a Republican population firmly attached to order, and full of respect for the laws. Their only thought was for the maintenance of peace and the free development of the national activity. These were the true Conservative principles. By the appeal to universal suffrage the country would be appeased, the public prosperity promoted, and the Constitution newly guaranteed. In his reply the Marshal said, "Rest assured that peace, which is one of your first needs, will not be disturbed; and that, when the country shall have responded to my appeal, the Constitution to which you are attached, and of which I shall be the faithful guardian, will work unimpeded, in order to assure the complete development of the national prosperity." Replying to the president of the Chamber of Commerce, the Marshal spoke of his desire to promote commercial interests, and referred to some local improvements which were about to be undertaken. He added, "The increase in the revenue continues. It has reached the sum of 5,000,000f. for the month of August, and 27,000,000f. for the seven preceding months; and will, I hope, allow of a reduction of the taxes being proposed in the next Budget favourable to the development of commerce and industry." A special correspondent telegraphed from Bordeaux to the *Times* that the Marshal's reply to the Republican Mayor and Life Senator, and also his reply to the important free-trade speech of the President of the Chamber of Commerce, had made an excellent impression, and a compact crowd collected on his way to the theatre, by whom he was warmly and unanimously cheered. The crowd raised, with equal vigour, the two cries of "Vive la République!" and "Vive le Maréchal!" the changes being rung on both, without anything suggestive of inconsistency between them. At Arcachon the Marshal on Tuesday inspected the oyster-beds—now an important industry—and the steam fishing-boats. He had a hearty reception, and gave the Legion of Honour to M. Johnston, one of the numerous citizens of English extraction of whom France is proud. M. Johnston is one of those who have made Arcachon, and is one of the great vine-growers of Bordeaux. He is brother of a Right Centre Deputy who distinguished himself in the National Assembly of 1871. On Wednesday the Marshal went to Périgueux.

The funeral of M. Thiers took place last Saturday. A description of the ceremony is given at page 258.

M. Gambetta was sentenced on Tuesday, by the Tribunal of Correctional Police in Paris, to three months' imprisonment

and a fine of 2000f. on the charge of libelling, in his speech at Lille, the President of the Republic and insulting the Ministers. M. Gambetta did not appear. M. Bertoland, the counsel he had retained, was prevented by illness from defending him; and M. Allou, to whom he afterwards applied, declined, owing to the shortness of the notice, to undertake the case. Judgment was therefore given by default—M. Murat, publisher of the *République Française*, in which the report of the speech appeared, being included in the sentence. M. Gambetta had petitioned for a week's adjournment, but this was refused by the Court. M. Gambetta has lodged an appeal to the judgment against him.

Several more Mayors have been dismissed.

The usual gathering of Positivists on the anniversary of the death of Auguste Comte, was last week held in the Rue Monsieur le Prince, Paris, where his rooms are religiously preserved just as he left them. M. Pierre Laffitte delivered an address, in which he denounced scientific materialism, especially as exhibited in certain modern ethnological theories. Among those present were Mr. Frederic Harrison and Professor Beesly.

Mr. Washburne, the late American Minister at Paris, left that city on Monday afternoon for Southampton en route to the United States.

The French Geographical Society has purchased on the Boulevard St. Germain, at Paris, a site for the erection of a building for its meetings, library, and offices. The hall in which the meetings will be held will be large enough to hold 500 persons. The building is to be ready for use next year.

A serious fire broke out at Dieppe on Monday evening in the silk manufactory of MM. Leclerc and Lefevre. A high wind was blowing at the time, and in consequence of this and the insufficiency of the means for extinguishing the fire, it spread rapidly, and was not mastered until five a.m. The loss is estimated at 1,000,000f.

GERMANY.

The Emperor William paid a visit to Düsseldorf on the 5th inst., and a banquet was given to him, at which Prince von Wied proposed his health, expressing the gratitude of Rhenish Prussia for its deliverance from the peril of 1870. The Emperor, in reply, said his governorship of the province during his brother's reign was among the happiest periods of his life. When its robust sons had fought and conquered with those of Old Prussia, there ceased to be an Old and a New Prussia, for both became one, just as Germany was now one, with Prussia at its head.

On the same day his Majesty received a deputation of the Evangelical clergy of the Lower Rhine, and in reply to them said the Church must remain, or else they would all go astray, for there existed a party which would abolish religion and leave them in the condition in which the French Revolutionists left their country. Church and school, he added, were bound to foster patriotism, and therefore they ought to remain in close connection.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

At a Court dinner on Tuesday, at which were present the Archdukes Albrecht and John, Prince Leopold, and all the foreign officers who are attending the manoeuvres of the Austrian troops, the Emperor Francis Joseph proposed the health of "his dear friend and ally the Emperor of Russia, whose fête it is to-day." The band played the Russian National Anthem.

TURKEY.

The German and French Ambassadors have presented to the Porte separate notes, not of identical tenor, concerning the release of the three persons condemned to five years' penal servitude at Widdin for complicity in the assassination of the German and French Consuls at Salonica, and who are now at liberty in Salonica. The French Government demands the imprisonment of these convicts. The German note concludes by declaring that the state of things might force the German Government to have recourse to other measures. In consequence of these representations, the Porte has ordered the re-arrest and confinement of five of the Salonica assassins, who had been released from Widdin.

Mr. Layard, the British Ambassador, has received a firman from the Sultan authorising excavations at Nineveh.

Some difficulty has arisen between the Porte and the Khedive on account of the Egyptian Convention respecting the suppression of the slave trade in the Red Sea. The Porte objects that the clause respecting the right of search and seizure exceeds the powers of the Khedive, as it partly relates to waters which are entirely Ottoman.

EGYPT.

The Khedive has returned to Cairo. An Alexandria telegram tells us that the cylinder inclosing Cleopatra's Needle has been repaired, and the launch effected. The obelisk has been towed into a dry dock to have the bilges, mast, and deckhouse fitted. This done, and the towing arranged, the voyage home will begin.

The Nile has stopped rising, ten feet below a good height. This does not affect the present season's crops of cotton and sugar, which are very promising.

AMERICA.

President Hayes has begun his tour in the Western and Southern States, and arrived on the 7th inst. at Marietta, Ohio, where he was welcomed by an assemblage of 15,000 people, who formed a long procession to escort him through the town. The President, accompanied by Messrs. Devens and Key, subsequently made strong Union speeches to a number of war veterans, in presence of a crowd of about 30,000 persons, by whom he was enthusiastically cheered. On arriving at Dayton, Ohio, the President met with a cordial reception. In a speech acknowledging their welcome, the President dwelt upon the peaceful and lawful settlement of the Presidential election question, and expressed his belief that the people generally were satisfied with the results of his Southern policy, although they might differ upon the means by which they had been obtained. He was repeatedly cheered. At Dayton, Ohio, on Wednesday, President Hayes unveiled a monument erected in memory of the soldiers who fell during the Civil War. He made a speech paying honour to the dead in moving terms. Forty thousand persons were present.

The Republican party in Wisconsin have adopted resolutions expressing unshaken confidence in the purposes and patriotism of President Hayes, and hoping that the South will appreciate his policy. Should it, however, prove unsuccessful, other measures should be adopted. The resolutions further express great satisfaction at the approaching resumption of specie payments and favour the remonetisation of silver.

The Republican candidate has been again elected to the post of Governor of the State of Maine. The voting returns, however, show the Republican majority to be 7000 less than at the last election.

The elections to the Californian Legislature have resulted in the return of a Democratic majority.

The American Correspondent of the *Times* says that the Freetraders' National Conference met at Saratoga on the 7th inst.—Mr. Nathan Appleton presiding. Resolutions were adopted advocating Free-Trade principles, urging the negotiation of commercial treaties with France and Spain, and of a

reciprocity treaty with Canada, and recommending the establishment of local Free-Trade organisations. A council composed of thirteen members, with Mr. David A. Wells as chairman, was appointed to call a National Free-Trade Convention and form a national Free-Trade Association.

The Pennsylvania Labour Convention has nominated a State ticket which demands radical legislation in favour of working men.

The international rifle-match was to be held at Creedmoor on Thursday and Friday, this week, each country having a team of eight. The British riflemen have been practising at the Creedmoor range since their arrival.

According to a despatch received at New York from Halifax, the Fishery Commission is understood to have unanimously decided that it is not competent to award compensation to the Dominion Government for the privileges enjoyed by American fishermen in transshipping cargoes and in buying bait and supplies in British waters.

From Washington we learn that the national flag was hoisted half-mast high over the public offices on Saturday as a mark of respect to M. Thiers.

Advices from Utah state that Mr. Taylor has been appointed acting Mormon President until the election of a new president.

The American papers announce the death of Admiral Semmes, the commander of the Confederate cruiser Alabama.

THE CAPE COLONIES.

The Union Company's Royal steam-ship Nubian, with the homeward Cape mails to Aug. 21, arrived at Plymouth on Wednesday morning.

Sir Bartle Frere left Cape Town on Aug. 18 for a six-weeks' tour in the eastern districts, during which the official opening of the extension of the North-Eastern Railway to Alicedale will be declared by his Excellency.

Prior to his departure, the Governor invited the Town Council of Cape Town to meet him at the Government House, where he gave an exposition of his views regarding the sanitary state of the city. His Excellency said that he knew no place of its size and possessing such natural advantages so deficient in all that appertains to efficient municipal economy.

The Bishop of Cape Town had left on a long visitation tour, which will extend to the Orange Free State. His Lordship is expected to be absent about four months.

There is no news of importance from the Transvaal, everything being reported quiet on the Zulu border.

The Hon. S. Jacobs, who was a passenger by the Nubian, has resigned the post of Attorney-General, and will be succeeded by Mr. Advocate Stockenström.

The Queen has presented pictures to the native institution at Connebloem.

The Paris Exhibition Committee has begun its sittings, and has appointed Mr. Jacobs to represent the Committee at the Exhibition in Paris.

A bill legalising marriage with a deceased wife's sister has been passed by the Legislature of Natal and approved by the Lieutenant-Governor of the colony.

AID TO THE VICTIMS OF THE WAR.

The report of the Central Relief Committee at Constantinople of the Fund for the Relief of Distress in Bulgaria has been received. The committee was formed in September last. Relief was sent to Batak, Derwent, and other places in the district in which outrages took place. The committee distributed medicine, blankets, clothing, &c., to the distressed people, and bought oxen, ploughs, and seed to enable the ruined communities to recommence, to some extent, their ordinary avocations. The services rendered by the American missionaries are acknowledged.

The Foreign Office has received from Mr. J. H. Fawcett a report describing the lamentable condition in which he found the fugitive Mussulman women and children at Rodosto and Adrianople. He was accompanied to those places by Colonel Blunt, of the new gendarmerie, and they made a personal distribution of relief. It is impossible, says Mr. Fawcett, without having personally witnessed it, to picture the extremity of misery into which the peasantry have been plunged.

Mr. Lovett has offered to the promoters of the Turkish Compassionate Fund the use of his yacht (200 tons burden) to convey clothes, food, or medicine to Constantinople. He has also offered to take command of the yacht, and to sail whenever it may be necessary.

Mr. MacKeller and Mr. E. W. G. Goodridge, of St. Thomas's Hospital, and three other gentlemen, left London for the seat of war on Thursday week. They are sent out by the National Aid Society, and will follow the Turkish army.

A meeting of the Committee for Relief of the Sick and Wounded Russian Soldiers was held on Thursday week at 14, Cockspur-street, Pall-mall, S.W.—the Rev. W. O. Lamson in the chair. A letter was read from his Excellency P. de Mauritz, private secretary to the Empress of Russia, acknowledging the receipt of 1000 roubles remitted for the Red Cross on the 16th ult. Among other letters read was the following to Mr. Lewis Farley:—

Manchester, Sept. 1.
Sir.—It delights me to think there are still a few noble hearts left in England who are willing to receive contributions to help assuage the pangs of those devoted heroes, the wounded Russian soldiers, who have fallen victims to this dreadful and wicked war, solely produced by Turkish misrule and the indifference and ignorance of British statesmen. It is equally deplorable and distressing to read how many people allow the plenty God has given them for better purposes to flow into such channels as will add fuel to the fire, and only prolong the struggle, for as long as the Turk can drain Britannia's coffers he will continue in lust, rapine, and murder. In the present war the abettors are as bad as the perpetrators, and an awful responsibility lies upon the heads of those who continue to distribute the wealth of England among the Turks. For some time past it has been my custom, after providing for my family, to spend a week for an *Illustrated London News* and a night for one glass of ale. For the future I intend to deprive myself of the latter luxury during six days of the week, and to forward you the 1s. a week as long as the war lasts, provided I remain in work and am able to do so.—Your humble servant, G. BROWN, late in the British Army.

The committee also received a communication from St. Petersburg stating that the names of the subscribers to the fund would be published in the Russian *Official Gazette*.

Lord Richard Grosvenor, M.P., has joined the committee of the Russian Sick and Wounded Fund, and sent a contribution of £50. The committee has also been joined by Mr. Shaw Lefevre, Professor Bryce, of Oxford, and the Rev. Newman Hall.

The Stafford House Committee has decided to send out to the seat of war four more surgeons and six dressers, fully provided with stores and instruments, who will start immediately. In accordance with Mr. Barrington Kennett's request, a further large supply of carbolic acid and chlorodyne, 9 cwt. of lint, two dozen cases of surgical instruments, and 1000 blankets have also been dispatched.

The *Times*, referring to the various subscriptions now on foot for the relief of sufferings by war and famine—the National Society for Aid to the Sick and Wounded, the Stafford House Committee, Lady Strangford's Committee, the Russian Wounded Fund, the Turkish Compassionate Fund, collections

on behalf of Bulgarians, Bosnians, Montenegrins, and the Indian Famine Relief Fund—says that never probably have so many imperative demands been made upon the generosity of the British nation, and never has the cry for help met with a response so prompt and liberal. However we may explain the fact, it is certain that Europe leaves to this country the main portion of the work of international beneficence. It is to England that every nation in turn appeals in its hour of tribulation, with a confident assurance that the appeal will be answered. We do not (says the *Times*) found any vainglorious pretensions on this fact, for it is in a measure through the exigency of circumstances that we are thus regarded, and it has become a point of honour with us to maintain our repute. It is not so with other nations. When, however, we ask ourselves why this should be so, we are at fault. It is not that either French or Germans are unkindly and ungenerous. Nor, again, is it because they are poor. There is nothing in the internal affairs of France and Germany to explain an apathy that is to us astonishing. It is all a matter of habit, no doubt. We have learned to accept without surprise, and certainly without reluctance, the task of administering the world's benefactions at our own cost. Other countries have never acquired the practice, and it does not occur to them to claim the right to participate. The contrast is at least a curious one.

THE INDIAN FAMINE.

The *Times*' correspondent at Calcutta, telegraphing on Sunday, says that the weather reports of the past week are decidedly more cheering than they have been for some time back. A private telegram received from Madras, says there has been fine rain everywhere in the districts dependent on the south-west monsoon, and that there are fair prospects for the later crops. A long minute by the Viceroy, written before he started for Madras, is published in the *Gazette Extraordinary*. In it he discusses the famine policy and prospects at considerable length, and states that his journey to Madras was prompted by the hope that it would enable him to strengthen and augment the means on which the Duke of Buckingham is dependent for a satisfactory solution of a problem as serious as any which ever occupied the mind or taxed the abilities of an Indian statesman. The Secretary of State has agreed to the Viceroy's proposal for the completion of the Doond and Matmar Railway, which will connect the northern and southern branches of the Great Indian Peninsula line above the Ghauts, and the various railway companies are increasing their working power. The correspondent says that the position taken by the Supreme Government regarding subscriptions has been stated in letters to the Madras and Bengal Governments. The Viceroy thinks that, while it is undesirable for the Government itself to ask those who will hereafter have to bear the burden of taxation on account of famine expenditure to give their private subscriptions also towards the same object, he desires that every encouragement may be given to any spontaneous efforts which may be made in this direction. He is, he says, far from desiring to impede the flow of private charity, and is only anxious to secure that it should be devoted to useful purposes apart from those already taken up by the State, and that it should not be diverted into a simple contribution to the Government revenues.

The Lord Mayor has received a telegram from the Central Relief Committee at Madras giving particulars as to the measures being taken for the relief of the sufferers by the famine, intimating that without most promising rain the distress must continue, and probably become intensified, until February next, and stating that the general outlook is improving, but that nothing decisive can be expected till the coming north-east monsoon proves fair or otherwise.

THE FAMINE FUND AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

Among the sums received at the Mansion House on Thursday week were one thousand guineas subscribed by the United Grand Lodge of Freemasons, and £1490 which had been collected on the Stock Exchange, including £52 10s. each from Mr. A. Scrimgeour and Messrs. W. A. and N. Wilkinson, and £50 each from Mr. T. Lloyd, jun., Messrs. Mitchell and Co., Messrs. Hichens, Harrison, and Co., and Messrs. Sheppard, Pelly, and Co. A first instalment of £1500 from Bristol and one from Leeds of £800 were received; a fourth of £500 from Dublin; one from Colchester of £150; and Lewes, £100. Among the larger amounts paid in addition were the following:—The Duke of Westminster, £100; the Chartered Bank of India, £250; the Eastern Telegraph Company, £100; the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company, £100; Mr. Fitzwilliam Dick, M.P., £100. By way of experiment, a money-box was attached to the railings of the Mansion House during the business hours of the day, and the result was the collection of £10 12s. 10d. in coin of all kinds. A noticeable subscription paid in was that of £2 from the children of the Board school in Sun-lane, Norwich.

Yesterday week £10,000 was paid in. The Mayor of Newcastle-on-Tyne transmitted a donation from his townspeople of £2000 (the largest single amount yet paid in), and among the larger sums entered were the following:—Dublin (fifth instalment), £500; the Duke of Bedford, £500; Belfast (first instalment), £500; "An Old Madrassee," £300; the Earl of Eldon, £200; Sir Richard Wallace, M.P., £200; West Bromwich, £150; Messrs. Gordon, Woodroffe, and Co., £105; Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son, £105; the Assam Company, £105; Pontefract, £100; York (third instalment), £100; Guildford (second instalment), £100; Southampton (fourth instalment), £100; the Rev. Edward Holland (second donation), £100; Mrs. Holland, £100; Mr. James Duncan, £100; Mr. S. Bowering, £100; Messrs. Granet, Brown, and Co., of Genoa, £100; Mr. E. N. Buxton, £100; W. W. W., £100. The officers in the Inland Revenue Department throughout the country have contributed £137 15s. 1d. In the box outside the Mansion House £23 1s. was found at the close of the day. Among the noticeable donations was £6 from the Shaftesbury School, Bisley—one of the institutions connected with the National Refuges for Homeless and Destitute Children.

Among the larger amounts received last Saturday were—Sheffield, £2000; Huddersfield, £1500; Northampton, £300; Devonport (second contribution), £200; Basingstoke, £100; Hanley, £100; Taunton, £100; the Marquis of Clanricarde, £150; the Proprietor of the *Standard* newspaper (Mr. James Johnstone), £105; Mr. R. Campbell, £100; Mr. C. English, £100. An adjourned meeting of the Bradford Committee was held on Saturday in the Mayor's Parlour at the Townhall—Alderman Henry Mitchell presiding. The list of subscriptions in aid of the Famine Relief Fund, it was reported, had reached about £4150, and the chairman observed that this was the most generous subscription ever known in Bradford, and spread over a larger area than any previous charitable effort. A Wesleyan minister at Birkenhead, who sends £4 from his Sunday scholars, suggests that an appeal should be made to the Sunday schools. He adds:—"I cannot but think there would be a hearty response. Have we not 20,000 schools that would send you £1 each?"

At a meeting of the sub-committee on Monday, presided

over by the Lord Mayor, it was resolved, on the motion of Sir N. de Rothschild, M.P., to transmit forthwith to Madras a further sum of £35,000, making £115,000 in all. A discussion arose as to the advisableness of holding a public meeting, but the matter was postponed for further consideration. The name of Sir John Lubbock, M.P., was added to the committee. Among the larger donations received were Nottingham, £400; Sunderland, £200; Norwich (second instalment), £300; Wolverhampton, £250; Southampton (fifth instalment), £100; Maidstone, £200; Stoke-on-Trent, £100; Messrs. Mildred, Goyeneche, and Co., £100; Messrs. Bruno, Silva, and Co., £100; W. R. N., £100; J. C. N., £100; Christ Church, Chislehurst, £122 12s. 2d.; St. Michael's, Stockwell, £82 8s. 3d.; Worcester, £165 10s.; St. Michael's, Chester-square, £77 2s. 7d.; and the King's Weigh-House Chapel, City, £70 5s.

The Mayor of Derby waited personally upon the Lord Mayor on Tuesday and handed him a cheque for £500, and among the sums received by the secretary and cashier were the following:—The Duke of Northumberland, £500; the Duke of Devonshire, £500; Dublin (6th instalment), £500; Plymouth, £500; Rochdale, £500; Shrewsbury, £300; Maidstone (second donation), £200; York (third instalment), £400; Messrs. Dalgety, Du Croz, and Co., £105; Hartlepool, £162 odd; Messrs. Tagart, Boyson, and Co., £105; Carlisle, £100; Lymington, £100; Mr. C. J. Freake, £100; Sidmouth, £245 19s. 1d. Upwards of £200 church collections were paid in, including Oswestry parish church, £135 10s.; Ford church, Northumberland, £145; Immanuel Church, Streatham, £190 5s. 2d.; Emsworth church, £60 1s. 3d.; Wells Cathedral, £42 1s. 8d.; Chichester Cathedral, £40 11s. 6d.; Colne church, £50; St. Peter's, Thanet, £74 3s. 8d.; Epsom church, £57 11s. 4d.; Buckhurst-hill parish church, £76 9s.; St. John the Divine, Kennington, £108 8s. 10d.; St. Thomas's, Southborough, £82; and Honiton church, £44 9s. 2d. In the box outside the Mansion House £18 odd was found.

Down to Wednesday evening the Fund had reached a total of £145,000, of which £115,000 had been transmitted to Madras for distribution through the relief committee there. Upwards of £5000 was paid in at the Mansion House during the day, including the following among other sums—viz.:—Exeter (additional), £500; Belfast, £500; Harrogate, £350; Dover, £300; Ashford, £100; Bury St. Edmunds, £78 17s. 6d.; Kingston, £56 7s. 7d.; Mr. George Moffatt, £100. Among the collections received on Wednesday were:—Camden-road Baptist Chapel, £118 9s.; Congregational Church, Otley, £95 18s. 8d.; Christ Church, Hampstead, £58 2s. 7d.; and St. Peter's, Southborough, £57.

On Thursday afternoon, at a meeting of the Court of Common Council, it was unanimously resolved to contribute the sum of £1000 to the Mansion House Indian Famine Fund.

The Bishop of London has sent a letter to the Incumbents of his diocese in which he says he has hesitated up to the present to request them to ask contributions towards the relief of the sufferers by the famine in India because the season of the year, in his diocese, is unfavourable for such an effort, as a large proportion of the congregations are absent from town. The need is, however, most urgent; and, as his Lordship does not suppose an appeal of more terrible intensity has ever been made than this, he expresses how glad he shall be if arrangements are made to have collections in the several churches for this object at as early a date as possible.

The Chief Rabbi has addressed to the Jewish congregations a circular on the same subject.

The Bishop of Madras, in a letter to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, says, under date Aug. 13:—"Even here in India, till very recently, it has been universally understood that Government was doing all that was both necessary and practicable, and that voluntary help would introduce confusion. But arrangements will now be made for combining the two;" and he trusts that sympathy will have been aroused in England.

The directors of the Eastern Telegraph Company have offered to transmit over their lines to Bombay, free of charge, all open messages from the Lord Mayor to the committee in India on the subject of the famine.

Meetings continue to be called in the provinces and liberal contributions made.

* Mr. William Henry Ravenscroft has been appointed Auditor and Accountant-General and Controller of the Revenue for the Island of Ceylon.

The Emperor and Empress of Brazil left Lisbon on Sunday by the mail-steamers Orénoque to return to Rio de Janeiro. Salutes were fired by the Portuguese and Spanish war-vessels in the Tagus on the departure of their Majesties.

The Pope, in receiving some pilgrims from Angers, said that they should pray to God that at the general elections all Frenchmen should be at one with the Government, so that a wise and truly Christian régime might be established.

A paper issued at Callao publishes the letter of instructions respecting the Huascar, sent by the Peruvian Government to its representative in England. In these instructions the Government insists upon its right to claim satisfaction—first, for a violation of its maritime territory; and, secondly, on the ground that the Huascar was the property of Peru.

The first Belgian expedition for the exploration of Central Africa is to leave on the 18th of next month. It will embark at Southampton on board the steamer Danube. After a short stay at Natal it will continue the journey to Zanzibar, and next to Lake Tanganyika, and thence to the interior to establish there the first station.

Letters, newspapers, &c., addressed to Gibraltar, which have hitherto been forwarded, as a rule, by direct packet once a week, will in future be sent by packet only when posted, or arriving, in London on the day of the packet's departure—viz., every Thursday morning, or if specially addressed "By packet." On all other occasions they will be sent by the daily mail via France and Spain.

A dispute has arisen between Germany and Nicaragua on account of assaults committed upon two German Consuls in the city of Leon. The German Government demands the punishment of the offenders, a sum of 30,000 dols. as compensation, and a salute to the German Consular flag. The Nicaraguan Minister maintains that the whole matter has been misrepresented, and declares that, if the threats of Germany are carried out, Nicaragua will protest against the use of force by a great Power towards a weak and innocent nation.

The Queen has conferred the honour of knighthood upon the following gentlemen:—William Buell Richards, Esq., Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Canada; Antoine Aime Dorion, Esq., Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench, Quebec; Bryan Robinson, Esq., late Judge of the Supreme Court, Newfoundland; John Henry de Villiers, Esq., Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and President of the Legislative Council, Cape Colony; David Tennant, Esq., Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Cape Colony; G. Wigram Allen, Esq., Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, New South Wales; John Bridd Phear, Esq., Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Ceylon.

TURKS ADVANCING.

RUSSIANS.



THE WAR: THE TURKS ATTACKING THE
FROM A SKETCH BY CAPTAIN GAMBIE.

RUSSIAN BATTERIES.



TURKS ADVANCING THROUGH A WOOD.

RUSSIAN POSITION IN THE SHIPKA PASS.

R.N., A CORRESPONDENT OF THE "TIMES."

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

The noble peer who, towards the close of last Session, drew the attention of their Lordships' House to the unprotected state of Blackheath, and incidentally referred to the highway robberies which had taken place there, was, after a manner, pooh-poohed by the Government; and the police "theory" seemed to be that the alleged outrages, if not wholly apocryphal, were at the worst only mischievous freaks on the part of some scatterbrain schoolboys or apprentices. To sceptics in the matter the report of the examination at the Greenwich Police Court of the two youths charged with robbing Mr. Hodgson, one of the Assistant Solicitors to the Treasury, one night last May, will be a very startling revelation. As to the guilt or innocence of the two lads under remand, it would be, of course, premature to indulge in any speculations; but it is, at all events, something to know that the story told was not so much idle gossip and not a "sensational" invention of the "penny press." We have Mr. Hodgson's own word that on the night in question the carriage in which he, with two ladies, were riding to Granville Park, Blackheath, was stopped by two persons wearing masks; that by one of them a pistol was presented at his head; and, under the threat of having his brains blown out, he handed over to the bandits some seventeen pounds in money, two blank cheques, and some postage-stamps. If this was not highway robbery, Dick Turpin must have been a member of the Charity Organisation Society and Claude Du Val a churchwarden and a moral man.

Everybody knows the story of Horace Walpole's encounter with the highwayman; but I am not certain whether the capital story of the highwayman, the Quaker, and the country girl who hid the twenty-pound note in her hair, is also "universally" known. I read it many years ago as a subject for translation in a book of Portuguese exercises; but when or where it originally appeared I do not know. I will try to compress the tale within the compass, so to speak, of a nutshell. Scene, the interior of the stage coach from London to York, some time in the last century. Personages, in addition to the usual complement of "insides," a pretty country girl, with a luxuriant head of hair under her straw hat, and a demure Quaker. Rumble, jog, jolt, rattle; change horses; rattle, jolt, jog, rumble; change horses again. Between dinner and supper time desultory conversation. Pretty country girl explains with charming naïveté how she has been at service in London; how she is going to York to be married (here she blushes); how she has saved up twenty pounds as her dowry; and how (for fear of highwaymen) she has concealed a bank bill for that amount in her tresses. The moon rises. Enter at one of the windows the "half-length" of a black-visored highwayman with a cocked pistol. "Your money or your life!" General consternation. Travellers proceed to hand over. A tolerably good harvest for the man in the mask. Quaker gives up a fat little bag containing no less than forty spade guineas. Pretty country girl surrenders, sobbing, two William and Mary half-crowns, a Queen Anne shilling, and a silver huswife.

Is this all? Does the highwayman ride away. No; like Oliver Twist, he asks for more. "Ain't none o' you hid nothin'?" he asks gruffly; and again he points his pistol menacingly. Then, up and speaks that false Quaker. "One of us, Friend," he says, "has, I grieve to say, made concealment of treasure. Yonder young woman hath a bill for twenty pounds hidden in her top-knot." Highwayman grins. Country girl, with much weeping and wailing, unbinds her bonny hair. Hands over her poor little marriage portion to highwayman. Hard-hearted miscreant rides away. Anguish of despoiled heroine. Ruined, utterly ruined! Nice young man won't have anything to say to her now. Die old maid. Despair. Torrent of virtuous indignation on perfidious Broad-brim's head. General and particular desire to scratch his wicked old eyes out. Guard (with blunderbuss) interferes for his protection. Quaker smiles blandly. Jog, rattle, jolt, bump. Coach arrives at York. Country girl going away from inn-yard whimpering, when Quaker beckons her aside. "Young woman," he says, "I did thee anon a grievous wrong; it is time for reparation to be made. Lest he who held the pistol should shoot, I made discovery of thy hoard. Truly, thee hadst twenty pounds in thy top-knot; but I had twenty thousand pounds in my boots. There are two hundred and fifty pounds. Go and be happy, for I am sure thee is good." Quaker turns out to be the wealthiest banker in York. General dance of the characters. Tableau, Curtain, End. I wonder how many different versions there have been within the last four or five thousand years or so of this old story, and to how many lands it wandered before it got into the Portuguese exercise-book?

I hear something of the projected establishment of a "Dietetic Reform Club," with a view of affording dining accommodation to vegetarians visiting London. The promoters of the movement would do better, I fancy, could they open a few good vegetarian restaurants in the metropolis, open to all and sundry. I am not wedded fanatically to the doctrine of wholly abstaining from animal food; but I cannot help thinking that most English people, taking one month with another, eat a great deal more meat than is good for them. But where are you to get a succulent vegetarian dinner? If you try the system in your own house (not constraining other people to follow your example), the cook, after a few days, gives warning, as "not being used to them outlandish ways;" and your family, while scornfully suffering you to go your own way, secretly opine that you are either out of temper, or growing stingy, or going mad. Try it, Edwin. When Angelina asks you in the morning what you would wish for dinner, answer that you would very much like to have some plain boiled macaroni, a stuffed tomato, two poached eggs on spinach, a mushroom fritter, and some "ramekin" cheese. If Angelina does not disdainfully toss her pendant plait and flounce out of the room, murmuring *sotto voce* remarks about the preposterous ideas that some people get into their heads, I am very much in error.

"From the sublime to the ridiculous there is but one step." Napoleon I. is said to have said this to the Abbe de Pradt at Warsaw in 1812-13. If you need further conviction of the truth of this aphorism just cast your eyes on the principal cartoon in *Punch* this week. It is one of the most powerful and the most pathetic that John Tenniel has drawn for a long time. An allegorical figure of France, bare-armed, in a long mourning robe, and wearing a white *cauchoise* cap, is depicted as sorrowing over the tomb of "Thiers, Libérateur de la Patrie (it should properly be 'du Territoire'), 1872." Wreaths of *immortelles* are scattered on the cenotaph. In the background, Imperialist, Legitimist, Republican, Communist phantoms dimly flit. The cartoon bears the title of "The Broken Link," and is, indeed, a very noble drawing; only its sublimity is tinged with the ridiculous owing to the circumstance that the bare-armed figure in the mourning robe is the very image of a lady in an old-fashioned bathing-gown, say on the sands at Hastings. One little bare foot is slightly advanced, as though to test the temperature of the briny; and, looking downwards, the lady seems to be murmuring, "I wonder if it is very cold?"

These contretemps cannot be helped. They are inevitable sometimes; and Fate makes sport of us when we strive to be most serious. The sculptor of the Guards' Monument, in Waterloo-place, tried his utmost to give to his laurel-distributing statue of Fame a dignified and imposing appearance; but she looks for all the world as though she were playing at quoits. The popularity of the engraving from Paul Delaroche's beautiful picture of the "Drowning Martyr" was imperilled by the mistake of the Irish critic who called it the "Colleen Bawn."

Between certain accomplished gentlemen, professionals and amateurs, who delight in the production of what are known as "painters' etchings" and a certain commercial body called the "Printsellers' Association," who are more extensively connected with the publication of finished engravings on a large scale, there has sprung up, this week or two past, a vivaciously antagonistic newspaper correspondence, to which the *Times*, I know not why, has prefixed the scarcely elegant title of "rattening." This column being an eminently pacific one, I have no wish to interfere in the "rattening" dispute; but, without giving an opinion one way or the other as to the merits of the case, I may be permitted to ask one I hope not very impertinent question. Thirty years ago comparatively few English painters handled the etching-needle (I remember the old Etching Club, with its epigrammatic motto of "Rem acu;" but the number of its members was limited), whereas nowadays there is scarcely an artist of note who has not made his mark on copper as well as on canvas. How is it that, while the art of artistic etching has been thus astonishingly developed, the practice of etching, as applied to the illustration of books, has become all but extinct?

In the days of which I speak (poor Seymour had been dead some years), George and Robert Cruikshank, Hablot K. Browne ("Phiz"), R. W. Buss, Onwhyn, Standfast, Samuel Lover, John Leech (an exquisite etcher when he chose to take pains), and others were all hard at work etching illustrations to social novels and magazine articles. George Cruikshank and Leech were the artistic mainstays of "Bentley." Then George transferred his invaluable services to "Ainsworth," and, for a time, had as a coadjutor in the illustrations to "Windor Castle" the famous Frenchman Tony Johannot. Then Mr. Thackeray began to illustrate his own novels—plying the needle on the hard steel, mind, and not on the soft copper. He did not, however, "bite in" his own plates. That was done, as carving is done at a *diner à la Russe*, by servitors behind a screen. The bright days of illustrative etching seem fled for good and all. Why? Ask photography. Ask wood engraving, you may tell me; but still I reply that fifty thousand copies are not required of every work that is printed; and that where only a moderate impression is needed etched illustrations might most appropriately be employed. If Mr. Whistler or Mr. Tissot, for example, would only condescend to etch a few vignettes for the embellishment of my forthcoming "Verses to Araminta" (in hendecasyllables, and all sweetly pretty, I can assure you), I will warrant that the plates, were they even as soft as Araminta's eyes, would yield a great many more impressions than the public cared to call for.

Mr. Henry Irving has consented to take the chair at a dinner to be given at Willis's Rooms, on Oct. 6 next, in aid of the funds of the Royal Dramatic College. The gifted actor, who is likewise an eloquent and thoughtful public speaker, will doubtless attract a brilliant and influential gathering on this particular occasion, and a few hundred pounds may be subscribed to meet the immediate needs of the College; but it is really deplorable that something cannot be done to place it on a permanent basis, and to prevent an institution which was started under such very bright auspices from coming to irremediable grief. The worst of it is that the members of the theatrical profession are not unanimous as to the expediency of keeping up the College. There is a pro-Maybury party and an anti-Maybury one. O! for some drama-loving millionaire who would step in and solve the difficulty by endowing the College with fifty thousand pounds. A secular charity without an endowment sins against the first principles of philanthropic economy. G. A. S.

The surplus arising out of the Welsh National Eisteddfod at Carnarvon, last month, is roughly set down at £1000.

There have been festivities at Upsala this week, to celebrate the 400th anniversary of the foundation of the University of Upsala in the ancient capital, and the town which gives its name to the Archbishop of Sweden.

The English Grand Lodge of Good Templars in Wales met at Wrexham, on Monday, for the annual session, holding the gathering in North Wales for the first time in the annals of the order. About one hundred delegates, coming from all parts of the Principality, were present at the inaugural soirée. The sittings lasted over four days.

Some time ago meetings of the Athole Highlanders were held in the different districts of Athole for the purpose of promoting the idea of presenting the Duke of Athole with his portrait in oil on the occasion of the opening of the new hall at Blair Castle. Subscriptions were entered into with such success that Mr. Barclay, of Edinburgh, was commissioned to paint a portrait—a companion picture to one of the Duchess already in the possession of the Duke. We learn from the *Glasgow Herald* that the presentation took place after the dinner in the hall on the gathering day, when Captain Oswald, of Dunnikier, senior officer of the Highlanders, in a neat and complimentary speech, handed over the picture.

The Cutlers' Feast took place at Sheffield on the 6th inst., at the Cutlers' Hall, when a large number of guests sat down, under the presidency of the Master Cutler, Mr. D. Ward. He was supported by Lord Houghton, the Duke of Norfolk, Lord Denman, Mr. J. Lowther, M.P., Mr. Roebuck, M.P., Mr. Stanhope, M.P., and guests from York, Leeds, and other towns. Mr. Lowther touched briefly on the Eastern Question, and said that the Government were fully alive to the desirableness of promoting peace. Mr. Roebuck spoke with emphasis on the subject of the war, declaring that the Turkish and Russian Governments were a disgrace to humanity. He concluded by saying, "Peace, peace, my countrymen! but don't be afraid of war."

Lord Carnarvon presided at a meeting held at Newbury last Monday to promote the erection of a memorial to Lucius Cary, Viscount Falkland, on the battle-field of Newbury, where he fell. Mr. Walter Money, F.S.A., honorary secretary, reported that the subscriptions promised amounted to only £450; the expenses of advertising, &c., had been £50; leaving a balance of £400, of which £350 had been paid up. Under these circumstances it was necessary that the proposed design should be reduced to something of a simpler character, or that the commencement of the work should be delayed until sufficient funds were forthcoming. The meeting was adjourned. The site for the memorial on Wash-common has been given by a member of the Newbury District Field Club, with which society the movement originated.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

An interesting ceremony took place on Saturday last in connection with the 20th Middlesex, in the presentation of a testimonial to Sergeant-Major Crowther, on his retirement. The regiment, with both bands, paraded in full dress at Albany Barracks at five p.m., and being formed into square, Lieutenant-Colonel Gore-Browne called on Sergeant-Major Crowther, and presented him with a handsome silver watch, an illuminated testimonial, and a purse of fifty-five sovereigns, from the officers, non-commissioned officers, and members, past and present, of the regiment, adding some very appropriate remarks of his own.

Among the competitions which took place last week the following are the chief:—

The volley competition of the 26th Middlesex (Customs and Docks) was held at the range of the regiment at Rainham. The Challenge Cup was won by A company with 134 points, the next in order being F company, 118; and B company, 105.

A match took place at Wimbledon between the 37th Middlesex (Bloomsbury) and the 1st Surrey; and, after a close contest, the 1st Surrey won, the scores being—1st Surrey, 1255; 37th Middlesex, 1235.

A match was fired at Marlow between the H company of the London Rifle Brigade, who have lately been carrying all before them, and the 1st Bucks. There were to be ten men on each side. Only nine of the London men were on the ground, but with a man short they were enabled to add one more to their long list of successes—scoring 511 points to 505.

The fifth monthly contest of the Robin Hood Rifles for the Battalion Challenge Prizes took place at Nottingham. The chief scorers were:—Corporal T. N. Colles, Quartermaster-Sergeant Cuckson, Corporal R. Coupe, Private H. W. Read, Private J. Lee, Sergeant B. Hollis, Corporal G. C. Liberty, Private E. Wilson, Private W. J. Russell, Colour-Sergeant J. Cumberland, Private T. Mallet, Sergeant F. Warsop, Corporal W. H. Aldam, Private T. Vickers, and Private F. C. Cuckson.

At the annual county meeting of the Worcestershire Rifle Association the bronze medal of the National Rifle Association was won by Private E. Yarrington, 20th Worcester Rifles. The next highest scorers were Private Pritchard, 20th; Sergeant T. Hickman, 1st; and Captain H. Cobett, 14th. Lord Elmley's prizes were taken by Lance-Corporal Noake, 14th; Private W. Walters, 21st; and Private J. Adams, 1st. Seventeen corps entered for the team champion badge contest. Stourport were the victors with 505 points, next in order coming Worcester, 469; Wolverley, 468; and Redditch, 460 points.

The Oxfordshire county meeting was held at the Hincksey butts, near Oxford. The winner of the National Rifle Association bronze medal was Sergeant Bennett, of Deddington.

The Chester rifle meeting took place on the Sealand range, the principal winners being as follows:—Gold Medal contest, first stage: £4, Sergeant Woolley; £3, Private Day. Second stage: £4, Private Boulton; £3, Sergeant Parry. Aggregate prizes—£10, Gold Medal, and Champion Badge—Sergeant Woolley. The "Jones" Challenge Cup: Private J. Gorst, Private T. Williams, and Private J. Day. Drill prizes: £5, Sergeant Parry; £4, Sergeant Tennyson. Battalion Challenge Cup: Cup and £5, Private R. Lewis. Silver cup, Sergeant Parry; silver medal, Private John Day; bronze medal, Corporal Tennyson. All Comers' prizes: £10, Private A. W. Pilling, Leeds Rifles; £5, Corporal W. Bratherton Crewe; £3, Sergeant A. Tennyson, 6th C.R.V.; £2 each, Sergeant J. Belyse, Crewe; Corporal Walker, 40th L.V.R.; and Sergeant Spalding, 2nd Cheshire.

The ninth competition for the Brigade Challenge Medal of the Queen's (Edinburgh) took place in the Hunters' Bog, when the holder, Private Downie, was successful in retaining it, he making 36 points against 19 by the challenger, Lieutenant Glanville.

Details are to hand of a simultaneous match fired last month between the Demerara Rifle Association and the F company of the 1st Lancashire. The Demerara men fired with the Martini-Henry and the Lancastrians with the Snider. The result was a victory for the Demerara team, they scoring 764 against 715 points by the 1st Lancashire.

The promotion of St. Albans to the dignity of a city was gazetted last night. A similar step with regard to Truro was taken last week.

The Liverpool emigration returns show that in August 7266 persons sailed from the Mersey for foreign countries. Of these 5745 proceeded to the United States, 1210 to British North America, 48 to Australia, 102 to South America, 80 to the East Indies, 17 to the West Indies, 36 to China, and 30 to the West Coast of Africa. The nationalities of the emigrants were—English, 4873; Scotch, 66; Irish, 589; foreign, 1428; and 319 were not distinguished. The returns show a decrease compared with August, 1876, when the emigrants numbered 7970.

Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., First Lord of the Admiralty, paid a visit last Tuesday to the *Téméraire*, which weighed anchor and sailed outside the Isle of Wight, for the trial of her guns. After a thorough inspection of the ship, the right hon. gentleman examined the lightning torpedo-boats.—The unarmoured war-steamer *Cormorant* was launched at Chatham Dockyard on Wednesday. She is intended to have a high speed. Her engines are to be of 900-horse power indicated, and her armaments will be two 7-in. 9-cwt. guns on revolving platforms, two 64-pounder guns on revolving carriages, and a broadside of two 64-cwt. guns.

It has been notified at the Admiralty that the First Lord has awarded the following pensions:—Captains H. D. Hickley and F. A. Herbert have been given the Captain's good-service pension of £150 a year, vacant by the promotion of Rear-Admiral W. Gore Jones and the retirement of Rear-Admiral Bythessa, from Aug. 5 last. The vacancy on the Flag Officers' Greenwich Hospital pension list, caused by the death of Vice-Admiral Wise, has been filled up by conferring the pension of £150 a year on Vice-Admiral Prevost, from Aug. 8 last. Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets, Charles T. S. Kevern, has been awarded the Greenwich Hospital pension of £50 a year, vacant by the death on the 14th ult. of Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets John Andrews.

A terrible collision took place on Tuesday night off Portland between the *Avalanche*, from London to Wellington, New Zealand, and the *Forest*, of Windsor, Nova Scotia, from London to Sandy Hook. The *Avalanche* was struck by the *Forest*, and she sank almost immediately; the *Forest* also sank shortly afterwards. The *Avalanche* had twenty-six saloon, seventeen second-class, and twenty third-class passengers, principally returning colonists, and a crew of thirty-one officers and men; and the *Forest* had a crew of twenty-one. On board the *Avalanche* there was no time to lower boats, and it is believed that all the passengers and all of the crew except the third officer, John Sherrington, and two seamen were drowned. Nine of the *Forest's* complement appear to have been saved; among them are Captain Lockhart, the chief mate, McKelvie, and the steward.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE DONCASTER WEEK.

The very heavy rains which left London on Monday fully attested the unusual interest attaching to the decision of the hundred and first St. Leger; and a stroll through the town in the evening convinced us that the number of visitors was far above the average. An early appearance on the racecourse on Tuesday morning to see the final gallops of the St. Leger horses is becoming quite a part of the week's programme, and the number of people present increases yearly. They crowd all over the course in the most reckless fashion, the horses having to thread their way among them; and unless measures are taken to prevent them some very serious accidents are sure to take place. A very few policemen would have no difficulty in keeping a clear track, and there is no excuse for the neglect of such a simple precaution. Now that the great race is numbered with things of the past, these morning gallops possess little or no interest, and we need only say that Strachino did the best performance of any of the St. Leger horses; and that Silvio and Lady Golightly, led by Skylark, went the full distance at a fair pace, the colt winning golden opinions; while Fontainebleau was not at all liked, nor was Brown Prince. The meeting was opened, according to the invariable custom, with the Fitzwilliam Stakes; and the antagonism of such speedy animals as Trappist, Ecossais, and Mousquetaire was productive of much excitement. The first-named was almost backed against the field; but, though only in receipt of 2 lb., instead of 23 lb., as when they met at Goodwood, Mousquetaire raced right away from him, and this wonderfully-improved colt will not find his equal in these sprint races until he meets the invincible Springfield. The filly by Scottish Chief—Emily made very short work of two moderate opponents in the Filly Stakes; and then came the Great Yorkshire Handicap, for which thirteen numbers were hoisted. The incessant outlays on Hilarious (6st. 8 lb.) eventually brought him to 2 to 1; and, as the rain was now falling in torrents, and the course becoming very heavy, the remembrance of the style in which Mrs. Pond (6st. 7 lb.) galloped through the mud at York found her plenty of friends at double those odds. Some distance from home the race was reduced to a match between Hilarious and Albert Edward (6st. 8 lb.), of whom the former appeared to have slightly the better of it at the distance, but Albert Edward stayed the longer, and won cleverly at the finish. This is the first race won by the own brother to George Frederick, but, like all his family, he evidently improves with age, and may do still better things. Only half a dozen ran for the Champagne Stakes, but four of these had won races, and another was Melville, a dark own brother to Hawthornden, by Lord Clifden—Bonnie Blink. Lord Falmouth won this race in 1875 and 1876, and as soon as the betting opened odds were laid on Childeric, his representative, and perhaps the best looking two-year-old of the season. Nothing else was backed with any spirit, though there were a few outlays on Cyprus, the winner of the Woodcote Stakes at Epsom, and the race was regarded as a virtual walk-over for Childeric. To the horror of his backers, however, Archer was very uneasy on him before reaching the bend, and a few strides further on he dropped away, leaving Red Hazard with the lead. This the latter kept until passing the Stand, where Clémentine, who had been lying off, dashed to the front, and beat him easily by two lengths, Cyprus being a poor third. As Clémentine has been badly defeated on the only four previous occasions on which she has run, so, the form is quite inexplicable, especially as we have heard no excuses made for Childeric's wretched exhibition.

The weather on Wednesday was a great improvement on that of the previous day, as there was only one slight shower, and, though the "going" was decidedly sticky, it could not be called heavy. As the Queen's Plate resulted in a walk-over, there was only one race before the great event, so that there was plenty of time to prepare the St. Leger candidates for the fray. The field was stronger than had been anticipated, Manœuvre, Warrior, Zucchero, Sheldrake, and Durham somewhat unexpectedly helping to make up a very respectable contingent of fourteen. After the preliminary canter, the customary parade before the Stand took place, Strathmore leading the way. He looked uncommonly well, but is still somewhat above himself, and a few more good gallops would benefit him materially. Both Silvio and Lady Golightly were greatly admired. The mare has come on wonderfully since York, and showed no traces of the slight accident which befell her on her way to Doncaster; and the colt, though lacking the size and length of some previous Leger winners, was in splendid condition, and full of life and go. Fontainebleau disappointed us greatly, as, like most of his family, he was very deficient in muscle, and bore signs of a hurried preparation. Strachino, the other French candidate, gained many fresh friends. He is a little horse, but seemed trained to the hour, and had all the appearance of a fine stayer. There was no sign of the awful temper with which he has generally been credited, though, as a matter of precaution, he took his preliminary canter in company with Champion, who has led him in his work for some time past. Hayhoe has certainly worked wonders with Plunger, who could not have been fitter, though his great size and somewhat flashy style of going were unerring indications that a mile would prove about the length of his tether. Brown Prince, to back whom for a place there was a complete furore, has grown coarser and more unlike a racehorse than ever, and his position in the Two Thousand is a complete mystery. They got off well together at the second attempt. Silvio was the first to break the line, having as attendants Manœuvre, Sheldrake, and Durham. On settling down, however, Manœuvre took up the running, followed by Sheldrake and Durham, close up with the latter being the favourite, Zucchero, and Fontainebleau. No change occurred in this order until crossing the road, when Sheldrake deprived Manœuvre of the command and went on followed by Plunger, next to whom succeeded Lord Bradford's pair, Manœuvre and Zucchero, and Fontainebleau. Going up the hill Plunger forced his way to the front, and strode along with a clear lead of Sheldrake, Manœuvre, and Durham, and they were followed as they reappeared in sight by Fontainebleau, Strathmore, Zucchero, Brown Prince, and Silvio, Strachino going next, and Sunray last, immediately behind the other three. As they came to the Rifle Butts Sheldrake drew up to the quarters of Plunger, and in another hundred yards had given him the go by. At the same time Strathmore drew up third, Manœuvre now going on fourth, Fontainebleau fifth, Brown Prince and Strachino next, on the outside, and Silvio and Zucchero at their heels. Sheldrake maintained his leading position until reaching the half-mile post, when he collapsed, and, dropping back to the rear, left Plunger once more at the head of affairs, his nearest attendants being Fontainebleau, Silvio, and Strachino, close up with them succeeding Manœuvre and Strathmore, with Zucchero prominent on the outside of all. Rounding the bend, a scrimmage occurred amongst the leading lot, which, by the way, had been joined by Lady Golightly, who was one of the principal sufferers. When they came fairly into the line for home Archer shot to the

front with Silvio, and was followed by Manœuvre and Zucchero, Lady Golightly lying next at a clear interval, and none of the others now being in it. Zucchero was the first beaten, and Archer making a resolute call upon the favourite, Lord Falmouth's colt responded with the utmost generosity, and, maintaining the lead to the end, won by three lengths. A rattling race for second honours rested with the Heath House second string, Lady Golightly, beating Manœuvre by a head for that position. Many a length away came Durham fourth, Strachino fifth, Hidalgo sixth, and Zucchero seventh, and another dozen lengths away were Plunger, Warrior, Fontainebleau, and Brown Prince, all in a cluster. The last three were Sheldrake, Sunray, and Strathmore. Thus Lord Falmouth, who had never previously won the St. Leger, though he was second and third with Kingcraft and Wheatear in 1870, rivalled the achievement of Mr. Merry, who supplied the first and second four years ago, the only difference being that, on that occasion, "the mare proved the better horse." Silvio has evidently improved immensely, and is a grand stayer, so that he is likely to do great credit to Blair Athol in cup races next season. The position obtained by Manœuvre was the surprise of the race, as Lady Golightly had the greatest difficulty in beating her by a head, and, with 6st. 6 lb. on her back, Lord Bradford's filly may well be favourite for the Cambridgeshire.

Want of space forbids us to touch upon the sales of blood stock until next week; but those of Tuesday and Wednesday were great failures, buyers being very scarce.

HORTICULTURE.

At the last general meeting of the Royal Horticultural Society the president, Lord Aberdare, stated that, now that the society had a fair prospect before it, the council hoped to be able to do something successfully with regard to the revival of provincial shows; thus, perhaps, laying the foundation of a new future for the society, and, if they were successful, affording a guarantee fund which would put them out of their difficulties of a financial character. His Lordship further said that if some surplus remained the society would have the nucleus of a capital sum, which would enable the council to hold provincial shows annually. In accordance with this statement, the council have fixed that a show shall be held at Preston from July 9 to 13, inclusive, 1878.

The International Horticultural Show held last week at Carlisle was largely and fashionably attended. Among the successful exhibitors was her Majesty's gardener with a collection from the famed fruit gardens at Windsor. The gardeners to the following were also all prize-winners:—Duke of Northumberland, Duke of Roxburghe, Marquis of Downshire, Earl of Strathmore, Earl of Mansfield, Earl of Derby, Earl Somers, Earl of Bective, Earl of Ellesmere, Earl of Lonsdale, Countess of Stair, Viscount de Vesci, Viscount Hill, Lord Carrington. Prizes to the amount of about twelve hundred pounds were offered, and a magnificent 25-guinea silver cup was given by Lady Musgrave, of Eden Hall, for the best floral dinner-table decoration. Mr. William Bull, the new plant merchant, of Chelsea, also gave three silver cups, of the respective value of 15 guineas, 10 guineas, and 6 guineas in each case, for twelve new plants introduced into this country by himself. T. M. Shuttleworth, Esq., won the first prize (£20) for twelve stove and greenhouse plants, each a marvellous specimen of cultural skill; Earl Somers's gardener the first prize (£20) for the best collection of sixteen sorts of fruit; and William Bull, F.L.S., of Chelsea, the first prize (£20) for twelve new plants not yet in commerce—that is, new introductions to this country that have not yet been distributed to the general public.

A floricultural exhibition, being the twenty-fifth autumn show of the Brighton and Sussex Floricultural and Horticultural Society, was held at Brighton on Wednesday and Thursday in the Royal Pavilion. The display of fruits, plants, and flowers was as excellent in quality as extensive in quantity, being sent from all parts of the county. A choice collection of variegated plants sent by a Brighton firm was awarded the "blue ribbon" of the show—a handsome cup given by the London and Brighton Railway Company. The gardener of the Duke of Richmond and Gordon took the first prize for twelve varieties of roses, as well as for a fine show of orchids.

Lady Randolph Churchill has become a member of the Irish Amateur Drawing Society.

A Dutch journal announces that six forts, one of them at Zaandam, are to be constructed near Amsterdam.

Mdlle. Titien was brought to London from Worthing on Thursday in a saloon carriage on the Brighton Railway. Her condition has improved.

Mr. Powell, of the Hotwells, an old Bristol resident who recently died, has left his fortune (£40,000) to the Bristol Infirmary and Hospital.

Spain has been visited by storms and floods, which have caused much damage to property both in the metropolis and throughout the provinces.

A boy five years of age died on Monday at Barnstaple from hydrophobia. He was bitten by a retriever a month ago. Charles Shephard, of Bitterne, recently died of hydrophobia at Southampton Infirmary, making the third case that has occurred in the neighbourhood within the last few weeks.

The first list of applicants for trade-marks in Class 23 (cotton yarn and thread) advertised has just been published. They are thirty in number. The number of applications to register in this class was about 2500, and more than half were rejected. About 1000 marks have been so far provisionally allowed, and they have been forwarded to London, and a first batch of these has now been advertised. Classes 24, 25, and the other classes to which textile goods come in remain to be dealt with. There are only three weeks for lodging notice of opposition to registration of these cotton marks. The time for other marks is three months.

The autumn exhibition of pictures at the Royal Manchester Institution has opened this year with well-filled rooms. One of the attractions is Mr. J. D. Watson's "Yeoman's Wedding," a picture representing a bride of the last century quitting her old home and friends, and riding away on a pillion behind her husband. The place of honour in the first gallery is given to Mr. Aumonier's "Eastern Broad, Suffolk," which represents a river marsh, its vegetation, and all the natural features of such a landscape, with remarkable fidelity. Mr. Stanhope's "Eve tempted" (late in the Grosvenor Gallery) and Mr. Walter Crane's "Renaissance of Venus" have found ardent admirers. Mr. G. F. Watts, R.A., has only one work in the exhibition, "The Dove," which shows the bird resting on a tree above the waters of the subsiding Deluge. Mr. Sam Bough's "West Ween's Harbour, Sunrise," Mr. Mark Fisher's "Fen Meadows," Mr. J. D. Watson's "Christmas Greeting," and Mr. Napier Henry's "Fisherman's Wooing" are among the other pictures to which the greatest prominence is given. The rising school of landscape-painters for which Manchester is becoming noted is very well represented.

LAW AND POLICE.

At the Middlesex Sessions yesterday week the trial of Jane Sears was concluded. She was charged with defrauding tradesmen in the Chelsea district of property and money to a large amount, by representing that she was the owner of houses. She was sentenced to fifteen months' hard labour.

John Carr and Charles Martin, who are charged with stealing bonds of the value of £70,000 while in transit from London to Paris, and feloniously receiving Peruvian bonds of the value of £20,000, were yesterday week again brought up at the Mansion House. It was stated that the Government had undertaken to prosecute the prisoners, and that a reward of £3000 would be offered for information and the recovery of the property still missing. The prisoners were remanded.

Alfred Thomas Wilson, who had at first refused to give either his name or his address, was charged at the Mansion House last Saturday, on remand, with being in the unlawful possession of a St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railway bond for a thousand dollars, which was stolen on Monday last, with other bonds and money, from a post-office van at Zurich. On the application of Mr. Freshfield Williams, who appeared on behalf of the Swiss Government, Sir James Ingham, the magistrate of Bow-street, on Monday granted a warrant to bring Wilson before him, under the Extradition Act.

The hearing of evidence in support of the charge against the three detectives and a solicitor, of having conspired together to defeat the ends of justice, was continued yesterday week at Bow-street. In compliance with a request made by Mr. Poland on behalf of the Treasury, the witnesses he had called were bound over to appear at the October Sessions of the Central Criminal Court. Several others were examined, including Mr. H. Carr, superintendent of the detective police department of the Midland Railway, at Derby; Mr. C. Hole, a railway detective, at Manchester; Mr. C. Woodrow, a railway police inspector, of Manchester; and Police-Sergeant Reimers. The last-named witness stated that he had been degraded from the rank of inspector to that of sergeant because of a "dirty conspiracy" between Druscovich and a private inquiry agent.—A chief incident in Saturday's proceedings was the arrest of Chief Inspector Clarke on the same charge as the other prisoners. The witness under examination was Mr. Frederick Williamson, the Superintendent of the Detective Department, Scotland-yard. His evidence principally related to the reports made by the detectives to him in connection with the frauds on the Countess de Goncourt. Clarke made an application to be admitted to bail, which was granted. The case was then adjourned to Thursday. On Thursday Mr. Poland stated the case against Clarke, and Mr. Superintendent Williamson continued his evidence, being cross-examined at considerable length as to his direct evidence on the subject of certain documents being in the handwriting of Palmer. Sir J. Ingham said he should commit Palmer for trial, and he should be obliged to refuse bail.

A serious affray with burglars took place early on Sunday morning at the house of Mr. Braham, 325, City-road. One of Mr. Braham's sons, hearing a noise, went down stairs, and was attacked by two burglars, with whom he struggled, receiving such serious injuries from a knife and a knuckle-duster that on his father and his brother coming to his aid they found him insensible. The burglars escaped, one of them leaving for some distance a track of blood. The same morning a young man, who had been admitted into St. Bartholomew's Hospital at half-past one o'clock suffering from cuts about the head and face, was arrested by the police on suspicion. A knuckle-duster was found on him.

The house of Mr. Abraham Deveris, of 1, Beaumont-square, was entered by thieves early last Saturday morning, and a number of silver spoons and forks, a pair of silver sugar-tongs, some candelabra, and a number of other articles were stolen.

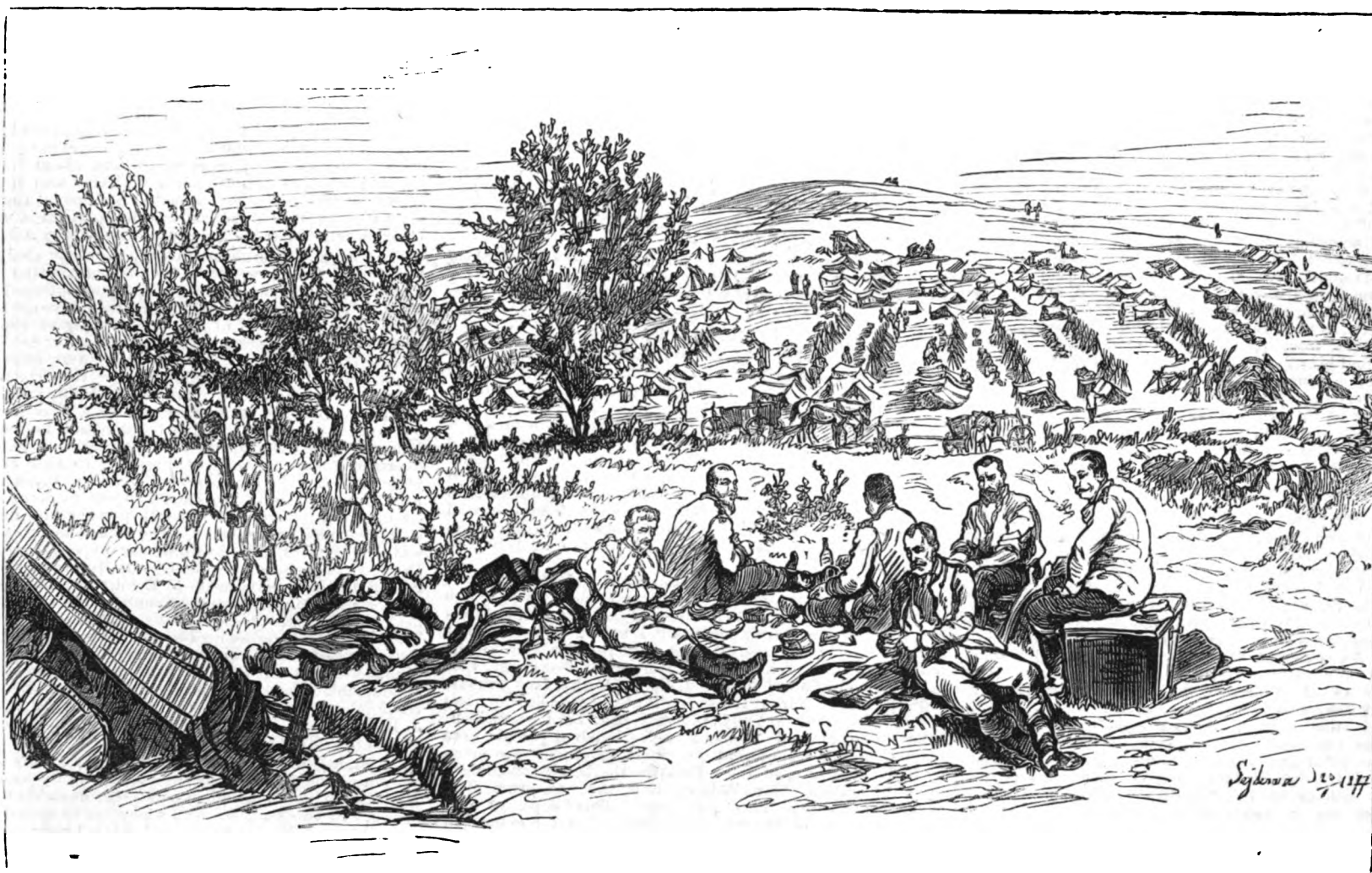
Two young men, named Thomas Hyslop and John Dinham, who are suspected of having committed the recent highway robberies on Blackheath, were arrested at Portsmouth on Monday, having been found passing one of the stolen bank-notes, and on Tuesday they were brought before the magistrate at the Greenwich Police Court. They are bakers in employment at Portsmouth, and are aged eighteen and nineteen years respectively. Mr. W. H. Hodgson, one of the Assistant Solicitors to the Treasury, who had been robbed of £17, testified to the circumstances under which the robbery took place. The prisoners' landlady at Blackheath also gave evidence, and the further proceedings in the case were then adjourned until to-day (Saturday).

William Howes, the man charged with a series of frauds by means of "bogus companies," was again before the Marylebone magistrate on Saturday. Evidence was adduced in support of the case, in which the prisoner is alleged to have defrauded Mrs. Palmer, a refreshment-house keeper in the Edgware-road, of £250, under pretence of getting her son a situation in the "Sovereign and Belgian Star Company."

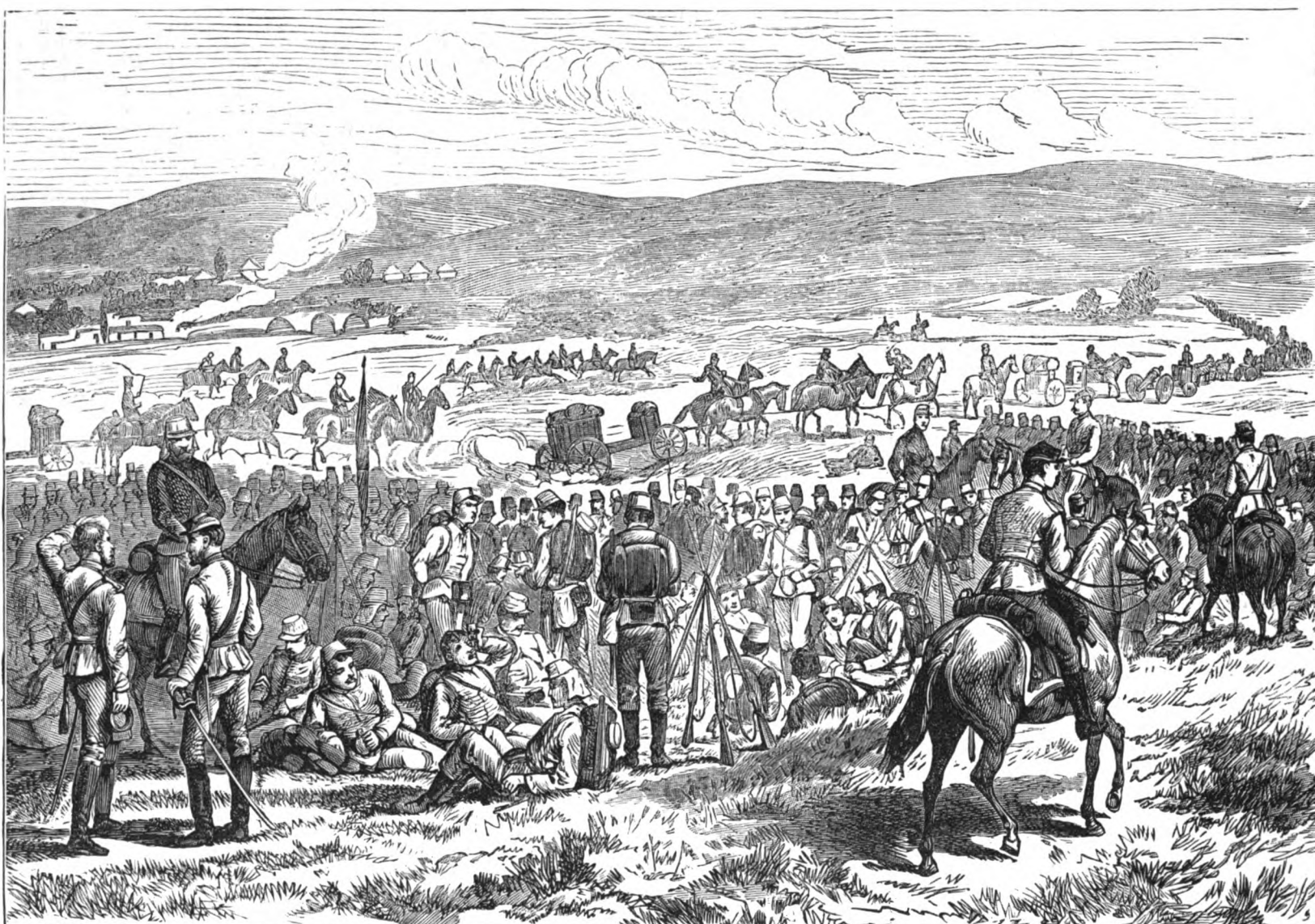
William Starmore, police constable, was again brought before the Brentford magistrates last Saturday charged with committing a burglary at the Duke of York Inn, Hanwell, and stealing wines, spirits, tobacco, and money valued at £3 18s., on the 31st ult., and was committed for trial. An inspector said there were three other charges against the prisoner.

The Metropolitan Board of Works has decided upon the following alterations in the names of streets and numbering of houses within the limits of the metropolis:—The names of Maydwell-street, S.E., Millais-street, S.E., and Holmby-street, S.E., have been approved for new roads to connect Albany-road with Boundary-road. Brewhouse-yard, King-street West, Hammersmith, will be re-named Wescombe-cottages. Wellington-street and Upper Wellington-street, Southampton-street, Camberwell, will be re-named Westmacott-street, the subsidiary names abolished, and the houses re-numbered. Park-street, Wick-road, Hackney, will be incorporated with Wick-road, E., under the latter name, and the houses re-numbered. The houses in Denmark-place, St. Giles's, will be numbered with consecutive numbers. Frederick-place, Newington-butts, will be re-named Hurlburt-place, S.E., and the sub-names abolished, and the houses re-numbered. Cumberland-street, Hackney-road, will be called Scawfell-street, E., and the houses re-numbered. A suggestion for the adoption of the name of Abbott-road, E., for a road at Bromley, Poplar, at present named Leven-road, and of the application of the name Leven-road to a new road adjacent and parallel with the existing road of that name has been approved. The houses in North Keppel-mews, St. Giles's, will be re-numbered. Evelyn-street, New Town, Deptford, will be incorporated with Lucas-street, under the name of Lucas-street, S.E., the subsidiary names abolished, and the houses re-numbered. Amersham-grove and Amersham-grove North, New-cross, will be incorporated under the former name, the subsidiary names abolished, and the houses re-numbered. The subsidiary names in Cornwall-road, Camberwell, will be abolished, and the houses re-numbered. Alpha-street and Green Hundred-road, Camberwell, will be incorporated under the latter name, and the houses re-numbered.

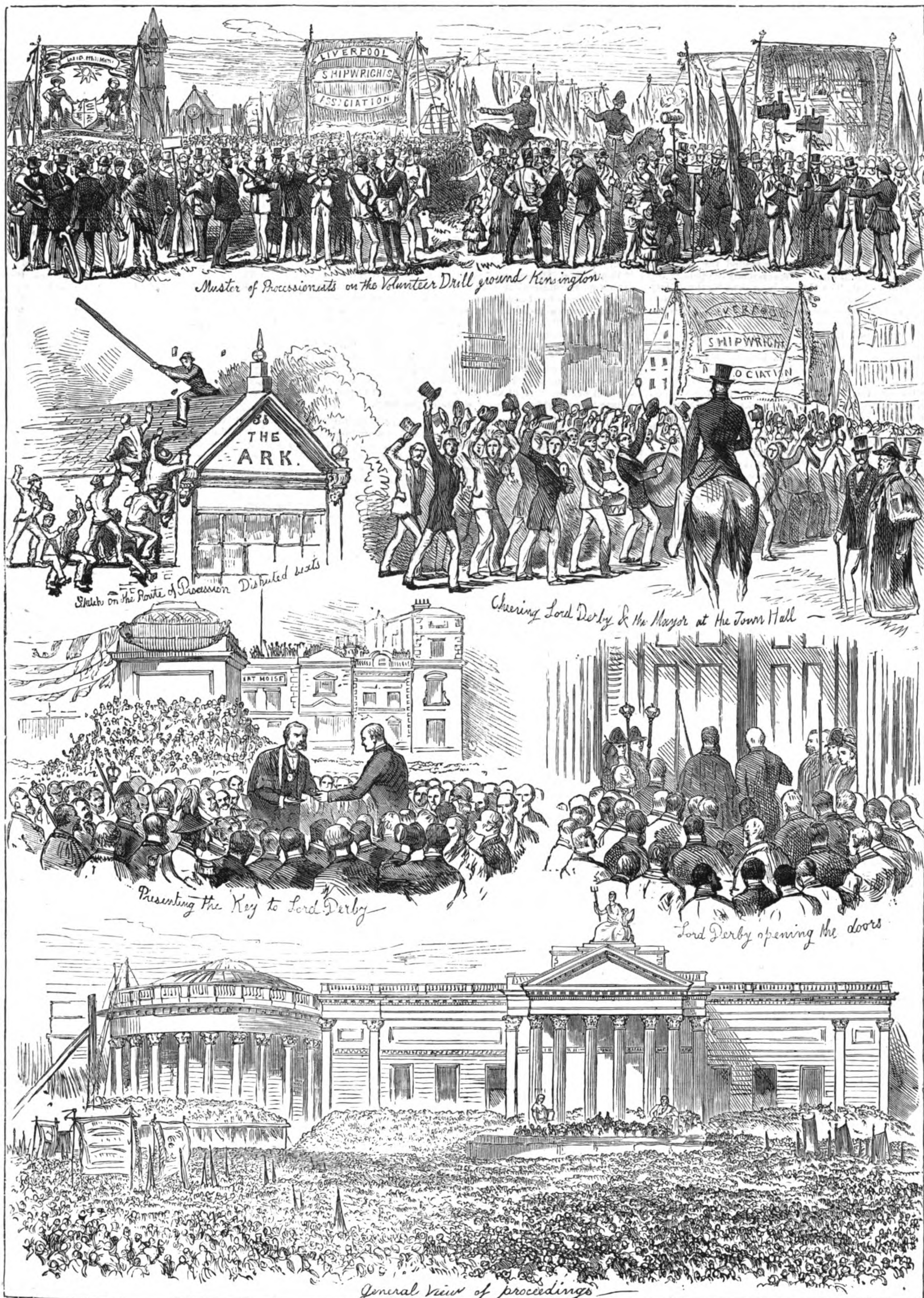
SKETCHES OF THE WAR, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



THE 16TH DOROBANTZ REGIMENT (ROUMANIAN) AT BRYSLAN, NEAR PLEVNA.
FACSIMILE OF A SKETCH.



HALT OF ROUMANIAN TROOPS ON THE MARCH TO BRYSLAN, BEFORE PLEVNA.



OPENING OF THE WALKER FINE-ART GALLERY AT LIVERPOOL.

THE WALKER FINE-ART GALLERY, LIVERPOOL.

The opening on Thursday week of the building which Mr. A. B. Walker, Mayor of Liverpool, has erected at his private cost, amounting to nearly £40,000, and has presented to that town for a Gallery of Fine Arts, is the subject of a page of illustrations. A view of the building was given in our last. The situation is in William Brown-street, next to the William Brown Free Library, and in the rear of St. George's Hall. The front is adorned with three colossal statues, in marble, representing Raphael, Michael Angelo, and an emblematic figure of "Liverpool." The two former are placed at the sides of the entrance to the Art-Gallery, and the latter is at the summit of the building. They are the work of Mr. Warrington Wood, the sculptor, at his studio in Rome.

In recognition of the generosity of the Mayor, it was resolved that the opening of the gallery should be accompanied by a demonstration as widely representative as possible. With this view, a procession of artisans employed in twenty different trades was organised. This assembled in the Volunteer drill-ground at Kensington, and paraded the streets till the Townhall was reached, when it was joined by a second procession, representing the Town Council, the Dock Board, and other public bodies, and including Lord Derby and other invited guests. A grand muster of volunteers also took place. The weather, though rain at first threatened, proved fine and sunny. After passing along the leading streets, all thickly lined with enthusiastic spectators, who repeatedly cheered and waved their hats, the procession arrived at the Art-Gallery. The Mayor, Lord Derby, and others ascended the platform erected in front of the building. The ceremony of opening the building was commenced. The Mayor, in presenting the gallery to the town, said that a public building for the reception of art-treasures, and available for systematic art-culture, had long been an acknowledged want, and his object had been to satisfy that requirement. He hoped that with a permanent gallery they would be able to secure a large number of valuable works and collections that otherwise would find a home elsewhere. He then handed to Mr. Alderman Weightman, chairman of the finance committee of the Corporation, a golden key, thus formally delivering the building over to the town. Mr. Alderman Weightman expressed the thanks of the Liverpool townspeople to Mr. Walker, and to former benefactors. He called upon the Town Clerk to read the official address from the Corporation accepting the gift. The Mayor briefly acknowledged the address. A second address, from a large number of the inhabitants, was presented, expressing the high estimation in which the Mayor's gift was held. It was intimated that a marble statue of Mr. Walker, subscribed for by the inhabitants at large, would be placed in the vestibule of the new gallery. This address was inclosed in a magnificent casket.

Lord Derby then declared the building open, amidst flourishes of trumpets and loud and hearty cheering. The scene in front of the gallery was highly imposing. Bands of Volunteers were marching up and down into position with drums beating; bodies of artisans, with colours flying and bands playing, were filing past in an apparently endless stream; and in the background, filling up Lime-street, London-road, Islington, and William Brown-street, were dense masses of people. Those on the platform were enabled to obtain a commanding view of the spectacle. Lord Derby, the Mayor, and other leading persons, then passed into the Art-Gallery, where they were received by Mr. Samuelson, chairman of the Museum and Arts Committee of the Town Council. Mr. Samuelson asked his Lordship to unveil a picture in celebration of the occasion. The picture was a historical one, being the original cartoon of the painting in the corridor of the House of Commons, by Mr. E. M. Ward, R.A., representing Jane Lane assisting Charles I. to escape after the battle of Worcester. Mr. Samuelson stated that as a nucleus of a municipal collection of art-objects they had sixty paintings and twenty pieces of statuary presented by private individuals, and twenty paintings purchased out of the corporate funds, making one hundred specimens in all. Lord Derby then unveiled the picture amidst cheers, remarking that he was heartily glad that Liverpool had already made a beginning. He did not know that any man who had money to spend could do better than follow the noble example of the Mayor of Liverpool; and he hoped it would be followed in all the leading towns.

The party walked through the rooms, which are hung with pictures forming the usual autumn exhibition; and afterwards there was a banquet in the great hall of St. George's Hall, which was brilliantly lighted and gaily decorated with flowers and exotic plants. The galleries were occupied by ladies in full evening dress. Amongst the guests present, in addition to Lord Derby, were Lord Sandon, Lord Denbigh, the Hon. F. A. Stanley, M.P., and others. After dinner a selection of music was played upon the organ by Mr. W. T. Best, and the Glee and Madrigal Union sang several vocal compositions.

The customary toasts, besides the health of the Mayor of Liverpool, were duly proposed and commented upon, by Lord Derby, making several of his pithy and original speeches. In replying to the toast of his own health, as Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Lord Derby spoke of the Russo-Turkish war, and of the Indian famine. Of the former he said, on behalf of Government—"We have done what we could to avert this unfortunate quarrel. We failed in that; and, looking back on the past, I do not think that success was ever possible. There was on both sides a conviction that war must come sooner or later; and, where that feeling exists, mediation is a very hopeless business. I don't think that the present moment is favourable for any interposition by third parties in the interests of peace. It is not the business of England to offer good offices without some reasonable prospect of their being accepted. But the time may come—it may not even be far distant; and whenever, in our judgment, that time shall have arrived, be sure that we will not lose the opportunity. If I were to describe, in one sentence, the feeling and attitude of the Government, I would say that we shall do what we can to pull our neighbours out of the ditch; but that, in doing so, we shall be very careful that they don't pull us in."

The Methodists of Wales have observed this week as a week of prayer for fine weather, for the alleviation of the Indian famine, and for the cessation of the war.

Mr. John Bright, M.P., has accepted an invitation to distribute the Rochdale Grammar School prizes and certificates at the Townhall, Rochdale, on the 25th inst.

A foreign cattle market was opened at Sunderland on Monday, the Privy Council having granted the port extraordinary privileges, owing to its peculiar facilities for the prevention of infection. The port commissioners have erected lairs, &c., costing £2000. Three hundred and thirty-six head of cattle and twenty-six lambs arrived in a steamer from Tonnage on Saturday, and, having undergone quarantine in the appointed lairs, were offered for sale on Monday. They were in splendid condition, and were sold at from 7s. to 9s. per stone.

THE MAGAZINES.

The *Cornhill* has one contribution of remarkable excellence, a tale of Anglo-Roman life entitled "The Princess Pauline." The humour consists not so much in the incidents, though these are highly entertaining, and the denouement in particular is unexpectedly dramatic, as in the self-portraiture of the narrator, a benevolent, inefficient old fogey, sketched with the irony of unconscious self-portraiture to the very life. Professor Dowden's essay on recent French poetry is a piece of intelligent and refined criticism, from which we gather that there are at last some welcome symptoms of a reaction against the effeminate practice of art merely for art's sake, and the still more mischievous creed of art for sensation's sake, as in Baudelaire. The ruling spirit just now seems to be Leconte de Lisle, a poet of earnest though subdued feeling and grand massive style, but too erudite for popularity. Mr. A. C. Lyall's poetical monologue of the sceptical Indian prince is deeply felt and musically rendered, a success the more creditable the less poetry is deemed an Indian Home Secretary's vocation. Lucian is the theme of a chatty but very adequate paper; and there is an interesting review, evidently from a well-known hand, of the position of the inferior class of domestic servants in London, especially in connection with the work of Mrs. Nassau Senior. We have further to mention the commencement of a promising new story entitled "For Percival," and the spirited continuation of "Erema."

The articles in *Fraser* are for the most part of a solid character. "Modern Prophets" deals not very conclusively with some of the supposed tendencies of modern science. "Third-Class Passengers" proves to be a renewal of the attack on the mineral traffic of the great railway companies, which is denounced as unprofitable as a source of revenue, and as involving a considerable enhancement of the rates of passenger traffic. The long series of papers on the prospects of English commerce is concluded by a condemnation of our Indian empire, a hundred and twenty years too late at this time of day; and an urgent appeal for the development of our colonies—without, however, any important suggestion in furtherance of that object. There are also an interesting account of the ancient city of Veii, and a smart paper on the abuses attending the transfer of landed property.

Macmillan publishes the first part of a most important contribution by Mr. A. R. Wallace, treating of colour in animals and plants. In the present instalment, which is restricted to the animal kingdom, Mr. Wallace assigns his grounds for rejecting Mr. Darwin's theory of the influence of sexual selection in producing variations of colour, the principal and apparently conclusive one being that the more sober individuals of a species find mates equally with the more conspicuous. Protective resemblance, and exuberance of constitutional vigour, finding a vent in the development of novel tints, are in Mr. Wallace's eyes the chief, though perhaps not the sole factors in the process. Another important article is Professor Seeley's essay on Prussian history, suggested by the recently published memoirs of Prince Hardenberg. Professor Seeley insists strongly that the Prussian revolution accomplished under the auspices of Stein and Hardenberg was not in reality less of a revolution than the French, nor less worthy of note for being worked out by pacific means. It involved, indeed, one coup-d'état of a startling description, the work of Stein, whom Professor Seeley regards as the master spirit of the time in Germany, and a complete biography of whom he craves as the best means of initiating English readers into the unduly neglected history of Prussia. The remainder of the contents are insignificant, with the exception of "Love's Arrows," a poem of extreme beauty in its descriptive passages, but less successful as a narrative.

Blackwood is exceptionally dry this month, offering hardly anything readable except its fictions. "Pauline," however, is as good as usual; and "Mine is Thine," while retaining its gaiety, develops a vein of fancy and feeling. A high estimate of the late Mr. Samuel Warren as a novelist, though graceful and becoming in the quarter where it appears, will elicit but a qualified assent in any other. Notwithstanding the essential vulgarity of Mr. Warren's talent, however, it must be admitted that he possessed a rare power of interesting his readers, and that his personages and situations are not readily forgotten.

The *Nineteenth Century* is rich in articles on subjects of Imperial concern. Foremost among these is one on the proposed English annexation of Egypt, by Herr George von Bunsen, a German statesman, whose goodwill to this country is beyond question. Mr. Bunsen thinks that the German people would offer no opposition to such a step, which he nevertheless deprecates on the ground of the territorial compensations on which other Powers would insist, and the general break-up of the Turkish Empire which would thus be occasioned. We believe we can assure Mr. Bunsen that any English establishment in Egypt will follow, not precede, such a break-up, and that England will be very well satisfied if the arms of Turkey succeed in averting it altogether. But such reluctance has nothing in common with the nervous dread of any extension of the boundaries of empire, for which Mr. Dicey properly rebukes Mr. Gladstone, in an essay hitting the weakest point in the late Premier's political character. How necessary annexation may become is well illustrated in Mr. Wilson's account of the recent incorporation of the Transvaal State with the Cape colony. "Famine and Debt in India," by Mr. Pedder, gives a distressing picture of the condition of the poorer cultivators of the Bombay Presidency, who seem to have been victimised by the application of modern principles of legislation and political economy to a state of society to which they are unsuited. Dr. Badger investigates the claim of the Sultan to be accounted the representative of the Prophet, which seems to be admitted *de facto* rather than established *de jure*. Mr. Mallock's inquiry, "Is Life worth Living?" is merely a re-statement of his former argument of the impossibility of morality apart from certain beliefs. If this line of reasoning contributed anything to the demonstration of these beliefs, its purpose would be intelligible, but as this is not the case it seems a reckless and mischievous thing to impair the authority of moral sanctions which have great weight with numbers of persons, however groundless they may appear to Mr. Mallock. The new Symposium consists of four papers discussing Mr. F. Harrison's recent essay on "The Soul and a Future Life," by Professor Huxley, Mr. Hutton, Lord Blackford, and the Hon. Roden Noel. Unfortunately, Mr. Harrison has contrived to evoke so much lively feeling that the philosophical banquet, like Lucian's of old, threatens to end in a feast of the Centaurs and the Lapithæ.

By much the most agreeable paper in the *Fortnightly Review* is that by Mr. Anthony Trollope on Cicero as a Man of Letters, an exceedingly pleasant review of the whole bulk of Cicero's writings. Mr. Trollope here exhibits himself in the unwonted light of a hero-worshipper, and his hero is worthy of his reverence. Mr. Goldwin Smith dissuades the nation from a "policy of aggrandisement," partly on the ground of the

tendency of the extension of empire over races ^{Unit for constitutional government to discourage the constitutional feeling at home.} There is reason in this, but free nations have had to face even greater perils. Mr. Smith may feel assured that the English people will not shrink from aggrandisement if it comes in their way, nor go after it while it remains out of their way. Heine's views on religion and politics receive more attention than they deserve from Mr. L. A. Montefiore. Dr. Hueffer's notice of Karasowski's recent life of Chopin is remarkable for some original details respecting Chopin's last visit to England, when he was little better than a dying man. In an eccentric disquisition on "antithetic fallacies," Mr. Gladstone is compared to a horse, Lord Derby to a donkey, and Lord Beaconsfield to "that arboreal animal in which the Darwinian philosophy sees the origin of man." This is hard measure for a statesman who has so emphatically professed himself "on the side of the angels."

The indefatigable Mr. Goldwin Smith also contributes an article to the *Contemporary Review* on the subject of the recent strikes in America. His view is hopeful, but he seems to overlook the most unsatisfactory part of the business—the temptation to unprincipled politicians to inflame such disputes for their own purposes. Writing of similar matters solely from a working man's point of view, Mr. George Howell does himself honour by his emphatic condemnation of intimidation, and cautions against the abuses of "picketing." It is to be hoped that he is a fair representative of the spirit of English trades-unionism. Signor Gallenga takes a gloomy view of French capacity for self-government. We cannot see why Marshal MacMahon's coup of May 18 should be a proof of the failure of constitutional rule in France, any more than Charles I.'s arrest of the five members proved the same thing in England. Mrs. Mark Pattison's chapter on the French châteaux of the Renaissance evinces a most thorough study of the subject, and raises our expectations of the work of which it is to form a part. Professor Dowden's essay on the influence of science on literature is a very valuable piece of criticism. In another article some recent unwholesome developments of English journalism are denounced with more passion than pungency. The nuisance is undeniable, but we fear there is no remedy except that people in general should become wiser and better.

London Society continues to rely mainly on "Proud Maisie," which is distinguished this month by remarkable psychologic truth and insight, as well as dramatic interest. We may also note a very good paper on "The Poetry of Persiflage," and some pretty lines composed at Henley.

"Miss Misanthrope" continues to make a conquest every month in the *Gentleman's Magazine*—a dangerous example, we must say, to young ladies, and a seductive premium on feminine misanthropy. There are also entertaining papers on Basque legends and the "fondaci" or alums of Naples; a good account of the great, but little known, Spanish dramatist Alarcon; and a picturesque description of a visit to a Kaffir chief.

The *Month* has two amusingly contrasted biographical studies on Philip II. and Pombal, from which we gather that it is a much less grave offence to burn a heretic than to banish a Jesuit.

The *Dublin University* continues to improve under its present management. The most generally interesting contributions are the first of a series on "Indian Anomalies," with some strong assertions respecting the alleged corruption of the native officials attached to English courts of law; a memoir, with a photographic portrait, of Mr. H. Irving; "Lost Elements of Ancient Lore," a collection of very striking chronological curiosities; and some additional particulars of the early life of the late Mr. Mortimer Collins.

Belgravia is readable throughout, especially Mr. Payn's most amusing story, "By Proxy." With reference, however, to the last paragraph, we may inform Mr. Payn that the younger Robespierre was guillotined on the same day as his brother. *Tinsley* is also fairly entertaining.

The September number of *Industrial Art* sustains its high character for illustrations and letterpress. The engravings, which are numerous, address themselves to almost every branch of art industry, and are full of valuable suggestions to designers, artists, and amateurs. *Men of Mark* for September contains admirable portraits of Sir Rutherford Alcock, the Bishop of Salisbury, and Thomas Woolner, R.A. "The Market Place at Antwerp" and "A Japanese Ferry" are the works selected for reproduction in the *Picture Gallery*.

We have further to acknowledge the receipt of the Geographical Magazine, Churchman's Magazine, Foreign Church Chronicle, St. James's Magazine, Atlantic Monthly, Victoria Magazine, Charing-cross Magazine, New Monthly, Ladies' Treasury, Milliner and Dressmaker, Englishwoman's Magazine, Young Englishwoman, Good Words, Good Things, Golden Hours, Leisure Hour, Argoey, Science Gossip; and the monthly parts of All the Year Round, Cassell's Family Magazine, Day of Rest, Sunday at Home, Sunday Magazine, Weekly Welcome, and Golden Hours.

A sale of shorthorns took place on the 6th inst. at Ulverstone. A white calf made 610 gs., Brighteye Sixth 780 gs., and Mildeye 610 gs. Second Duke of Gloster was withdrawn at a reserve of £750. Twenty-eight cows realised 4500 gs.

From the lists issued by the delegates of the University of Oxford it appears that forty-one candidates from the Royal Asylum of St. Anne's Society's Schools were successful. Of those there are three senior girls and thirteen senior boys, six junior girls and nineteen junior boys.

Some important experiments were tried last week with the telephone at the Eliza Mine, St. Austell, by Dr. Foster, Government Inspector of Mines. The instrument, attached to a covered copper wire, was sent down the ventilating shaft, and within a quarter of an hour speaking at the bottom of the mine was distinctly heard above, the utterances being even more audible, it is stated, on the surface than below.

A large number of delegates from Chambers of Commerce were present at the autumnal meeting of the Associated Chambers, which was held at Hull last Tuesday—Mr. Sampson Lloyd, M.P., the president, occupying the chair. Resolutions were passed in favour of the amendment of the bankruptcy laws, the establishment of county courts near great commercial centres, with enlarged jurisdiction, and the more frequent holding of assizes. The inhabited house duty was amongst the other subjects discussed. In the evening the delegates were entertained by Dr. King, the Mayor.—At the second day's meeting many subjects were considered, including the law of partnership, foreign telegraphs, and agriculture, and resolutions were passed respecting them. The question of delays in connection with civil action decisions and the new Spanish tariff were also discussed, but no decision was come to respecting them. In the evening the delegates were entertained at a dinner by Colonel Longstaff, the president of the Hull Chamber.

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LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 108, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE O. LESTERON, 108, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1877.

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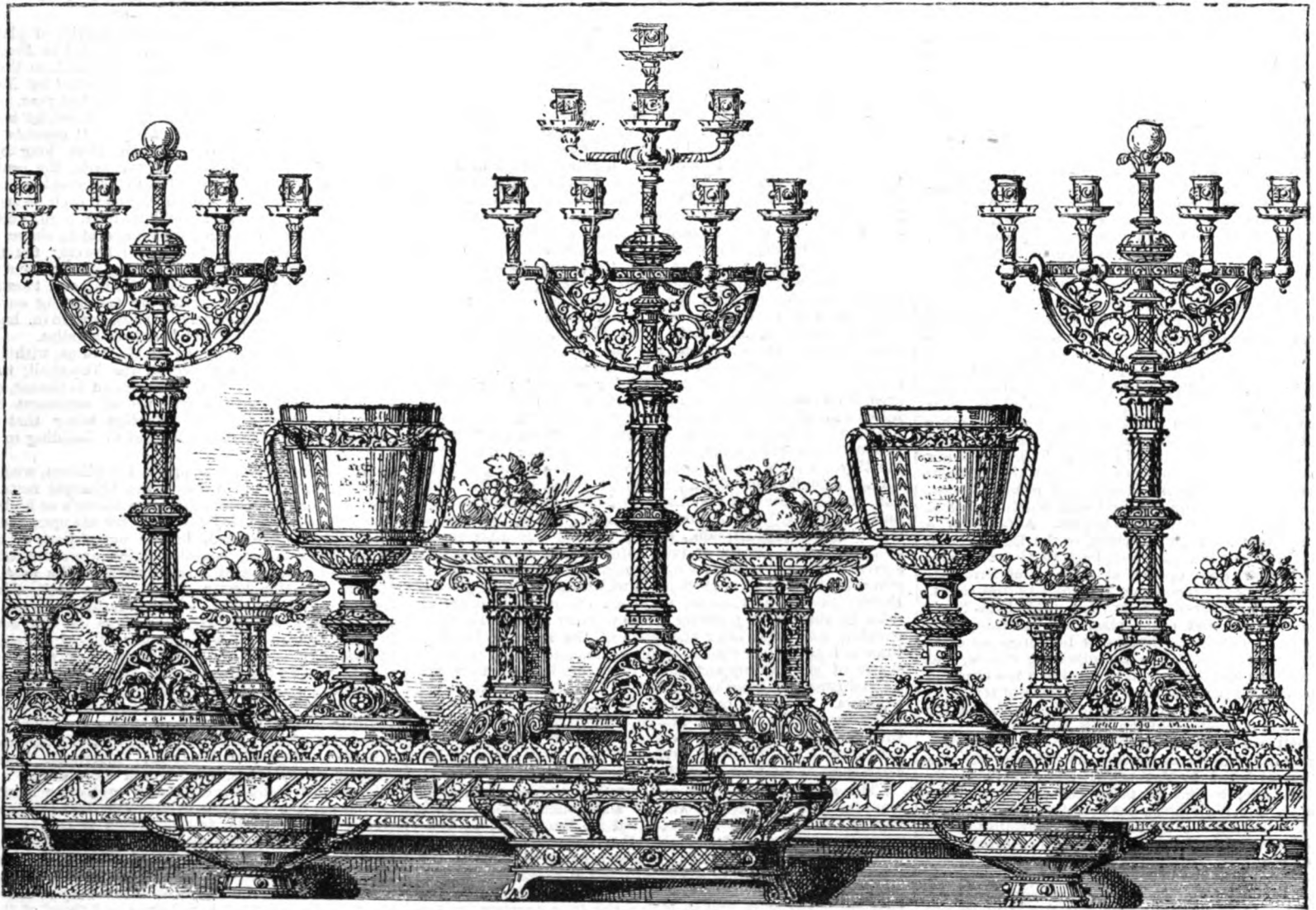


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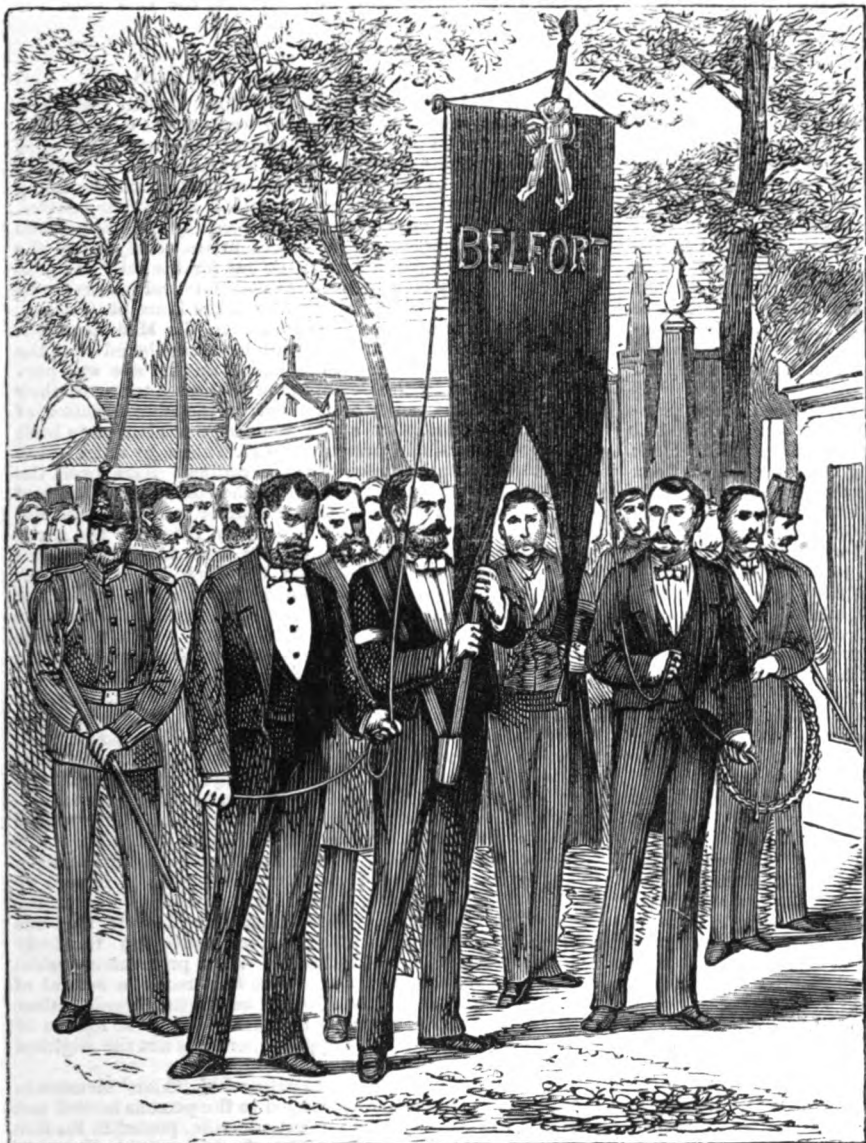


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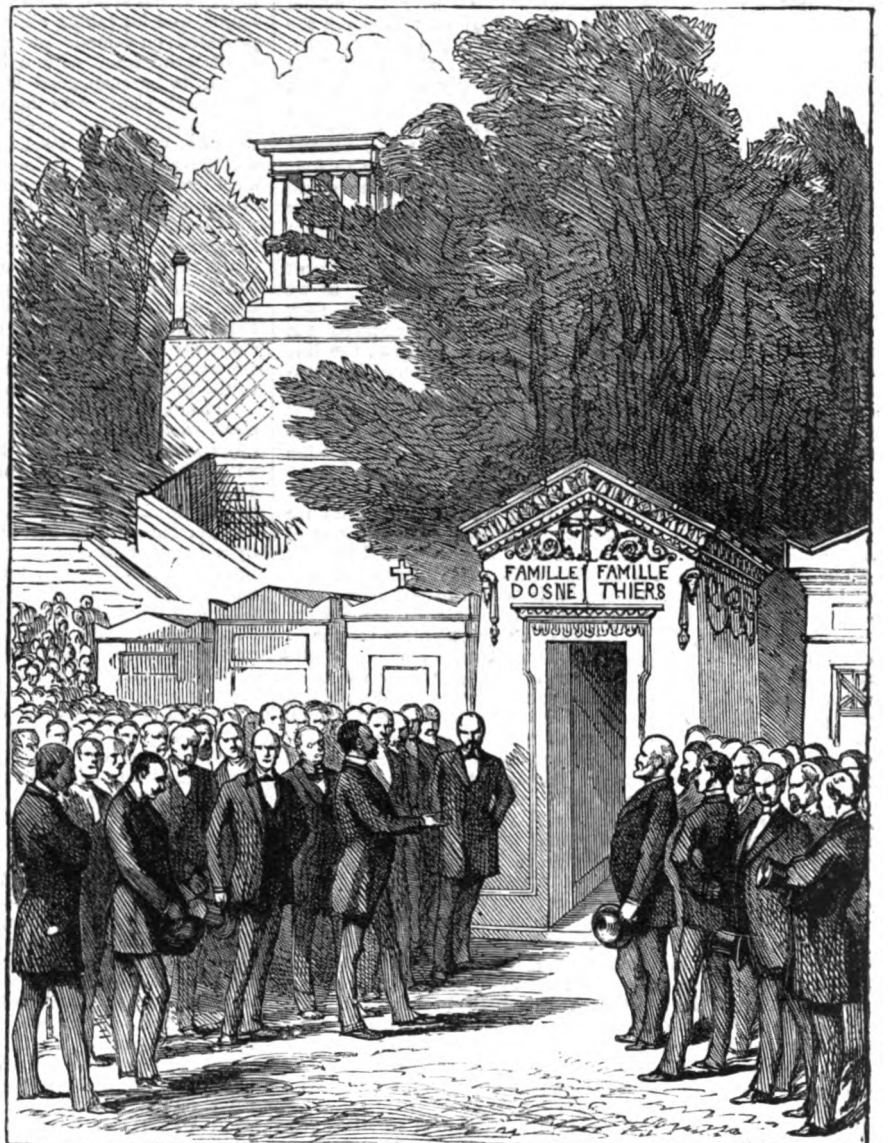
THURSDAY, SEPT. 13, 1877.



SILVER PLATE FOR USE AT THE NEW TOWNHALL, MANCHESTER.



THE DEPUTATION FROM BELFORT.



THE SPEECHES AT THE TOMB.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE M. THIERS.

THE MANCHESTER NEW TOWNHALL.

The City of Manchester, which has a population of nearly 400,000, is ruled by a Municipal Corporation of more than ordinary importance, intrusted with the management of extensive waterworks and gasworks, as well as the paving, cleansing, and lighting of the streets, their construction or improvement, and the maintenance of the city police. This busy and influential Town Council, with its numerous official staff of so many departments, has quite outgrown the accommodation of its old Townhall, in King-street, and has therefore provided for itself a new Townhall, in Albert-square, which is one of the noblest modern buildings in England. It was formally opened last Thursday; and the large Engraving which forms our Extra Supplement, with one of the page Engravings in this Number, will serve at present for Illustrations of the event. The architect of the New Townhall is Mr. Alfred Waterhouse, who was the architect likewise of the Manchester Assize Courts, in Strangeways, a fine Gothic structure, and who has shown, in both instances, an unsurpassed mastery of the true Gothic style adapted to the practical uses of our own day, and to places for the transaction of civil public business. The Exterior and Interior Views of the Townhall, represented in our two Engravings, deserve the attention of all who care for the preservation of what is noblest and most characteristic of our national history, in the continued practice of the grand art of stately architecture, in harmony with its best traditions and examples of past achievement.

Albert-square, in which the new Townhall is situated, does not seem to the visitor in Manchester a very conspicuous or accessible ground for its municipal palace to stand in, as it lies quite away from the main street of shopping and other bustling traffic. This is Market-street, with its new Royal Exchange in the centre, with the old Cathedral Church below it, and with the fine open esplanade of Piccadilly above, where the Royal Infirmary extends its domed and pillared front, adorned with the bronze statues of Peel and Wellington and Dr. John Dalton, the philosophical chemist. A turn for a quarter of a mile in a southern direction, to the left hand in descending the incline of Market-street, leads to Albert-square, which has of late years been opened at the end of Princess-street, near the corner of Cross-street and John Dalton-street, and beyond which, in Peter-street, is the notable Free-Trade Hall, with the Theatre and other places of entertainment. Many costly and handsome warehouses or buildings for commercial business are to be found in the adjoining streets, and the Royal Institution and Athenæum are within a few hundred paces; but in Albert-square itself, an oblong space of 160 yards by 80 yards, there is nothing remarkable except the Gothic Albert Memorial in its centre and the New Townhall.

The Townhall must be particularly described. It occupies, with its inner courts, 8648 square yards; but this site was of a shape most inconvenient to deal with, being an irregular acute-angled triangle, having its point cut off by Cooper-street in the rear. Mr. Waterhouse has exercised great skill and ingenuity in distributing the space, and in providing above 250 rooms, well adapted to the various purposes required. The main front of the New Townhall, in Albert-square, facing the Albert Memorial, stands 240 ft. clear of the opposite buildings; but the sides of the Townhall, which are longer than the front, and which have, in our judgment, not less architectural beauty and originality of design, cannot so easily be viewed at a glance, the streets along those sides being very narrow. The length of the main front, shown in our Extra Supplement Engraving, is 328 ft., and from the midst of it springs the principal tower, with the spire, to the height of 280 ft. The height above the roof is extreme, and perhaps could not be greater without going beyond the limits of proportion. Below the tower, the centre of the front is the projecting porch, itself a considerable edifice, the lofty windows and arcades of which, like those in the rest of the façade, make four stories, with a gable at the roof, and a subordinate gable over the actual porchway beneath. To the right and left of this porch the building extends a front of the length above stated, with four stories of painted windows, the first floor having the largest and finest, geometrically decorated, and the uppermost floor having dormer windows, with gables, looking out from a deep-pitched roof. The porch is but the most central of several projections in the front, the boldest being at each angle, where the number of stories rise to five, which is continued round three façades. The roof-line of all four façades is diversified in the parapets, turrets, corner pavilions, and gables of dormer windows. Apart from the tower and porch, the pretensions of the front to a character distinct from the sides are to be found in a more massive simplicity of ornament, and not in its greater variety. The sides, as we have said, are longer than the front, for while it is 328 ft., they are 387 ft. and 350 ft. respectively. It has been remarked that the shape of the site is not far from being a triangle, the line of the front forming its base. At the other extreme, the truncated point of the triangle, situated in Cooper-street, the elevation is neither unadorned nor wanting in dignity, for it is surmounted with a tower and spire 200 ft. high, and visible almost everywhere as the attendant on its greater companion in the front. At this end also there is a porch of some magnificence. The longer of the two sides, the one in Princess-street, has another ornamental tower, 156 ft. high, not far from the angle with the front. But the greatest tower of the three is worthily the crown of all. It rises behind the roof gable of the central porch in the front. Its lower and larger division, in which will be ten bells and carillon chimes, is square in form, its four broad faces having each three lofty two-light windows, deeply recessed, above which are the round clock dials of 16 ft. diameter. This square portion of the tower is surmounted at the four angles by pinnacle-shaped turrets. Here is also a corbelled cornice, with mouldings and parapet, forming a balcony. Those who have climbed such towers, and looked on cities from their summits, may conceive the height from the statement that, after reaching the attic floor of the hall, the steps of the ascent by a turret to the balcony above the clock are within a score of two hundred. But this is not the top of the tower—very far from it. Above the square portion rises a lofty and lighter looking lantern-tower, octagonal in shape; and above this again is the spire, also octagonal, which alone is 64 ft. in height. Its finial is a copper ball, with spikes, which, as seen from below, represents the Manchester crest—a globe covered with bees.

Little can be said in this slight sketch of the characteristic decorations of the building, with statues of St. George, as a Knight of Malta, on the apex of the main central gable of the front; Henry III. and Queen Elizabeth in niches below; Agricola in the point of the gable over the doorway itself; other Sovereigns and historic figures, national and local, distributed elsewhere; or the symbolic medallions and scores of coats of arms, commemorating personages past and present who have a place in Manchester history.

The interior is a new example of the architect's well-known care that his rooms shall be fitted to their use, and their arrangement methodically convenient. The positions even of the various entrances were selected after due consideration of the quarters from which the greatest number of business visitors to the hall might be expected, as well as with a view to

the readiest possible access from the street to every part of the building. The disposition of the inner portion leaves space for three courtyards, some of the architectural effects of which are very striking. On the staircases also the resources of constructive art have been lavished. If we enter by the main porchway, with its rows of columns—on each side five plain ones detached, and five attached and finely moulded with rich groining overhead—we are presently in a vaulted entrance-hall, with eight main arches on low shafts of polished granite, roofed with Bath stone, inlaid with blue from the Forest of Dean. To right and left are wide corridors groined cloisterwise, leading round the building to the offices or committee-rooms, the windows of which adorn the exterior. A central avenue leads to the police department. From the entrance-hall, too, rises the main staircase, designed as one of the principal features of the building. It has two distinct flights of steps of a fine width, and is lighted by lofty traceried windows, giving a view of some inner elevations which will always be seen with pleasure. A shafted arcading supports the stone balustrade, and within the staircase is inclosed an elaborately-moulded spiral flight of steps, appropriately leading to a ladies' cloak-room; for the grand staircase leads to apartments on the first floor which will be used for receiving company and giving entertainments. On this, the main floor, as on the others, there is a wide continuous corridor round the building, groined overhead, and more than 750 ft. long. On the outer side of the corridors are the well-lighted business rooms of the departments under municipal control. On the inner side numerous oriel afford recesses for seats, and greatly enhance the appearance both of the corridors themselves and of the courtyards which they overlook. The flooring of the principal corridors is fine mosaic, on which many Italians have been engaged. On the first floor are not only the Mayor's state apartments, the reception-rooms, and the council chamber, but also a public hall, 100 ft. by 50 ft. It is not intended for the very largest public meetings; these are held in the neighbouring Free-Trade Hall. It is, however, as shown in our Illustration, a very stately assembly-room, roofed with oak, lighted at both sides, having also at one end a great mullioned window with geometrical tracery, and at the other an apsidal termination, in which an organ is placed. Besides the main staircase, there are others on the different sides of the building, giving access to every floor. They are circular, somewhat after the plan of the staircase built by Francis I. in the courtyard of his château at Blois; polished shafts of granite support their inner circle, and they are lighted from the inner courtyards by moulded and traceried windows. What is considered the gem of the courtyard architecture is a covered bridge, connecting the public hall with one of the corridors. This superb arch challenges comparison with the Venetian Bridge of Sighs, and is one of the attractions of the view from the windows of the main staircase.

The great chime clock and carillons, which have been manufactured by Messrs. Gillett and Bland, steam clock factory, Croydon, are not yet fixed in the tower, in consequence of the delay in hanging the bells. This clock and carillons combined will be the largest work of the kind in the world, and the following is a description of them:—The clock is constructed to strike the hours upon the great bell of seven tons in the key of G, and to chime the four quarters on ten bells, the time to be shown upon the four illuminated dials, each 16 ft. in diameter. The main frame is on the horizontal plan, of solid cast iron, 12 ft. long, 4 ft. 6 in. wide, and 4 ft. 2 in. high, and weighs 1½ ton. All the wheels are of gun metal, turned, cut, and polished in an engine. The main wheels of the striking and quarters are 2 ft. 6 in. diameter, and the main wheel of the going part is 2 ft. in diameter; all the rest of the wheels in due proportion. The bosses for the pivots to run in are of gun metal screwed into the frames. There are engraved and silvered dials on the clock, showing hours, minutes, and seconds, for the purpose of regulating the outer hands, and for taking observations. The pendulum is a compensated one, made of zinc and iron tubes, to beat two seconds of time, with a cast-iron cylindrical bob of about 6 cwt., to be suspended from a cast iron bracket fixed on a stone corbel built into the wall. The barrels are made of cast iron, turned and grooved, from which will be suspended the weights, by patent steel lines, weighing over 2½ tons, which will drive the clock. The striking cams and levers are all hard steel faced. The escapement, which is a very ingenious piece of mechanism, is the "double three-legged gravity," which is found infinitely superior to all other kinds for perfect time-keeping. There is an automatic gas apparatus fitted to the clock, for turning the gas up and down. It is so contrived as to suit all seasons of the year, providing for long and short days, according to the calendar, so that no attendance will be required to turn the gas on and off, this effecting a considerable saving in time and gas. Messrs. Gillett and Bland were the inventors of this apparatus, which they first applied to the Bradford Townhall clock.

The chime part of the clock is constructed on a new principle, so that the changes for the quarters can be altered at any time. Provision will be made for connecting the clock with the electric current for registering Greenwich mean time. The hour-bell, in the key of G, will be the largest struck upon by any clock in the United Kingdom, except the one at Westminster Palace. The bell at Westminster was originally struck by a hammer of 8 cwt. until the bell was cracked, but since then the hammer has been reduced to 4 cwt. The hammer which will strike the Manchester Townhall bell is heavier than that, and the quarter-bells are also much heavier than those at Westminster. The hours and quarters will be heard at a much greater distance. The other two great bells in this country, at Oxford and York, are struck by hand, and not by the clock.

The Carillon Machine is constructed on Gillett and Bland's further improved patented system, of which they were the patentees and original introducers. It will play thirty-one tunes on twenty-one bells, weighing altogether about thirty-two tons, which is double the weight of those at Worcester Cathedral and Bradford Townhall. These bells will have a range of twenty-one notes, extending from G, on the lowest line in the bass clef, to F sharp, on the lowest space in the treble clef. They will admit of tunes being played in five different keys—C, G, D, A, and E. It will be seen from the following notes of the bells, F sharp, F, E, D sharp, D, C sharp, C, B, A, G sharp, G, F sharp, F, E, D sharp, D, C sharp, and C, B, A, G, that a greater variety and a better selection of melodies will be played here than on any other bells in this country. A fresh tune will be played for every day in the month, the change of tune taking place at midnight, by a self-acting shifting apparatus, and the order in which they will be played to be altered monthly. There will also be a barrel pricked with full changes, to be rung on eight, ten, or twelve bells, similar to ringing a peal, which can be used at any time. The machine will be fitted with an ivory keyboard, like that of a piano-forte; so that any musician will be able to play tunes upon the bells, with the fingers, with as much ease as in playing the piano or organ. Each tune will be played two or three times over, day and night, at six, nine, twelve, and

three o'clock. The machine is so constructed that any of the thirty-one tunes can be played at any time. It is fitted with an apparatus by which the tunes can be stopped or let off at any moment. It is due to Messrs. Gillett and Bland to state that every part of this great work—the clock, bells, and carillon machinery, even to the casting of all the metals—has been carried out at their own factory.

We give an Illustration of the service of plate made by Messrs. Elkington and Co., and presented to the Corporation of Manchester for use in the new Townhall, as the result of a subscription initiated and chiefly collected by Mr. Alderman Curtis, during his second mayoralty of last year. The service is in solid silver, parcel gilt. Its total weight is upwards of 10,000 ounces, and its value £7000. It consists of seventy-four pieces—namely, one plateau, 15 ft. long by 2 ft. 7 in. wide, divided into three compartments, the centre and the end pieces being so arranged as to be capable of separate use; two candelabra, 3 ft. 4 in. high, and each bearing thirteen lights; ten candelabra, about 2 ft. 10 in. high, and each bearing nine lights; three centrepieces, oval in shape, fitted with dishes of ruby glass, to contain flowers; ten fruit-stands, 12 in. high, fitted with dishes of ruby glass; twenty-four compotiers, fitted with ruby glass dishes; and twenty-four ice-dishes. Added to the service are two loving cups, specially presented by the overseers. These are 18 in. high by 9½ in. diameter of bowl, and each has three handles.

The service was designed by M. Williams, with the approval of Mr. Waterhouse, architect of the Townhall, to whom the drawings were submitted. The design is Gothic, of the Early English period, with a free use of ornament based upon Byzantine examples—the intention being that the service should harmonise with the style of the building in which it is to be used.

When the service is arranged the plateau, with the objects placed upon it, will constitute the principal feature. This is intended for the decoration of the Mayor's or high table; the rest of the service being intended for use upon the side tables. The plateau is formed, in the upper part, of a bold and enriched moulding, beneath which are arranged a series of diagonal labels, bearing the names of the past and present Mayors of Manchester, with spaces left for the insertion of the names of the future Mayors. Between these labels are arranged designs of the cotton plant, in leaf, flower, and seed, emblematic of the chief industry of the city. At equal distances are affixed small gilt shields bearing the arms of London, Edinburgh, and Dublin, as the capitals of the three kingdoms of England, Scotland, and Ireland; the cities of York and Glasgow; the borough of Belfast, and the chief towns of the county of Lancaster—namely, Salford, Lancaster, Bolton, Blackburn, Burnley, Rochdale, Ashton-under-Lyne, Liverpool, Preston, Bury, Oldham, Warrington, Wigan, and Stalybridge. At regular intervals the plateau is divided by projecting moulded tablets or panels, five on each side. The lower parts of these panels constitute the feet on which it stands. The upper parts bear large shields with coats of arms blazoned in their proper colours. The centre panel is assigned to the arms of the city of Manchester. On the left hand are the arms of Mr. Alderman Curtis and those of the county of Lancaster. On the right hand are the Royal arms and those of the bishopric of Manchester. These shields, and the smaller ones bearing the arms of cities and towns, are repeated on each side.

When placed on the high table, the principal service plate will be arranged in the following manner:—In the centre, the oval corbelle or centrepiece, filled with flowers; next to this, on each side a compotier; then, on each side a fruit-stand; next, another compotier; and at each of the semicircular ends a candelabrum of thirteen lights. Outside the plateau will be arranged fruit-stands and ice-bowls. With the exception of the candelabra, the pieces composing the service have been kept to a moderate height, in order that the view from the tables may be uninterrupted.

FUNERAL OF M. THIERS.

A Portrait and Memoir of this illustrious French statesman and historian, who died on Monday week at St. Germain-en-Laye, appeared in our last publication. We now give some Illustrations of the Funeral, which took place on Sunday in Paris, attended by a vast concourse of people, and by many persons of eminence in French political and literary circles. Another Illustration, copied from a recent photograph taken at St. Germain, represents M. Thiers in the courtyard of the hotel where he lodged, about to go out for his daily walk, as he was frequently seen by ordinary residents and visitors there. The private house belonging to him in the Place St. Georges, Rue Notre Dame de Lorette, not far from the Madeleine, was his usual residence at Paris. It will be remembered that the house originally belonging to M. Thiers on this site was purposely destroyed by the Commune in 1871, as a token of their detestation of his policy or conduct in the administration of French affairs; and that a new mansion was afterwards built at the public cost, and presented to M. Thiers, by order of the National Constituent Assembly at Versailles. Here dwelt the octogenarian statesman, the accomplished debater, talker, and writer, living in a simple domestic manner, with his wife and her sister, Mlle. Dornier, but frequently receiving the social assemblage of his numerous friends and adherents. This house in the Place St. Georges, to which the body of M. Thiers was removed from St. Germain, is shown in one of our Illustrations. Here lay the coffin, placed in the saloon on the ground floor, which had been transformed into a "chapelle ardente" by velvet hangings and gilt candelabra; but only a few persons were admitted to view the body lying in state.

It had been announced, as we stated last week, that, by order of President MacMahon and his Government, there would be a State Funeral at the Hospital of the Invalides, where the body of Napoleon I. was laid when brought from St. Helena. But the family and personal friends of M. Thiers, pleading his own express desire, chose to have the funeral conducted in the ordinary manner, at private cost. They would have consented to let the religious service be performed at the church of the Madeleine, for the more ample accommodation of a very large number of spectators; but this was refused by the Archbishop of Paris, M. Guibert, so that it was in the small parish church of Notre Dame de Lorette that the solemn ceremony took place, before conveying the body to the cemetery of Père-la-Chaise. As a precaution against disturbance of the peace, troops were kept ready in several of the Paris barracks, and the Ministry sat at the Elysée Palace on Sunday morning, receiving frequent telegraphic reports of the state of the city; but, happily, there was not the slightest disorder throughout the day.

At half-past ten o'clock, the gates of M. Thiers' mansion in the Place St. Georges were opened to the persons invited and provided with cards. The sergents-de-ville, posted in the Rue Lafayette, instructed pedestrians and vehicles as to the route they must take according to the cards they exhibited. About this time the hearse appeared before the gate of the hotel. It was a magnificent car, with silver stars glittering on its black cloth, with its massive wheels, its four allegorical figures at

the corners, and its six jet-black horses. But what especially distinguished this car from ordinary hearses was the profusion of flowers, wreaths, and bouquets under which it literally disappeared, for every flower and every bouquet was a mark of reverence from a part of France. Around this car, and held at a distance by the sergents-de-ville, the crowd began to draw closer, scarcely leaving to the people specially invited the space necessary to reach the house. The Place St. Georges and its neighbourhood gave an idea at this moment of the spectacle presently to be displayed on the Boulevards. Compact groups of figures filled every window and balcony, and on the roofs, where the force of the wind and rain made it impossible to hold an umbrella, men and women braved the weather to watch the preparations. At half-past eleven the court-yard, the gardens, and the drawing-rooms of the house contained as many as they could hold of those who were to follow the cortege. At this moment, two by two, eight porters, each carrying on his shoulder a black staff edged with silver, bearing wreaths of flowers and immortelles, for which there had not been room on the car, ranged themselves on each side of it. Four other porters, each carrying a cushion bearing M. Thiers' decorations, placed themselves behind the car; then came the servants and the family. The funeral procession was about to commence. Prince Orloff, the Russian Ambassador, his head uncovered, was standing in the rain, and only replaced his hat when the coffin was laid on the car. No other chief of the diplomatic missions being at this moment in Paris, the *Chargés-d'Affaires*, or First Secretaries of the Embassies and Legations, ranged themselves behind Prince Orloff, who wore the grand chain of the Legion of Honour. The members of the family and the persons invited by them, as also the members of the Institute, followed, and the funeral car advanced towards the little church of Notre Dame de Lorette. The Senators, ex-Deputies, and different deputations walked behind it; the deputation from St. Germain, where M. Thiers died, was allowed to precede the cortege, carrying the enormous tricolour flag of that town. Among the deputation was one from the town of Belfort, in Alsace, which M. Thiers succeeded in preserving to France when all the rest of that province was given to Germany. A squadron of cavalry led off the procession, a funeral band followed, and soldiers, their muskets lowered, lined the cortege on each side. The number of tickets issued had been limited, on account of the narrow dimensions of the church, and those who waited outside till the end of the service were ten times as many as those able to gain admission. The church, though small, is of harmonious proportions, and was admirably decorated. Its walls and pillars were veiled by black drapery spotted with silver. Escutcheons bearing the letter "T" appeared at intervals; an imposing catafalque, the summit of which rested on four columns with silver capitals, rose from a dais to the roof, its four immense draperies forming a cross, and joining the four corners of the nave. Four statues, life-size, leaned on the columns, and hundreds of wax lights threw a soft light on the whole congregation. Those who had followed the car entered in the order assigned them, Khalil Pasha joining the members of the Diplomatic Corps present. The whole Left of the Senate and the late Chamber had mustered—Victor Hugo, M. Waddington, the Comte de St. Vallier; all shades of Republicans were there. General de Cissey, who does not belong to the Left, and M. Pouyer-Quertier, who is its opponent, had not forgotten that they were among the Ministers of the deceased, and figured among those present. But, with these exceptions, the Right of the Senate and the Chamber, the Cabinet, and all connected with the Government were absent.

The religious service in the church of Notre Dame de Lorette was ended at one o'clock, and the procession then set out for the cemetery of Père-la-Chaise. Its route was through the Rue Lepelletier, the Boulevard des Italiens, the Boulevard Montmartre, the Boulevard Poissonnière, the Boulevard Bonne Nouvelle, the Boulevard St. Denis, the Boulevard St. Martin, the Place du Château d'Eau, the Boulevard Voltaire, and the Rue de la Roquette—that is to say, along the entire north side of central Paris, from the west to the east end. The morning had been rainy and windy, but the rain had ceased at this time, and there was an immense crowd of people all the way, mostly animated by feelings of respect for their illustrious deceased countryman, though with great differences of opinion and sentiment concerning the merits of his public actions, and the principles he advocated. At the end of the Rue de la Roquette a cry of "Vive la République" was raised. The hearse entered the cemetery, and passed a short distance up the main avenue, where the coffin was taken from it, and was borne along a side walk, followed on foot by the family and friends, to a small edifice, in the form of a chapel, which is the private vault of the "Famille Dosne-Thiers," that is to say, of the united families of M. Thiers and his wife. There is an inscription on the front to this effect. All the floral crowns and bouquets were here deposited by their bearers. The priest here recited the concluding prayers of the service for the dead; after which five speakers addressed the mourners and visitors, as is customary in France, with some observations upon the character of the deceased.

The first speaker was M. Grévy, who is designated by M. Gambetta at a Republican candidate for the Presidency, instead of M. Thiers. He referred to the long connection of M. Thiers with the school of Constitutional Monarchy, but remarked that M. Thiers had subsequently become convinced that the purely Democratic condition of society in France could not endure a Monarchical Government. To him it was, therefore, chiefly due that the Republic had gained the adhesion of France, and the approval of Europe, as the only Government adapted to French social interests. "Let them all resolve now to prove that it would be maintained as a truly Conservative Government for their country and time, a Government of order, peace, and liberty."

The next and longest address was delivered by M. Jules Simon, who dwelt upon the conduct of the French Government by M. Thiers at one period of the reign of King Louis Philippe; and with reference to this M. Jules Simon said:—"Never was a Minister more useful or less of a courtier. He had two maxims, which are as follow:—1. The King reigns, and does not govern. 2. In case of conflict, the last word should rest with the country, represented by the majority of the Chamber. He contended for these two maxims—that is, for liberty against personal power—as a journalist under the Restoration, as a Minister under the July Monarchy, and as a deputy under the Second Empire. Returned from exile, sent by the people of Paris to the Corps Législatif, he entered it only to claim the necessary liberties. Personal power then set itself to demonstrate by a war, the most insensate, the most deplorably conducted, the most disastrous in its effects, how blind are the peoples who abandon to a master their interests, honour, and even national existence." After alluding to M. Thiers' appeal to Europe for support, were it only a moral support, for a great country whose existence was necessary to the peace and welfare of Europe, to his consummate ability and courage in the painful task of concluding peace, and to his indefatigable labours as President, presiding daily over the Cabinet, attending important sittings of the Chamber, and even of Committees, M. Jules Simon went on to say:—

"Yet M. Thiers fell on May 24, 1873. It is no secret that the Conservatives abandoned him—him, a Conservative like them, and perhaps more so than many of them—because, after experience and mature reflection, he had distinctly pronounced for the Republic. He might have remained in power by virtue of the law. He might even the year before, had he liked, been declared President for life. Not only did he refuse any prolongation, but when, on May 24, he saw a narrow majority against him, he retired. He obeyed his own maxim, that the majority of the Parliament should have the last word. His friends vainly remonstrated that the Chamber on that occasion was not in accord with the country. There existed between the Legislative and Executive powers an antagonism fatal to the national interests. M. Thiers, faithful to his doctrine and practice, and, as always, putting France above everything, did not hesitate to return to private life. Then commenced an unexampled demonstration. To discover one like it one must go back to the history of Washington. Paris came first, then all the towns in France, then the colonies, and the Frenchmen scattered over both worlds. His house became the meeting-place of the statesmen of Europe. People abroad asked in critical circumstances, 'What does M. Thiers think?' Even descended from power, he remained a luminary for all and a protection for France. Lastly, what was consoling and fortifying from May 24, 1873, to Sept. 3, 1877, was the spectacle of the confidence and gratitude of the people. M. Thiers, who courted nobody, had never flattered them. He had even applied severe words to them; but the people saw in him only the Liberator of the Territory and the Founder of the Republic. They have followed him hitherto, grateful for the past, trustful in the future, resolved to put in practice the advice he gave, as in saying, 'The victory is to the wisest.' Farewell, in the name of the country, to the champion of liberty, to the Liberator of the Territory, to the First President of the French Republic."

Among the other speakers were Admiral Pothuau, ex-Minister of Marine, who dwelt on M. Thiers' efforts for the reorganization of the Army, and remarked that his Presidency over the long and sometimes stormy sittings of the Committee on Military Service last spring, produced in him the first signs of physical fatigue; M. de Sacy, who, on behalf of the Academy, eulogised his conversational powers and private virtues; and M. Vuitry, who represented the Academy of Moral Sciences.

On leaving Père-la-Chaise, Victor Hugo was loudly cheered, the people pressing round the cab so as to impede his departure for a minute or two. M. Gambetta left unobserved by a side gate.

MUSIC.

THE TRIENNIAL GLOUCESTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

Our last week's report of this celebration necessarily left some of the performances unnoticed.

On the Thursday morning Brahms's "Requiem" and Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise" were given in the cathedral, the former having been preceded by Mr. Arthur Sullivan's overture "In Memoriam," and a well-written "Kyrie Eleison" (for solo voices and chorus), by Mr. B. Luard-Selby, and followed by Gounod's air "There is a green Hill" (finely sung by Madame Patey), and the late Dr. Wesley's anthem "The Wilderness."

Of Brahms's "Requiem" we have already spoken in reference to its first public performance in England by the Philharmonic Society in 1873. The work derived additional impressiveness at Gloucester from the solemnity of the building in which it was performed. The effect of several portions was very striking, especially the fine chorus, "Behold, all flesh is as the grass." There is but little solo music in the work, of which this is the least effective portion. These incidental passages were rendered by Madame Sophie Löwe and Mr. Santley.

Dr. Wesley's anthem is a favourable specimen of his high powers as a Church composer; the chorus "And the ransom of the Lord" being a very masterly piece of writing. The solo portions were sung by Miss Adela Vernon, Miss Griffiths, Mesdames Patey and Sophie Löwe, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Cummings, and Mr. Santley.

Mendelssohn's great work formed the close of Thursday morning's performances. The three symphonic movements which precede the cantata were finely played by the orchestra, and the choral and solo music was very satisfactorily rendered, the latter by Madame Sophie Löwe, Miss Adela Vernon, and Mr. E. Lloyd.

On the Friday (yesterday week) the Festival closed with "The Messiah," the usual climax at the three-choir festivals. As on the other mornings, the performance took place in the cathedral, the sublimity of the music deriving special significance from the locality. The chorus singing was—as it had generally been throughout the week—excellent. A great feature in the solo music was Mlle. Albani's fine delivery of the airs "Rejoice greatly," "Come unto Him," and "I know that my Redeemer liveth." The other solo music was rendered by Madame Sophie Löwe, Miss Bertha Griffiths, Madame Patey, Mr. Cummings, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Santley, and Mr. Maybrick. The trumpet obbligato, finely played by Mr. Thomas Harper, was a prominent feature in Mr. Santley's air, "The trumpet shall sound."

The first part of Thursday evening's miscellaneous concert was devoted to a performance of Gade's cantata "The Crusaders," of which we spoke fully in reference to its first hearing in England, at the Birmingham Festival of last year. The solos at Gloucester were sung by Madame Sophie Löwe, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Mr. Santley. The second portion of the concert opened with a cleverly written overture, composed specially for the festival by Mr. C. V. Stanford, who conducted it. The work was greatly applauded. The remainder of the concert consisted of a miscellaneous selection, which included Mlle. Albani's brilliant singing in the scene from "Lucia di Lammermoor" (the flute obbligato skilfully played by Mr. Radcliffe), the prayer from "Tannhäuser," and the ballad "Robin Adair." The prima donna was enthusiastically applauded in each piece, and encored in the last, for which she substituted "The Last Rose of Summer." Other vocal solos were effectively given by Miss B. Griffiths, Madame Patey, Mr. Cummings, Mr. Santley, and Mr. Maybrick; Miss Agnes Zimmermann gave an excellent rendering of Weber's concert-stück for pianoforte (with orchestra) and the concert closed with the same composer's "Jubilee Overture," admirably played by the band.

As the festival was inaugurated by a special service in the cathedral, so it was supplemented by a similar solemnity on the Friday evening, with the addition of the co-operation of an orchestra. The musical portion of the service included Purcell's anthem "O sing unto the Lord," the solo portions by Mr. E. Lloyd and Mr. Santley, and the "Hallelujah" chorus.

The festival performances—with the exception of the two overtures directed by the composers thereof—were very ably conducted by Mr. Charles Harford Lloyd; Mr. Done (of Worcester) presided at the organ in the oratorio performances, and Mr. S. G. Hayward at the cathedral services, this gentleman and Mr. C. H. Lloyd having occasionally officiated as pianoforte accompanists.

The festival has been a great success, both musically and financially. Nearly £1800 has been realised by collections and donations.

THE LEEDS TRIENNIAL MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

This great music meeting will open on Wednesday next at the Townhall.

The arrangements for the festival are on a very grand scale, the band and chorus consisting of about 400 performers. The principal singers are:—Mlle. Albani, Madame Sinico, Madame Edith Wynne, Mrs. Osgood, Madame Patey, Mlle. Redeker, Mrs. Mudie-Bolingbroke, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. W. Shakspeare, Mr. Santley, Mr. Cecil Tovey, and Signor Foli. M. Sainton is principal first violin, Mr. J. T. Willy principal second, Mr. Doyle principal viola, and Mr. White principal double-bass. M. Brossa is first flute, M. Dubrucq first oboe, Mr. Lazarus first clarinet, and Mr. Wotton first bassoon. Four horns are headed by Mr. Mann, and two trumpets by Mr. T. Harper; cornets, trombones, ophicleide, harp, drums, cymbals, &c., completing a band of unusual strength. The chorus consists of nearly 300 voices, making, altogether, as already said, a force of about 400 executants, with Sir Michael Costa as conductor.

A long list of vice-presidents is headed by the name of Earl Fitzwilliam as president, and a large number of guarantors, including the Mayor of Leeds (Alderman Galls-worthy), and the High Sheriff of Yorkshire (Viscount Pollington) give ample assurance of safety to the undertaking. There seems to be no doubt of a highly satisfactory financial result to the festival, and of great consequent benefit to the Leeds medical charities, in behalf of which the festival is given.

The opening performance on Wednesday morning will consist of "Elijah," which oratorio has for many years past been chosen for similar occasions. On Wednesday evening "The Fire King," a dramatic cantata, composed by Mr. Walter Austin, will be performed for the first time, followed by a miscellaneous selection. Thursday morning will be devoted to secular compositions; the programme including Mendelssohn's "Walpurgis Night" music; and, on Thursday evening, Handel's "Solomon" will be given, with Sir Michael Costa's additional accompaniments. Friday morning will bring forward the speciality of the festival, the new oratorio, "Joseph," composed expressly for the occasion by Professor G. A. Macfarren; on Friday evening a miscellaneous selection of orchestral and vocal music will be given; and on Saturday morning the festival will conclude with performances of Bach's "Magnificat" in D, Mozart's "Requiem," and Beethoven's "Mount of Olives."

Performances of operas in English are still being given at the Crystal Palace, under the direction of Mr. Henry Corri, and with Mr. Isidore de Solla as conductor. "Norma" was the opera on Tuesday, with Madame Ida Gillies-Corri as the heroine. For Thursday Mozart's "Impresario" was announced.

The Covent Garden Promenade Concerts continue to prove attractive. M. Henri Ketten has recently appeared there, and his brilliant pianoforte playing is one of the prominent features of the programme. Mlle. Pommereul's refined violin-playing is still meeting with nightly success. Wednesday was a Handel and Haydn night.

Madame Liebhart's concerts continue to draw large numbers to the Agricultural Hall, Islington. The Lord Mayor has accepted the offer of Madame Liebhart to set aside the proceeds of one night's performance in aid of the Indian Famine Fund, and his Lordship will be present.

The statement that Madame Adelina Patti had retired to a convent has been contradicted. The prima donna is said to have signed a fresh contract with Mr. Maurice Strakosch to sing in sixty representations of opera in Europe before the end of next March. She will make five appearances only in England before the next opera season, these being at concerts in the provinces given by Mr. W. Pyatt, of Nottingham. The first is at Manchester on Oct. 12, and Liverpool follows on the 17th. According to the *Observer*, Madame Patti will resume her position at the Royal Italian Opera next season.

THEATRES.

PRINCESS'S.

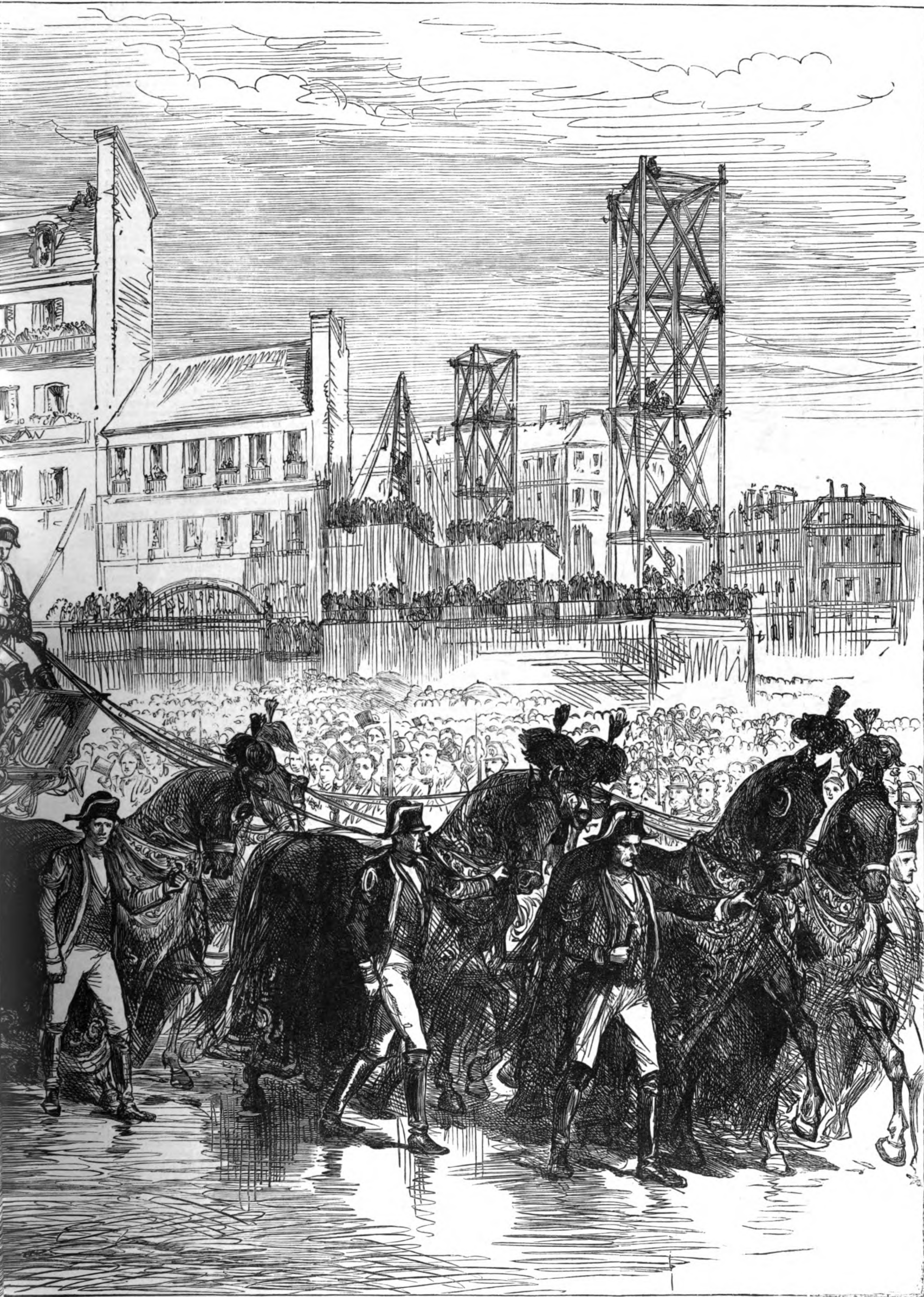
The art of composing melodrama, we suspect, is a distinct department for the exercise of dramatic skill; it is seldom that one man succeeds in it and likewise in regular play-writing equally well. Nothing can be more delightful than Mr. H. J. Byron's comedies and vaudevilles; their popularity is unbounded, and one has been running for more than 800 consecutive nights, and is still running. Besides these, however, Mr. Byron has attempted a melodrama or two, and been comparatively unsuccessful. We fear that the work produced on Monday, called "Guinea Gold," belongs to this unfortunate category. Whatever may be the reason, the tone of the dialogue is unsatisfactory, and the story not very intelligible. The structure of the drama is exceedingly defective, and the subject as little attractive as need be, while expedients are admitted for the sake of effect which are common stage-property, and familiar inventions. The hero, sustained with great care by Mr. William Rignold, has committed robbery and attempted murder, and afterwards assumes the character of the person whom he supposed he had slain, and passes himself off for the brother of one John Rawlinson (Mr. Charles Warner), who is about to be wedded to an orphan, named Guinea Gold (Miss Lydia Foote). The scenes are occupied with the trouble and dangers of these two young people, consequent upon the wicked designs of this criminal at large. Associated with the action are Joe Larch (Mr. W. H. Stephens), a forger of bank-notes, and Mr. Tweezer, a detective (Mr. Harry Jackson, who has also acted as stage-director on the occasion). Both characters were elaborately sustained; but the latter gentleman fell under the displeasure of the audience, who seemed to hold him responsible for the occasional failures or shortcomings of the general performance. One prominent character, Bob Lamb, a servant boy, played by Miss Fanny Leslie, was adequately appreciated. Some of the effects are purely scenic. One that occurred at the end of the second act represented an overflow of the river at an old house in Rotherhithe; and another of an escape by the window of Guinea Gold, pursued by the villain Richard, showing both the interior and exterior of the building, Holly Lodge, Highgate. This address happens, curiously enough, to be that of an illustrious lady—an error evidently due to some misapprehension or accidental suggestion. The last scene exhibits the Vale of Health, Hampstead. All these pictorial efforts reflect great credit on Mr. Julian Hicks, the highly respectable artist by whom the scenery has been painted.

The annual benefit of Mr. Edgar Mowbray, one of the managers of the Mohawk Minstrels, took place at the Agricultural Hall on Wednesday. The programme comprised some fine old English ballads.

At the conclusion of a farewell tour, now in progress, Mrs. Howard Paul intends to devote herself entirely to the stage, from which she has been so long absent.



FUNERAL OF THE LATE M. THIERS: THE PROCESSION



ON THE BOULEVARD NEAR THE CHATEAU D'EAU.

THE COUNTRY AROUND PLEVNA.

Our Map of the country about Plevna shows the Turkish fortifications surrounding that town, as well as the positions occupied by the Russian and Roumanian troops early in the morning of yesterday week. The former, as well as some of the Russian batteries, are taken from a plan forwarded by Herr Schöenberg, our Special Artist, now with the Roumanian forces. The Russian positions are laid down as described by the special correspondent of the *Daily News*; and those held by the Roumanians, which are only approximate, are from various authorities. The allied forces in front of Plevna this week consisted of the 4th Russian Army Corps (Sixteenth and Thirtieth Divisions of Infantry and Fourth Division of Cavalry), commanded by General Krylof; the 9th Russian Army Corps (Fifth and Thirty-first Divisions of Infantry and Ninth Division of Cavalry), commanded by Baron Krüdener; also three brigades of infantry, made up of regiments and battalions belonging to various divisions, commanded by Prince Imeritinsky; and at least three Roumanian divisions. The total strength may be estimated at 91,000 bayonets and 13,000 sabres. The number of guns is stated at 250. The recent battle of Plevna began on Friday week at six in the morning, when the Russians opened fire from their heavy siege batteries in front of Zgalintze and Pelishat, as well as from the advanced

batteries which they had thrown up in the course of the preceding night close to the Turkish intrenchments.

The Russian *Golos* of the 25th ult. contains an account of the neighbourhood of Plevna, Lovcha, and Trojana, of part of which the following is a translation:—

"The attention of the world is now turned to the tract of country lying between the Bulgarian rivers, the Osma and the Vid. There, according to general expectation, must be fought a decisive engagement.

"The tract of country lying between the rivers Osma and Vid is a plateau in the form of an irregular oblong. Its length from the Danube to the Kodji Balkans is 150 versts. It is bounded on the west by the river Vid, on the east by the Osma, on the north by the Danube, on the south by the Kodji Balkans. The river Vid takes its rise in the Kodji Balkans. From it flow two principal streams, the Black and the White Vid. At the distance of fifteen versts from their source the Black and White Vid mingle and form the river known as the Vid. The main course of the Vid is from south to north; and this river, though it winds considerably, is not so erratic as either the Jantra or the Osma. The Vid flows for a distance of 150 versts, and receives the waters of many minor streams, especially on the side of the right bank. This river and its tributaries flow through deep passes midst high and rugged hills.

Verbitsa Bookova; on the left, Radenitsa, Sooleimandere, Poradim, Egalevitsa (Sgalooits), and Radisovo. Passing through Plevna and over the river Vid, this road then turns to the south-west in the direction of the town of Orkhania and connects Plevna with Sophia. This road is now patrolled by our cavalry detachments, and the retreat of Osman Pasha is cut off by them; they also intercept the transport of provisions from Sophia to Plevna. From Plevna a road turns to the south-east of Lovatz (Lovcha). This is considered one of the best roads. It goes along the high land between the small streams of Tuchenitsa and Chernochka. From the high road between Bulgareni and Plevna three cross-roads lead to Lovcha from the north—one from Poradim through Vladin and Slatina; another from Radenitsa; the third from Bulgareni along the left bank of the Osma. From Lovcha three roads lead to the Vid besides that which connects Lovcha with Plevna. To the south the road from Tetevena to the town of Trojana passes across the plateau above described. This road traverses wild but magnificent scenery, and is the principal communication used by the inhabitants of the Balkans."

SALARIES AND PENSIONS.

The Government has issued, under the title of "Finance Accounts of the United Kingdom," a return of all the receipts and expenditure of the United Kingdom in respect of individuals.

The most interesting portion of this bluebook will be found in its statements as to the salaries now enjoyed by the officers of the Crown, civil and legal, and the pensions to which they are entitled in respect of past services of themselves, or in some cases of their ancestors. For instance, in pages 47-64 will be found a full list of the salaries enjoyed by the Judges of the land and by the rest of our legal staff, from the Lord Chancellor, who enjoys his £10,000 a year, down to a gentleman who figures as "Patent Messenger for South Wales," with his modest annuity of £13 18s. 4d.

Again, on page 38, the annual allowance to each of the members of the Royal family will be found. Her Majesty (including, of course, her civil list, the salaries and expenses of the Royal household, the Royal Bounty and Special Service Fund, &c.) received in the year, March, 1876-March, 1877, the sum of £406,709 19s. 9d.; the Prince of Wales, £40,000; the Duke of Edinburgh, £25,000; the Duke of Connaught and Prince Leopold, each £15,000; the Princess of Wales, £10,000; the Duke of Cambridge, £12,000; the Crown Princess of Prussia, £8000; Princess Alice, Princess Helena, Princess Louise, and the Duchess of Cambridge, each £6000; Princess Mary of Teck, £5000; Princess Augusta, Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, £3000.

Turning to the diplomatic pensions, on page 42, we find that Lord Stratford de Redcliffe enjoys an allowance of £1788; Lord Cowley and Lord Napier, each £1700; Sir George Hamilton Seymour and Sir James Hudson, each £1300; while eight or ten other gentlemen are rewarded at about half that figure. The chief pensioners for their own services are the following:—Lord Chancellors, each at £5000—Lord Chelmsford, Lord Hatherley, and Lord Selborne; Sir William Erle, £3750; and Sir Samuel Martin, Sir John Byles, Sir Henry Keating, Lord Penzance, and Sir Richard Kindersley, each figure at £3500. Lord Eversley, as ex-Speaker of the House of Commons, is down for a pension of £4000; while three ex-Cabinet Ministers—Sir George Grey, Mr. Spencer Walpole, and Mr. Thomas Milner Gibson—have each £2000.

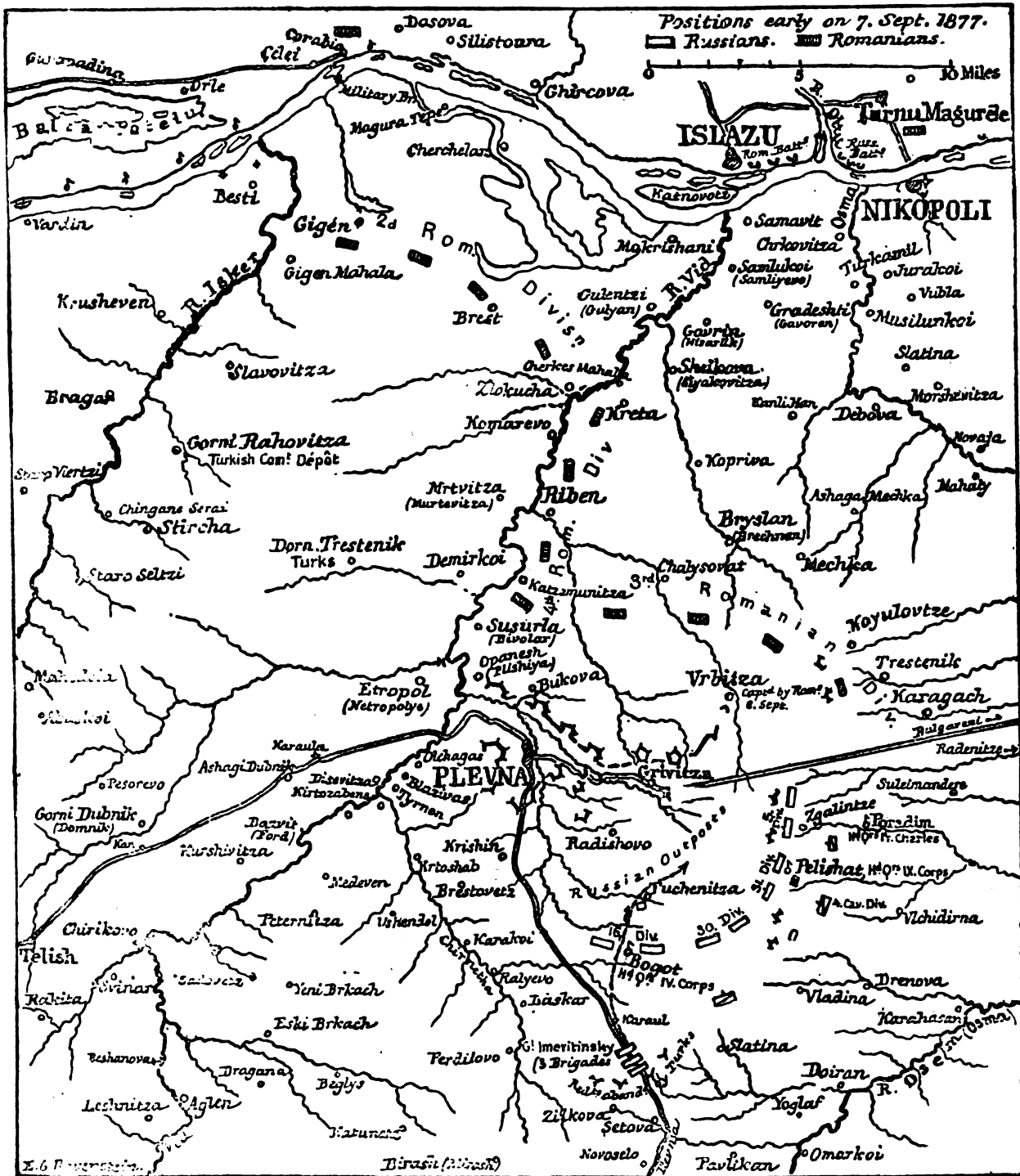
But perhaps the most curious portion of the bluebook is page 39, which gives us a list of the hereditary pensions—that is, of pensions enjoyed now by individuals on account of their fathers' or their ancestors' naval and military services. The Duke of Marlborough has £1000 a year on account of the services of the victor of Blenheim, while a like sum is secured to present and next Dukes of Wellington, but to no other duke, on account of Waterloo. In like manner, to the title of Lord Rodney there is affixed a pension of either £1000 or £2000, for this book does not make it quite clear which, in perpetuity; while the present Viscount St. Vincent, the third holder of that title, enjoys a pension of £3000, which, however, dies with him. It appears that the nation in 1806-7 annexed in perpetuity a pension of £3500 to every Earl Nelson to the end of time; while the present Lord Combermere and his son alone will receive the £2000 pension with which his coronet is endowed. Every Lord Exmouth, as long as the title shall last, will draw £2000 from the nation; but Lords Seaton, Napier of Magdala, Keane, Hardinge, Gough, and Raglan, and their next immediate successors in their respective titles, and no descendants in a further degree, will enjoy the same amount respectively. The pensions, each of £1000, enjoyed by Sir W. Fenwick Williams, Sir Henry M. Havelock and Lady Havelock, and by the widows of Lords Elgin and Mayo, Governors-General of India, are for life only.

The Right Hon. William Beresford, late Secretary at War, draws a salary of £83 a year as "Keeper of the Tennis Court" at Hampton Court Palace; and the following names still stand as the receivers, as pensioners, "for loss of post fines":—Sir Thomas Colebrook, £60 15s.; the Marquis of Salisbury, £1 10s.; Sir Edward Halse, £10 4s. 6d.; the Duke of Norfolk, £56 0s. 2d.; and the Earl of Powis, £3 18s. 8d.; while the heirs of the Duke of Schomberg draw £1798 2s. 10d., and Lord Bath, presumably as one of them, £1200; and the heirs of William Penn no less than £4000.

It may also astonish the world to find that there are still living old servants of Queen Charlotte to draw £310 a year, while one of those of George III. draws £10 quarterly. £9539 yearly goes into the pockets of persons who were put upon their civil lists by Kings George IV. and William IV.

Letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal altering the style of the borough of Truro to the "City of Truro."

The Rodney, 1417 tons, Captain A. Louttit, chartered by Sir Arthur Blyth, K.C.M.G., the Agent-General for South Australia, left Plymouth on the 7th inst. for Port Adelaide, with 448 emigrants, among whom were 149 single female domestic servants, under the care of Miss Davidson, matron.



THE WAR: POSITION OF THE CONTENDING ARMIES AT PLEVNA.

A somewhat extensive valley lies to the right bank of the Vid at a point where that river is met by some of its tributaries. In a valley of considerable size, through which flow the mingled waters of the Tuchenitsa and the Gravitsa, is situated the now famous town of Plevna. On the banks of the Vid and of its tributaries, especially about half way down the main stream, in the neighbourhood of Plevna, is a thick population. Higher up the Vid, on its right bank, lies the small town of Tetiven, with its 4000 inhabitants. The town is built on the northern slopes of the Balkans, opposite the pass of Tekke, which is but little frequented. There are four roads leading from Tetiven: one to the west through Golemy, Bolgarsky, and Izvor, to the metalled road which connects Orkhania and Plevna; another to the east to Trojana, which lies on the higher course of the Osma; a third, leading through Glojhan, Gradushnitsa, Galata, and Yablonitsa to Lovatz (Lovcha); a fourth along the banks of the Vid by the Monastery of St. George, Glojhan, Gezen, Toros, and Aglen, to Plevna. Between Tetiven and Plevna there are many villages on the banks of the Vid.

"The river Osma forms the eastern boundary of the plateau which we have described. This river, like the Vid, takes its rise in the Kodji Balkans. The source is marked by two streams called the White and Black Osma. These, meeting at Trojana, form what is known as the Osma. The upper portion of the river, from Trojana to Lovatz (Lovcha), flows in an almost direct line from south to north. From Lovatz it

then takes a turn in a north-easterly direction, to which it adheres for about thirty-five versts—i.e., to the small town of Kozarbelini. At this point the Osma, having made almost a complete circle, turns to the north-west. As it approaches the Danube, about seven versts short of the small town of Turkomecla, it takes a straight course from south to north, and falls into the Danube west of Nikopol. In this way the Osma, in the middle of its course, from Lovatz to Turkomecla, makes a considerable circle, the arc of which faces the east. The tract of country lying within this circle has for its intersecting line the river Vid, and for its centre Plevna. Within this tract are now distributed our forces.

"The plateau which has been described is a highland stretching from the Balkans to the Danube. It is intersected by rivers and streams which flow through deep passes, and it is marked out by cross-roads, over which are scattered towns and villages.

"The cross-roads which connect the Osma and the Vid are six in number. The most important of these is the large road leading from Bela through Bulgareni to Plevna. From Bulgareni it goes west along the valley of the Osma until it is met by the small river Poradim, on which lies the village of Neredintsa (Radenitsa). Passing in a westerly direction, after leaving the valley for the higher ground, the road goes round the villages of Veena, Karagacha, Palasa, and Gravitsa. It then descends into the Plevna Valley. On the right of the road lie Zerkalovitsa, Tristenik (Turkish), Koulavitsa, Palats,

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR FRANCIS HICKS.

Sir Francis Hicks, of Oakfield, Streatham-hill, treasurer of St. Thomas's Hospital, died on the 1st inst., after a short illness, in his fifty-seventh year. He was a justice of the peace and deputy lieutenant, and received the honour of knighthood in 1871, on the opening of St. Thomas's Hospital by the Queen. Sir Francis was three times married:—Firstly, in 1846, to Jane (who died the same year), youngest daughter of the late William Mercer, Esq., of Surbiton, Surrey; secondly, in 1851, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late George Faith, Esq., of Upper Tulse-hill, Surrey; and, thirdly, in 1871, to Elizabeth Myles, eldest daughter of the late William Hutchinson, Esq., of Borage Lodge, Ripon.

The deaths have also been announced of—

John Falsshaw Pawsen, Esq., on the 30th ult., at Mill-hill, Hendon.

Commander Thomas Henry Larcom, R.N., on the 14th ult., at Trinidad.

John Joshua Jeans, Esq., H.B.M. Vice-Consul, at Catania, Sicily, on the 25th ult.

Captain Mildmay Clerk, late 12th Lancers, on the 3rd inst., at Spratton Hall, Northamptonshire.

Lieutenant-Colonel Harwood, on the 2nd inst., at Hemingford-road, London, aged sixty-nine.

William Scott, M.D., Surgeon-Major, late Madras Army, on the 28th ult., in Edinburgh, aged sixty.

Hugh Hilton Hornby, Esq., of Ribby Hall, Preston, Lancashire, on the 6th inst., aged thirty-eight.

P. J. Kearney, Esq., D.L., at Milltown House, Clonmellon, in the county of Meath, on the 5th inst., aged seventy-seven.

The Rev. John Alexander Frere, M.A., late Vicar of Shillington, Beds, on the 27th ult., at Achenkirch, Austrian Tyrol, aged sixty-three.

William Henry Heap Hutchinson, Esq., of Cottingham Hall, Yorkshire, on the 4th inst., at Blairhoolachan, Stirling, aged fifty-eight.

Commander W. H. Symons, R.N., Secretary of the Shipwrecked Mariner's Society, on the 7th inst., at Camberwell, aged fifty-eight.

The Rev. Thomas Oliver Goodchild, M.A., for thirty-eight years Rector of Hackney, Middlesex, on the 5th inst., at Folkestone, aged seventy-seven.

The Rev. Augustus James Sharp, Rector of Snailwell-cum-Chippenham, Cambridgeshire, on the 7th inst., at Snailwell Rectory, in his seventy-second year.

Charles Whichcott Anderson, Captain Royal North Lincoln Militia, second son of Sir Charles H. J. Anderson, Bart., on the 7th inst., at Lea, Lincolnshire.

Miss Florence Vance, younger daughter and coheir of the late John Vance, Esq., the well-known member for the city of Dublin, and afterwards for Armagh.

Edward Cunard, Esq., of the 10th Hussars, next brother and heir presumptive of Sir Bache Cunard, Bart. Killed by his pony falling on him in a match of polo, on the 29th ult.

Caroline Combe, Lady Forbes, wife of Sir Charles Forbes, Bart., of Newe, Aberdeenshire, and daughter of George Battye, Esq., of Campden-hill, on the 6th inst., at Broom Wood, Clapham-common.

Colonel Thomas Peach Waterman, Bengal Staff Corps, at Seabrook House, on the 29th ult. He served in the Punjab Campaign of 1848-9, including the passage of the Chenab and battle of Goojerat.

The Hon. Emma Louisa Parkyns, wife of Mansfield Parkyns, Esq., of Woodborough Hall, Notts, and third daughter of the first Lord Westbury, Lord Chancellor, on the 2nd inst., in her forty-second year.

Admiral Arthur Phillip Hamilton, late of The Mount, and of Chingford, Essex, on the 2nd inst., at 2, Dorset-square, aged ninety-one. He was the fourth son of John Hamilton, Esq., of Bishopegate, Berks, and was twice married.

William Haughton, Esq., the chairman of the Great Southern and Western Railway Company of Ireland, on the 5th inst., after a week's illness. He was seventy-eight years of age, and had been connected with the railway from its formation.

Harriet, Lady Verner, widow of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir William Verner, K.C.H.M.P., created a Baronet in 1846, and only child of the Hon. Colonel Edward Wingfield (son of Richard, third Viscount Powerscourt), on the 6th inst., at Cork Abbey, Bray, near Dublin.

Edward Augustus Brendon, Esq., M.A., of Bere Court, Lord of the Manor of Pangbourne, Berks, late Royal Horse Guards, on the 28th ult., aged fifty-seven. He was eldest son of the late John Symonds Brendon, Esq., of Bere Court, by Catherine, his wife, eldest daughter of Lieut.-Col. W. H. Toovey Hawley.

Llewellyn Wynne Bodychan Sparrow, Esq., 48th Regiment, late 14th Hussars, on the 2nd inst., at Dalkey, near Dublin, aged twenty-eight. He was eldest son of John Bodychan Sparrow, Esq., of Bodychan and Gwyn-du, in the county of Anglesey, and formerly of Redhill, Beaumaris.

Mr. R. N. Philippe, on the 5th inst., at his residence, Broom Hall, Sheffield. He was until recently an active member of the Common Council of London; a magistrate for Middlesex, Surrey, and the West Riding of Yorkshire; a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries; and vice-president of the British Archaeological Association. Since 1871 he had been Recorder of Pontefract. He was about seventy years of age.

A severe easterly gale visited the south coast of England on Saturday and Sunday last. Great damage is reported to have been caused on the Cornish coast.

The first of a number of people's public-houses which it is proposed to start in Hull, similar to those at Liverpool, was opened on the 6th inst. by Mr. C. H. Wilson, M.P. These houses are undertaken by a company.

The directors of the Hull Dock Company have determined to construct a large graving-dock on the east foreshore of the River Humber. The dock is to be of dimensions sufficient to accommodate the largest class of ships, and to be provided with every appliance for the speedy accomplishment of repairs.

Captain H. F. Feilden, R.A., who accompanied the recent Arctic Expedition as naturalist, has presented to the Royal Artillery Institution a number of skulls and antlers of deer and other articles brought home by him from the Polar regions. The collection includes a Greenland harpoon and a pair of snow-shoes, formerly the property of the late Dr. Rae.

An exhibition of pictures, sculpture, and pottery was opened on Monday in St. John's Hall, Penzance. The Mayor and Corporation attended the opening in state; and the principal addresses were made by the Bishop of Truro, Sir J. St. Aubyn, M.P.; Mr. Leonard Courtney, M.P.; Sir Paul Molesworth, and Prebendary Hodgeford.

CHESS.

B (Anxiety).—We have not space to spare for all the variations arising in the Solution of No. 1747; but a little careful examination should make clear to you that, after White's first move, B to R 3rd, every possible move of Black's is provided for, and the discovery check to the Queen is the only one that can be made.

F B (Brixton).—The solution of No. 1748 was published in our issue of the 29th ult.

E E A.—It is more convenient to describe the position on blank diagrams of the chess-board, as W K for White King, &c. A problem should be solved in the required number of moves against the best defence, and these you have failed to note in your proposed solutions of Problems Nos. 1748 and 1750.

J O M (Killeshandra).—Problem No. 1750 is correctly printed, and can be solved in two moves, as stated in the conditions.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1748 received from Hereward, Dr F St, C Blythe, T Elder, B E W, B R O, O S Cox, Ernest, and a Working Man.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1749 received from A Phillips, Mario Macrae, J O Martin, East Marden, G P Drew, D H, and Hereward.

A E G (Mayfair).—Stamma's work on End Games in a separate form is very scarce, but all of them are included in Alexander's "Beauties of Chess," a copy of which can be easily obtained through your bookseller.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1750 received from H B, Pomes le Cavalier, G S at Kiel, L S B, Harrobian, G Beves, A Mackenzie, M Whiteley, G Wright, T W Hope, J Lyndford, J F Spies, Robin Gray, L Burnett, O R E, R Schofield, N Powell, P Hampton, W O Dutton, M Rees, F Wharton, St J E, F G V, N Brock, Queen of Connaught, H B G, B Parkinson, D Leslie, Con, S B of Leeds, W Lee, S Western, W Nelson, Lemora and Leon, Tupp, Paul's Rook, J Winton, Triton, B B Stone, R T King, T Edgar, G Fostbrooke, W Cowell, S Adams, B W Robson, E Emmons, N H Hastings, R Roughhead, H Burgher, T R Y, Long Stop, Black Knight, Simplex, N E D, M Bawling, H Stanfield, Mechanic, Only Jones, O D T, B Halliwell, J O M, O Blythe, N Franklin, L Edinaker, B R O, S Johnson, Lis, G T J Greenbank, W R H, O S Cox, R Hutchinson, A Seaside Party, T Elder, W Cooper, L of Truro, M L Thayer, A T O, Emile Frau, W P Welch, G H V, J de Honsteyn, R H Brooks, H M Pridaux, H Lewy, F Dennis, E H V, J R Olovenshaw, E L G, Copiapino, Emme, A Wood, T E Hughes, J Sergeant, Charles T Downe, M Ryan, Gamie Norge, J Thursty, E P Villiamy, A Wood, G P Drew, Farley Mechanic Institute, N Bumbelow, W Hoskins, D H, Woolwich Chess Club, and Dr F St.

NOTE.—A number of correspondents believe they have solved this problem by 1. K takes Kt, and a still larger number propose to solve it by 1. K to R 7th. Neither of these moves will answer; for, in reply to 1. K takes Kt, Black can play 1. B to R 3rd (ch), and the comp d rope of the King can be met with 1. Kt to K B 4th.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 9 received from Hereward, Mundo Macrae; and of No. 10 from H B, Emile Frau, J de Honsteyn, R H Brooks, H M Pridaux, F Dennis, Hereward, E H V, J R Olovenshaw, E L G, Copiapino, Emme, A Wood, T E Hughes, A Bellingall, S A Gilman, W Champneys, L Reed, M Dickenson, J W Fletcher, B Selby, C S Cox, N Barnes, J Sharrowood, W V Pettit, M Meredith, W Bradford, B McKean, C L Durragh, and T J B.

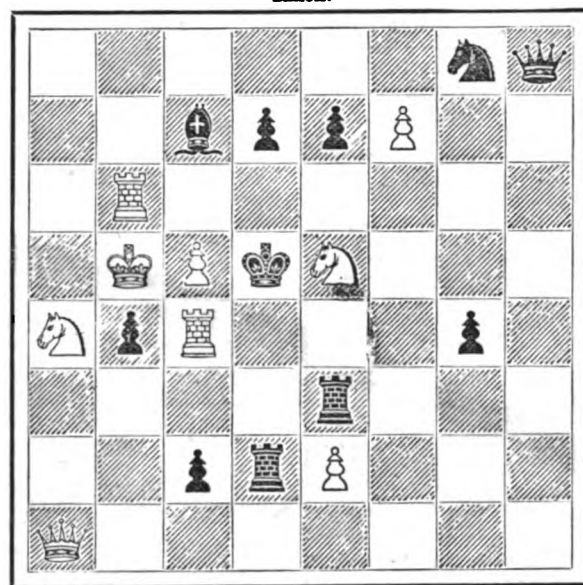
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1749.

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.
1. Q to Q sq. Any move. 2. Q, B, or either Kt mates accordingly.

PROBLEM No. 1752.

By W. FOSTER.

BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN LIVERPOOL.

A Game played recently at the Liverpool Chess Club, between the Rev. J. OWEN and Mr. L. SCHULL. (Pianchetto.)

WHITE (Mr. O.) BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. P to Q Kt 3rd P to K 4th
2. P to Kt 2nd P to Q 3rd
3. P to K 3rd P to K Kt 3rd
4. P to Q B 4th P to Kt 2nd
5. Kt to Q B 3rd Kt to K 2nd
6. R to B sq Castles
7. B to Q 3rd P to K B 4th
8. B to Kt sq P to Q Kt 3rd
9. P to K R 4th B to Q Kt 2nd
10. R to R 2nd

White's game at this point looks far from promising. He probably hoped to obtain an attack upon the Black King's quarters by advancing the Pawns on this side, supported by the Rook; but, as the sequel shows, he never has an opportunity of carrying out his purpose.

Black has opened his game with considerable skill, although it must be owned that his adversary is not seen at his best in this point. Should White now proceed with P to K 3rd, then follows Kt to Kt 3rd, attacking the Rook, &c.

11. P to B 3rd Q to B 2nd
12. P to Q 6th Q R to K sq
13. Kt to Kt 3rd P to B 5th
14. P takes P P takes P
15. Kt to K 2nd Kt to B 4th
16. B takes B K takes B
17. Q to Q 2nd Kt to B 4th
18. P to B 3rd Q to B 2nd
19. P to Q 6th Q R to K sq
20. Kt to Kt 3rd P to B 5th
21. P takes P P takes P
22. Kt to K 2nd Kt to B 4th
23. B takes B K takes B
24. Q to Q 2nd Kt to B 4th
25. Kt to Kt 3rd P to B 5th
26. R to R 2nd Q to K 2nd
27. K to Kt 3rd R to K sq
28. Kt to B 4th R to K 6th
29. Q to B 2nd Q to K B 2nd
30. R to K 2nd Q takes R
31. R takes R (ch) Q takes R
32. R to K sq Q to B 2nd
33. Q to K 4th R to Kt 5th
34. R to B sq B to B 4th
35. R to B 2nd B to B 4th
36. Q to K 2nd Q to Kt 2nd
37. Q to K 6th (ch) K to B 2nd
38. Kt to Q 3rd R to Kt 3rd
39. Q to K 6th R to Kt 6th
40. Kt to K sq
The result of this move is the loss of the Rook; but, in any case, the exposed position of his King renders White's game hopeless.

41. K to Q sq Q takes K
42. K to K 7th (ch) Q to B 2nd
43. Q takes P Q to K Kt 2nd, and White resigned.

CHESS IN LONDON.

An amusing Partie, in which the Rev. Mr. MACDONWELL gives the odds of Pawn and Move to another Amateur.

(Removes Black's K B P from the Board.)

WHITE (Mr. A.) BLACK (Mr. M.)
1. P to K 4th P to K 3rd
2. Kt to K B 3rd P to Q B 4th
3. P to K 5th P to Q 4th
4. P takes P (en pas.)

White ignores the precepts that enjoin the first player, at these odds, to establish a centre of Pawns.

5. B to B 4th B takes P
6. Castles Kt to K B 3rd
7. Kt to Kt 5th Castles

This attack strikes us as premature; but it is certainly productive of a very lively game.

8. B takes P (ch) Kt to Q B 3rd
9. Kt takes B B takes P (ch)
10. K to R sq Q to Q 3rd
11. Kt takes R B to K 4th
12. P to K B 4th

A highly ingenious device that exchanges the imprisoned Knight at the sacrifice of a Pawn.

White resigned.

ENIGMA No. 19.

By T. F. SMYTHES.

White: K at K B 6th, Kt at K B 6th and Q 4th, B at K Kt sq and K 8th, P at K 2nd and Q 8th.
Black: K at K 8th and P at Q R 3rd.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Feb. 25, 1875) of Mr. James Middleton Hall, late of Scarborough, Yorkshire, who died on July 19 last, was proved on the 7th inst. by James Sprot, James Robinson Pease, and Henry Edward Silvester, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £160,000. The testator gives to each of his executors £100; to his daughter Frances, £800, if unmarried at the time of his decease; and the remainder of his property, real and personal, upon trust for his four daughters—Mrs. Harriett Rudd, Mrs. Emily Legard, Mrs. Caroline Walford, and Miss Frances Hall.

The will (dated Feb. 23, 1875) of Mr. John Alexander, late of No. 49, Porchester-terrace, Bayswater, who died on July 29 last at Drumgrange, Ayrshire, was proved on the 30th ult. by James Alexander and John Cassels Alexander, the sons, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £50,000. The testator leaves to his sister, Miss Janet Alexander, an annuity of £100 for life; to his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Alexander, his residence, with the furniture and the income of one third of the residue of his estate for life; and the residue of his property to his said two sons.

The will and codicil (dated Nov. 3, 1874, and July 10, 1877) of Mr. George Elliott, late of No. 2, Crimea-villas, Wood-green, Tottenham, who died on the 18th ult., were proved on the 30th ult. by Mrs. Sarah Charlotte Elliott, the widow, Lawrence Hawkins Johnson, Nathaniel Cork, and Henry Godfrey Webb, the surviving executors, the personal estate being sworn under £40,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife £350 per annum for life; to the London Fever Hospital, Liverpool-road, Islington, and the Hospital for Fistula, City-road, £50 each; to his brother, Thomas Henry Elliott, the interest of £5000 for life; an annuity to his daughter Caroline, and a few other legacies. The residue he divides between his other children.

The will (dated May 26, 1875) of Mr. Robert Gardner, late of No. 40, Gloucester-gardens, Hyde Park, who died on July 26 last, was proved on the 23rd ult. by Robert William Gardner, the son, and Miss Elizabeth Anne Gardner, the daughter, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £40,000. The testator bequeaths to his sister, Elizabeth, £300; upon trust for the three children of his late daughter Mrs. Mary Maria Sangster, £1500 each; upon trust for each of his two daughters, Elizabeth Anne and Catherine Martha, £6000; and to each of his sons, Robert William and Charles Henry, £5000. The residue of his real and personal estate he leaves to his said four children in equal shares.

The will, with two codicils (dated Dec. 24, 1873, and July 24, 1877) of Mr. Jacob Abraham Franklin, formerly of No. 7, Delamere-crescent, and late of No. 24, Westbourne Park-villas, Paddington, was proved on the 3rd ult. by Ellis Abraham Franklin and Henry Abraham Franklin, the brothers, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £35,000. The testator bequeaths £5000 out of his pure personal estate upon trust for certain objects (which are fully set out in his first codicil) having for their aim the protection of Judaism and the better accomplishment of its mission; a capital sum to produce £1200 per annum is to be set aside, and is given in various proportion to different members of his family. The residue he gives to his said two brothers.

The Glasgow Improvement Trust have given instructions that a book of photographs shall be prepared, showing "old and historical parts of the city" demolished by the city improvements, with explanatory letter-press by Mr. Carrick, the master of works.

A paper has been presented to the Board of Trade respecting the income and expenditure of British railways during 1876. The large increase in mileage is shown to have been almost wholly in England. The transformation of loans into debenture stock, which has been going on for some years, is reported to be approaching its completion. The ordinary shareholder is stated to receive, on the average, rather a better dividend than the holders of other railway capital; the average payment is about 4½ per cent, and the greater part of the capital, nearly £124,000,000, receives from 3 to 6 per cent; but £38,000,000 of capital received no dividend at all. The third-class passenger traffic of railways is found to grow out of all proportion to the others.

The Flax Supply Association of Ireland have issued a report on the Irish flax crop. The report states that, owing to the continued wetness of the weather, frequent inquiries have been made respecting the condition of the flax crop in Ireland, and, in consequence, queries were sent out to correspondents in the several flax-growing districts, from the replies to which a report has been compiled, stating that, from the backward season, it is somewhat premature to report upon the crop, the bulk of which must be at present in the water, and until scutching is more generally in progress a proper opinion as to quality and estimate as to yield cannot be made. From the tenour of the report it is satisfactory to learn that the injury done by wet weather is not so serious as many anticipated, but it is evident that the heavy crops which were so numerous this year suffered most. It must be borne in mind, however, that, taking this crop as a whole, it is the heaviest that has been produced in Ireland for many years, and although the acreage is upwards of 7 per cent. under what it was last year, an equal, if not greater, amount of fibre may reasonably be expected, but probably the quality will be to some extent impaired by the untoward character of the season. The usual full report shall be issued when the flax crop has been all secured.

Mr. Hugh Owen, acting on behalf of a munificent gentleman who does not desire his name to be known, has issued the following circular to schoolmasters throughout Wales:—"A native of the county is prepared to found an Anglesey 'County Scholarship,' to be competed for by boys in the public elementary schools of the county; and I wish now to intimate to you that your school will be invited to supply candidates for the competition. The candidates must not be under thirteen nor over fifteen years of age. The scholarship will be £20 a year for the first two years, tenable at any grammar or middle-class school approved by the examiners; and, if the scholar at the end of that period is found to be eligible as regards health, character, and attainments, he will be offered a scholarship of £30 a year, tenable at the University College of Wales, Aberystwith, for three years. An invitation will be sent to your school in the month of December next, and will be accompanied by a detailed statement showing the manner in which the examination will be conducted and the centres at which the candidates will have to attend. The competitors will be examined in arithmetic, English grammar and composition, English history, modern geography, and in any one (or more, at the option of each competitor) of the specific subjects of secular instruction which are indicated in the new code of regulations." It is believed that similar scholarships will be founded presently in other counties in the Principality. The donor of the first Anglesey County Scholarship has expressed his intention to provide for its permanence by endowment.

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OETZMANN and CO., 67, 69, 71, 73, 77 and 79, Hampstead-road, near Tottenham-court-road. Cabinet Factory, Albion Works, Drummond-street; Bedding Factory, Eagle-place, London, N.W. Carpets, Furniture, Drapery, Furnishings, Locomotives, China, Glass, Paper-Hangings, Pictures, Screens, Clocks, &c., and every other requisite for completely furnishing a house throughout.

THE IMMENSE RANGE OF PREMISES
formerly the EAGLE BREWERY having been REBUILT and added to their SHOWROOMS, it is now one of the largest and most commodious in the world. Comparison of price and quality respectfully solicited before deciding elsewhere. OETZMANN and CO. are enabled to offer special advantages to Country Customers in delivery of Goods by their own large FANTOMHORN VANS, and fixing in position by competent persons. Descriptive Catalogue, the best Furnishing Guide extant, post-free.—OETZMANN and CO.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE, post-free.
OETZMANN & CO.,
HAMPSTEAD-ROAD.

MAPLE and CO.
FURNITURE.
TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD.

FURNITURE.
New ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, containing the Price Lists, &c. required, post-free.
MAPLE and CO., 146, Tottenham-court-road, London.

BED-ROOM FURNITURE.
100 Suites of various designs in stock, from 4s. 6d. to 300s.
MAPLE and CO., 146, Tottenham-court-road, London.

CARPETS.
British and Foreign, of every description. 800 Pieces best Brussels, old patterns, 8s. 9d. per yard.
MAPLE and CO., 146, Tottenham-court-road, London.

CRETONNE OHINTZ.
Just received from Mulhouse a Manufacturer's Stock of about 1000 Pieces, at prices varying from 10d. per yard. These goods are about half the price they were.
MAPLE and CO., 146, Tottenham-court-road, London.

SILK DAMASKS.
The largest and most varied assortment at old prices. Satins, Silks, Cotelinas, Silk Repe of all Colours, in Stock.
MAPLE and CO., 146, Tottenham-court-road, London.

MAPLE and CO.
CARPETS.
TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD.

CASELERS, in Crystal, Glass, Ormolu,
or Bronze, Medals, Fittings, &c. A large assortment always on view. Every article marked with plain figures.
D. HULBERT and CO., Manufacturers, 55 and 56, High Holborn.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.
WITH SPECIAL NOVELTIES and Patented Improvements. Without addition to the Recently Reduced Prices. The Cheapest and Best.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.
WITH SELF-ADJUSTING BALANCE-WHEEL. Machine cannot be turned in wrong direction. Perfection for those Learning to Sew, and for Every Variety of Family Sewing, Embroidery, and Braiding.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.
REDUCED PRICE, from 24s. 6d. Cash, 24s. With New Patent Triple Action Balance-Wheel. Which is Self-Adjusting in its Perfect Control by Learners.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.
HAND OR TREADLE, with Self-Adjusting Balance-Wheel. On Hire at 2s. 6d. per Week, with Option of Purchase Without Extra Charges or Expenses.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.
With a NOVEL THREAD-COCCON and Cocoon Shuttle-Case. The Latest Improvement. No Re-winding of Thread. Perfect Sewing, with Great Saving of Time.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.
WITH SPECIAL IMPROVEMENTS The New Thread Coccoons, On Sale at all the Offices of the Company. Price per dozen or per gross. As cheap as Cotton on Spools. No Re-winding of Thread.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.
CAUTION.
BEWARE OF PERSONS WHO, HAVING NO GOOD TRADE REPUTATION OF THEIR OWN, USE OUR NAME, "SINGER," TO PALM OFF COUNTERFEIT MACHINES of Inferior Construction Manufacture.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.
EVERY SINGER MACHINE Has the COMPANY'S NAME PRINTED UPON THE ARM, and Imprinted upon the Brass Trade-Mark Plate.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.
To Avoid Deception, Buy only at the Office of THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY (formerly I. and M. Singer and Co.).

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.
CHIEF OFFICE IN EUROPE: 60, Foster-lane, London, E.C. AND 191 BRANCH OFFICES in the United Kingdom. Prospectuses forwarded free by post.

NOTICE.—Manufacture of SPOONS and FORKS. Messrs. ELKINGTON and CO. beg to announce that, having succeeded in carrying out several important improvements in the above manufacture, they are now enabled to offer their guaranteed qualities at such prices as, while fully maintaining their high quality, place them within the reach of all classes. Revised Illustrated Price-List can be had on application.
Address—ELKINGTON and CO. LONDON—22, Regent-street, W. LIVERPOOL—32, Church-street, E.C. MANCHESTER—St. Ann's-square; or to the Manufacturer, NEWHALL-STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

MAPPIN and WEBB, MANUFACTURERS. Mansion House-buildings, City, London. The Highest Quality at Lowest Prices.

MAPPIN and WEBB'S SPOONS and FORKS.
Electro-Silver Plate on Nickel. Fiddle or Plain. Best Qual.
12 Tablespoons or Forks, per doz. 41 10 0 25 0 0
12 Dessert-Spoons " " 1 1 0 12 0 0
12 Teaspoons " " 0 12 0 0 10 0
Salt, Mustard, or Egg Spoons " " 0 5 0 0 5 0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs " " 0 5 0 0 5 0

MAPPIN and WEBB, MANUFACTURERS. 75, 77, and 79, Oxford-street, West-End, London. The Highest Quality at Lowest Prices.

JOHN MORTLOCK
begs to call attention to the "EVERY-DAY" DINNER SERVICES, complete for 12 Persons, 44 15s. Colours are indestructible.
The Pottery Galleries, 203 and 204, Oxford-street; 30 and 31, Orchard-street, Portman-square, W.

DINNER, DESERT, BREAKFAST, TEA, and TOILET SERVICES.
CUT TABLE GLASS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. The Stock consists of the newest and best patterns, selected with much care, and is conveniently arranged for parties furnishing to choose from.
First-class quality—superior taste—low prices.
Catalogue on application.
ALFRED B. PEARCE, 30, Ludgate-hill, E.C. (Established 1702.)

LORNE "THE PERFECTION OF WHISKY." UNBLENDED PURE "TODDY." Wholesale of the Sole Proprietors: GREENLEES BROTHERS, 1, Graham-buildings, E.C. Distilleries, Argyllshire.

EPPS'S COCOA. GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING. JAMES EPPS and CO., HOMOEOPATHIC CHEMISTS.

NATURAL MINERAL WATERS OF VICHY.
Property of the French Government. CELESTINS.—The water of this spring is very agreeable, sparkling, and slightly acidulated. Remedy for Complaints of the Kidneys, Gravel, Gout, Diabetes, Rheumatism, &c. HAUTEFÈVE.—This spring contains a greater quantity of carbonic acid, and is especially recommended as a table water. GRANDE-GRILLE.—For Complaints of the Liver and Biliary Organs, Indigestion, &c. HOPITAL.—For Stomach Complaints, &c. VICHY WATERS are pleasant to the taste, and may be drunk with wine or mixed with wine or spirits.
CAUTION.—See that the name of the particular water required is on the capsule.
Sold by all Chemists, Wine and Mineral Water Merchants, Price One Shilling per Bottle.

WRIGHT'S COAL-TAR SOAP ("SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS"). Antiseptic, Detergent, Disinfectant. The most beautiful, agreeable, and refreshing TOILET SOAP in the world. By its daily use, freedom from infectious diseases is secured; the complexion improved; pimples, blotches, and roughness removed; and the skin made clear, smooth, and lustrous.
"In our hands it has proved most effective in skin diseases."
"It is the only true antiseptic soap."
—British Medical Journal. In Tablets, 6d. and 1s. each, of all Chemists.
W. V. WRIGHT and CO., Southwark-street, London.

THROAT IRRITATION. EPPS'S GLYCERINE JUJUBES. Sold only in Boxes, 6d. and 1s., labelled JAMES EPPS and CO., HOMOEOPATHIC CHEMISTS, 44, Threadneedle-street; and 170, Piccadilly.

LAXORA LOZENGES.—This Preparation will be found the most valuable remedy for Constipation, Sluggishness of the Stomach, Bile, Headache, and especially useful for Children and Ladies.
The "Lancet," June 9, 1877, reports:—"We have no hesitation in recommending this preparation. It is a great improvement on the preparations in common use for the same purpose, and will be really valuable in families."
"Medical Press and Circular," April 11, 1877:—"The Laxora Lozenges can be safely recommended."
C. R. C. Titchborne, Ph.D.:—"The Laxora Lozenges are efficacious, and are made of purest materials."
Each Box contains Eight Lozenges, and sold, 1s. 10d., by all Chemists and Druggists; Wholesale, 2s., Southwark-street.

DR. LELIEVRE'S ICELAND MOSS
POULTICE, superior to all (Patented), is exempt from all the inconveniences inseparable from Poulitices made with Linseed or Bread. These spoil the Linen, bedding, &c., dry up on the edges, rapidly ferment, giving a most unpleasant odour; and no dependence can be placed on the quality and freshness of the linseed meal. This New Poultice is instantaneous, for it is ready in a few seconds. Sold retail by all Chemists.
Wholesale, HIGGLOT and CO., 22, Southwark-street, London.

TOOTH-A-CHIE. BUNTER'S NERVE effects an instant cure by the painless constriction of the Nerve, without injury to the substance of the tooth; forms a stopping, and saves the tooth. Of any Chemist, 2s. 1d. per packet.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT.
The Pills purify the blood, correct all disorders of the liver, stomach, kidneys, and bowels. The Ointment is unrivalled in the cure of bad legs, old wounds, gout, and rheumatism.

PAINLESS DENTISTRY.
Mr. G. H. JONES, SURGEON-DENTIST, will be glad to forward his New Pamphlet, gratis and post-free, which explains the most unique system of the adaptation of artificial and extraction of natural teeth without pain, from his only London address, 57, Great Russell-street (opposite the British Museum).
My dear Sir—Allow me to express my sincere thanks for the skill and attention displayed in the construction of my Artificial Teeth, which renders my mastication and articulation excellent. I am glad to hear that you have obtained her Majesty's Royal Letters patent to protect what I consider the perfection of Painless Dentistry. In recognition of your valuable services, you are at liberty to use my name.
S. G. HUTTONS, By Appointment Surgeon-Dentist to the Queen. To G. H. Jones, Esq.

ELECTRICITY IS LIFE.
PULVERMACHER'S "GALVANISM," NATURE'S CHIEF RESTORER OF EXHAUSTED VITAL ENERGY.
In this Pamphlet the most reliable proofs are given of the vast and wonderful curative power of Pulvermacher's Patent Galvanic Hand, Belts, &c., in Rheumatism, Nervous, and Functional Disorders. Sent post-free for three stamps, on application to
J. L. PULVERMACHER'S GALVANIC ESTABLISHMENT, 194, REGENT-STREET, LONDON, W.

URGENT MOURNING.
"ON RECEIPT OF LETTER or TELEGRAM"
MOURNING GOODS will be forwarded to all parts of England, on application—no matter the distance (if required), with an excellent fitting Dressmaker (if required), without extra charge.
PETER ROBINSON, 202, 203, 204, Regent-street, London.

DEEP MOURNING ORDERS.
DRESSES, Costumes, Mantles, Millinery, and all made-up articles, in the most appropriate and best styles, at the lowest possible cost. Dressmaking and Millinery, by clever and expert artists.

INEXPENSIVE MOURNING, as well as the Richest Qualities, can be supplied by PETER ROBINSON, upon the most advantageous terms to Families. The Court and Family Mourning Warehouse, 202, 203, 204, Regent-street, London.

BLACK SILKS.
PETER ROBINSON, of REGENT-STREET, is now selling, some remarkably CHEAP BLACK SILKS, productions of the best makers, from 2s. to 4s. per yard less than the Lyons market prices.
Excellent qualities at 2s. 6d., and 2s. 11d., 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 5s. 6d., 6s. 7d., 7s. 6d., 8s. 6d., 9s. 6d., 10s. 6d., and 11s. 6d., and 12s. 6d.
Also DECOUVRE PURE BLACK SILKS, at 5s., 7s., and 8s.
The largely increasing sale of this well-known and celebrated Silk shows how much it is appreciated by lovers of really good Black Silks.
For Patrons, PETER ROBINSON, of REGENT-STREET, Nos. 202 to 204, where the above can only be obtained.

FOR YOUNG LADIES.
COSTUMES, beautifully Out and Fashioned, in the new styles, at 4 and 10s. 6d. yards for Bodice.
At PETER ROBINSON'S, of REGENT-STREET.

A BLACK SILK COSTUME, MADE OF RICH LYONS SILK, for 5s.; formerly 6s. 6d. for 7s.; formerly 7s. 6d. for 10s.; formerly 10s. 6d. for 12s. 6d.
Perfectly New Styles. Exquisitely cut and trimmed by French Artists. Patterns and Patterns of Black Silk free. Address—PETER ROBINSON, of REGENT-STREET, Nos. 202 to 204.

THE NEW CRAPE.
The Pure Silk Gordian Crape, for Widows and Families. Its advantages are—that it is made of Silk so pure that it will not crease when sat upon, nor spot with rain. It is a richer black, free from dress and the gummed appearance so objectionable in other Crape. The wear of every day is guaranteed.
The Gordian Crape is a Speciality, only to be obtained at PETER ROBINSON'S, of REGENT-STREET, THE MOURNING WAREHOUSE, Nos. 202 to 204. Excellent qualities at 4s. 6d., 5s. 6d., 6s. 7d., 7s. 6d., 8s. 6d., 9s. 6d., 10s. 6d., and 11s. 6d. Patterns free.

FUR-LINED COATS
at Summer Prices. Good useful Coats at 20s. 6d. and 24s. 6d.

SEMI-FITTING SEAL PALETOTS, 23 inches long, for 9s. 25 inches long, for 10s. 6d.
At PETER ROBINSON'S, of REGENT-STREET.

NOTICE.—In reference to the above advertisements, it is important that letters should be clearly addressed to 202 to 204, REGENT-STREET.

AT PETER ROBINSON'S WAREHOUSE FOR BLACK GOODS, REGENT-STREET.
For TWO GUINEAS and up to FIVE, CHOICE BLACK MATERIAL (COSTUMES COMPLETE, in the new style) (Principles of Fashion and Skirt) Patterns and Photos free.

EGERTON BURNETT'S ROYAL WELLINGTON SERGES.
"The Court Circular," "The Queen," "Myra's Journal," &c., unanimously testify to the superiority of Egerton Burnett's Serges as the best material for ladies' wear.
EGERTON BURNETT, Wellington, Somerset, respectfully calls attention to these admirable SERGES. He has repeatedly called the honour of supplying them direct to the ROYAL FAMILY, and orders are daily arriving from all parts of the Kingdom. Being woven from the finest wools, and of a permanent patent dye, which neither rain nor salt water can affect, they surpass all others in appearance and durability.
Prices from 1s. 6d. to the finest, at 5s. 6d. per yard.
E. B.'s NEW HAND-MADE VIGOONNE OACHMERE/BIENNE and FOULE SERGES are most fashionable.
A SPECIAL STRONG MAKE IS MADE FOR BOYS' and GENTLEMEN'S SUITS, 2s. 6d. in, from 3s. 6d. per yard. Patterns—Books of the various makes and shades sent free by post, and carriage is paid to Bristol or London on parcels over 2s. Goods packed for exportation.
EGERTON BURNETT, WELLINGTON, SOMERSET.

SWAN and EDGAR are now showing some Great Novelties in TRAVELLING and SEASIDE DRESSES—all-wool Ulsters, new shapes, at 15s., 20s., 25s., 30s., &c. A splendid Stock of Sensible Patterns, in the new shape, commencing at 9s.; and New Dress Materials for Early Autumn Wear. Also New Goods in Silks, Costumes, Mantles, Lace, Ribbons, Ball-Dresses, Millinery, &c. Patterns and Estimates free. Parcels of 25 value sent carriage paid to any part accessible by railway. Piccadilly and Regent-street, London.

ROYAL DEVONSHIRE SERGES.
woven from pure Wool, for LADIES' DRESSES, in Navy or Dark Indigo Blue, Black, Dark Brown, Fawn, and other solid colours, price 1s. 11d., 2s. 6d., 3s. 11d. per yard.
For CHILDREN a lower quality is made, very strong, price 1s. 6d. per yard.
For BOYS' HARD WEAR is a extra milled, strong, 5d. in, wide, 3s. 6d. per yard.
Books of Patterns sent post-free by
SPEARMAN and SPEARMAN, Devonshire Serge Factories, Plymouth.
The ROYAL DEVONSHIRE SERGE is the only true Yachting Serge.
See Water cannot injure it. Any Length is Cut by the Factory, who arrange to pay the carriage of all parcels above Two Pounds in value to and as far as London.

"WEAR-RESISTING" (Regis.) BOYS' SUITS.
SAMUEL BROTHERS.
Suit for a Boy 3 ft. 6 in. in height, C Class, 27s.; D Class, 31s. Prices varying according to height. Patterns, &c., sent free.
SAMUEL BROTHERS, 57, Ludgate-hill, London.

TO LADIES.—THE SHREWSBURY WATERPROOF TWEED COATS, SKIRTS, and JACKETS, in every variety of style and colour, are supplied by the original makers, E. W. and W. PHILLIPS, 27, High-street, Shrewsbury. Patterns and Prices on application.

TRAVELLING BAGS.
Write for their "Bag Catalogue" MAPPIN and WEBB, 76, 77, & 78, OXFORD-STREET, } London. W. & 2, QUEEN VICTORIA-STREET, CITY.

SANGSTER and CO., UMBRELLA MAKERS. Six Prize Medals awarded. Sangster's Silk and Alpaca Umbrellas, upon Fox's Celebrated Paragon Frames, all bearing Trade Mark, and fitted with the new Automatic Runner, are the Cheapest, Smallest, Lightest, and Best in the world.
NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR THE AUTOMATIC. This invention has long been sought after. THE PATENT AUTOMATIC RUNNER is Self-opening—Self-closing. Always ready. 140, Regent-street, W. 14, Fleet-street, E.C. Also Wholesale and Shipping Depot. Philadelphia Exhibition, Prize Medal and Diploma awarded.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S **WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER.**
IT CANNOT FAIL TO RESTORE GREY HAIR TO ITS YOUTHFUL COLOUR, GLOSS, AND BEAUTY. WHEN THE HAIR TURNS GREY, LOSES ITS LUSTRE, AND FALLS OUT, IT SIMPLY REQUIRES NOURISHMENT. MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER, BY ITS GENTLE TONIC ACTION, STRENGTHENS AND INVIGORATES THE HAIR, AND BY THE OPERATION OF NATURAL CAUSES, GREY OR WHITE HAIR IS QUICKLY RESTORED TO ITS YOUTHFUL COLOUR, GLOSS, AND BEAUTY. IT WILL STOP ITS FALLING, AND INDUCE A HEALTHY AND MOST LUXURIOUS GROWTH. USE NO OTHER PREPARATION WITH IT. NOT EVEN OIL OR POMADE, OR ZYLO-BALSAMUM.
CAUTION!!—The Genuine only in Pink Wrappers. Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, and Dealers in Toilet Articles.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
Mrs. S. A. ALLEN manufactures two entirely distinct Preparations for the Hair. One or the other is suited to every condition of the Human Hair. Both are never required at one time. For details as to each preparation, kindly read above and below this paragraph. Readers can easily determine which of the two they require.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S **ZYLO-BALSAMUM,** For the Growth and Preservation of the Hair. A cooling transparent liquid, entirely vegetable, without sediment.

A SIMPLE TONIC AND DRESSING OF INESTIMABLE VALUE TO BOTH SEXES THE FAVOURITE WITH THE YOUNG AND ALL THOSE WHO HAVE NO GREY HAIR. PRE-MATURE LOSS OF THE HAIR, SO COMMON IN THESE DAYS, MAY BE ENTIRELY PREVENTED BY THE USE OF ZYLO-BALSAMUM. PROMPT RELIEF IN THOUSANDS OF CASES HAS BEEN AFFORDED WHERE THE HAIR HAS BEEN COMING OUT IN HANDFULS. IT PROMOTES A HEALTHY AND VIGOROUS GROWTH. HAIR DRESSED WITH ZYLO-BALSAMUM IS ALWAYS CLEAN, FREE FROM DANDRUFF, AND WITH THAT BEAUTIFUL GLOSS ONLY SEEN IN HEALTHY HAIR. IT IS DELIGHTFULLY FRAGRANT. NO OIL OR POMADE SHOULD BE USED WITH IT.
CAUTION!!—The Genuine only in Black Grey Wrappers. Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, and Dealers in Toilet Articles.

GOLDEN STAR **BAY-LEAF WATER.**
Triple distilled from the fresh leaves of the Bay Tree (Myrica Acoris). For the Face, Throat, Nursery, and Bath.
A few drops on a sponge or towel moistened with water, and the face and hands bathed with it, is very beneficial to the skin, removing all roughness. Most highly recommended to apply after shaving. A small quantity in the bath gives a delightful aroma, and it has most remarkable cleansing properties. Particularly adapted to the bathing of infants and young children. Most grateful to invalids and all who suffer from headache from mental labour or fatigue. Buy only the genuine Golden Star Bay-Leaf Water, sold in three sizes Toilet Bottles, 2s. 6d., 5s., &c., by Chemists and Perfumers, or on receipt of stamp from the Wholesale Depot, 114 and 116, Southampton-row, London.

FLORILINE. For the Teeth and Breath. Is the best Liquid Dentifrice in the World; it thoroughly cleanses partially decayed teeth from all parasites or living "animalcules," leaving them pearly white, imparting a delightful fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 6d. per Bottle. The Fragrant Floriline removes instantly all odours arising from a foul stomach or tobacco smoke, leaving a refreshing and pleasant taste in the mouth. It is perfectly harmless, and delicious as a berry. Prepared by HENRY U. GALLUP, 403, Oxford-street, London. Bottled everywhere.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.
If your hair is turning grey, or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore to every one Grey or White Hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the hair has not decayed. Ask any Chemist for the "Mexican Hair Renewer," price 2s. 6d. Prepared by HENRY U. GALLUP, 403, Oxford-street, London.

JOHN GOSNELL and CO.'S CHERRY TOOTH-PASTE gives a beautiful Set of Teeth, makes the Teeth of pearly-like whiteness, and protects the enamel from decay.—Of all Chemists and Perfumers, at 1s. 6d. per Pot.

BREIDENBACH'S WOOD VIOLET PERFUME, fresh as morning-gathered flowers, 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s. per Bottle. Breidenbach's MACABARINE, invaluable for preserving the Growth of the Hair, 1s. 2s. 6d., 5s. per Bottle. Of all Chemists, and the Makers, 157a, New Bond-street, W.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO has been proved, by its unparalleled success of seventy years, to be the best Dentifrice for procuring White and Sound Teeth, Healthy Gums, and Fragrant Breath, being perfectly free from all deleterious and acid compounds, which give a temporary whiteness to the teeth, but ultimately ruin the enamel. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers. Price 2s. 6d. Take no Odonto but Rowlands'.

THOMPSON and CAPPER'S DENTIFRICE WATER arrests decay in the Teeth and sweetens the Breath.—55, Bold-street, Liverpool. Sold in 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 7s. 6d. Bottles, by all Chemists.

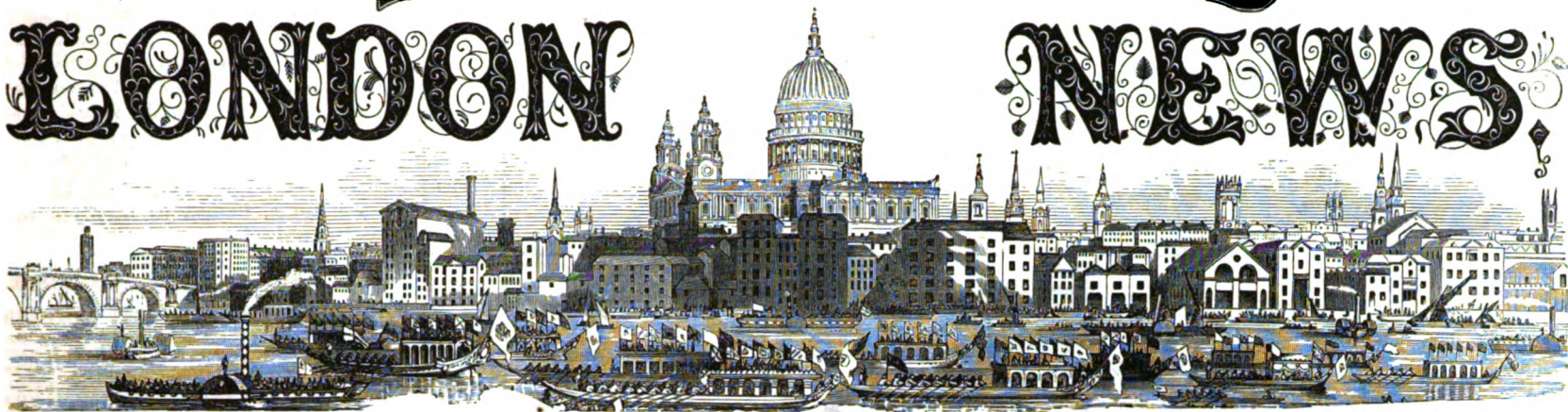
DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA. The best remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion; and a safe aperient for delicate constitutions, ladies, and children. Of all Chemists.

MR. STREETER'S DIAMOND ORNAMENTS. LONDON—MADE JEWELLERY, of exquisite design and workmanship. The only Jeweller in England whose stock consists solely of 18-Carat Gold. ENGLISH KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES, with all the latest improvements. Of Mr. STREETER, 13, New Bond-street.

"GOLD." By EDWIN W. STREETER. Second Edition will shortly be ready.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 108, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 108, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1877.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1993.—VOL. LXXI.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1877.

TWO WHOLE SHEETS, SIXPENCE.
AND SUPPLEMENT } BY POST, 6½D.



THE COLLISION IN THE CHANNEL: LANDING OF THE SURVIVORS FROM THE AVALANCHE AND FOREST.

of the Prince. The Earl of Breadalbane entertained the Killin Volunteers to dinner in the Kenmore Hotel, and the Aberfeldy Volunteers to dinner in the Breadalbane Hotel, Aberfeldy. The Prince visited the village of Kenmore on Saturday last, and he has since made various excursions in the neighbourhood, and has been yachting on Loch Tay. On Monday he visited Sir Robert and Lady Menzies at Farleyer, having previously had luncheon at Castle Menzies. There was a tableau performance at Taymouth in the evening, among the performers being Prince Leopold, the Earl and Countess of Breadalbane, the Duchess of Montrose, Lady Violet Greville, the Hon. Cecilia and Alice Harbord, Miss Menzies of Menzies, Lord Brook, the Hon. A. Yorke, Colonel Drummond Murray, and Mr. Cecil Lister Kaye.

Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein are still in Scotland: they went last week on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Westminster at Reay Forest.

During the absence of Princess Louise of Lorne from town, the milk from two cows has been given daily for the use of the children at the Victoria Hospital, of which her Royal Highness is patroness.

His Excellency Count Münster, who has been visiting the Earl of Derby at Knowsley, returned to the German Embassy on Saturday last. His Excellency left Prussia House, Carlton House-terrace, on Wednesday morning for Berlin and Hanover. He will be back in England on the 13th of next month. During the absence of Count Münster, Baron von der Brincken will act as Chargé-d'Affaires.

Earl and Countess Granville returned to town on Saturday last from staying with the Earl and Countess of Scarborough at Sandbeck Park, Yorkshire.

Earl and Countess Cadogan have returned from Homburg. The Earl and Countess of Bradford returned to Weston Park on Saturday last from Sandbeck Hall.

Frances Countess Waldegrave and Lord Carlingford have taken up their residence at Chewton Priory, Mendip.

Lord Lyons has returned from Ems.

Lord and Lady Gardner and the Hon. Evelyn Gardner have arrived at Stansted Hall, Bishops Cleeve.

Lord and Lady Colchester have gone to Ostend.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage of the Rev. R. Digby Ram (youngest son of the Rev. A. J. Ram, Rector of Rolleston and Canon of Rochester, and the late Lady Jane Ram) and Miss Mary Anson, only daughter of the Hon. Mrs. Boothby and the late Mr. George Edward Anson, of New Lodge, Newwood Forest, for many years secretary to the Prince Consort, was celebrated at Hanbury church, Staffordshire, on Thursday week. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Jeffery Foot, Vicar of Hanbury, assisted by the Rev. G. Stopford Ram, Vicar of St. Anne's, Highgate, brother of the bridegroom. A large number of relatives and friends assembled at the breakfast, which was given by Mr. and Mrs. Boothby, at the New Lodge, after which the bride and bridegroom posted to Lichfield, en route for London. The wedding presents were numerous, and included a gold locket set with pearls and diamonds, the gift of the Queen, and containing likenesses of herself and of the Prince Consort, who were Miss Anson's godparents.

A marriage is arranged, and will shortly take place, between the Duke of Norfolk and Lady Flora Hastings, eldest daughter of Mr. Abney Hastings, of Leicestershire, and the late Countess of Loudoun.

A marriage is arranged between Mr. Wyndham Edward Hanmer, brother of Lord Hanmer, and Miss Hely Hutchinson, daughter of the late Colonel the Hon. Henry Hely Hutchinson.

Mr. Frank Lloyd Edwards, of Nanhoron, has been elected chairman of the Carnarvon Quarter Sessions, in succession to Lord Newborough, who has resigned the office.

Mr. John Simon, C.B., has accepted the invitation of the council of the Midland Medical Society to deliver the inaugural address for the ensuing session.

The Act for the union under one Government of such of the South African colonies and States as may agree thereto, and for the government of such union, which was "obstructed" in the late Session, and led to a night and day sitting of the House of Commons, contains sixty-one sections. The preamble recites that proposals have been made for uniting under one Government, under the Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, those colonies and States of South Africa which may voluntarily elect to enter into such union. The general principles on which the constitution of the legislative authority and of the executive government in the union are to be established are declared, and the wishes and opinions of the colonies as to details are to be represented to her Majesty through their respective Legislatures. The various sections set forth the declaration and nature of any union of two or more of the colonies, with provisions for its completion; and her Majesty, by an Order in Council, is to declare the day on which the union shall take effect. The union is to be divided into such provinces, with such names and boundaries, as the Queen may direct. The executive government is to be vested in her Majesty, and to be exercised by the Governor-General. There is to be a Privy Council of the union. The "Union Parliament" will consist of an Upper House, to be styled "the Legislative Council," and a House of Representatives, to be called "the House of Assembly;" and their respective powers, are set forth in the Act.

The *London Gazette* contains the following notification:—Admiralty, Aug. 28, 1877.—Her Majesty has approved of the following Regulations for the Navy: 1. Decorations and medals are to be worn in full dress. 2. Miniature orders and medals, or ribbons only, may only be worn by officers in the undress uniform. 3. Decorations and medals are to be worn on the left breast, in a single horizontal line, suspended from a single bar, placed on a line one inch below the point of the shoulder, but no part of the bar or buckle is to be seen. The buckle of the Companionship of the Bath, however, being part of the decoration, is to be shown. The ribbon is not to exceed one inch in length, unless the number of clasps requires it to be longer. 4. When the decorations and medals cannot, on account of the number, be suspended from the bar so as to be fully seen, they are to overlap. 5. Medals will be worn in the order of the dates on which they were conferred, the first decoration or medal obtained being placed farthest from the shoulder. The following is the order of arrangement: 1. English decorations. 2. English medals. 3. Foreign decorations. 4. Foreign medals; the medal for long service and good conduct is to be worn after the war medal. 6. Medals granted to petty officers and seamen may either be worn as indicated in the foregoing paragraphs, or be stitched in a straight horizontal line on the jacket or frock. 7. When ribbons only are worn they must be half an inch in length. 8. Medals awarded by a society for bravery in saving human life are, if specially authorised, to be worn on the right breast.

THE FAMINE IN INDIA.

The *Times*' correspondent at Calcutta telegraphs that the famine reports for the past week state that prospects have greatly improved in the Madras Presidency, but prices continue high. There has been abundant rain in many parts of Bombay, and fair reports have come from the Central Provinces, Berar, the North-West, Bengal, Assam, and Burmah. More rain is much wanted in Gwalior and Neemuch. A good rain has fallen in parts of Rajpootana, but prospects are not generally improved. In the Punjab there has been generally light rain, except in the Mooltan district, where there are heavy floods. Grain imports continue on a large scale. Rice is a little lower, but there is no change in the interior. The result of the Viceroy's visit to Mysore has been the introduction there of the policy laid down by the Supreme Government—namely, the making gratuitous relief subsidiary to the main object of getting all able-bodied poor on the relief works. Several new works have been sanctioned, and are already begun—among others, the Bangalore and Mysore Railway. On his return from Simla the Viceroy will assume the charge of the famine portfolio. Cholera has reappeared at Cuddapah. Colonel Moberly, district engineer, and Dr. McNulty have been attacked. The public health is not much improved.

The Viceroy of India has sent a telegram to the India Office stating that there had been a good fall of rain throughout the greater portion of Madras, and that the general prospect shows improvement; that the improvement in Bombay continues; that the distress in Mysore is very severe; and that in Bengal, Burmah, the Central Provinces, and Assam the prospects are, on the whole, favourable. In Madras there are 773,091 persons on the works, and 1,513,555 receiving gratuitous relief. In Bombay the numbers are, on the works 280,727, and receiving relief, 158,733; and in Mysore, 52,000, and 227,000.

THE FAMINE FUND AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

Among the sums which were received at the close of last week were £1000 voted by the Court of Common Council of the City of London, £1000 (second instalment) from Birmingham, £1000 (second instalment) from Bristol, £500 from Aberdeen, £450 from Torquay, £400 from Lincoln, £200 from the Salters' Company, Dundee £2000, Wigan £350, Dublin (seventh contribution) £500, Newbury £100, Southampton (sixth instalment) £100, Huntingdon £100, Scarborough (second instalment) £131, Taunton (third instalment) £100, Market Weighton £50, the Duke of Cleveland £200, Taunton £100, Ipswich £250, the Dorset Provincial Grand Lodge of Freemasons £200, Colchester (second instalment) £100, West Bromwich (second instalment £100), Weybridge parish church and St. Michael's £242, Shepton Mallett £102, Newcastle-on-Tyne (second instalment) £1000, Birmingham (third contribution) £1000, Brighton (second donation) £300, Cambridge £400, Devonport (additional) £300, Canterbury (second instalment) £200, Coupar Angus £115, Pontefract £100, Hawick and District £100, Luton £100, Aldershot £100. A public appeal at Romford, Essex, resulted in the collection of £278, of which Mr. Coope, M.P., contributed £100 and Mr. T. C. Baring, M.P., £100. Earl Brownlow sent £100. Several more church collections were received, the largest being £162 from Holy Trinity, Bournemouth.

At a meeting of the executive committee on Monday it was resolved to send a further sum of £40,000 to Madras, making a total of £155,000 sent out. Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., Alderman Sidney, Mr. Charles Teede, and Mr. P. Macfadyen, of Madras, were added to the committee. A telegram, dated Madras, Saturday, was read, stating that the committee there had voted £5000 for the relief of the distress in Bombay, and £10,000 for the relief of the distress in Mysore, and that they were arranging a more thorough organisation of the local committees. Mr. Pender, M.P., suggested that appeals should be made to the British colonies, and promised to arrange for gratuitous telegraphic communication with that view. The principal sums received were:—The County of Warwick (per the High Sheriff) £1000, Huddersfield (second instalment) £1000, Dublin (eighth) £500, Halifax £500, Rochdale (second) £500, Belfast (additional) £500, Tynemouth £400, Bath (second) £300, York (third) £300, Longton £225, Batley £200, Norwich (third) £200, Durham £200, Winchester £150, Oswestry (third) £130, Hanley (third) £100, Maidstone (third) £100, Margate (second) £100, Messrs. Sharples and Co. (Hitchin) £100, St. Paul's (Hamlet-road, Upper Norwood) £110, house-to-house collection at Southwell £183, Mrs. H. D. Harcourt £100, Stourbridge £100.

The Lord Mayor received a telegram on Tuesday from the Madras Relief Committee giving information of the increased death-rate in several towns and districts. The telegram will be found in another page. The School Board for London has consented to a collection in aid of the relief fund being made in each board school in the metropolis. During the day £9000 was paid in, including donations from the following cities and towns:—Kendal £500, Southport £500, Stafford £500, Shrewsbury (third donation) £250, Kirkcaldy £200, Reading £200, Canterbury (third) £150; Newport (Isle of Wight) £150, Montrose £140, Bridport £100, Taunton (fourth) £100, Stoke-on-Trent (second) £100, Southampton (seventh) £100, and Boston £100; £100 was also received as a fresh instalment from the Isle of Man. Miss Kate Forbes sent £100, Mr. G. Bullock £100, Mr. J. H. Challis £100, Miss Elizabeth Howey £100. Over 350 church and chapel collections came to hand, the largest being Church Eaton, £126 3s.; St. Mark's, Tunbridge Wells, £105 1s. 6d.

The large sum of £10,500 was subscribed on Wednesday. The committee of Lloyd's forwarded a donation of £1000, and, in addition, the members and subscribers contributed among themselves £1300. Among the contributions from towns were the following:—Birmingham (third instalment) £1000, Leicester £1000, Cheltenham £800, Great Driffield £300, Coventry £300, Grantham £200, West Bromwich (third) £150, Horncastle £125, Kilkenny £100, Maidstone (fourth) £100. The Cutlers' Company (through Mr. Henry Graves, the Master) sent £105, the National Bank of India £105, Messrs. Huntley and Palmer £100, Miss Dixon £100, the London Assurance Corporation £100. About 200 more church and chapel collections were received.

The Lord Mayor has appointed Friday evening, the 21st inst., for the concert which Madame Liebart has offered to give in aid of the Mansion House Indian Famine Fund. His Lordship has signified his intention to attend in state.

Meetings continue to be held throughout the country for the purpose of starting subscriptions in aid of the fund. A public meeting of the inhabitants of Coventry was held this week in St. Mary's Hall. The Mayor (Mr. Alderman Banks) presided, and there was an influential attendance. Resolutions were passed appointing a committee to collect subscriptions and requesting the ministers of religion in the city to preach sermons on behalf of the fund. The amount collected in the room was over £266.

A meeting in aid of the fund was held last Saturday at the Shire Hall, Warwick, and it was announced that subscriptions amounting to over £1200 had been received.

A meeting of the Bradford committee was held on Satur-

day at the Townhall. The subscription was reported to amount to £5700, and it was stated that £4700 had been sent to the relief committee at Madras.

Cardinal Manning, writing to the secretary, says:—"It is my intention to issue a letter for a collection to be made in our churches on the second Sunday in October. I fix that date in the hope that more persons will have by that time returned to London."

The President of the Wesleyan Conference, in a "pastoral letter" just issued, recommends that collections should be made on an early Sunday by the Wesleyan congregations throughout the country on behalf of the Mansion House Indian Famine Relief Fund. He also commends to their sympathy and help the sufferers by the fire in New Brunswick.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The amount collected in the boxes placed in the streets and large establishments of London on Hospital Saturday was £835, being a slight increase on the sum realised in the same way last year.

The Governors of the Charterhouse have elected Mr. Harry W. Lee, solicitor, to be their registrar, from fourteen or fifteen candidates. The duties involve residence in the Charterhouse, and the salary is £700 a year, with other advantages.

Last week there was a splendid show of fruit and flowers at the Alexandra Palace; and now we have one at the Crystal Palace. The twenty-second annual exhibition of fruit and cut flowers at the latter place was opened yesterday, and is continued to-day (Saturday). It must be nearly as bad as the fate of Tantalus to survey, without tasting, this luscious collection of grapes, peaches, nectarines, pine-apples, cherries, figs, melons, apples, pears, plums, and other choice fruits.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers at the end of the second week of September was 76,411, of whom 36,329 were in workhouses and 40,082 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in the years 1876, 1875, and 1874, these figures show a decrease of 672, 5146, and 14,897 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 591, of whom 388 were men, 158 women, and 45 children.

The revising barristers' courts were opened on Tuesday. At the City Court an objection was made to the name of Mr. Albert Grant as a member of the Loriners' Company, it being contended that the report of Mr. Justice Mellor on the trial of the Kidderminster election petition in 1874 had disqualified him for a period of seven years. The objection was not, however, sustained, the revising barrister holding that the promise to give an entertainment, though it rendered the election void, did not come under the head of bribery.

Mr. Lowe, M.P., who is president of the West Kent Bicycle Club, witnessed the races of that club in the grounds of the Crystal Palace last Saturday, and in distributing the prizes he gave a short address in praise of bicycle riding, which he pronounced to be the best antidote to the gout. He said they had had the satisfaction of seeing a gallant contest of fine young men, entirely dependent upon their own energy, strength, and endurance, and there had been no spurring and no whips, and no acts of cruelty such as might be charged against races of another character.

By direction of the Earl of Derby an extract from a despatch from her Majesty's Minister at Rio de Janeiro, reporting a drought in the northern provinces of Brazil and suggesting a public subscription in England in aid of the sufferers, has been forwarded to the Lord Mayor, who has sent a reply to the effect that he is afraid that another famine fund were started both it and the Indian famine subscriptions would suffer, and that he therefore hesitates in making a fresh appeal for public aid. The Lord Mayor adds, however, that he will give the Earl of Derby's letter every publicity, and that should any funds reach him he will forward them to Rio.

On Tuesday, at noon, the Master, the Wardens, and the Court of the Fruiterers' Company (a civic guild, founded in the third year of the reign of James I.) waited by appointment upon the Lord Mayor, in the saloon of the Mansion House, and presented him with a splendid assortment of the choicest fruits of the season, including grapes, peaches, apples, pears, melons, and greenhouses. Formerly the gift consisted of twelve bushels of apples, which, neatly packed in clean baskets, and covered with linen napkins, were taken from Farringdon Market by porters, escorted by the beadle of the company, to the Mansion House. On its arrival in former days the Lady Mayoress used to direct her housekeeper to take charge of the fruit and put a bottle of wine in each basket for the use of the carriers, who were "regaled" with a dinner.

THE WESLEYAN METHODISTS.

The Annual Minutes of the Wesleyan Methodist Conference have been published.

In the home work there are 225 probationers on circuit work, and in the foreign work 147. The deaths of 33 ministers in Great Britain are reported. In Great Britain there are 382,287 church members, 1400 ministers, and 243 supernumeraries. In the foreign missions there are 81,658 members, 279 ministers, and 11 supernumeraries. The candidates for ordination at the next conference will be required to read during the year—"Broadus's Homiletics," "Jackson's Institutions of Christianity," "Butler's Analogy," Part II.; St. John's Gospel; in Greek, Romans, v.-viii.; in Hebrew, Isaiah, i.-v. They will be examined in the foregoing, and also in "The History of the Christian Church during the Second Century."

Sir Francis Lycett and Mr. W. Mcburn are the treasurers for the Extension Fund.

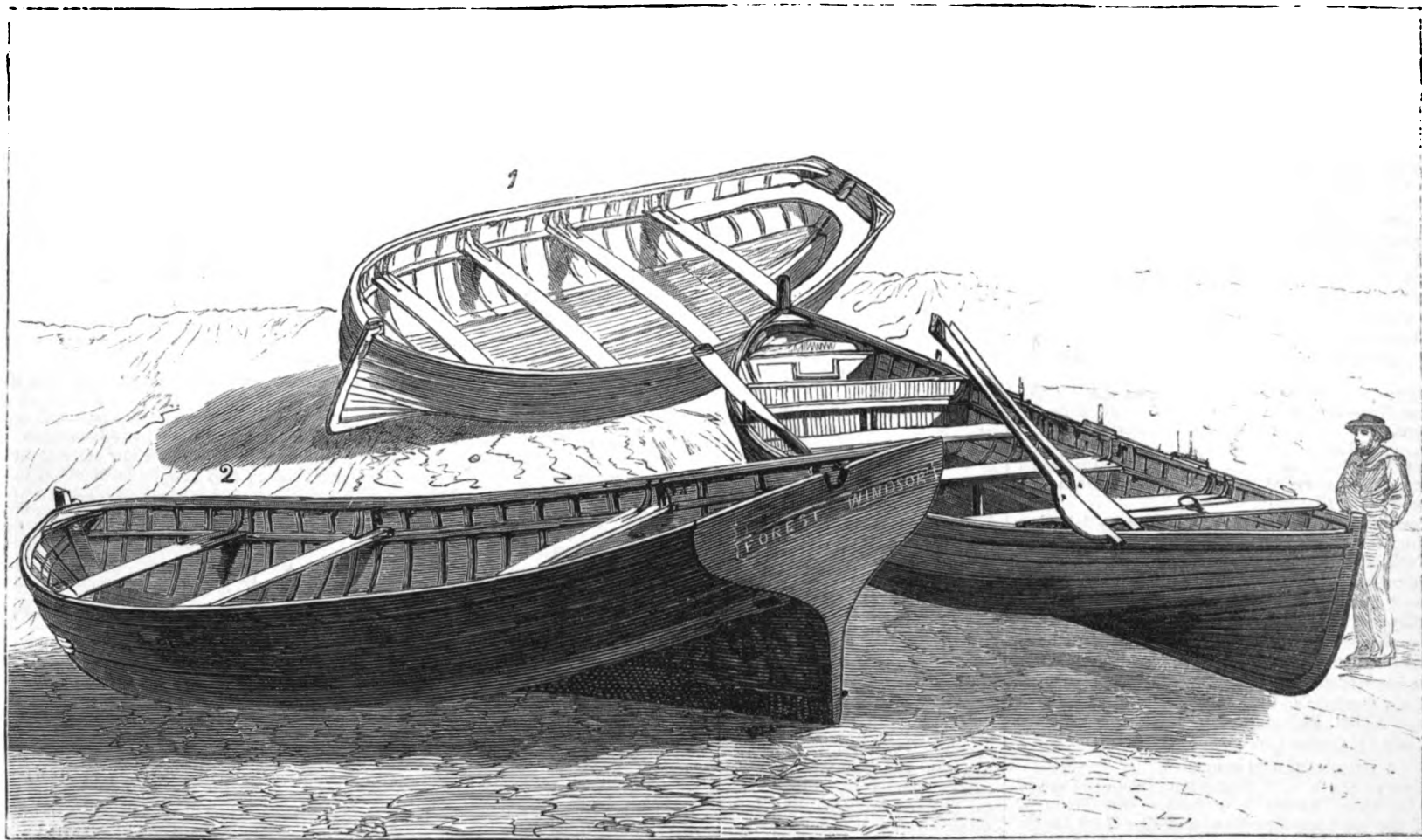
The total number of scholars in the Wesleyan day schools is 175,410, and the total cost £187,843. There are 6095 Sunday schools, 115,666 teachers and officers, 742,419 scholars, and 2495 libraries. Total cost of the schools, £58,913. The new Sunday-School Union has 2004 schools connected with it, and 186 circuit unions. Of the £10,000 needed as outfit or capital fund barely £3000 has as yet been realised. The Home for Destitute and Neglected Children, though succeeding well, is in debt £6200. There are 213 children in the London branch, 97 at the Lancashire branch, 125 at the Milton, and 15 at the Hamilton, in Canada. The reports of the 275 boys and girls placed in situations in Canada are satisfactory.

In the Army in Great Britain and Ireland there are 6800 hearers and 448 church members.

The Wesleyans this year begin the working of an elaborate scheme for temperance and Bands of Hope, which was adopted by the Conference.

The thanks of the Conference are given to Miss Heald and to Mr. W. N. Heald for the gift of a chapel, of the value of £15,000, at Didsbury, erected in memory of Mr. James Heald.

Mr. Stephen Cave, M.P. has been unanimously elected president of the West of England Sanatorium, Weston-super-Mare, for the ensuing year.



1. Ship's boat that came ashore bottom upwards. 2. Boat that saved twelve men from the sinking ships. 3. One of the Portland "lerrets" that brought them ashore.

THE COLLISION IN THE CHANNEL: BOATS ASHORE ON CHESIL BANK.

THE DISASTER IN THE CHANNEL.

We mentioned last week the terrible calamity that befel two outward-bound ships going down the Channel. These were the *Avalanche*, bound for New Zealand with sixty-three emigrants and other passengers, and the *Forest*, a vessel belonging to Nova Scotia, which was going in ballast to Sandy Hook, near New York. They came into collision with each other, about half-past nine o'clock in the evening, on Tuesday week, off the "isle," or rather promontory, of Portland. The *Avalanche* sank in a minute or two; the *Forest* was more slowly filled with water, so that there was nearly an hour for

launching her boats. But of the total number of persons, about a hundred and twenty, in the two vessels, only a dozen were saved. Three or four boats were swamped, as the sea ran very high, with violent squalls of wind, and the beach is inaccessible in rough weather. The Portland fishermen, in one of their peculiar boats called "lerrets," relieved one of the boats of the *Forest* next morning, after a night of hard struggles to bring it ashore. Captain Ephraim Lockhart, the master of that ship, is one of the survivors. Of the ninety-seven persons on board the *Avalanche* only three were saved—John Sherrington, third officer, and two seamen. They scrambled on board the *Forest*, and got off in the boat

which was manned by Captain Lockhart, Mr. McKelvie, chief mate, the steward, and a few other men of the *Forest*. All the passengers were drowned, including many women and children; Mr. and Mrs. Wilkins, with six children; Dr. Tanner, and other ladies and gentlemen. The landing of the twelve men who escaped, on the beach at Chesil Cove, on Wednesday morning, is the subject of one of our Illustrations. Another shows the ship's boats and fragments of wreck that drifted ashore. The fishermen's boats or "lerrets," in which some brave men performed the rescue of the twelve survivors, are worthy of an Illustration. These men were J. Chaddock, John and Thomas Way, Thomas Pearce, Thomas and Lewis



THE WAR: BULGARIAN REFUGEES IN GREEK SCHOOLS AT PHILIPPOPOLIS.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



THE WAR IN ASIA: ZIGANA, NEAR ERZEROUM.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTIST

White, and John Flann, in the first boat; and in the second boat another Flann, another John Way, G. White, Bennett, J. and G. Byatt. Six dead bodies were cast ashore on Chesil Beach, and four more at Chickerel, a few miles below Portland. An inquest was opened by Mr. R. N. Howard, Coroner for Portland, and the evidence of Captain Lookhart and Mr. Sherrington was taken; there is also the official inquiry to be held by order of the Board of Trade. The hull of the Forest has not sunk, but is still floating bottom upwards, and is to be blown up to remove the impediment to navigation. An attempt to destroy it with torpedoes was made last Tuesday, but failed. H.M.S. (ironclad) Defence, with three steam-pinnaces, commanded by Captain Howard, of the Black Prince, went out for this service. Admiral Dowell, C.B., was present and witnessed the operations.

No part of the cargo of the *Avalanche*, or passengers' property, has been saved. The *Avalanche* was a splendid iron ship, belonging to Messrs. Shaw, Savill, and Co.; she was built in 1874, and was ranked in the class of 100 A 1, the highest Lloyd's Committee have the power to give. Her crew, with officers, numbered thirty-four, and consisted of a master, Captain E. Williams, the mate, boatswain's mate, carpenter, boatswain, cook, steward, and fourteen seamen. The boatswain's mate, the carpenter, the boatswain, the cook, the steward, and twelve seamen were foreigners. The boatswain's mate was a Swede, the carpenter and two A B's were Finlanders, the boatswain and one A B were Dutchmen, the cook and one A B were Belgians, the steward was a Dane, four A B's were Austrians, one A B an American, and four A B's were Germans—in all eighteen foreigners. The *Avalanche* was in charge of a pilot, and therefore the master was relieved of all responsibility. Captain Williams possessed the full confidence of the owners. He was known as a skilful commander, who had never been in any accident, and was a favourite with the colonists who traded with or visited England. Among the cabin passengers were Mrs. Cooper and her daughter, for Wellington; Mr. H. J. Neale, for Napier; Mr. and Mrs. Wilkins and six children, for Wanganui; Miss Watt and Miss Taylor, and Mrs. Shield, for Wanganui; Mr. W. C. Snow, Mr. F. C. Simmons, nephew to General Sir Lintorn Simmons; Mr. A. Montgomerie, Mr. J. C. Cooke, Mr. F. Wanton, Mr. W. K. Bennett; Dr. R. Tanner, late of Ledbury, Herefordshire, with his son, for Canterbury; Mr. J. M. Richards and his niece, Miss Foote; Mr. C. G. Walker, L. D. Kirby, J. Graham, J. T. Somerville, G. Kurr, F. Lee and wife, with four children; J. Wilson and wife.

The *Forest* was a wooden ship, 202 ft. 2 in. in length, 40 ft. 8 in. in breadth, and 24 ft. 5 in. in depth of hold, 1488 tons gross register. She was built in 1873 by her owners, Messrs. G. Churchill, Sons, and Co., of Windsor, Nova Scotia. She was classed A 1 at Lloyd's for eight years, and was partly insured at Lloyd's. While the vessel was much larger than the *Avalanche*, her crew numbered only twenty-one, against thirty-four in the other ill-fated vessel.

THE WAR.

The past week, to the hour of this present writing on Thursday evening, has been a time of anxious expectancy for the reports of imminent further conflicts between the Russian and Turkish armies in Bulgaria, which have seemed to be drawing to a critical engagement at three different points—namely, at Plevna, on the Vid, where Osman Pasha, in his intrenched position is beleaguered by the main army of the Grand Duke Nicholas, with the Roumanian contingent; secondly, between the Lom and the Jantra, where the Czarewitch, driven back to a position north of Biela, has to defend his communications with the Danube against Mahomet Ali Pasha; and, thirdly, in the Shipka Pass, and on the Gabrova road from the Balkans northward to Timova, where Suleiman Pasha is pressing hard on the advanced corps of General Radetzky. In each of those quarters, to the middle of this week, the Turks have appeared to be gaining a substantial advantage, while the arrival of the Russian Imperial Guard, in sufficient force to turn the scale, cannot be expected for some days to come. The Russian army in Asia, too, has experienced some additional reverses, which do not, however, excite much attention.

We have thought fit, considering the urgent interest of the subject this week, to prepare two whole sheets, with a greater number of illustrations than usual, for the present issue of our Journal. In this publication will be found sketches from Herr Schönborg, our Special Artist now with the Roumanian army on the Vid, at the extreme right wing of the Russian forces before Plevna; from Mr. Melton Prior, who is with Nedjib Pasha, commander of a division of the Turkish forces on the Lom, under Mahomet Ali Pasha, and who was at the battle of Karahassankoi on the 30th ult.; from Messrs. Bell and Irving Montague, lately with the Turkish army in Armenia; and from an occasional correspondent at Adrianople. The desperate warfare in the Shipka Pass has been illustrated by the sketches of Mr. E. M. Hale, our Special Artist with General Gourko, and those of Captain Gambier, R.N., the *Times'* correspondent with Suleiman Pasha. Some of the more important subjects of our present illustrations are fully explained by the descriptive and narrative letters, partly borrowed from the *Daily News* and the *Times*, which are to be read in our Second Sheet. The battle of Karahassankoi is also related by Mr. Prior in a letter of his own, dated next day from that place. Herr Schönborg's sketches of the valley of the Vid below Plevna, a few miles north of that town, with the camp of the Fourth Roumanian Division at Kreta, and the reconnaissance performed by General Laskariéff on the 23rd ult. from Trstenik, with a detachment of Russian Uhlans, some Roumanian infantry, and two field-batteries, on the road westward of Plevna, may show where took place the movements of the right wing preliminary to closing upon Osman Pasha. The object was partly to surround the Turkish position at Plevna, at least on the north side, and to protect the approaches to the Roumanian bridge or crossing over the Danube at Corabia from any hostile interruption. Many incidents and attendant features of this war are shown in our smaller illustrations. The distressed condition of Bulgarian fugitives collected at Philippopolis, and the hideous familiarity of street executions at Adrianople, have been the subject of much comment. In the second city of the Turkish Empire, under the immediate government of Ahmed Vefik Pasha, it is a daily sight to behold several unhappy Bulgarians hung at the shop doors, or from the windows and balconies, for taking part with Russia or rebelling against the Sultan. It is true that in some cases, as in the particular instance shown in our Engraving, the persons so put to death have been guilty of robberies and murders or other outrages perpetrated on their Moslem neighbours, which almost equal the atrocities of the Bash-Bazouks and Circassians among the Christian part of the population.

Since the tremendous battles around Plevna on Tuesday and Wednesday week, narrated in another page, the military operations there have slackened in apparent activity; only, last Tuesday afternoon, the Roumanians before Plevna attacked a strong Turkish redoubt, but did not succeed in occupying it,

and had to retire; they maintained their former positions. The Porte has telegraphed to its representatives that 30,000 men who have been sent to the assistance of Osman Pasha have arrived at Orkanieh. During the first part of this week there was a desultory cannonade between the Turkish batteries and the Grivitz redoubt. It is stated that the Russians refrain from provoking a fresh collision until the movements being executed by the army of the Czarewitch are completed.

While Plevna is now only bombarded, Mahomet Ali Pasha, with 125 battalions, fifty-four squadrons, and twenty-eight batteries, is closely approaching the position which the Czarewitch has prepared on the bank of the Yantra, near Biela. The force at the disposal of the Ottoman General in this direction is more than 100,000. The three corps of his adversary cannot now muster more than 60,000, if, indeed, so many; but the Czarewitch has on his side the advantage of occupying earthworks and of acting on the defensive. There have been some outposts affairs this week.

General Radetzky reports from the Shipka Pass that the Turks, after five days' bombardment, made a sudden assault last Monday morning on Fort St. Nicholas. The attack had extended to the whole line. Two thousand men of the Turkish Imperial Guard and the Arabian troops took part in the engagement. After a desperate battle of nine hours' duration the enemy was repulsed with an enormous loss. The Russian loss was considerable, consisting of 19 officers and 400 men wounded, and 100 killed, including Prince Mestchensky, Aide-de-Camp of the Emperor. On the other hand, Suleiman Pasha claims to have actually captured the heights of Fort St. Nicholas, but omits to say that he was forced to relinquish them. A later despatch from Adrianople says, "The Turks prevent the Russians from repairing the damages done to their defences in the Shipka Pass by a constant fire night and day. The Russians are withdrawing part of their forces to other cover, and strong hopes of a speedy victory are entertained here. Suleiman Pasha attacked the enemy on Monday. After seven hours' hard fighting, he took Fort St. Nicholas and five guns. Afterwards the Russians regained that position." It appears, however, that a force of Turks or Circassians has appeared at Gabrova, north of the Balkans, and has driven in some of the Russian posts towards Timova.

The Russians are making ready for a winter campaign. General Todleben has left St. Petersburg for the seat of war to fortify their intended winter quarters. Supplies of warm clothing have been ordered for the men. To guard the passages across the Danube, strong bridge-heads are being constructed at Matchin, Hirsowa, Nikopol, and Sistova. The first two will secure the passage across the river into the Dobrudcha, the last two that into Bulgaria. We learn that the first brigade of Rifles of the Guard has arrived at the Imperial head-quarters at Gorny Studen. We hear, too, that various columns of the Guard of the 2nd Corps are pressing onward with hurried marches through Roumania. But we do not know whether these troops are accompanied by the necessary trains, ready to take the field.

At this momentous crisis the meeting of the Prime Ministers of Austria and Germany may have the most important results. Prince Bismarck and Count Andrassy had a conference last Tuesday at Salzburg. The interview is said to have been extremely cordial. The semi-official *Provincial Correspondence* of Berlin, commenting on the meeting, says:—"The two statesmen, whose intimate and confidential accord has for a series of years contributed so greatly to bringing the common policy of the three Emperors in the interest of European peace to a successful issue, must have found it of the utmost value, especially under present circumstances, to enter into a confidential exchange of views in regard to the ways and means of further carrying out their great mission."

AID TO THE VICTIMS OF THE WAR.

A meeting of the Committee for Relief of Sick and Wounded Russian Soldiers was held on the 19th inst., at 11, Cockspur-street, Pall-mall—the Rev. W. O. Lamson in the chair. Letters were read from the Earl of Morton, the Rev. W. R. Wood Stephens, M.A., Prebendary of Chichester; Mr. J. Lorimer, Professor of Public Law in the University of Edinburgh; and Professor Raseve, F.R.S., of Manchester, adding their names to the committee. The following letter from the private secretary of the Empress of Russia was also read:—

Chancellerie de Sa Majesté l'Impératrice, St. Petersburg, Aug. 30 (Sept. 11), 1877.
Monsieur.—Messrs. Thomson, Bonar, and Co., bankers, of this capital, have handed me the sum of 20,000 roubles remitted by your committee, as announced in your letter of Sept. 4 (new style). I have had the pleasure to also bring this remittance to the knowledge of her Majesty the Empress, and I am commanded to convey her sincere thanks to the members of the committee, and to express to them how much she has been gratified at their gift, destined to relieve so many wounded, and a great number of necessitous families sorely tried by the present war. In begging you, Monsieur, to be the interpreter of these sentiments to the committee, I fulfil the duty of informing you that, according to the wish of the donors, the sum you have transmitted to me shall be divided into two parts, one of which shall be appropriated to the relief of our wounded, and the other distributed among the widows of the combatants fallen on the field of battle, and also devoted to the education of some of the orphans. This mode of distribution coincides perfectly with the gracious intentions of her Majesty the Empress. I have received the list of the persons who have contributed to this gift, and I shall not fail to have it published in our newspapers.

To Monsieur Lewis Farley. MAURITZ.
The committee ordered that a further sum of £1000 should be at once remitted.

The Duke of Portland, in sending his fourth donation of £1000 to the Stafford House Committee, has accompanied it by a letter, in which he says:—

I venture to mention the only difficulty that seems to me to have arisen and which has not been authoritatively met—viz., the case of a wounded soldier coming in and asking for his refugee wife and family to be provided for, or of one killed in action and his family seeking relief. I feel sure that now these will be provided for in preference to a certain extent to all other claimants by those who have the direction of the funds so munificently contributed by Lady Burdett-Coutts. I have always understood that the operations of the Stafford House Committee was strictly confined to the relief of the sick and wounded fighting men; and I had certainly always myself wished and expected this would be so. The funds are limited, and likely to continue to be, with the Indian famine and so many other calls in competition on the charity of the public, as well as from the total eclipse of the old patriotic and national feeling between England and Turkey as against the deadly enemy of both alike in all time past and for all time to come. I fear the strength of the Stafford House Committee is about to be severely tried, and I can only hope they will maintain their ground, notwithstanding the tremendous demands likely to be made upon them.

A correspondent at Dudley sends to the *Birmingham Post* the following note which he has received from Mr. R. Bond Moore, an English surgeon at Adrianople, acting on behalf of the Stafford House Committee:—

Adrianople, Sept. 3.
Dear W.—Awful work here. No time to write. No desire to describe scenes of wounded masses. Do get some subscriptions for Stafford House Fund. Suleiman Pasha says if it were not for Stafford House surgeons he would have to shoot his wounded men. We had two trains one night: 650 to dress by candle-light, then 400 in daylight. No splints, no bandages, no disinfectants. They are so close to the Russians that they are simply rid of them with bullets. R. BOND MOORE.

A portrait-bust of the late Right Hon. George Ward Hunt, half life-size, has been executed in stucco by Mr. Eli Johnson, sculptor, 11, Hugh-street, Belgravia.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Marshal MacMahon returned on Sunday night to Paris. It is stated that he met with a very cordial reception at Poitiers, Tours, and Châteaudun, particularly at the last-named place. The town of Châteaudun, in commemoration of its gallant stand against the German army in 1870, has been authorised to quarter the cross of the Legion of Honour on its arms.

On Monday there was an extraordinary meeting of the Cabinet to hear the Marshal's Manifesto to the French People read. It was issued on Wednesday, countersigned by M. Fourtou, Minister of the Interior, and is as follows:—

Frenchmen.—You are about to be called upon to nominate your representatives to the Chamber of Deputies. I do not assume to exercise any pressure upon your choice, but I feel bound to dispel any doubt upon what you are about to do. What I have done is this: For the last four years I have maintained peace, and the personal confidence with which I am honoured by foreign Sovereigns enables me daily to render our relations with all Powers more cordial. At home, public order has never been disturbed for a moment, owing to the policy of concord which brought around me men devoted, before all things, to their country. Public prosperity, momentarily arrested by our misfortunes, has recovered its elasticity; the general wealth has increased, notwithstanding the heavy burdens borne by the people; the national credit has been strengthened; and France, peaceful and confident, at the same time sees her army—always worthy of her—reconstituted upon new bases. These great results were, however, threatened with danger. The Chamber of Deputies, daily throwing off the leadership of moderate men, and more and more dominated by the avowed leaders of the Radical party, at length forgot the share of authority which belonged to me, and which I could not allow to be diminished without implicating the honour of my name before you and before history. Contesting at the same time my rightful influence in the Senate, the Chamber of Deputies aimed at nothing less than substituting for the necessary equilibrium of the public powers established by the Constitution the despotism of a new convention. The situation was no longer permissible. Exercising my constitutional right, and in conformity with the opinion of the Senate, I dissolved the Chamber of Deputies. It is now for you to speak. They tell you that I seek to overthrow the Republic; but you will not believe it. The Constitution is intrusted to my guardianship; and I will make it respected. What I look for from you is the election of a Chamber which, raising itself above party rivalries, should occupy itself at once all things with the country's affairs. At the last election an abuse was made of my name. Among those who then proclaimed themselves my friends, many have not ceased to oppose me. People still speak to you of their devotion to my person, and assert that they only attack my Ministers. Do not be duped by this artifice. To frustrate it my Government will designate among its candidates those who alone are authorised to make use of my name. You will maturely consider the bearing of your votes. Elections favourable to my policy will facilitate the regular conduct of the existing Government, they will affirm the principle of authority, sapped by demagogues, and will assure order and peace. Hostile elections would aggravate the conflict between the public powers, as well as impede the course of business and maintain agitation; and France, in the midst of these fresh complications, would become for Europe an object of distrust. As for myself, my duty would increase with the danger. I could not obey the mandates of the demagogues. I could neither become the instrument of Radicalism nor abandon the post in which the Constitution has placed me. I shall remain to defend Conservative interests with the support of the Senate, and shall energetically protect the faithful public servants who, at a difficult moment, have not allowed themselves to be intimidated by vain threats. Frenchmen, I await with full confidence the manifestation of your sentiments. After so many trials, France desires stability, order, and peace; and with God's help we will secure to the country these benefits. You will listen to the words of a soldier, who serves no party and no revolutionary or retrograde passion, and who is guided by nothing but love for his country.

Severe comments upon the manifesto are published by the Paris papers. The *France* says that the Marshal's language is utterly unlike anything ever used by the Queen of England, the King of the Belgians, or the King of Italy; and the *Temps* says that such language is without precedent even in a country as accustomed to surprises as France. The *Orléanist* organs praise the manifesto.

The Marshal drove out on Wednesday afternoon to inaugurate the new Avenue de l'Opéra. At the end of the Avenue he was received by M. Félix Voisin, the Prefect of Police, M. Alphand, engineer of the city, and by several other official personages, who explained to him the work completed and those still unfinished. Several thousand of persons assembled along the route, and there were cries of "Vive la République!" and "Vive le Maréchal!"

The Duke of Cambridge visited Marshal MacMahon in the course of Wednesday, and the President called, in return, at his Royal Highness's hotel.

Replying to a toast in honour of the Marshal-President of the French Republic and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, at a banquet given by the wine-growers of Libourne, the Duc Decazes has spoken on the external policy of France. He maintains that she has need of repose. "Europe knows," he observes, "that we are not pursuing a hostile or aggressive policy towards any Power. France," he continues, "is entirely the mistress of her destinies; help us to defend her against her own impulses, to maintain her in the faith of a wise liberty, and to preserve for her peace—that blessing of God on earth."

Oct. 14 has been finally fixed upon as the date of the elections. The electoral period begins on the 23rd inst. From the day of the opening of the electoral period till the fifth day preceding that of the elections, public meetings are authorised, on the condition that order shall not be disturbed nor the law violated.

In front of the Opera House, Paris, an experiment was made on Wednesday evening with a new electric light of great power. The ordinary jets of gas presented a poor appearance beside the magnificent flame.

M. Caillaux, Minister of Finance, and M. Paris, Minister of Public Works, arrived at Boulogne on Wednesday to examine the site of the projected deep-sea harbour. The Ministers lunched with M. Gosselin, President of the Tribunal and Chamber of Commerce. They afterwards received the Judges and members of those two bodies. M. Alexander Adam, the sole surviving founder of the Chamber of Commerce of Boulogne, the oldest in France, addressed the Ministers. M. Paris, in replying, stated that he was happy to inform those present that all difficulties connected with the new harbour scheme were overcome, and that immediately after the meeting of the Chambers he would present a *projet de loi*. During the afternoon the Ministers, accompanied by M. Gosselin and M. Poizat, Prefect of the Pas de Calais, visited the principal local establishments.

Two Paris newspapers, the *Bien Public* and the *Gaulois*, were on Tuesday convicted for publishing reports of M. Gambetta's trial, and sentenced to fines respectively of 300 fr. and 200 fr. The judges of the court which tried the case held that the slightest allusion to it, or analysis of the speeches on either side, is as illegal as a full report.

HOLLAND.

The session of the States-General was opened last Monday by the King in person. His Majesty, in the speech from the throne, stated that the relations of his Government with

foreign Powers left nothing to be desired. The harvest was sufficient, and the state of the finances was satisfactory. The King eulogised the conduct of the naval and military forces in Acheen, and pointed out that no operations had been necessary for some months past. It was hoped that after the submission of a few remaining districts it would be found possible to reduce considerably the forces now in Acheen. The Royal speech announced the presentation of bills for increasing the number of deputies and reforming the system of taxation. The Ministerial measures also include bills for the execution of public works in Java and for increasing the supply of labour in Surinam.

The Dutch-Indian Budget for 1878 shows a deficit of 16,500,000 fl., arising chiefly from the outlay on public works and the development of the railway system in Java. The Government proposes to cover this deficit by the issue of a loan of 16,000,000 fl., bearing interest at 4½ per cent, to be charged to the Budget of the Dutch Indies. The issue of the loan will be finally settled by law at a later period.

The latest intelligence received from Acheen, through private sources, reports that the Acheenese surprised a Dutch detachment on Aug. 12 at Semalanga, killing two officers and sixty men and wounding eighty. The Acheenese were repulsed with a loss of thirty-eight killed and wounded.

SPAIN.

It is said to be now certain that the marriage of the King and Princess Mercedes is to be celebrated in January next. Queen Isabella has postponed her visit to France, and will go to Seville to await the marriage.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

After a recess of two months, the Hungarian Diet reassembled last Saturday, when five interpellations relating to Eastern affairs were announced in the Lower House. The subjects of the interpellations are the adhesion of Austria-Hungary to the remonstrances of other Powers against the Turkish atrocities, the active intervention of Serbia, the policy of the Austro-Hungarian Government in regard to the war, and the triple alliance.

In Wednesday's sitting of the Lower House Herr Fux and twenty-seven of his partisans gave notice of the following questions to Prince Auersperg, the Minister-President:—

1. Does the Government intend, in view of the most recent events at the seat of war, to maintain and strictly observe, the principle of absolute neutrality towards the belligerents?
2. Does the Government intend, in pursuance of its purpose of maintaining this neutrality and of preventing Austrian interests from being jeopardised in the future, to specially exert its whole influence to keep Serbia from taking part in the war against Turkey?

The House subsequently discussed the bill for the reform of taxes. Herr Neuwrith's motion proposing that the bill should be thrown out was rejected by 139 votes against 102; and a resolution was adopted by 123 against 107 votes to pass to the debate on the different clauses of the bill in accordance with the proposals of the majority.

GREECE.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs has replied to a note from Lord Derby respecting the warlike attitude of Greece. He states that Greece does not intend to declare war against Turkey, but that this is all that any Power is justified in asking. The Porte, he adds, was not justified in demanding the co-operation of Greece in repressing the insurrection.

The death is announced of Admiral Canaris, the Greek Prime Minister, from apoplexy, on the 14th inst. He was originally a captain in the merchant service. During the War of Independence he distinguished himself by the daring he displayed in burning Turkish ships, and in 1826 he was appointed to the command of a frigate. The following year he entered the National Assembly. He again held command in the naval service, and soon took a leading part in politics. In 1848 and 1849 he was Minister of Marine and President of the Council. He was at the head of affairs in 1861, after the establishment of the new Monarchy. Of late years he had withdrawn from political life, and had only recently come forth from his retirement to serve his country at a critical period by joining the Coalition Ministry now in power. The *Daily News* special correspondent at Athens telegraphs that at the funeral the King was present as chief mourner, and that the ceremony was also attended by all the Ministers and foreign representatives. Every shop was shut, and many houses and balconies were hung with black.

At a Cabinet Council held on Monday it was resolved that the Ministers should tender their resignation. The King has requested the Cabinet to retain office provisionally, but M. Comcundouros is opposed to the formation of a fresh Coalition Ministry. It is believed, therefore, that the King will order the present Cabinet to retain office.

EGYPT.

The French Comptroller-General, the English Financial Commissioner, and the Secretary of the Egyptian Ministry of Finance left for Europe on Tuesday for the purpose of laying before Mr. Goschen and M. Joubert the necessity of making some arrangement for meeting the Egyptian Floating Debt of £4,500,000 sterling, which is unprovided for in the Khedive's decree of Nov. 18, 1876. The plan proposed is either to abandon the surplus arising from the Moukabalah or to increase the unified debt to the requisite amount.

A telegram to the *Daily News* states that the vessel which is to bring Cleopatra's Needle to England has been fitted for sea, and that she would probably start on her voyage near the close of this week. The ceremony of christening the obelisk ship was performed on Wednesday by the Hon. H. C. Vivian, the British Diplomatic Agent and Consul-General, in presence of the English colony and the principal Egyptian officials. Messrs. William Johnston and Co., of Liverpool, have received a telegram announcing that arrangements have been completed for the steamer Olga to tow their iron case containing Cleopatra's Needle from Alexandria to England. The case has been fitted up with accommodation for four men, whose duty will be to steer the mass in the wake of the steamer and thus minimise the tension on the tow lines.

An Alexandria telegram says that the state of affairs with regard to the periodical inundation of the Nile is considered to be critical, as the tendency of the waters to subside instead of rising becomes more marked.

AMERICA.

President Hayes began his Southern tour on Monday, and reached Louisville, where he had an enthusiastic reception. Business was suspended, and the route along which the procession passed was decorated with flags. President Hayes addressed a large meeting on Tuesday, urging the necessity of union, reconciliation, and obedience to the Constitution. His speech was received with rapturous applause. The President introduced Mr. Wade Hampton to the meeting, whereupon a scene of extraordinary enthusiasm ensued. Mr. Hampton congratulated the inhabitants of Louisville on the appropriateness and magnitude of the reception given to the President, which showed that, although differing from him in politics, they recognised a man who, rising above party feeling, had done his duty to the country. The speaker added that, as a Southern man, he came to welcome President Hayes on

Southern soil, and to thank him for his acts of kindness and reconciliation, for the justice done to South Carolina, and for the peace and prosperity given to the whole country. He promised the President an equally warm reception in South Carolina. Mr. Hampton's speech was followed by prolonged cheering. Speeches were also made by Secretaries Schurz, McCrary, Thompson, and Key, and were well received. Mr. Evarts declared that the President had obliterated the last lines of division left by the Civil War. President Hayes held a brilliant reception in the evening, attended by representatives of all parties; and Louisville was illuminated at night in honour of the President's visit. The enthusiastic reception of President Hayes at Nashville on Wednesday equalled that extended to him by the citizens of Louisville. The Governor of Tennessee welcomed him, in the presence of 25,000 people, as the giver of peace to the South and the restorer of union. The President, in replying to the addresses of deputations of white and coloured citizens, said that he believed the coloured people no longer needed the protection of the Federal troops. Mr. Wade Hampton and several members of the Cabinet also delivered speeches. The people were sincerely enthusiastic.

The Democrats of Massachusetts have nominated Mr. William Gaston as their candidate for the Governorship of the State. At the meeting at which the nomination was made resolutions were passed declaring the belief that Mr. Tilden was actually elected President of the United States, but that the Democrats, while submitting in the interest of public tranquillity to the authority of the constituted administration, denounce the crime committed against the people of America. Other resolutions were adopted in favour of the honest payment of the public debt and advocating currency with gold as a basis. The Massachusetts Republicans have nominated Mr. Rice as their candidate for the governorship. They have also passed resolutions expressing their approval of President Hayes's policy, including that regarding the Southern States, and favouring an early resumption of specie payments.

The New Jersey Democrats have nominated General McClellan candidate for the governorship.

A convention, attended by the representatives from banks throughout the country, has been held at New York, at which resolutions were unanimously adopted in favour of the early resumption of specie payments, and declaring that this result would be best secured by the co-operation of Government and people through the agency of the banks.

The people of Boston made holiday on Monday on the occasion of the dedication of a monument erected on Flagstaff Hill to the soldiers and sailors killed in the late Civil War.

The international rifle-match at Creedmoor was won yesterday week by the American team. The scores were:—At 800 yards, Americans, 575; British, 559. At 900 yards, Americans, 554; British, 536. At 1000 yards, American, 550; British, 518. Total—Americans, 1679; British, 1613. The Centennial trophy was presented to the successful American rifle team in Gilmore's garden, on Wednesday, in the presence of thousands of spectators. The British team were complimented and repeatedly cheered. Sir H. Halford said he hoped that another contest would be arranged.

The Federal troops under General Sturgis had an encounter on the 14th inst. with the Nez Percés Indians on the Yellowstone River. Many of the Indians were killed, and 1000 of their horses captured. The troops lost a few men. Thirteen persons have been murdered by the Warm Springs Indians in New Mexico.

The Philadelphia correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that last Tuesday night thirteen masked men captured Big Springs Station, on the Union Pacific Railway, 162 miles east of Cheyenne, compelling the station agent to exhibit a red light as a danger-signal. On the approach, therefore, of the east-bound express-train with treasure from the Pacific coast, it stopped, and the men broke open an express-car, robbed the passengers, cut the telegraph-wires, and, getting hold of 100,000 dols., decamped. No one was hurt, and the train, after some delay, proceeded on its way. Bodies of armed horsemen are in pursuit of the robbers, the railway company offering 10,000 dols. as a reward for their capture.

In Placer county, California, the inhabitants are forcibly expelling the Chinamen, and burning their quarters, because they were accused of having murdered a family.

American papers contain the will of Brigham Young, which was read at Salt Lake in the presence of all his wives and children. The estate is stated to be worth two million dollars. He leaves his property to be divided equally amongst his seventeen wives and fifty-six children, but sundry houses are given to special favourites—notably, his first wife, Amelia, to whom is given the Amelia Palace, a large and handsome modern building.

CANADA.

It is telegraphed from Ottawa that the Anglican Synod of Canada has accepted intercommunion with the United States Church.

CHINA.

The *Times* correspondent at Shanghai, writing on Aug. 12, says:—It is all but certain that the Viceroy of Nankin purposes to stop the Woosung Railway at the end of October, when the purchase will be completed and the line become Chinese property. It is stated, also, that Li Hung-Chang, when lately "interviewed" on the subject, gave no hope of the line being preserved.

The death is announced of the Queen Dowager of Saxony, aged seventy-two, daughter of Maximilian I. of Bavaria, who married in 1833 King Augustus II. of Saxony.

A great fire has taken place at Airolo, in Switzerland, by which 200 houses have been destroyed; and at Ghent the military hospital has been burnt to the ground, happily without loss of life.

We are informed that Lieutenant-Colonel A. F. Gore, Colonial Secretary of Barbadoes, is to succeed Colonel Harley at Tobago. The hon. gentleman has had considerable experience in colonial life, having entered the service as long ago as 1850, and having been constantly employed ever since in the Colonial Secretary's departments in Honduras, British Guiana, and Barbadoes.

A French clairvoyante named Douglade, and Mrs. Slader, whom she called her medium, were charged before the Jersey magistrates lately with obtaining money under false pretences. A woman who had lost some money consulted the prisoners concerning it, paying them 5s. as a fee. The medium pretended to trace the money to the possession of a Mrs. Gosling, but stated that, as the weather was dull, she could not positively declare she was the thief. The consequence was that Mrs. Gosling, being accused of having the money, complained to the police, and the prisoners were arrested. Madame Douglade said she had long practised her profession in Paris, and some of the police in Jersey had engaged her services professionally and had been satisfied with them. The magistrate told her that, however such practices were allowed in Paris, they could not be allowed in Jersey, and he fined her £1, or five days' imprisonment. Mrs. Slader was discharged.

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

Mr. Courtney addressed his constituents at Liskeard last week, and explained his course of action in the House of Commons. He defended Sir Stafford Northcote from the charge of incapacity as leader of the House, and declared him to be a good average leader. At the conclusion of his address he received the usual vote of confidence.

Major O'Gorman, Mr. Parnell, and Mr. Kirk visited Mr. O'Sullivan on Monday at Kilmallock, and a Home-Rule demonstration was the consequence. An open-air meeting was held, at which addresses were delivered by Mr. Parnell, Major O'Gorman, and Mr. Kirk. The first-named gentleman said that a fresh struggle between England and Ireland had been inaugurated, and that he and his supporters would fight it out like men.

Professor Fawcett spoke on Indian affairs at a meeting held on Wednesday at Salisbury in aid of the Famine Relief Fund. He strongly advocated an extension of public works, of irrigation, improvement in the means of communication, and, above all, increased economy in the administration of the military system of India. He urged that the Government should appoint a Committee to investigate the whole question, and said that if nobody else felt inclined to take the matter up he would himself move for the appointment of such a Committee immediately on the reassembling of Parliament.

Mr. Watkin Williams, in responding for the House of Commons at the annual meeting of the Denbigh and Flintshire Agricultural Society on Wednesday, referred to the Indian famine, and remarked that twenty-five years ago he had pointed out the necessity of measures being adopted to prevent the recurrence of such fearful visitations.

Major Allen, one of the members for East Somerset, addressed a harvest festival gathering near Bristol on Wednesday, and referred briefly to the Eastern Question. The gallant member, who served in the Crimean War, attributed the popular feeling of this country in favour of Turkey to the remembrance of the horrible atrocities committed by the Russians during that war upon English wounded soldiers.

At the dinner of the Llandilo Agricultural Association on Wednesday Mr. John Jones, member for Carmarthen, in response to the toast of the borough and county members, expressed himself strongly on the subject of the war in the East. We ought never, he said, to have allowed the Russians to cross the Balkans, and if they menaced Constantinople it would be our duty immediately to interfere. The Turks were fighting for their hearths and homes, their wives and children. The war on the part of the Russians was most unjustifiable, and he hoped they would go back covered with ignominy and shame.

Lord Hartington has accepted the invitation of the Liberal Association for the West of Scotland to take part in a gathering in Glasgow in November. His Lordship has also accepted similar invitations from Liberal Associations in the East and North of Scotland.

THE IRON AND STEEL INSTITUTE.

Newcastle-on-Tyne was this year selected as the town in which the autumnal meeting of the Iron and Steel Institute should be held, and it would not have been easy to choose a more appropriate place for that purpose. This is the ninth annual provincial meeting of the institute, and the second which has been held in the North of England, the first of the series having been held in Middlesborough, the headquarters of the society, when it had been inaugurated but a twelvemonth. It was originally intended that the autumn meeting should this year be held in Sweden, the Motala Ironworks Company having given the institute a very pressing invitation. The death, however, of the foreign secretary of the institute (Mr. David Forbes, F.R.S.), upon whom the council relied for making the requisite arrangements, necessitated the postponement of that visit and the selection of Newcastle as a substitute. This selection was ratified at the spring meeting, which was held in London in March last, since which time the death of Mr. John Jones, the general secretary of the institute, has occurred. A committee was therefore appointed by the council to take charge of the arrangements for the present meeting, and they have prepared a most interesting programme. The committee consists of Mr. I. Lowthian Bell, M.P., F.R.S., Mr. B. Samuelson, M.P., Mr. Edward Williams, and Mr. W. Whitwell, all gentlemen connected with the iron trade of the north, and well fitted for the work intrusted to them by their fellow-members of council.

The meetings, which extended nearly through the present week, were held in the Wood Memorial Hall. The proceedings on Monday consisted mainly in the nomination of officers for the ensuing year, the election of new members, and other routine business. On Tuesday a welcome was given to the institute by the Mayor and Mr. J. Cowen, M.P. The business was begun by the President, Dr. Siemens, giving an address, in the course of which he referred in appreciative terms to the late secretary, Mr. Jones. Papers were read by Mr. G. Dove, jun., Mr. I. Lowthian Bell, M.P., and the President, and visits were made to objects of interest in the neighbourhood. At Wednesday's meeting a discussion took place on papers which had been read on the previous day by Dr. Siemens and Mr. I. Lowthian Bell, M.P. Papers were then read by the Foreign Secretary of the Institute (for M. Gautier) and Mr. Stevenson, of Durham. After luncheon, the members of the institute witnessed the opening of the new swing bridge, and visited various works of the neighbourhood. In the evening a conversation was held. Thursday morning was devoted to the reading and discussion of papers; and in the afternoon the Ordnance Works of Sir William Armstrong and Co., at Elswick, were to be visited, also the steel works of Messrs. John Spencer and Sons, at Newburn. Two large collieries in this district were thrown open for inspection. Friday was to be devoted to an excursion to Middlesborough and the works on Tees-side. Mr. R. Dixon, of the Cleveland Iron Shipyard, has made arrangements for launching on the same day a vessel of 2200 tons burden, and will also throw open his yard for inspection.

The Edinburgh theatre building and properties were put up for sale on Wednesday at £26,700. The United Presbyterian Church of Scotland became the purchasers at the upset price. The intention is to convert the building into a synod hall and offices for the whole denomination.

A mail for the Australian and New Zealand colonies will be made up for dispatch by the steam-ship Hankow this (Saturday) evening. Letters should be posted at the usual hour, and specially directed "Per Hankow, steam-ship, via Plymouth."—The barque Scottish Hero, Captain M'Eacharn, sailed from Gravesend on Saturday, bound for Rockhampton, Queensland, and had on board the following emigrants:—Seventy-eight married people, 110 single men, 62 single women, 58 children between the ages of one and twelve, and 9 infants.—The Oaklands, with 338 emigrants, arrived at Port Adelaide on the 9th inst., all well.



THE WAR: BATTLE OF KARAHASSANKOI, AUGUST 3
FROM A SKETCH BY



URKISH INFANTRY STORMING THE VILLAGE OF KIZILA.
OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Beavan, Alfred Edward, to be Vicar of Holy Trinity, Hatfield-heath.
 Briscoe, Dr.; Chancellor of Bangor Cathedral.
 Causton, F. J.; Vicar of All Saints', Alton.
 Carter, W. C.; Curate of Milton.
 Cautley, Proby Littler; Vicar of Southwold, Suffolk.
 Cooper, L. L.; Vicar of Raunds.
 Cousmaker, John Octavius; Vicar of Westwood.
 Dupuis, George Richard; Rector of Sessay, Yorkshire.
 Firmstone, E.; Rector of Wyke.
 Forde, Arthur F.; Vicar of St. Peter's, Eltham, Kent.
 Grey, H. G.; Vicar of Holy Trinity, St. Ebbe's, Oxford.
 Ketchley, Walter Guy; Surrogate for the Diocese of York.
 Longdon, H. L.; Rector of Keighley.
 Macdonald, James Leonard; Vicar of Wellesbourne.
 Marshall, Henry James; Rector of Beaford.
 Maud, Henry Landon; Incumbent of New Milverton.
 Russell, Alexander Henry Monckton; Rector of Ashow.
 Sheringham, Harry Alagar; Vicar of St. Gloucestershire.
 Stevenson, Robert; Perpetual Curate of St. James's, Newton Hall.
 Stott, John; Perpetual Curate of Christ Church, Walsley.
 Tanner, James; Curate-in-Charge of St. James's Church, Stratford-on-Avon.
 Underwood, John Christian Curwen; Rector of Howell.
 Williams, Henry Lewis; Vicar of Holy Trinity, Bingley.
 Wright, John; Rector of Myndtown.—*Guardian*.

The Chapel Royal, St. James's Palace, will be closed on Sundays, the 23rd and 30th inst., and reopened for Divine service on Sunday, Oct. 7.

The suffragan Bishop of Dover consecrated a large new cemetery for the Bromley and Bickley parishes on Wednesday. It consists of ten acres of land, and is situated about three miles from Chislehurst.

On Wednesday morning the Bishop of Ely consecrated the fine new church erected in the parish of All Saints, at Newmarket, in memory of the late Lord George John Manners for twenty years member for Cambridgeshire and the Isle of Ely. The necessary funds have been raised by a public subscription, to which the noblemen and gentry of all parties in the country and Isle contributed.

Last Monday the Earl of Bradford laid the foundation-stone of the new Church of St. Bartholomew, Nelson-street, Bolton. It is to be in the Decorated style, from the designs of Messrs. Barry, of Liverpool; and, when completed, it is expected to cost about £9000. The present contracts, however, are only for £6470, of which the late Miss Howells, of Woodside, Great Lever, contributed £6000.

An unusual scene was witnessed on Sunday morning in St. Paul's Church, Bolton. While the "banus" of John Pearson and Jane Fryer were being "asked" for the third time, the mother of Pearson stood up in the church and objected to his marriage on the ground that he was not of age. She subsequently produced proof of her objection, which was held to be valid.

Bishop Alford, formerly of Victoria and lately Vicar of Cloughton, has accepted the incumbency of the new district of St. Mary, Kippington, Sevenoaks. It is in the gift of Mr. W. J. Thompson, of Mincing-lane and Kippington Park, by whom and his sister the funds have been provided for building and endowing the new church and the erection of the vicarage-house. The church is not yet built, but the foundations are in course of preparation.

Last Saturday the Bishop of Rochester consecrated Emmanuel Church, West Dulwich, which has been built from the designs of Mr. E. C. Robins in the French Gothic style of the thirteenth century. It consists of a nave, transepts, north and south aisles, chancel, organ-chamber, clergy and choir vestries. The chancel has a polygonal apse with five double windows; its walls are lined with ornamental tiles, and it has a tessellated pavement. The reredos is of Caen stone, inlaid with mosaics. There is a fine organ by Hill. The portions of the church not yet completed are the upper part of the tower and the spire and two western bays of the nave. The cost of the building as far as it has gone is upwards of £6000, and about £3000 more will be required to finish the structure. The Rev. Eben Rae is the minister of the new church.

A meeting was held at Harrogate last Monday in aid of the Ripon Diocesan Church-Building Society and the Ripon Board of Education. The Bishop of Ripon, who presided, said the first-named society had been instrumental in erecting 150 new churches; it had increased church accommodation in 65 different parishes; it had erected 210 parsonage-houses; and augmented the endowments of 100 ill-endowed benefices. By these means it had added to the church accommodation of the diocese 89,984 sittings, and the various works had involved an expenditure of £794,122. Towards that large sum the society had made grants amounting to £115,822, so that it had been instrumental in calling forth no less a sum than £678,300. The population of the diocese of Ripon was increasing at an annual rate of considerably above 12,000. That involved a continually augmenting claim for church accommodation, and in many places where that claim arose the circumstances of the population were such that without extraneous aid the result they desired to reach could not be obtained.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The Rev. Thomas Vere Bayne, Censor and Student of Christ Church, Oxford, and Thomas Francis Dallin, late Fellow of Queens, and Public Orator, have been appointed joint secretaries of the Oxford University Commission.

The *Academy* states that Professor Max Müller has returned to Oxford very much benefited by his year's sojourn abroad, and will now devote himself to the editing of the translations of the sacred books of the world which he has undertaken.

Dr. Thomas Charles Geddard, Master of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, died on Monday, after a long illness. He graduated in 1818 as seventeenth wrangler, and was appointed to the mastership of his college in 1852, in succession to Sir Herbert Jenner Fust.

Eton College has reopened at the close of the autumn vacation. During the vacation new mathematical schools have been erected on the west side of the Slough-road, and some of the class-rooms have been rearranged to meet the requirements of the masters and boys. In the new schools there are sixteen class-rooms, ten of which will accommodate a master and twenty-five students each; the other six being each large enough for a master and thirty-nine pupils. There is, therefore, school room for sixteen masters and 484 students.

A preliminary examination of gentlemen who propose to be candidates for cadetships in the Royal Military College will be held on Oct. 17 and following day in London, Edinburgh, and Dublin. This extra preliminary examination will not be reckoned in the number of trials allowed by the eighth paragraph of the regulations, and a candidate who fails will not be thereby precluded from presenting himself again at the ordinary preliminary examination in December.

Professor John Morris, who for more than twenty years has held the chair of geology and mineralogy at University College, has resigned his appointment.

The following is the list of honours obtained during the past school year at Dulwich College:—At the Universities: M. G. Glazebrook, First Class, Classics, Final Schools, Oxford; W. P. Cobbett, First Class, Jurisprudence, Final Schools, Oxford; G. V. Fiddes, open scholarship, Brasenose College, Oxford; V. P. Sells, open exhibition (Science), New College, Oxford; A. W. Grundry, open scholarship, Emmanuel College, Cambridge; W. New, open scholarship, St. Peter's College, Cambridge. In the Military and Civil Services: A. R. Stuart, Woolwich, Royal Military Academy, admission; W. E. Curry, Cooper's-hill, Royal Engineering College for India, admission; H. L. Eales, Indian Civil Service, admission; H. T. White, first place in Indian Law, Civil Service of India, examination, 1876; A. Meredith, first place in Persian, ditto. In other open competitions: W. New, Gold Medal of the Royal Geographical Society, Physical Geography; H. B. Cullerne, studentship, Architectural, Royal Academy of Arts; A. J. Gale, studentship, ditto; S. M. Fisher, gold medal, Life School, Government Department of Science and Art; T. F. Goodall, gold medal, Antique School. To the above may be added: H. B. Gundry, Commission, Royal Artillery; S. M. Fisher, silver medal for Monochrome, and bronze medal, Antique School, Department of Science and Art; J. N. Castello, B.A. of London University, obtained within a year of leaving school.

Mr. Gladstone presented the prizes to the successful pupils of the Hawarden Grammar School on Wednesday, and made the occasion one for the delivery of a speech upon human culture. He said that one great cause of the eagerness displayed for education in these days was the sense of the material advantages which it brought; and this idea was especially encouraged in Scotland. The higher view was that of fitting man for an elevated destiny, and towards this end he counselled, above all things, earnestness of purpose in youth.

The Wallingford Grammar School, which has recently been resuscitated, was reopened on Monday by Mr. E. Wells, M.P. for the borough, in the presence of a distinguished company. The school was founded 230 years ago by Walter Bigg, Alderman of the City of London, in the year 1650, and a native of Wallingford. He left £10 a year to educate six boys, and £10 a year to be given to the poor. The two sums have been amalgamated, and now produce £240 per annum. The income being in abeyance has accumulated to over £2000, and, with the addition of several hundreds in subscriptions, has been expended in erecting a handsome building to educate fifty boys and fifty girls.

THE SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS.

The twenty-first annual congress of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science at Aberdeen was inaugurated on Wednesday afternoon by a special service in the West Parish Church, to which the Lord Provost, magistrates, and Town Council walked in procession. The preacher was the Rev. Dr. Milligan, Professor of Divinity and Biblical Criticism in the University of Aberdeen. He chose for his text Matthew viii. 1-4. His discourse was interesting and appropriate, and was listened to with marked attention by a very numerous congregation, every part of the fine old church being filled.

In the evening there was a large and brilliant assemblage in the Music-Hall, Union-street, to hear the address of the new President, the Earl of Aberdeen. The Marquis of Huntly, in taking the chair, observed that he considered it a very high honour on such an occasion to perform the duty which devolved on the retiring President—namely, to introduce his noble friend the Earl of Aberdeen, who he rejoiced to say was a kinsman and a neighbour, as his successor. Such an introduction was, indeed, unnecessary. Lord Aberdeen was well-known to them all; he bore a great historic name, which was certainly an honourable one, and respected not only throughout that district, but in Europe. He knew no one who was more anxious to perform his public duties to the satisfaction of his countrymen, and he was sure they would encourage him by their kind and genial reception. He had great pleasure in moving that the Earl of Aberdeen do take the chair.

The Earl of Aberdeen then took the chair, amid loud cheering, and proceeded to read his address, as follows:—

THE OPENING ADDRESS.

His Lordship said he accepted his office as President only because of his local connection, and, rejecting as topics for discussion Education and the history of the association, his Lordship proceeded to refer to the question of prison labour. It seems to me (said his Lordship) that labour in connection with imprisonment has hitherto been regarded too exclusively as an aggravation of punishment, and therefore as an additional degradation imposed upon the prisoner. It may be this, doubtless; and in many cases it ought to be so. To the ill-conditioned idler, who spends his life either in the streets or in the bridewell, all work is irksome; and for certain classes of criminals it is but right that prison labour should be essentially penal. But when prisoners are employed at trades which they have followed before their conviction, or by which they may earn their living after the expiration of their sentence, such labour is in no respect degrading, and in numerous instances it cannot fail to operate as a positive alleviation of the prisoner's lot. Enforced idleness in a bare and solitary cell would be to many a more grievous punishment than enforced labour in any probable circumstances. The difficulty in dealing with the problem is vastly increased by the fact that not only the prisoner but his work is isolated. Gaol labour is entirely separated from kindred labour outside the prison walls, and it is denied a free market for its production, as at present the prison authorities are compelled in a sense to smuggle their wares into the market, and thus to dispose of them at a serious disadvantage. But it may be reasonably hoped that ere long the public intelligence will thoroughly revolt against the idea that it is in the interest of the community that the inmates of our gaols should be kept at useless toil during their imprisonment and then turned out upon society unfit for anything save to thieve or beg. If all restrictions in prison labour were removed, it is possible that many persons might be temporarily prejudiced; but, on the other hand, it must be remembered that it is the interest of the prison authorities to employ prisoners in the manner which is most profitable; and therefore with a free market there would be less tendency than at present to an unfair pressure on any particular trade. If the term of a prisoner's sentence be spent in teaching him a trade which, by reason of its being either over-stocked or over-weighted by prison labour, will not afford him the means of earning a livelihood on his discharge from gaol, one great object of prison administration has failed. On the other hand, if once the labour of the prisoner be made really profitable to the prison authorities, it will probably be profitable to himself when he ceases to be a prisoner.

It is apparently impossible, Lord Aberdeen went on to say, to make short terms of imprisonment really deterrent. They seem, indeed, to degrade the prisoner.

What is the remedy? There is no abstract moral connection between offences against human laws and the particular punishments which particular laws have prescribed, and therefore, when punishment proves notoriously inadequate, either to reform the criminal or to deter from crime, it becomes simply useless, if not worse than useless. That the same individual should be sent to prison for a week, or a month, for the tenth, twentieth, fiftieth, or, as sometimes occurs in London, even for the hundredth time, can only serve to bring prisons, and the administration of the criminal law, into contempt. Surely it would be for the interest not only of the community, but of the offenders themselves, that the mere fact of a certain number of successive convictions should render the delin-

quent liable to be arraigned before a higher tribunal, and committed for the maximum term of imprisonment, or even to be sent to penal servitude. By thus eliminating from the population of our common gaols the class of habituals, the number of prisoners committed for short terms would be greatly reduced. And if, as seems probable, the power of imprisoning for debt is long to be further curtailed by legislation, the prison will become more essentially an institution for the punishment and reformation of criminals. A man who refuses or neglects to pay a debt which it is in his power to discharge may justly be sent to prison. But the case is very different when the obligation is created without suspicion of fraud, and when misfortune may have produced a real incapacity to meet it. In such circumstances it is illogical and inconsistent to imprison at all, now that imprisonment for debt has been ostensibly abolished. Wherever, in the other case supposed, the debtor's conduct is essentially fraudulent, and there is no sufficient reason why the severity of imprisonment should for him be so carefully mitigated, I am not unmindful of the practical difficulties which must beset the administration of such laws; but I venture, nevertheless, to submit that legislative reforms in the sense I have indicated are urgently required.

A reform in the management of our workhouses, similar to that proceeding in respect of prisons, is probably somewhat remote. And yet it is to be feared that in the administration of our poor laws abuses exist as great as those which have led to the new Prison Acts. The idle, and those who are scarcely deserving of pity, are allowed to be a serious burden upon the rates. The unfortunate, who lapse into poverty through no fault of their own, are thus repelled, and the public sense is occasionally shocked by the record of deaths incurred to avoid the workhouse. As a single illustration of my meaning, I may mention the enforced separation of married paupers. Such a requirement, for instance, though generally necessary for the maintenance of order and discipline, might surely be dispensed with, at all events, in the case of the aged and infirm. To sum up the matter in a word, while for the many the workhouse properly partakes of the character of a reformatory, there are those for whom it ought rather to be regarded as an asylum.

Passing to the question of labourers' dwellings, Lord Aberdeen mentioned the Artisans' Dwellings Act and the Metropolitan Association for Improving Dwellings, and was led to consider the subject of rural dwellings. Something had, he said, been done. The loans administered under the management of the Inland Inclosures Commission have special reference to the building of cottages, as well as to other agricultural improvements. In this particular district the need of improved cottage accommodation exists, probably, to as great an extent as in any other part of the kingdom. But it seems clear that, before any extensive improvement can be effected, there must be more co-operation between all the parties concerned. The landlord, the tenant-farmer, and the labourer must all contribute. It is not enough for a landlord to make up his mind that he will not look for a mere money return from expenditure incurred in the building of farm cottages. The farmer must rise to take an interest, in some measure at least, in the moral and physical wellbeing of his men; while, lastly, the farm-labourer must recognise the advantages offered by an opportunity of forming a settled home in contrast with the roving and independent life which in this country is unfortunately too characteristic of that class.

In conclusion, Lord Aberdeen spoke of the problem of intemperance—the prison-filler, the education-spoiler, and the health-destroyer—and said: I wish to state plainly that I do not come before you as the author of a *panacea*, or the advocate or representative of any special scheme for eradicating this plague and pest in our social life. The very fact that so large a number of schemes have been devised for this end is in itself a proof of the magnitude of the evil; but I am at present unpledged, either by conviction or by promise, to any project of the kind; and, moreover, my connection with the Committee appointed by the House of Lords to consider this very subject would preclude me from pronouncing a definite preference for any particular line of action. My desire and purpose is rather to suggest whether it would not be both appropriate and opportune that your association should consider this great subject—a subject which, so far as I know, has not hitherto formed a special topic for discussion at your meetings, though, as I have endeavoured to show, it must be regarded as coming directly within the scope of your deliberations.

His Lordship was loudly cheered in various passages of his address.

A vote of thanks, on the motion of Mr. Hastings, President of the Council, seconded by Mr. Edwin Chadwick, was passed to the Marquis of Huntly, who presided during the past year. The Lord Provost then moved, and the Earl of Kintore seconded, a vote of thanks to the Earl of Aberdeen.

The order of proceedings and the general arrangements for the Aberdeen Congress are as follow:—On Thursday morning Lord Gifford delivered his address on "Jurisprudence." The meetings of departments followed, for the reading and discussion of papers, and in the evening the Lord Provost and the magistrates and Town Council entertained a large party at dinner in the Townhall. On Friday the Right Hon. Lord Young was to deliver his address on "Education;" the discussions were to be continued, and in the evening there will be a *conversazione* in the Advocates' Hall and County Buildings, at which Lord Ronald Leveson-Gower will deliver his address as president of the Art section. On Saturday (to-day) the Lord Advocate will deliver his address on "Repression of Crime;" after which the departments will sit; and in the afternoon there will be excursions to Dunnottar and Aboyne, and possibly other places. Next Monday, the 24th, the proceedings will begin with the delivery of an address on "Health," by Mr. Edwin Chadwick, C.B. In the afternoon, after the discussions, a visit will be paid to the Old Mill Reformatory, under the able guidance of Mr. Sheriff Thompson; and in the evening there will be a working men's meeting. On Tuesday, Mr. James Caird, C.B., M.S., will deliver his address as president of the Economy Department; the sections will proceed with the discussions; and in the evening a *conversazione* will be given in the Music-Hall. On Wednesday, the last day, a meeting of council will precede the concluding meeting, at which the address of the president of the council (Mr. G. W. Hastings) will be delivered and a report on the business of the departments will be presented. In the afternoon excursions will run to places of interest in the neighbourhood.

The Denbigh and Flintshire Agricultural Society held their thirty-sixth annual show on Wednesday at Denbigh, under the presidency of Captain Pennant. At the annual meeting of the society Rhyl was chosen as the next meeting place.

Mr. Joseph Lionel Williams, the able artist and engraver on wood, died on the 9th inst. Mr. Williams was for many years engaged on this Journal. His engravings of the New Houses of Parliament were some of the best examples of architectural work ever produced on wood. Mr. Williams was also a painter of no mean ability, several of his works having been exhibited at the Dudley Gallery, Royal Academy, &c.

A serious accident happened to Earl Fortescue and his eldest son, Lord Ebrington, on Tuesday evening. They had been stag-hunting on Exmoor, with the Hon. Seymour Fortescue, a younger son of the noble Earl, and were returning to Castle Hill in an open carriage. The horses became restive about a mile from Simonsbath, and Mr. Fortescue jumped out of the carriage and tried to quiet them, but in vain; they sprang over the bank, the road being unfenced; and Earl Fortescue and Lord Ebrington were thrown out, the carriage passing over the shoulder of the former, and breaking his collar-bone. Assistance having been obtained, he was driven home; but, with his collar-bone still unset, he returned to Simonsbath, where his son, who had been taken up insensible, was detained. Both patients were on Wednesday reported to be going on well.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The following are among the chief competitions which took place last week:—

The F (Broadwood's) company of the Queen's (Westminster) held its annual prize competition. There were thirty prizes, ranging from £5 10s. to £1 1s. each, together with a series of eleven special prizes for attendance at outdoor parades. In the first series the prizes were won by Messrs. Linter, Henderson, Dyke, Tinto, H. Dove, Parkinson, Luce, Cook, Cayford, and Sanderson; in the second series by Messrs. Geering, Eadon, Ferguson, and Hubert; in the third series by Messrs. Sperry, Mead, D. Moir, and C. Irvine; in the fourth series by Messrs. Walmisley, Trail, Angold, Cayford, and Barnes; in the fifth series by Messrs. Wishart, Morgan, C. Moir, and Simpson; and in the sixth series (consolation, for recruits) by Messrs. Dove, Hobbs, and Bailey. Several special prizes were also shot for. The shooting competition for the company's monthly cups resulted in Private Linter winning the first (or Broadwood's) cup, and Private H. Dove the second prize. It will thus be seen that Private Linter has been successful in the principal events, this being the third year in succession that he has won the first aggregate prize. On Saturday, the 15th, there was held the annual competition for the divisional cup between the E and F companies, which together form the St. John's division. The F company were successful. This competition carries with it prizes and tokens for the three highest aggregate scores (provided mainly by the liberality of T. W. Helps, Esq.), and the first token and prize was won by Private Dyke, of F company, the second by Sergeant Brooking, of E company, and the third by Private Cook, of F company. On the 4th proximo there will be shooting at the ranges, Wormwood-scrubbs, for the possession of the challenge cup, value fifty guineas, given by Messrs. John Broadwood and Sons for competition amongst all the companies of the Queen's (Westminster) battalion.

The prize-meeting of the 29th Middlesex was held at Child's-hill, when a good series of prizes, of about 100 gs., divided into amounts ranging downwards from 10 gs., was fired for. The following were the winners:—Corporal Liebert, Lance-Corporal W. Giles, Corporal Kirk, Corporal Ifery, Sergeant Giles, Colour-Sergeant Mills, Colour-Sergeant Purcell, Private Jennings, Sergeant Field, Sergeant Ross, Private Leeming, Private Wade, Corporal Nobbs, Private J. Barker, Private J. Herbert, Private Copp, Private Lemaitre, Sergeant G. King, Corporal A. Musgrave, Private Garton, Corporal Rata, Private Tranter, Sergeant J. Watkins, Sergeant E. Jose, Sergeant Shaw, Sergeant Womocott, Corporal J. Sells, Corporal H. Rouse, Sergeant Douse, Lance-Corporal F. Watkins, Sergeant Rouse, Sergeant Pickworth, Corporal Connolly, Sergeant Tregear, and Lieutenant Wallington.

The annual prize-meeting of the 1st Surrey took place at Wimbledon, the winners being as follow:—The Pollock Challenge Cup was won by Private Hancock; the Bread-street Ward Challenge Trophy by Private Foster; the Sturly Challenge Cup by Private Sparks; the Ladies' Challenge Cup by Armoury Sergeant Watkins; the Macdonald Lodge Challenge Cup by Corporal White; the Hale Challenge Prize for running and shooting by Private Foster. Wimbledon Series: 25, Armoury Sergeant Watkins; 24, Private Gunston; £3 10s. each, Private W. Doggett, Private Cowles, and Private Evans; £3 each, Corporal White, Sergeant Garland, and Lieutenant Neville; £2 10s. each, Private Cransh, Private Foster, and Sergeant Barrow; £2 each, Sergeant Davis, Lance-Corporal M'Gowan, and Private Tease; £1 10s. each, Corporal Messenger, Private Hancock, Sergeant Cooper, and Private Sparks. Honorary Members' Prizes: £3 3s., Mr. F. Palmer; £2 2s., Mr. H. Puckle; £1 1s., Mr. Strachan. Recruits' Prizes: £2 2s., Private Gunston; £1 1s. each, Private Hooper, Private Dodds, Private Clay, Private Thompson, Private Selby, and Private Davies. Aggregate Prizes: £7 7s., by Armoury Sergeant Watkins; £6 6s., Mr. Foster; £5 5s., Mr. White.

The annual prize-meeting of the 5th Surrey took place at Reigate, with the following results:—First Competition: The Married Ladies' Challenge Cup and £2 2s., Corporal W. Vosper; £1 1s., Sergeant A. Knight. Second Competition: The Single Ladies' Challenge Cup and £2 2s., Lieutenant J. Searle; £1 1s., Private J. Dealing. Third Competition: £2 12s. 6d., Lance-Corporal Crust; £1 11s. 6d., Private A. Apted. Fourth Competition: First Series, £3 3s., Sergeant A. Knight; £2 2s., Lance-Corporal Crust. Second Series, £2 2s., Private A. Breeden; £1 1s., Private M. J. Edwards. Third Series, £1 1s., Bugler Hillier. Fifth Competition: Officers' Prizes, £1 4s., Lance-Sergeant G. Pent; £3 10s., Sergeant F. W. Killick; £3 3s., Lieutenant J. Searle; £2 10s., Private F. Norman; £2 2s., Corporal W. Vosper; and Private W. Fry.

The Monthly Challenge Prize of the 7th Surrey was fired for at Wimbledon, and the winner was Private Suttill.

The 1st Cambridgeshire Administrative Battalion R.V.C. had their annual prize-meeting at Wisbech. Each of the nine companies was represented by six men, previously selected. The three leading marksmen finished with 53 (the distance being 200, 400, 600 yards, five shots at each, any position). Private Samuel Fulcher, Cambridge, eventually won the challenge shield given by the late Colonel Fryer; Bugler-Major Baker, Cambridge, won the Earl of Hardwicke's challenge cup; and Quartermaster Searle, Whittlesey, was third on shooting off the tie. Each of these took £3 13s. 4d. The other prize-men were Privates Joselyn and Hoskin, Ely, and Private Clifton, 1st Hunts. The volley-firing prize, a challenge cup given by the Earl of Sandwich, was won by No. 1 company.

In a match at Bedford between teams of ten men each from the Bedford, Cambridge, and Peterborough corps, Bedford won with 653 points, Cambridge coming second with 623, and Peterborough next with 589.

The tenth competition for the brigade challenge medal of the Queen's Edinburgh Rifle Brigade took place in the Hunter's Bog, Edinburgh, and resulted in another victory for the holder, Private Dowie, he making 32 points against 22 by the challenger, Private M'Donald, in ten shots at 600 yards.

Sandown Park Racecourse was on Tuesday sold by order of the Court of Chancery. It was bought by Colonel Owen Williams for £51,200.

An important addition has been made to the harbour accommodation at Glasgow. The new dock at Stobeross, named, by her Majesty's permission, the "Queen's Dock," was on Tuesday opened by the Lord Provost, and the first vessel that entered was christened the Victoria. The Lord Provost, at the luncheon which was subsequently held, characterised the new dock as one of the triumphs of the engineering age. It is sixty-one acres in extent, including warehouses, quays, and sheds, and of this quantity thirty-three acres are under water; the lineal yards of quayage will be 3344, while the existing other quayage of the harbour is only 7200 yards; the depth of water in the dock will be 20 ft. at low water, and the cost of this undertaking will be about £1,600,000.

LAW AND POLICE.

At the Central Criminal Court on Tuesday the grand jury returned true bills against Dr. Baxter Langley, the chairman, and Mr. Swindlehurst, the secretary of the Artisans and Labourers' Dwellings Company, and Mr. Saffery, an auctioneer, on a charge of fraudulently obtaining money in connection with this company. In accordance with an arrangement made on Monday, the trial is postponed to the next sessions. Joseph Allen was charged with having stolen, in May last, 1100 yards of silk, the property of Mr. Spiers, silk-merchant, of the Borough; and Morris Harris was charged with having feloniously received the same. The defence of Harris was that he had bought the silk in good faith of a man named Johnson, who had been charged in common with Allen with the robbery, and who had absconded from his bail. The jury acquitted Harris and found a verdict of guilty against Allen, who was sentenced to five years' penal servitude. On Wednesday John Ridley Baker, a clerk in the service of the Rio Tinto Company, was sentenced at the Central Criminal Court to fifteen months' hard labour for stealing scrip certificates. Ernest Maxwell, for obtaining money by false pretences from Mrs. Gathorne Hardy, wife of the Secretary for War, was sent to hard labour for the same term; and Frederick R. F. Banbury, a solicitor, was sentenced to twelve months' hard labour, having been found guilty of bigamy and fraud. Patrick and Lewis Adolphus Staunton, Elizabeth Ann Staunton, and Alice Rhodes were placed on their trial for the wilful murder of Harriet Staunton. The Attorney-General opened the case for the prosecution, his speech occupying nearly two hours. Evidence was given by Harriet Butterfield, mother of the deceased; two porters at the Bromley railway station, who deposed to the circumstances under which the prisoners assisted in putting Harriet Staunton, then very ill, into a first-class carriage; a ticket-collector at the Penge station; Mr. Hilder, station-master at the same place; the cabdriver who drove the deceased to the apartments that were taken for her; and Emma Chalklin, the landlady of the lodging-house. The case was proceeding at the time of going to press with our early edition.

At the Middlesex Sessions on Monday two labourers, named Stamford and Webb, were sentenced to three months' imprisonment and hard labour for stealing pictures from the Great Eastern Railway Company. On Tuesday Charles Hall, who has been five times convicted for stealing rugs, was for the same offence sent to prison for twelve months. For stealing a labourer's jacket, James Ward, an old offender, who was represented to be the trainer of young thieves, several of whom are now undergoing sentences in reformatories, was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude and a subsequent seven years' police supervision. For stealing a watch and other property, John Dunn, who had several times previously been convicted of crime, was on Wednesday sentenced to ten years' penal servitude, to be followed by seven years' police supervision. Two young women by whose instrumentality the prisoner was captured received a reward of £2 each. Thomas Cockley, found guilty of inflicting severe personal injuries on three men, was committed to penal servitude for seven years.

The Police-Inspectors Meiklejohn, Druscovich, Palmer, and Clarke, and the solicitor, Edward Froggatt, were brought up at Bow-street yesterday week on the adjourned charge of conspiring to defeat the ends of justice. The cross-examination of Superintendent Williamson was continued, and Mr. Poland, for the Crown, stated that letters had been obtained implicating Meiklejohn in the main charge of being a party to the forgery and fraud. A number of post-office clerks gave evidence as to the sending of telegrams, and the remainder of the sitting was occupied in reading over the evidence of the convict Kurr. The convict Kurr was further examined on Saturday with reference to the defendant Clarke. The remainder of the day was occupied with the proof as to some more telegrams. Tuesday was occupied in reading over the evidence given by the convict Benson while under cross-examination, and in the further examination of that witness by Mr. Poland with regard to the charge against Inspector Clarke. The witness gave particulars of conversations which he stated he had had at Shanklin with Clarke, on the visits of the latter to him there, and swore that on several occasions he had given sums of money, both in gold and notes, to that officer for information. A young lady was brought into Court to look at the defendants, a circumstance which produced a warm remonstrance from Druscovich and Meiklejohn, but the magistrate declined to interfere. The greater part of Wednesday was occupied in the reading over of the evidence of the convicts Benson, Bale, Frederick Kurr, Murray, and Stenning. The latter stated, in reply to Mr. Cowie, that on leaving the court on the last occasion Mr. Froggatt whispered to him, and said he would send £2 to his (the convict's) wife because of the favourable evidence he had just given. Mr. Froggatt explained that on that occasion he was totally unaware of all that he was doing, his mother having only died a day or two previously. Several other witnesses were called to corroborate certain points in the evidence. The proceedings were resumed on Thursday. One or two bank clerks were examined, and the depositions of some witnesses were signed by them. Sir J. Ingham told Froggatt that his case would go for trial, and that two sureties in £500 each, or four in £250 each, would be required. Kurr underwent some further questioning, and Benson was cross-examined by Mr. Lewis. Superintendent Williamson, being asked as to Clarke's conduct, said that his character had always been irreproachable, and that unbounded confidence was placed in him. He further stated that Clarke had assisted materially in breaking up the Walters and Murray gang of swindlers, and it was very likely indeed that there would be great antagonism among a certain class against him. The case was again adjourned.

W. H. Russell, twenty-six years of age, a lithographic printer, and Alfred Hiett, aged twenty, a labourer, were charged at Bow-street on Monday with being concerned in a burglary and jewellery robbery on the night of the 8th inst. at the shop of Mr. Christopher David Kent, in Red Lion-street, Holborn. The prisoners had pawned a quantity of the stolen property, consisting of gold and silver watches, rings, and jewellery, at Birmingham and Liverpool. The prisoner Hiett gave himself up at Liverpool while drunk, and Russell was subsequently apprehended. A good deal of the jewellery was found upon them. They admitted the offence, and said they committed the robbery because they were starving. The day of the robbery was Sunday; and, as they could not get rid of any of the property, they were obliged to carry it about with them all day, during which time they nearly starved. They were committed for trial.

Alfred Thomas Wilson, who described himself as an American, was again brought up at the Mansion House on Tuesday, charged with having in his possession a one-thousand dollar bond, part of the proceeds of a robbery in Switzerland. The extradition of the prisoner was demanded by the Swiss authorities; but the prisoner is believed to be an Englishman, and the treaty between England and Switzerland expressly prohibits the extradition of their own subjects. A further remand was therefore granted.

Charles Martin, or Martineau, and John Carr, who stand charged on suspicion of being concerned in the stealing of bonds of the value of £70,000, while in course of conveyance between London and Paris, have been further examined at the Mansion House, and remanded.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

The Registrar-General's weekly return states that during last week 5497 births and 3109 deaths were registered in London and twenty-two other large towns of the United Kingdom. The natural increase of population was 2388. The mortality from all causes was at the average rate of 20 deaths annually in every 1000 persons living. The annual death-rate was 13 per 1000 in Edinburgh, 24 in Glasgow, and 20 in Dublin. The annual rates of mortality per 1000 last week in the twenty English towns, ranged in order from the lowest, were as follow:—Sheffield, 14; Bristol, 14; Portsmouth, 15; Brighton, 15; Bradford, 16; London, 19; Oldham, 19; Leeds, 20; Norwich, 20; Plymouth, 20; Newcastle-on-Tyne, 20; Leicester, 20; Birmingham, 21; Nottingham, 21; Sunderland, 21; Manchester, 23; Hull, 24; Wolverhampton, 26; Salford, 26; and Liverpool, 28. The annual death-rate from the seven principal zymotic diseases averaged 4.1 per 1000 in the twenty towns, and ranged from 2.2 in Newcastle-on-Tyne to 8.6 in Liverpool and 10.7 in Wolverhampton. Diarrhoea and fever caused the high zymotic death-rate in Hull, and nine more fatal cases of scarlet fever were returned in Wolverhampton. Smallpox caused but 12 deaths in the twenty towns, of which 10 occurred in London and 2 in Liverpool.

In London 2368 births and 1261 deaths were registered. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 63, whereas the deaths were 104 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The annual death-rate from all causes, which in the four preceding weeks had steadily declined from 19.3 to 17.4 per 1000, was last week 18.6. During the past eleven weeks of the current quarter the death-rate has averaged but 19.6 per 1000, against 21.7 and 22.3 in the corresponding periods of 1875 and 1876. The 1261 deaths included 10 from smallpox, 32 from measles, 38 from scarlet fever, 7 from diphtheria, 23 from whooping-cough, 30 from different forms of fever, and 86 from diarrhoea; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 226 deaths were referred, against numbers declining steadily from 346 to 182 in the four preceding weeks. These 226 deaths were, however, 103 below the corrected average number from the same diseases in the corresponding week of the last ten years, and were equal to an annual rate of 3.3 per 1000. The 23 fatal cases of measles corresponded with the number in the previous week, and included 4 in Pancras and 3 in Islington. The 38 deaths from scarlet fever showed a marked increase upon the numbers in recent weeks, and included 13 in the east and 9 in the south groups of districts; 5 occurred in Islington, 3 in Clerkenwell, and 6 in Bethnal-green. The 32 deaths from whooping-cough also considerably exceeded recent weekly numbers, and included 16 in East London, of which 5 occurred in Haggerston and 4 in Bethnal-green. The 30 deaths referred to fever, although 8 below the corrected average weekly number, exceeded the number in any previous week this year; 3 were certified as typhus, 23 as enteric or typhoid, and 4 as simple continued fever. The 3 fatal cases of typhus occurred at 128, High-street, Poplar; at the Stockwell Fever Hospital, admitted from 15, North-terrace, Pancras; and at 61, Hollington-street, Camberwell. Ten deaths from enteric fever were recorded in North London, including 5 in Islington, of which 2 were fatal cases in the Fever Hospital admitted from Clerkenwell and Bow. The 86 deaths from diarrhoea, of which 79 were of children under five years of age, were 57 below the corrected average; the death of a child, aged two years, in Stepney, was referred to choleraic diarrhoea. The deaths from smallpox, which had been 20 and 8 in the two previous weeks, were 10 last week, of which 5 occurred in the Metropolitan Asylum Smallpox Hospitals, 2 in the Highgate Smallpox Hospital, and 3 in private dwellings. Four of the fatal cases belonged to the west, three to the east, and three to the south groups of registration districts. Five of the fatal cases were certified as unvaccinated, and in the 5 other cases the medical certificates did not give any information as to vaccination. The number of smallpox patients in the Metropolitan Asylum Hospitals, which in the sixteen preceding weeks had declined from 984 to 206, further fell last week to 181; 35 new cases were, however, admitted during the week, against 24 in the previous week. The number of patients in the Highgate Smallpox Hospital, which had been 26 and 19 at the end of the two preceding weeks, was 18 on Saturday last. Two of the six deaths referred to puerperal fever were recorded in Belgravia sub-district. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had been 103 and 111 in the two previous weeks, rose to 152 last week, and exceeded the corrected weekly average by 9. Different forms of violence caused 39 deaths: 34 were the result of negligence or accident, including 14 from fractures and contusions, 2 from burns and scalds, 3 from drowning, 4 from poison, and 3 of infants under one year of age from suffocation. In the large public institutions 245 deaths were recorded, or 19 per cent of the total deaths; of these 150 occurred in workhouse establishments, 89 in hospitals, and 6 in lunatic asylums.

In Greater London 2864 birth and 1496 deaths were registered, equal to annual rates of 34.2 and 17.9 per 1000 of the population. In the outer ring 4 deaths from smallpox were recorded in West Ham, and 5 deaths were referred to fever.

Writs have been issued for the election of a temporal peer of Ireland to succeed the late Baron Headley.

Reports received at Dundee estimate the catch of the Dundee whaling fleet at 765 tons of oil, valued at a little more than £30,000.

As a result of the labours of a home missionary working among the hop-pickers, forty of them, including several adults, were baptised in the parish church on Sunday last.

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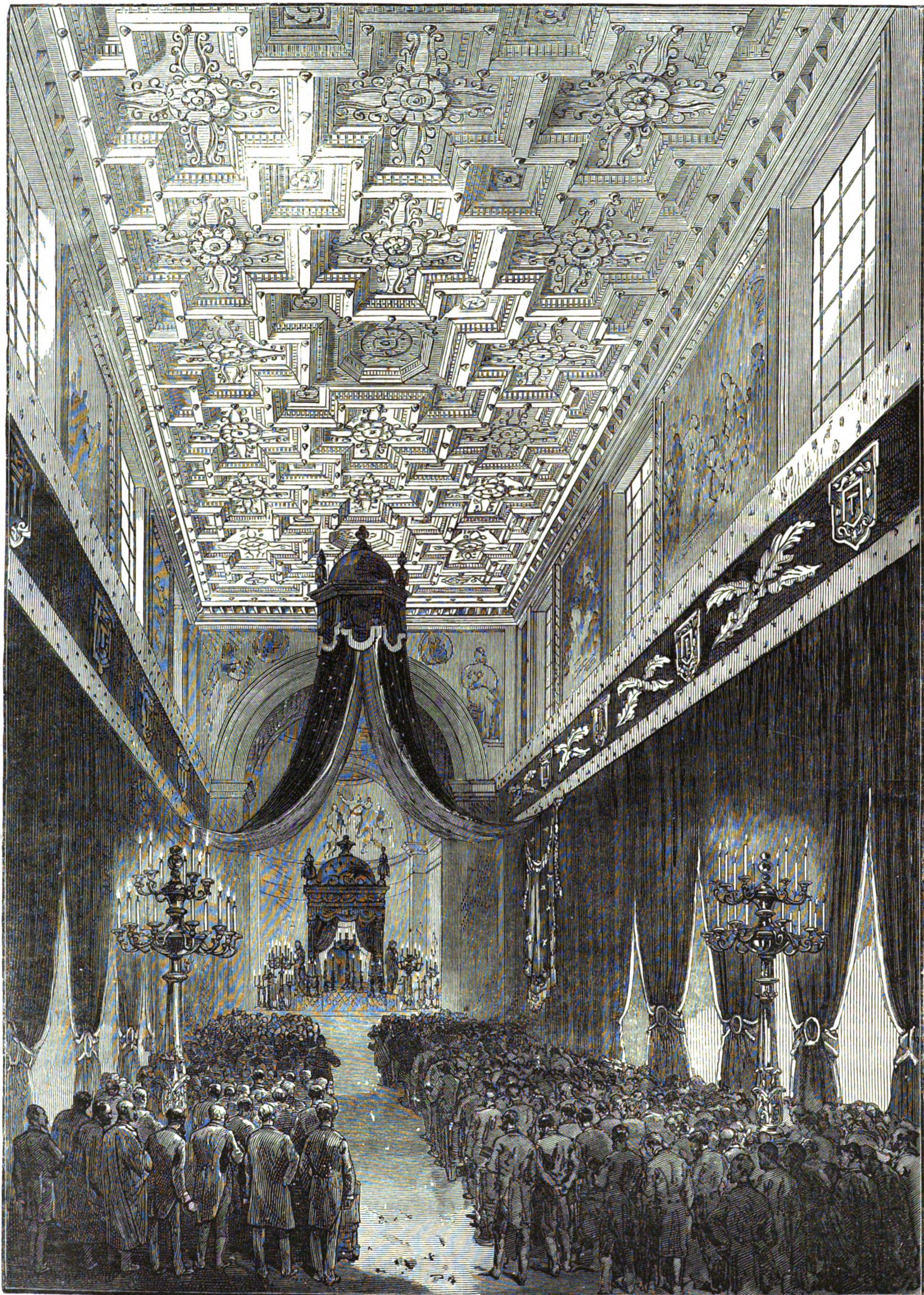
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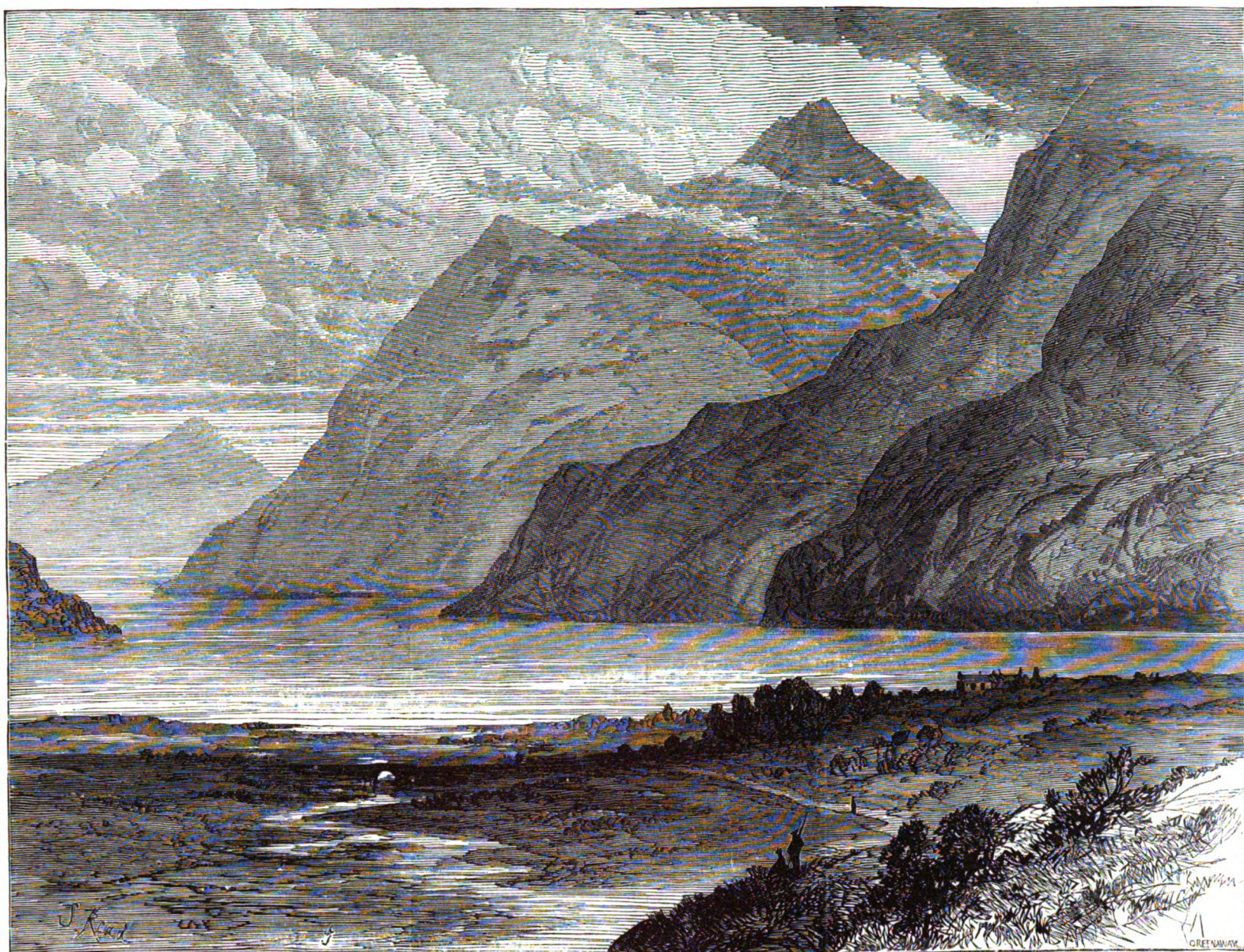
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THE FUNERAL OF M. THIERS: THE CEREMONY IN NOTRE DAME DE LORETTE.

THE QUEEN IN THE WESTERN HIGHLANDS.



LOCH MAREE, FROM KINLOCHEWE.



BEN EAG, LOCH MAREE.

THE FUNERAL OF M. THIERS.

Several Illustrations were given last week of the procession along the Boulevards, from the late residence of M. Thiers in the Place St. Georges, and from the Church of Notre Dame de Lorette, to the Père-la-Chaise Cemetery; and of the proceedings at the family vault, where orations were delivered by M. Grévy, M. Jules Simon, and other friends of the deceased French statesman. We now present a view of the interior of the church during the performance of the religious service. Here the daylight was excluded, and was superseded by that of a multitude of wax tapers. The architectural outlines of the church were lost in the mass of black drapery, which covered the walls. The sable hangings were relieved by broad white borders, spangled with the black spots which the French call *larmes*, or tears, and the larger spaces were marked by crossed plumes. The whole interior of the sacred edifice was completely shrouded in black, except the higher portions of the nave, where the frescoes were dimly distinguishable in the general gloom. In the centre of the nave was the catafalque, a massive structure, the canopy of which was supported by four Corinthian capitals of silver. Four well-modelled statues, in silver, representing Faith, Hope, Charity, and Religion, stood out in fine relief from the black drapery at the four corners, and the catafalque was surrounded by candles burning in tall candelabra of silver. The nave was reserved for the Senators, Academicians, and other functionaries, the Republican deputies guarding, as it were, the remains of him who was their leader and guide. The Belfort banner was carried close up to the catafalque. The funeral being unofficial and democratic, not a single uniform was to be seen. Even those Generals and Admirals who were present appeared *en civil*, and the black coats and white ties in the nave were relieved by no colour except the red fez of Midhat Pasha and his secretaries. The chorister boys in the sanctuary wore red soutanes and caps, and black girdles. The guests having been marshalled into their appointed seats, the service began with the customary unaccompanied chant, so mournful in its effect that the response, with its organ accompaniment, seemed by comparison almost triumphal. The white-surplised priests, who stood holding lighted candles round about the bier, with the acolytes robed in black, walked up to the sanctuary, preceded by the Suisse with the cross. Then began the most impressive portion of the Requiem service, to which singers from the Opera lent a beauty which rather added to its incomparable solemnity. The behaviour of the congregation was quiet and devout; and the ceremony was never once marred by the moving about and gossiping which frequently disturb funeral services in Paris.

LOCH MAREE AND BEN EAG.

The Queen's sojourn of six days in the wildly romantic highlands of Western Ross-shire ended with her return last Tuesday to Balmoral Castle. She stayed at the Loch Maree Hotel, on the shores of that picturesque lake, which lies in the rugged bosom of grand and stern-looking mountains, twelve miles beyond Ach-na-shen, the nearest station of the railway that crosses Northern Scotland from Dingwall to the west coast opposite Skye. When that railway was completed and opened, several years ago, we gave some Illustrations of its remarkable scenery; and we now present a view of Loch Maree and one of Ben Eag or Ben Each, a noble mountain of pure white quartz rock, which rises above the hamlet of Kinlochewe. There is a still larger mountain, Ben Slioch, which is 4000 ft. high, and many others around Loch Maree, Gairloch, and Loch Torridon, which places were visited by the Queen and Princess Beatrice. The shores of Loch Maree, consisting of barren sandstone, are generally bare of vegetation except a few stunted pine-trees. The length of this lake is eighteen miles, and it has more than twenty small islands. One of these, Eilean Maree, upon which the Queen and her Royal Highness landed, is studded with larch, fir, and other trees down to the water's edge. There was a well on the island, the water of which, tradition says, proved effective in curing cases of insanity. Close to the well stands a tree, in the bark of which every visitor is expected to place a coin: no doubt the Royal party would follow this custom. It is said that a Prince and Princess of Norway are buried here, under an ancient stone, with a two-handed sword carved upon it. A romantic story is told of the cause of their deaths. The Princess had agreed to meet her lover on his return from some expedition. It was resolved that the meeting should take place on Loch Maree, on which she had a pleasure-boat. If she were in health she was to have a white flag at the masthead; if the contrary, a black one. On her lover appearing in sight of the lake he was shocked at seeing the black flag flying, and, hastening in an agony to a boat, was quickly on board. In sport she had resolved to feign herself dead, and was laid out in state. The moment he appeared in sight the attendants feigned to be all in deep affliction. Overcome by emotion, he drew his dagger and plunged it into his heart, dying in a few minutes. The Princess determined she would not survive him, and followed his example. They were buried in Island Maree.

Her Majesty has expressed great admiration of the scenery which she beheld in the district.

The fifth International Medical Congress has been sitting in the University of Geneva.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Without wishing for one moment to detract from Silvio's gallant victories, we think it must be generally conceded that he has been an exceptionally lucky colt. Just before the Derby, Chamant, who could fairly claim the title of champion three-year-old of 1877, met with an accident; and in the race Rob Roy, whose owner had backed him to win little less than £100,000, was so hampered by Thunderstone that his success was rendered impossible. Then, with respect to the St. Leger, a severe attack of influenza prevented Fontainebleau from undergoing a proper preparation; and, as the favourite swept round the bend, the wily Archer was sending Silvio along clear of everything, while nearly all the rest of the field were engaged in a cannon game, which put two or three, who had been running prominently, hopelessly out of it. Still, the most prejudiced must admit that there is a staying Blair Athol amongst us at last, and the detractors of the Cobham chestnut must "ever hereafter hold their peace." The great surprise of the race was, undoubtedly, the form shown by Lord Bradford's pair, Zucchero and Manœuvre; and, as they have only 6st. 9lb. and 6st. 6lb. in the Cesarewitch and Cambridge-shire respectively, Wadlow should once more be very formidable in the autumn handicaps. Thursday's running was not particularly interesting except to the bookmakers, who had about the best day they have enjoyed this season. The meeting of Childeric and Clémentine over six furlongs created immense interest, as the colt's running in the Champagne Stakes was thought to be far too bad to be true, and, accordingly, he was almost as good a favourite as the filly. Censor, a promising young See-Saw in Lord Wilton's stable, did not come in for much support; but for all that he ran a tremendous race home with the other two, and finished a dead-heat with Clémentine, Childeric beating the pair by a neck. There was a good deal of bumping from the distance, and Lord Falmouth's representative bored the other pair on to the rails, so an objection followed as a matter of course, but it was over-ruled. We can only account for this complete change of form by the supposition that Childeric could not act in the mud on the first day; still it seems doubtful if he is the flyer that he was believed to be, and, moreover, we hear that he unfortunately shows incipient signs of roaring. Only eleven numbers were hoisted for the Portland Plate, which is the smallest field that has ever taken part in the race, except in 1871, when exactly the same number went to the post. There were as many false starts as ever, owing to the natural desire of the jockeys to get off well; but at last they were dispatched on fairly even terms. Lollypop (9st.), who had been specially kept during the week for this event, looked very formidable at the distance, but then tired under the weight, and, a few strides further on, Rosbach (7st. 12lb.) came away full of running, and beat Woodquest (6st. 11lb.) very easily indeed.

After his St. Leger triumph, Silvio was sent straight home, to be kept for his Newmarket engagements, Lord Falmouth depending solely on Lady Golightly in the Park Hill and Doncaster Stakes, both of which the filly secured without difficulty, as might naturally have been anticipated when Helena and Albert Edward were the most formidable of her opponents, both of whom she had defeated at York. The withdrawal of Skylark, and the breaking down of Charon, rendered the Cup far less interesting than it would otherwise have been; still many people fancied that Hampton could not concede 24lb. to Chesterton, who has done so very well this year. The latter made play at his best pace, and used every effort to cut down Hampton; but the little horse, after lying off for more than two miles, drew up to him without an effort, and won with ridiculous ease. Hampton's career has certainly been an extraordinary one; and that a horse should win a great hurdle-race in the spring and secure such events as the Northumberland Plate and Goodwood and Doncaster Cups in the same season is, we believe, without precedent, in the history of the turf. Well may Robert Peck say that Hampton is the best stayer he ever trained! And those who asked contemptuously how much weight Doncaster could have given him are beginning to wonder whether the boot would not have been upon the other leg.

As we remarked last week, the sales of blood stock at Doncaster were by no means so successful as usual, and, though matters improved considerably before the end of the meeting, still the 273 yearlings sold only averaged 185 gs., as against 235 gs. for 246 lots last season. Taking a cursory glance over the long list, we find that the Yardley contingent, which was chiefly by Sterling and Musket, was almost given away, 300 gs. being the highest price obtained; still, it must be admitted that several of them were not very grand specimens. Ten from Stanton did better, a nice colt by Brown Bread—Hygeia, and therefore own brother to the useful Hilarious, being knocked down for 750 gs. A young Winslow, in Mr. Pain's ring, also fetched the same price. Lord Scarborough's seven fairly put buyers upon their mettle, and averaged 480 gs., Lord Zetland giving no less than 1050 gs. for a beautiful sister to the luckless Gem of Gems. On Thursday there was a genuine sensation, as Captain Macchell gave 3000 gs. for Blue Blood, by King Tom—Mari-gold, and therefore own brother to All Heart and half brother to Doncaster. He is certainly a magnificent colt, almost too magnificent, for there is just a doubt whether his legs will carry his great frame through the

wear and tear of training. Mr. Cookson's sold fairly well, though not at sensational prices; and the Sheffield-lane string must have realised a famous profit, Mr. Mitchell-Innes, the owner of Glen Arthur, giving 1000 gs. for an own brother to the second in the Derby. We must not omit to mention that two colts bred in Germany, and imported by Mr. Bell, the manager of the Cobham Stud, testified to his fine judgment to the tune of 1825 gs. Mr. I'Anson's youngsters always sell well, and this time eight averaged exactly the same as Lord Scarborough's—viz., 480 gs. This fine result was mainly due to a splendid filly by Macaroni—Bonny Bell, who made 2200 gs., the highest sum ever paid for a yearling of her sex.

William Gale, who started at Lillie-bridge about a month ago to try to walk 1500 miles in 1000 hours, covering a mile and a half at the commencement of each hour, bids fair to accomplish a feat that will put Captain Barclay's historical performance quite into the shade. He has now walked upwards of 900 miles, is apparently as fresh and well as when he started, and has only lost about 5 lb. in weight.

THE TRADES CONGRESS.

Under the presidency of Mr. J. D. Prior, of Manchester, the tenth Congress of Trades Unions was opened at Leicester on Monday. There were present 136 delegates, representing 463,837 members. Mr. Merrick was elected president and Mr. G. Walker secretary. The report of the committee alluded to the Parliamentary inquiry on the subject of employers' liabilities for injuries to their servants, and recommended the Congress to authorise the reintroduction of the bill of last Session. Several other subjects were reported upon.

On Tuesday the president, Mr. D. Merrick, gave the annual address from the chair, speaking in favour of boards of conciliation and arbitration. He also replied to the remarks of Mr. Bright at Manchester last week. Mr. Macdonald, M.P., spoke on the subject of the liability of employers for injury sustained by their workmen, and said he should bring in a fresh bill on the subject. Resolutions were passed thanking Mr. Lloyd Jones for his lectures at Exeter Hall in reply to Professor Leone Levi, expressing regret at the death of Mr. Odger and sympathy with his widow and family, and condemning as inadequate the report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the question of compensation for injury by employers to workmen, and requesting Mr. Macdonald, M.P., to reintroduce his bill on the subject. In the evening the delegates attended a working men's meeting, when a resolution was passed against any interference by this country in the struggle between Turkey and Russia.

On Wednesday the Congress discussed at some length the questions of the employment of women, the enforcement of the Factory and Workshops Act, the codification of the criminal law, and the relations between London cabmen and the public. A public meeting was held in the evening, at which speeches were made in support of trades unions.

On Thursday Mr. Brassey spoke on "Work and Wages in 1877." He said that wages might be higher here than elsewhere, but labour was cheaper here from its effectiveness and saving of supervision. The English workman might claim the merit due to the cheapness in cost and excellence of quality that had gained us our pre-eminence in the export trade of the world. The present depression was not even mainly due to the conduct of workmen, but due also to that of the employers, who overstocked the markets, caused goods to be sold at ruinous prices, and engaged in speculative building. The construction of superfluous Atlantic liners on the Clyde had done more to make labour scarce, and therefore dearer, than all the machinations of local trades unions. Industry had also been injured by the abuse of the Joint Stock Acts.

The proceedings were continued throughout the week.

A board meeting of coal-miners was held at Barnsley on Tuesday, when the unanimous feeling was expressed that, if the reduction of wages was persisted in by the masters, it should not only be strongly resisted, but met by a demand on the part of the men for 6½ per cent. advance. A belief existed that the proposed reduction was in anticipation of a demand by the men.

Two hundred labourers and milesmen of the Great South of Ireland Railway have struck, demanding an increase of wages from 14s. to 18s. per week and a redress of grievances. They complain that Englishmen and others have been appointed to good places, and that Irishmen have been dismissed and strangers introduced in their stead. The men had not previously made any complaint. On Friday and Saturday, last week, large numbers of them walked in procession on the line, and even took possession of carriages and travelled by them. The strike has greatly impeded the traffic. The strike has extended to the men employed at North Wall; but there is no interruption of traffic, as the drivers are not concerned in the strike. About 2000 men are idle. The difficulty arises from an impression that the English gangers were receiving better pay than the Irish. At the Cork end of the line on Tuesday the malcontents marched in bodies over the small lines, and induced their fellow-workers to join them.

The prolonged strike on the Clyde has at last terminated. At a meeting of the Clydesdale shipwrights on Monday night it was resolved to accept arbitration on the masters' terms.

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THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER: *It restores the hair to its natural colour, and prevents the hair falling out, crusting, dandruff, and leaving the scalp in a clean healthy condition.* It imparts peculiar vitality to the roots of the hair, restoring it to its youthful freshness and vigour. Daily applications of this preparation for a week or two will surely restore faded, grey, or white hair to its natural colour and richness. It is not a dye, nor does it contain any colouring matter or offensive substance whatever. Hence it does not soil the hands, the scalp, or even white linen, but procures the colour within the substance of the hair. It may be had of any respectable Chemist, Perfumer, or Dealer in Toilet Articles in the Kingdom, at 3s. 6d. per bottle. In case the dealer has not "The Mexican Hair Renewer" in stock and will not procure it for you, it will be sent direct by rail, carriage paid, on receipt of 4s. in stamps, to any part of England. Prepared by HENRY C. GALLUP, 403, Oxford-street, London.

THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER.

WHAT BEAUTIFIES THE HAIR?

What gives luxuriance to each tress,
And places each one's tresses?
What adds a charm of perfect grace,
And Nature's gift enhances?
What gives a bright and lustrous gloss,
And what says each reviewer?
"That quite successful is the use
OF 'THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER!'"

What gives luxuriance to each tress,
And makes it bright and glowing?
And keeps it free from dandruff, too,
And healthy in its growing?
What does such wonders? Ask the press,
And what says each reviewer?
"That none can equal or approach
'THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER!'"

What gives luxuriance to each tress,
Like some bright halo beaming?
What makes the hair a perfect mass
Of splendid ringlets beaming?
What gives profusion in excess?
Why, what says each reviewer?
"The choicest preparation is
'THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER!'"

What gives luxuriance to each tress,
And makes it so delightful?
Because to speak the honest truth
Is only just and rightful.
What says the people and the press,
And what says each reviewer?
"That most superb for ladies' use
Is 'THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER!'"

THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER.

It has gained for itself the highest reputation, and a decided preference over all other hair dressings, as evidenced from certificates and testimonials from the most respectable sources. Being compounded with the greatest care—combining, as it does, all the most desirable qualities of the best hair preparations of the day, without the objectionable ones—it may be relied on as the very best known to chemistry for restoring the natural colour to the hair, and causing new hair to grow on bald spots, unless the hair-glands are decayed; for if the glands are decayed and gone no stimulus can restore them; but if, as is often the case, the glands are only enfeebled, THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER will renew their vitality, and a new growth of hair will follow. Read the following testimonial:—
From Messrs. Wm. Hayes and Co., Chemists, 12, Grafton-street, Dublin:—We are recommending THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER to all our customers as the best of the kind, as we have been told by several of our friends who tried it that it has a wonderful effect in restoring and strengthening their hair."

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Would you have luxuriant hair,
Beautiful, and rich, and rare?
Would you have it soft and bright,
And attractive to the sight?
This you really can produce,
If you put in constant use
THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER

The hair it strengthens and preserves,
And thus a double purpose serves;
It beautifies—improves it, too,
And gives it a most charming hue,
And thus in each essential way,
It fulfils your every wish each day.
THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER

If a single thread of hair
Of a gayish tint is there,
This "Renewer" will restore
All its colour as before,
And thus it is that vast renown
Does daily now its virtues crown—
THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER!

No matter whether faded grey,
Or to the like the leaves away,
It will renew the human hair,
And make it once itself appear;
It will revive its beauty,
And every ancient wish supply—
THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER!

THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER.

The constitution of the person and the condition of the scalp have much to do with the length of time it requires for new hair to grow; also the fact that thick hair will depend much upon the vital force remaining in the hair-glands. New hairs are first seen to start around the margin of the bald spots near the permanent hair, and extending upwards until the spots are covered more or less thickly with fine short hair. Excessive brushing should be guarded against, as seen as the small hairs make their appearance; but the scalp may be sponged with rain water to advantage occasionally. The scalp may be pressed and moved on the bone by the finger ends, which quickens the circulation and softens the spots which have remained long bald. On applying the hair-dressing it softens the scalp, and in cases where the hair begins to fall a few applications will arrest it, and the new growth presents the luxuriance and colour of youth. It may be relied on as the best hair-dressing known for restoring grey hair to its original colour without dyeing it, producing the colour within the substance of the hair, imparting a peculiar vitality to the roots, preventing the hair from falling, keeping the head cool, clean, and free from dandruff, causing new hair to grow, unless the hair-glands are entirely decayed. THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER makes the hair soft, glossy, and luxuriant. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers, at 3s. 6d.; or sent to any address free on receipt of 4s. in stamps. HENRY C. GALLUP, Proprietor, 403, Oxford-street, London.

THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER.

When the hair is weak and faded,
Like the autumn leaves that fall,
Then is felt that sudden feeling
Which does every heart enthrall,
Then we look for some specific
To arrest it on its way,
And THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER
Bids it like enchantment stay.

It arrests decaying process,
Though the hair is thin and grey.
It will strengthen and improve it,
And work wonders day by day.
It restores the colour,
And brings back its beauty, too;
For THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER
Makes it look both fresh and new.

What is the greatest hair restorer,
That the present age can show,
What produces wonders daily,
Which the world at large should know?
Why, THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER
Eminently stands the first;
Thus its fame by countless thousands
Day by day is now rehearsed.

What beautifies, improves, and strengthens
Human hair of every age?
Why, this famous great restorer,
With the ladies is the rage,
And THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER
Is the very best in use.
For luxuriant tresses always
Does its magic powers produce.

THE WORDS "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER" are a Trade-Mark; and the public will please see the words are on every case surrounding the bottle, and the name H. C. GALLUP is blown in the bottle. The Mexican Hair Renewer, Price 3s. 6d. Directions in German, French, and Spanish. Prepared by H. C. Gallup, 403, Oxford-street, London. May be had of most respectable Dealers in all parts of the world.

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1877.

THE BATTLES AROUND PLEVNA.

The Russian and Roumanian army beleaguering the fortified positions of Osman Pasha on the hills around Plevna have been engaged in a series of terribly fierce and sanguinary conflicts, with very doubtful prospects of success. The history of these actions must begin with Tuesday week, the 11th inst., when they assaulted and captured several of the Turkish redoubts, at a frightful cost of life, after bombarding and cannonading them since Friday, the 7th. The important Grivitza or Grivica redoubt was also taken. The *Daily Telegraph* of last Wednesday contains a letter from one of its Special Correspondents who was at Plevna with Osman Pasha, and who gives us the only account from the Turkish side. He states that he rode out of Plevna last Saturday, with six Circassians, and passed through the Russian lines, getting away unobserved; that he arrived at Orkhanieh after a long ride, and thence went on to Sophia, whence his telegraphed letter is dated. It speaks much of the frightful carnage and slaughter of the Russians at Plevna, but affords scarcely any precise information. The Special Correspondent of the *Daily News* with the Russians contributes a very animated and interesting narrative, which was telegraphed in full to that enterprising journal, and which we take leave here to borrow, with due acknowledgments of its value and literary merit:—

PRELIMINARY REPULSE OF A TURKISH ASSAULT.

"When the battle of Tuesday began it was about eleven o'clock, and I was on the ridge behind Radisovo. We had just lunched, when suddenly a lively fire was heard on the skirmish line away to the left, in the direction of the Lovcha road, followed by a heavy fusillade. Mounting my horse, I rode down the ridge behind Radisovo, where the fire seemed raging hottest. For some time it was impossible to ascertain whether the Turks or Russians were attacking. The fog and smoke were so thick that nothing could be seen. It was only by the fusillade that the progress of the fight could be judged. I afterwards ascertained it began in this wise:—

"Skobelev and Meritinsky, in order to begin the attack on their side upon the redoubt, had to advance their troops on to the hill immediately fronting the redoubts in the bend of the Sophia road. It was from this hill that the attack had been made upon Skobelev four days before, and the hill had since been abandoned by the Turks, except a few skirmishers. Skobelev advanced at eleven o'clock to take possession of this hill. The Turks immediately opened fire upon him. This was the beginning of it.

"The Turkish attack spread from the Lovcha road over Plevna, and up the Radisovo ridge, a position which has already been described. In the middle of this ridge is a low hill or hump. From this point down to the end of the ridge,

which is scarcely a mile from Plevna, the Russians had planted twenty-eight guns, the greater part of which were not more than 1000 or 1200 yards from the Turkish redoubts and trenches. These guns were a continual threat and danger to the Turks, who had suddenly decided to try and carry the Radisovo ridge. The attack here was directed principally against the hump or hill already spoken of, opposite one of their own redoubts. It was impossible, owing to the fog and smoke, to see the position of the combatants on either side. The fight lasted until nearly two o'clock. The Turks made three attacks upon Skobelev, which were successfully repulsed, and two on the Radisovo ridge.

"The three fights with Skobelev were short, quick, and sharp, neither lasting more than five or ten minutes. This was owing to Skobelev's manner of defence. He ordered his troops to reserve their fire until the Turks came within a hundred yards, then to open upon them a sudden and terrible fusillade against which no troops could stand. This drove them back almost immediately. Three times they came to the charge, and three times were they repulsed in the same sudden and furious manner.

"The two attacks upon the Radisovo ridge lasted longer, and appeared to be repulsed with less ease. Not until about two o'clock did the fire die away, showing that the fight for the moment was over. Then the fog lifted slightly, and the



THE BATTLE OF KARAHASSANKOI: TURKISH INFANTRY TAKING THE RUSSIAN POSITION IN A BULGARIAN GRAVEYARD.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

position on both sides could be seen. The Turks in the trenches down towards Plevna were trying occasional shots, distinguished by little puffs of smoke, with masses here and there in the redoubts, showing, with an occasional shot from their cannon, that they had been repulsed with heavy loss—how much it is impossible to state; but, as the loss of the Russians fighting under cover was more than 500, that of the Turks must have been between 2000 and 3000. The three days' artillery fire had evidently done them, however, very little harm, and it showed how strong they felt themselves to risk a repulse, knowing to a certainty that it would be followed almost immediately by a Russian attack. Indeed, in my opinion, this repulse did more to prepare the way for the Russian attack than the whole three days' artillery fire had done. They had suffered severely, and must have been more or less discouraged and demoralised, as troops—even the best—always are at such a moment. It was most favourable, therefore, for the Russian attack, which was begun almost immediately; so that the fire had hardly ceased half an hour when it began again with unexampled fury.

"I took my stand on the old position near the Lovcha road, between Krüdener's left and Skobelev's right, from which point I had as good a view as could be obtained for the fog and smoke at the bottom of the Radisovo ridge. Immediately to the right of Plevna, where Kriloff commanded, and round the redoubts in the bend of the Sophia road, where Skobelev was attacking, the fog was so thick that the greater part of the time I could only follow the attack by the sound and the smoke. What I now relate I saw with my own eyes, and part I have learned from Skobelev himself and the officers who took part in the combat.

KRILOFF'S UNSUCCESSFUL ATTACK.

"A little to my right, where General Kriloff attacked the redoubts down near Plevna, the fire had been raging with fury nearly two hours, a steady, continuous roll and crash, intermingled with the louder thunder of cannon, which filled the air with the uproar of the bullets and shells. During all this time there was little to be seen along the crest of the Radisovo ridge, where the Russian guns could be perceived at work, with figures flitting round them, dimly seen through the smoke, strangely magnified by the intervention of the fog, until the gunners appeared like giants, and the guns themselves, magnified and distorted by the same medium, appeared like huge uncouth monsters, from whose throats at every instant leaped forth globes of flame. There were moments when these flashes seemed to light up everything around them. Then the guns and gunners appeared for an instant with fearful distinctness, red and lurid, as though tinged with blood. Then they sank back again in shadowy indistinctness. The uproar of the battle rose and swelled until it became fearful to hear—like the continuous roar of an angry sea beating against a rock-bound coast, combined with that of a thunderstorm, and with the strange unearthly sounds heard on board a ship when labouring in a gale.

"This terrible storm of battle continued without ceasing for nearly two hours. The Russian guns were pouring their fire into the redoubt, and the Russian infantry into the trenches, while the attacking columns were advancing cautiously under cover of the smoke and fog and standing cern, to get a position as near as possible before making the final rush. At about five o'clock the smoke lifted again, carried away by a gust of wind. At this moment I saw before the redoubt, down near Plevna, a mass of Russian soldiers rise up in a field of Indian corn, and push forward with a shout. The Turkish fire just then seemed to have been dominated—nearly silenced—by the terrible storm of shot and shell poured in by the Russians. The moment seemed favourable for the assault. Either the Turks were abandoning these redoubts, or they were lying behind the parapet awaiting the attack. Which was it? we asked. The question was soon answered. The Russian shout had scarcely died away when there flashed along the parapet of the redoubt a stream of fire that swayed backwards and forwards like a current of electricity, while the smoke rose over the redoubt in one heavy white mass. One continuous crash filled the air with bullets, from which, to the spectator looking on, it did not seem possible for even a rabbit to escape.

"Into this storm of bullets plunged the Russians, with a shout as though of joy, and then disappeared into a little hollow, and for the moment were lost to view. Then they emerged again, disappeared in the low ground at the foot of the glacis, rushing onward as though the bullets were but paper pellets, but, alas! sadly diminished in number. Would it be possible for them to reach the parapet? Was it possible for flesh and blood to break that circle of fire? To me it seemed utterly out of the question. Did but one bullet in ten find its billet, not one of those gallant fellows would return through that corn-field. While waiting to see them emerge from this little hollow my excitement was so great, my hand trembled so, that I could not hold the field-glass to my eyes, and for the moment was obliged to trust my naked vision. They were evidently very near the redoubt. A rush might do it. Victory was almost within their grasp, but they required a fresh accession of strength; a rush of new men from behind; another wave coming forward with new impetus to carry the first up over the glacis; a second wave, and perhaps a third, each bringing new impulsion, new strength. I looked for this wave of reserves. I looked to see if reinforcements were coming up—if the General was doing anything to help the gallant fellows struggling there against that circle of fire. I looked in vain. My heart sank within me, for I saw that all this bravery, all this loss of life, would be useless. While these poor fellows were madly fighting their lives away by hundreds in a desperate struggle, when the victory was trembling in the balance, not a man was sent to help them. They were left to die overwhelmed, broken, vanquished; it was sublime and was pitiful. I see a few of them struggle up the glacis one by one. They drop. They are not followed, and here they come again, a confused mass of human beings rushing madly back across that corn-field, less than half of those who went forward. When this disorderly remnant was seen flying back, broken, destroyed, two more battalions were sent to pick them up, and carry them back to the assault. Two more battalions! They might as well have sent a corporal and two more men. Two more regiments were what was required, and they should have been sent at the moment when that mass of men rose up in the corn-field and went on with a cheer. The new troops would have reached the glacis just as the assault began to waver, would have carried the hesitating mass onward, and all would have gone into the redoubt together. Instead of this, General Kriloff sent two battalions, and that when it was too late. The poor fellows went over the hill singing gaily, and disappeared in the fog and smoke. I could have cried for pity, for I knew that most of them went uselessly to simple slaughter. It was impossible for these fresh battalions to renew the assault with the slightest chance of success. These two battalions, like the rest, were doomed to almost certain destruction.

"The fog again settled down over the redoubt, hiding Turks and Russians alike. I could tell by that fearful rifle fire that

they were going at it again, and I turned away. Soon the cessation of the firing told that it was over, but the second attack was more easily repulsed than the first, and I perceived likewise that the whole Russian attack made from the Radisovo ridge by Krüdener and Kriloff was repulsed all along the line. It was inevitable; I foresaw it from the first. The mistake was made and repeated continually by the Russians of sending too few men against such positions, according to old rules made before breech-loading days.

SKOBELEFF'S CAPTURE OF THE TWO REDOUBTS.

"I will now relate the events which occurred on the Russian extreme left, commanded by Prince Meritinsky and General Skobelev. Here the attack was conducted in a very different manner. While the battle was raging in front and to the right of me, it raged with no less fury round the redoubts and on the other side of the Lovcha road, but up to the moment of the second repulse of Kriloff, Skobelev had not yet made his assault. He had well prepared the ground, however. At four o'clock he had brought down twenty pieces of artillery to the spur of the ridge overlooking Plevna. Not more than a thousand yards distant from the redoubt, I saw an immense volume of smoke rising, and heard a terrible thunder, which was not more than five or six hundred yards away on my left. It was evident that Skobelev, risking his artillery in this advanced position, was determined to make a desperate effort to capture the redoubt in front of him. The redoubt Skobelev was attacking was a double redoubt in the bend of the Lovcha road down near Plevna. He had advanced his troops down the slope of the mountain to within easy range. As the Turks immediately opened fire upon him from the redoubt he returned the fire with steadiness and precision, putting his men under cover as much as possible, his cannon pouring a steady stream of shell and canister into the redoubt as well. In fact, he worked his cannon so much that several pieces have been spoiled. He had evidently determined to risk everything to capture this redoubt, and if Plevna were not taken it would not be his fault. For three hours he kept up this fire, and just after Kriloff's second repulse, the Turkish fire having somewhat relaxed, dominated by the Russian, he thought the moment had come for making the assault. He had four regiments of the Line and four battalions of sharpshooters. Still keeping up his murderous fire, he formed under its cover two regiments, the Vladimirovski and another, in the little hollow at the foot of the low hill on which was built the redoubt, together with two battalions of sharpshooters, not more than twelve hundred yards from the scarp. Then, placing himself in the best position for watching the result, he ceased fire and ordered the advance. He ordered the assaulting party not to fire, and they rushed forward with their guns on their shoulders, with music playing and banners flying, and disappeared in the fog and smoke. Skobelev is the only General who places himself near enough to feel the pulse of a battle. The advancing column was indistinctly seen, a dark mass in the fog and smoke. Feeling, as it were, every throb of the battle, he saw this line begin to waver and hesitate. Upon the instant he hurled forward a rival regiment to support, and again watched the result. This new force carried the mass further on with its momentum; but the Turkish redoubt flamed and smoked, and poured forth such a torrent of bullets that the line was again shaken. Skobelev stood in this shower of balls unhurt. All his escort were killed or wounded, even to the little Kirghiz, who received a bullet in the shoulder. Again he saw the line hesitate and waver, and he flung his fourth and last regiment, the Libensky, on the glacis. Again this new wave carried the preceding ones forward until they were almost on the scarp; but that deadly shower of bullets poured upon them; men dropped by hundreds, and the result still remained doubtful. The line once more wavered and hesitated. Not a moment was to be lost if the redoubt was to be carried. Skobelev had now only two battalions of sharpshooters left, the best in his detachments. Putting himself at the head of these, he dashed forward on horseback. He picked up the stragglers; he reached the wavering, fluctuating mass, and gave it the inspiration of his own courage and instruction. He picked the whole mass up and carried it forward with a rush and a cheer. The whole redoubt was a mass of flame and smoke, from which screams, shouts, and cries of agony and defiance arose, with the deep-mouthed bellowing of the cannon, and above all the steady, awful crash of that deadly rifle fire. Skobelev's sword was cut in two in the middle. Then a moment later, when just on the point of leaping the ditch, horse and man rolled together to the ground, the horse dead or wounded, the rider untouched. He sprang to his feet with a shout, then, with a formidable, savage yell, the whole mass of men streamed over the ditch, over the scarp and counterscarp, over the parapet, and swept into the redoubt like a hurricane. Their bayonets made short work of the Turks still remaining. Then a joyous cheer told that the redoubt was captured, and that at last one of the defences of Plevna was in the hands of the Russians. Having seen as much as I have seen of the Turkish infantry fire from behind trenches and walls, I thought it was beyond flesh and blood to break it, a belief which had just been strengthened by Kriloff's repulse, which I had just witnessed. Skobelev proved the contrary; but at what a sacrifice? In that short rush of a few hundred yards, three thousand men had been left on the hillside, on the glacis, the scarp, and the ditch—one fourth of his whole force."

CAPTURE OF THE GRIVICA REDOUBT.

The narrative in the *Daily News* is here continued by a second observer of this series of conflicts, writing next day (Wednesday week):—

"When we rode to the rear we saw no reason to doubt that the Grivica redoubt was still in Turkish hands, knowing as we did that the assault made upon it at three o'clock had been repulsed, and we set down the smoke rising round below it to an attempt on the part of the Turks to drive back the Roumanian artillery, which had passed the redoubt, and were in action, absolutely in its front. In reality, however, the Grivica redoubt fell that night before the determined bravery of the Roumanians. I have obtained the following information concerning this struggle:—

It appears that at half-past two p.m. the redoubt was attacked by two Roumanian brigades, each consisting of four battalions, and three battalions of Russians. The Roumanians attacked from the east and south-east, the Russians from the south and south-west. The attack was made in the following manner:—First a line of skirmishers, with men carrying scaling ladders, gabions, and fascines among them. The latter had their rifles slung on their backs, and were ordered in no case to fire, but merely to run forward, fill up the ditch, and place their ladders behind. Then followed the second line in company column formation for the attack, followed by the third line to support the assault.

As above stated, the attack was made by the Roumanians, and it is said that by some mistake the Russians arrived half an hour too late. Be that as it may, the assault was repulsed, and all retired except two companies of infantry, which rallied,

and, keeping under cover, maintained a brisk fire against the work.

At half-past five the attack was renewed by a battalion of the Roumanian militia, followed by two Russian battalions of the 17th and 18th Regiments. The redoubt was then carried, and the Turks withdrew to the other redoubt a little to the north of the captured work. But it was soon apparent that the redoubt could not be held without reinforcements, and three Roumanian battalions, with a battery of artillery, were ordered forward. They lost their way, however, in the fog, and were thus precluded from rendering the required assistance, consequently when the Turks returned to the attack the allies were driven out.

The third assault soon followed, and the work was finally captured at seven p.m. Four guns and a standard were the trophies of the feat of arms. More than once during the night did the Turks advance with the shouts of "Allah!" but no serious attack was made.

RECAPTURE OF REDOUBTS BY THE TURKS.

The two redoubts on the south-western road, which General Skobelev had captured on the Tuesday, were retaken by Osman Pasha next day, of which, again, the *Daily News* Special Correspondent gives the following account:—

At sunrise (on Wednesday week) the Turks began an attack upon the captured redoubts, and the storm of battle again raged with fury here, while all was quiet everywhere else. The desperate attack of the Turks was repulsed. Another attack was made, and another repulse; and this continued all day, until the Turks had attacked and been beaten five successive times. The Russian losses were becoming fearful. General Skobelev had lost, he thinks, 2000 men in attacking the redoubt. By the afternoon he had lost 3000 more in holding it, while his battalions shrivelled up and shrank away as if by magic. One battalion of sharpshooters had been reduced to 100 men. A company which had been 150 was now forty. An immense proportion of officers were killed or were wounded. Only one commander of a regiment is alive; scarcely a head of a battalion left. Two officers of the staff are killed, one of whom was Verestchagin, brother of the famous artist. Another brother was wounded. General Dobrovolsky, commander of sharpshooters, was killed. One officer was blown to pieces by the explosion of a cannon. Captain Kurapatkin, chief of the staff, standing beside this officer, had his hair singed and suffered a severe contusion. Only Skobelev himself remained untouched. He seems to bear a charmed life. He visited the redoubt three or four times during the day, encouraging the soldiers, telling them help would soon arrive; Plevna would soon be taken; victory would soon crown their efforts; telling them it was the final, decisive blow struck for their country; for the honour and glory of the Russian arms; and they all replied with the same cheery shouts, while their numbers were dwindling away by hundreds. He again and again sent for reinforcements, and again and again informed the Commander-in-Chief that the position was untenable. The afternoon wore away, and no reinforcements came. General Levitsky, as we have been informed, formally refused reinforcements, either because he thought the position, in spite of General Skobelev's representations, was tenable, or because he had no reinforcements to give. General Kriloff, on his own responsibility, sent the remnant of a regiment which had attacked the redoubt which we saw rush forward, and then back through that Indian-corn-field. Of the 2500 there was barely 1000 left, so it was utterly incapable of going into action that day, and even this regiment arrived too late. General Skobelev had left the redoubt at four o'clock to go to his tent on a woody hill opposite. He had been there scarcely an hour when he was informed that the Turks were again attacking the right flank on the Lovcha road immediately above Plevna. He galloped forward to see, and was met by an orderly with the news that the Turks were again attacking the redoubt a sixth time. He dashed forward towards the redoubt in hopes of reaching it in time, but was met by a stream of his own men flying back. They were exhausted by forty-eight hours' incessant fighting, and were worn out, hungry, and dying of thirst and fatigue. Owing to the inactivity of the Russians during the day, the Turks had been enabled to collect an overwhelming force, which had made one last desperate effort and had succeeded in driving the Russians out. One bastion was held till the last by a handful of men. They refused to fly, and were slaughtered to the last man.

"It was just after this I met General Skobelev, the first time that day. He was in a fearful state of excitement and fury. His uniform was covered with mud and filth, his sword broken, his Cross of St. George twisted round on his shoulder, his face black with powder and smoke, his eyes haggard and bloodshot, and his voice quite gone. He spoke in a hoarse whisper. I never before saw such a picture of battle as he presented. I saw him again in his tent at night. He was quite calm and collected. He said, 'I have done my best; I could do no more. My detachment is half destroyed; my regiments do not exist; I have no officers left; they sent me no reinforcements; and I have lost three guns.' They were three of the four guns which he placed in the redoubt upon taking it, only one of which his retreating troops had been able to carry off. 'Why did they refuse you reinforcements?' I asked. 'Who was to blame?' 'I blame nobody,' he replied. 'It is the will of God.'"

The Grand Duke Nicholas, in a bulletin dated Saturday last, states that the Russian batteries cannonaded Plevna all day on Thursday and Friday week, the enemy not replying. Yesterday week the Turks made an energetic attempt to recover the Grivica redoubt; but, after an engagement lasting three hours and a quarter, they were repulsed. The Grand Duke states that the Russian losses before Plevna amount to about 12,500 men, and that of the Roumanians down to yesterday week to 3000. Adding the loss yesterday week in the defence of the Grivica redoubt, we get a total of 16,000 men. The more recent operations and movements around Plevna, to the latest hour of preparing our weekly publication for the press on Thursday evening, will be recorded in our current notice of the progress of the war.

Captain Frank Johnstone, Royal Artillery, late Adjutant at the Royal Military Academy, has been appointed to succeed Captain Hume, as Deputy-Governor of Dartmoor Prison.

General Grant was presented with the freedom of the city of Glasgow on Thursday week. The Lord Provost, in making the presentation, referred to the General as being descended from a good old Scottish stock, and said he might be called the Wellington of America. On the following day General Grant was presented with the freedom of the burgh of Ayr. In returning thanks for the honour, he expressed the pleasure it gave him to form so close a connection with the land and home of Burns. The General and party returned to Glasgow on Saturday afternoon, and went to Tarbet, on Loch Lomond, where they spent Sunday. From Tarbet they went to Inverary on Monday. They will make a round of the English provincial towns in the order of Newcastle-on-Tyne, York, Sheffield, Birmingham, and Leamington, whence they go to London.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Greece, politically and socially, has sustained a severe loss in the person of the valiant old Admiral Canaris, who died a few years since at the great age of ninety years—Duke Schomberg's age; Catinat's also (I think). Albeit the Admiral was the most famous worthy in the kingdom of the Hellenes, I fail to find his name in "Men of the Time," a sufficiently exhaustive repertory, nevertheless. I have no difficulty in turning up the names of Bavius and Mavius, Esquires (who were poets), and the "great Mr. Twamley, the inventor of the patent floodgate iron." What is Fame?

Heroic old Canaris, who was originally the captain of a merchant-vessel trading between Odessa and Constantinople, fought all through the Greek War of Independence, and, with his fire-ships, did immeasurable damage to the Turkish navy. He was repeatedly Prime Minister of Greece; but was always glad to resign office, and to retire to his cottage and cultivate his cabbages, as Cincinnatus did. I fancy that when I was in Athens last spring somebody told me that the Admiral could neither read nor write. However that may have been, it is certain that he made at least a beginning in the study of those accomplishments no less than fifty years ago; since I find in a note to one of Béranger's songs, written in 1827, an anecdote describing Canaris (even then a renowned man) coming out of school with his books and slate under his arm, and surrounded by a crowd of little Greek boys.

Lord Sandon has been cheered to the echo lately at Liverpool and at Burslem for two solid speeches in which his Lordship expressed the opinion that the Fine Arts need only a minimum of encouragement from the State, and that the patronage of art had best, in the main, be left to private enterprise and private patronage. I am, I trust, neither a Protectionist nor a Tory; but I fail to see how, in any civilised country, anything of the nature of a national school of art can flourish without constant aid and protection from the Government. Historical painting in England was in a literally deplorable state (read Haydon's life, and consider Hilton's career) until the building of the new Houses of Parliament gave the Government an opportunity of employing some of the foremost of our historical painters; and the noblest branch of pictorial art is again languishing because the Government have no more commissions to give. Sir Henry Cole would never have been able to organise the vast national Science and Art Schools, of which the nucleus is South Kensington, without direct support and assistance from the State; and the great Exhibitions of 1851 and 1862, albeit financially undertaken by private guarantors, were under the immediate patronage of the Consort of the Sovereign, were administered by Royal Commissions, and were substantially public enterprises.

There is at present, I grant, an immense demand for works of art of the gentle and pretty kind; and the picture-dealers, I hear, are making a very good thing of it. But, assuming for the sake of argument that we had in our midst professors of sacred and historic art of the calibre of an Ary Scheffer, a Paul Delaroche, a Horace Vernet, a Kaulbach, a Cornelius, or an Overbeck, who, if you please, is to purchase their works? My Lord Atticus, will you commission a picture of the Battle of Blenheim (I do not know of a single grand picture of Marlborough's famous victory), twenty feet by fifteen? Mr. Macenas, M.P., would you care about an example of mural decoration as colossal, say, as the hemicycle of the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Paris? I hope that I shall not be met by the mischievously fallacious assertion that the English people have no aptitude for the pursuit of High Art. The English have an aptitude for whatever is noble; and a nation which has produced two of the grandest epics in the whole world and the very grandest series of dramas that the world has ever seen should be ashamed of withholding public patronage from painters capable of illustrating on the largest scale the works of Milton, of Spenser, and of Shakespeare. We saw what private patronage could do in that direction in the case of Alderman Boydell. If the Alderman had had the State at his back, we might have possessed long since a thoroughly National school of painting and sculpture.

The contractors for building the new Law Courts in the Strand cannot, I should say, be accused of sluggishness in the performance of their task; and Mr. Street's colossal pile seems to be rising with the rapidity of Aladdin's palace. But just as the Law Courts grow grander and more imposing to the view, so does poor little old Temple Bar, close by, seem to assume every day a more shrunken, dilapidated, and woe-begone appearance. The dejected structure has long since been doomed to destruction by public opinion, and more recently the sentence has been confirmed by a vote of the Court of Common Council; but still do the "proper authorities"—whoever they may be—persist in not pulling the tottering Bar down. I believe even that there is an influential party in the City who not only resent the removal of the shambling structure, but cherish hopes that it may be permitted for many a long year to obstruct the traffic between the East and the West of the metropolis.

It is a sad pity, of course, to have to raze to the ground an edifice which was designed by Sir Christopher Wren; but I would respectfully point out that more than a hundred years ago we were fain to pull down a much more beautiful Bar—the splendid Tudor gate, which spanned King-street, Westminster, and which was designed (so tradition declares) by Hans Holbein. The apartments over that gate were, at the beginning of the eighteenth century, in the occupation of Laurence Hyde, Earl of Rochester; and there Mrs. Delany (Swift's Mrs. Delany, Queen Charlotte's Mrs. Delany, Lady Llanover's Mrs. Delany) spent a part of her girlhood. I am sorry for Holbein's gate. I am not sorry for Temple Bar. I shall throw up my cap when the Bar is pulled down; and, proceeding to the Cock Tavern, I shall bid the plump head waiter fetch me a pint of port, wherein I shall drink oblivion to an ugly old monument which awakens only the gloomiest of historical memories.

Meanwhile, Mr. George Edmund Street, most ingeniously combinator of Gothic architects, has another important labour in hand at Dublin. The restoration on a scale of great magnificence of the venerable Christ Church Cathedral, the cost of which has been defrayed by the individual munificence of an Irish gentleman, Mr. Henry Roe, is rapidly approaching completion; and it is stated that Mr. Street will have completely finished his work by next February. In generosity and public spirit the donation of Mr. Henry Roe furnishes a noble pendant to the restoration of St. Patrick's Cathedral at the charge of Sir Arthur Guinness. Christ Church was founded, it is stated, by the Danes; and among the prelates who have occupied its cathedral throne was the renowned Archbishop Lawrence O'Toole, who, with the assistance of Earl Strongbow and other Anglo-Normans, enlarged the church, and added to it a choir and two chapels. In 1486 the impostor, Lambert Simnel, was crowned as "Edward VI." in Christ

Church. Since the seventeenth century the edifice has been subjected to continuous neglect and dilapidation, and when the Irish Church was disestablished, eight years ago, there was an imminent danger of the fabric being sold and of its passing into other than Protestant hands. An appeal was then made to Irish Churchmen, and Mr. Henry Roe stepped forward and, single-handed, undertook to restore the Cathedral. By the time the work is completed he will have expended more than ten times the amount of the original modest estimate.

Mem: A generous Churchman is wanted to restore St. Margaret's Church, Westminster: £50,000 would do the thing handsomely.

I should have mentioned, last week, that Major-General Edward Lowe, the son of the late Lieutenant-General Sir Hudson Lowe, sometime Governor of St. Helena, has been kind enough to set me right as to the nature of the testimonial presented in 1815 by the city of Marseilles to his distinguished father. It was a silver vase, and not a golden rose, and the vase is in Major-General Lowe's possession. And this reminds me of the somewhat curious fate of an "Echo" written in this column. I cannot remember how many months ago, for I have travelled many thousands of miles and have had to write all kinds of queer things since then. But this particular Echo happened to have been penned in vindication of the memory of the late Sir Thomas Reade, C.B., who was Deputy-Adjutant-General to Sir Hudson at St. Helena. A very unjust attack had been made on Sir Thomas in a London periodical; and, to the best of my ability, I drew attention in this column to the facts of the case. Last February, being at Constantinople, I made the pleasant acquaintance of Mr. Reade, H.M. Consul at Rustchuk, and this gentleman showed me a little pamphlet which his brother, H.M. Consul at Cadiz, had had printed at Gibraltar. The Consuls were sons of Sir Thomas Reade. In the pamphlet had been reprinted my "Echo" and a leading article which, in a daily newspaper, I had written on the St. Helena subject. H.M. Consul at Rustchuk, hearing that I was "connected with the press," was somewhat anxious to know who "G. A. S." of the *Illustrated London News*, might be. I replied that I knew him "excellent well," and that he was a fishmonger.

Moral: The unfortunate people who write columns of gossip can never know on whose toes they may be treading when they indulge in *causeries*. Relate an anecdote about Perkin Warbeck, and it is not impossible that a remote descendant of the late P. W. will write to inform you that you are entirely in error, and that the real version of the transaction is so and so. For this reason, I strive to tread on the toes either of the living or the dead as little as I can help; but, notwithstanding my most sedulous striving to be inoffensive, I daresay that I give offence to a great many worthy people. Do you remember the terrible tempest of indignation which arose in Ireland when Mr. Thackeray made an incidental allusion to Catherine Hayes the murderess. The impulsive press of the sister isle would have it that the illustrious novelist had gone out of his way to insult an accomplished and estimable Irish vocalist, the late Miss Catherine Hayes.

MR. STANLEY IN AFRICA.

Mr. Henry M. Stanley has succeeded in crossing Africa from east to west. A despatch from him conveys the tidings of his having followed the Lualaba river down to the Atlantic Ocean, proving, by actual travel from end to end, its identity with the River Congo. The sufferings of his party were very great. Frank Pocock and the African boy Kalulu died during the journey. He has sent to the *Daily Telegraph* the following despatch, dated Aug. 10, from Embona, Congo River, West Coast of Africa:—

On the 8th inst. I arrived at this place from Zanzibar, with 115 souls, in a fearful condition. We left Nyangwe in Manyema Nov. 5, 1876, travelling overland through Uregu. Unable to make progress through the dense forests, we crossed the Lualaba, and continued our journey along the left bank, through North-East Ukuu. Natives opposed us, harassed us day and night, killed and wounded our people with poisoned arrows. Our struggle through these cannibal regions became almost hopeless. We endeavoured to appease the savages with gifts and mildness. Our gifts they refused; our patient behaviour they regarded as cowardice. To make our position still more deplorable, our escort of 140 men engaged at Nyangwe refused to proceed farther. At the same time the natives made a grand effort to crush us altogether. We defended ourselves, but there was only one way to escape from our hapless position—unless we accepted the alternative of returning and abandoning the work which we had begun—and this was by making use of our canoes. Though we had decided advantage over the savages on the water, still each day was but a repetition of the day previous. It was desperate fighting, pushing on down river with might and main until, in the midst of these successive struggles, we were halted by a series of great cataracts—five in number—not far apart—south and north of the Equator. To pass these we had to cut our way through thirteen miles of dense forest, and drag our eighteen canoes and exploring boat overland, frequently exchanging the axes for the rifles as we were attacked. After passing these cataracts we had a long breathing-pause from the toil of dragging our canoes overland. At 2 north latitude the great Lualaba emerged from its almost direct northerly course to north-west, then south-west; a broad stream from two to ten miles wide, choked with islands. In order to avoid the exhausting struggle with so many tribes of desperate cannibals, we had to paddle between the islands, until, compelled by hunger most extreme, after three days passed without absolutely any food, we resolved to meet our fate, and struck for the mainland on the left bank. Happily, we had reached a tribe acquainted with trade. They possessed four muskets from the West Coast, and they called the great river Ikutu Ya Congo. We made blood brotherhood, and purchased abundance of provisions; and endeavoured to continue our course along the left bank. Three days later we came to a powerful tribe all armed with muskets, who, as soon as they sighted us, manned fifty-four large canoes, and attacked us. Not until three of my men were killed did I desist from crying out we were friends, and offering cloths. For a distance of twelve miles the greatest and most desperate fight on this terrible river was maintained. This was the last save one of thirty-two battles on the Lualaba, which river, after changing its name scores of times, became known, as we approached the Atlantic Ocean, as the Kwango and the Zaire. As the river runs through the great basin which lies between E. long. 26 deg., and E. long. 17 deg., it has an uninterrupted course of over 1400 miles, with magnificent affluents, especially on the southern side. Thence, cleaving the broad belt of mountains between the great basin and the Atlantic Ocean, it descends by about thirty falls and furious rapids to the great river between the Falls of Yellala and the Atlantic. Our losses have been most severe, and my grief is still new over the loss of my last white assistant, the brave and pious young Englishman, Francis Pocock, who was swept over the Falls of Massassa on June 3 last. The same day I with seven men was almost drawn into the whirlpools of Mowa Falls; and six weeks later myself, and the entire crew of the Lady Alice, was swept over the furious Falls of Mbolo, whence only by a miracle we escaped. My faithful young companion Kalulu is also among the lost. From Boma I take the expedition by steamer to Cabinda, thence to St. Paul de Loanda. Mr. Price, of the firm of Hatton and Cookson, of Liverpool, will bring my letters to you per Angola.

HENRY M. STANLEY.

The daughter of Dr. Livingstone has sent to the *Daily Telegraph* a telegram of congratulation on the success of Mr. Stanley's explorations.

In despatches from Loanda, dated Aug. 22, Mr. Stanley states that his people have been very kindly received by the Portuguese authorities. He fears that most of them will need a month and some of them five months to completely recover.

The sixth exhibition in connection with the Penzance School of Art, which, as mentioned last week, was opened on the 10th inst., closed last Saturday, and proved a great success, the amount received being greater than on any former occasion. Seventy paintings and drawings were sold.

OPENING OF THE MANCHESTER TOWNHALL.

The new Townhall at Manchester, of which we gave an Engraving last week, was formally opened on the 13th inst. by the Mayor, Mr. Abel Heywood. In the evening there was a banquet, presided over by the Mayor, and among the guests were the Lord Chief Justice, the Bishop of Manchester, Mr. John Bright, Lord Winmarleigh, and several members of Parliament representing Lancashire towns. Mr. Bright, in responding to the toast of the House of Commons, remarked that for some time the health of that body had been indifferent, and he suggested as a remedy that it should be sent to the country. Referring to the present state of the cotton trade he warned the people of Manchester that they were pursuing a course that was not without its dangers, for the shortening of the hours of labour concurrently with an increase of wages would have exactly the same effect as foreign tariffs on their productions. The right hon. gentleman also spoke at some length on the question of Indian administration. He said that we hardly did anything except under the pressure of some great emergency and calamity. The calamity of the Mutiny overthrew the East India Company, and he hoped from his heart that the calamity which had overtaken part of India, and which stirred the hearts of all the people of England, would have the effect of opening up a new and better policy. We had spent more than £100,000,000 in making railways in India, and many of them were profitable; but when the Government undertook to provide railways they did it largely from the idea that they would be of great service in a military point of view. He believed, however, that if we had spent one third of the money spent on railways in canals for navigation and irrigation none of those famines which during the last few years have swept away, or are sweeping away, two or three millions of the population would have occurred; the condition of the people would have been immensely better, the production of the soil enormously and incalculably increased, the traffic between England and India in its supply of articles we want would have been greatly increased, and its power from its greater wealth of consuming the productions of our industry would also have been far beyond anything we had hitherto seen. Mr. Bright, referring to the plans of Sir Arthur Cotton, said he believed it was calculated that the whole of the canals Sir Arthur proposed might have been made for the sum, probably, of twenty-five millions, certainly not more than thirty millions, sterling, which, after all, was a mere bagatelle, because it was merely a million or two in interest, and only about three times as much as was spent in that miserable Abyssinian war. If there is some little matter of that kind (Mr. Bright said) Parliament grants ten or twenty millions, and the thing is done. They say the honour of the country is concerned. Can there be any more concerned than this, that we whose fathers conquered India with its two hundred millions of people, can there be anything in which our interests are more concerned than that we, their children, should, if possible, turn that conquest to the greatest account, and having received—we know not how or why—that great responsibility, we should endeavour, if possible, to fulfil it. Almsgiving was often very good, but not always. Almsgiving now was general on behalf of the Indian suffering. Let every man's purse be open, if his heart be open, and let him give; but (Mr. Bright added) I tell you this, without the slightest hesitation, that though what he gives will carry its blessing with it now to some poor wretch in that country, still it will do little for the future. What you want is a new, and a wiser, and a broader policy, and that policy I much fear you will never have from the Government of Calcutta until the people of England say that it is their policy and must be adopted.

The festivities in connection with the opening of the Townhall were continued yesterday week by a reception and ball in the evening. The reception was held by the Mayor and Mrs. Heywood, and the ball was attended by between 3000 and 4000 guests. During the day a handsome album, containing portraits of all the members of the Council and of the principal Corporation officials, was presented to the Mayoress, and the Mayor received several deputations from trade societies, who presented him with congratulatory addresses.

On Saturday there was a procession of trade and friendly societies, numbering 45,000 persons. The weather was fine, and the principal streets of the city through which the procession walked were thronged with spectators. The procession was six miles long, and was accompanied by about sixty bands and a large number of banners.

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

A return ordered by the House of Commons last June has just been made showing the practical results of the Free Libraries Acts, which ought, if statistics afford any criterion in such matters, to have accomplished a very considerable work in the way of popular enlightenment.

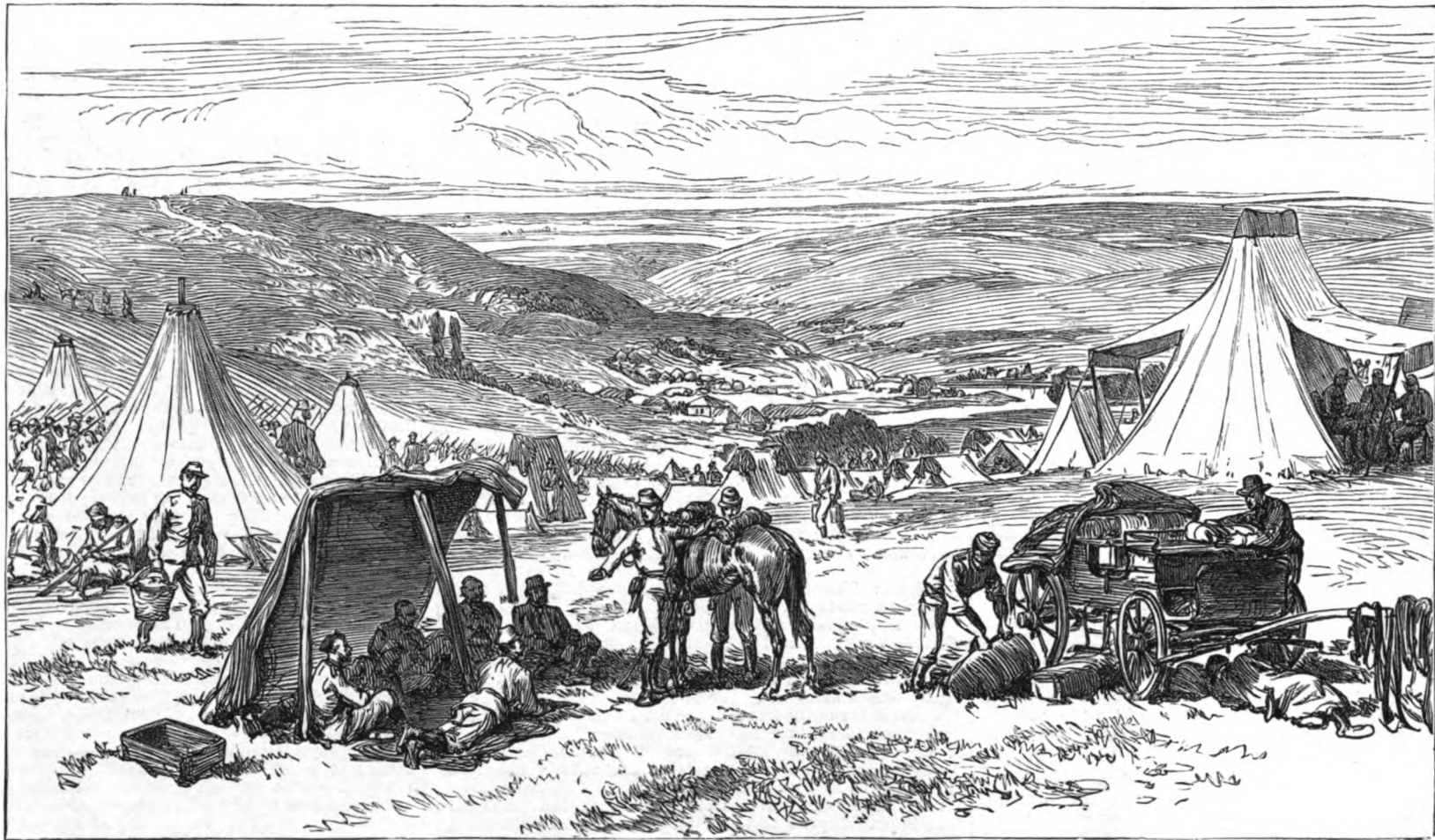
In England and Wales, the corporate towns that have availed themselves of the provisions of these Acts by the establishment of lending libraries represents a population, according to the Census of 1871, of upwards of 3,700,000 people; while reference libraries have been instituted for the use of upwards of 3,300,000. Other places not coming under the head of corporate towns, but representing in the aggregate about a quarter of a million of people, have set up lending libraries by virtue of these Acts, while 189,000 have adopted the reference library.

Scotland does not appear to have availed itself very extensively of this legislation, populations representing only about 200,000 people having set up libraries of either kind.

The class of reading indulged in throughout England and Wales may be roughly indicated by stating that theological and philosophical volumes read from public libraries number about 53,000; works in geography, history, and travel, 238,000; law, politics, &c., 52,000; art and science, 119,000; "fiction and juvenile books," about 171,000; literature, poetry, and the drama, 224,000; and magazines and pamphlets upwards of 15,000. There are a few other minor sections which bring up the total for the year ending with the date of this return to about 800,000 borrowers, the "total uses" of books for the same period having been 4,849,035.

The lectures founded by Sir Thomas Gresham will be read to the public on the following days in the months of October and November, in English, at six o'clock p.m., in the Theatre of Gresham College, Basinghall-street, in the following order:—Rhetoric: Mr. Thomas F. Dallin, M.A., Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, Oct. 2, 3, 4, and 5. Physics: Dr. Symes Thompson, M.D., Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, Oct. 9, 10, 11, and 12. Geometry: The Very Rev. B. M. Cowie, B.D., Dean of Manchester, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, Oct. 16, 17, 18, and 19. Law: J. T. Abdy, LL.D., Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, Oct. 23, 24, 25, and 26. Astronomy: The Rev. E. Ledger, M.A., F.R.A.S., Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, Oct. 30 and 31, and Nov. 1 and 2. Divinity: The Very Rev. J. W. Burgon, B.D., Dean of Chichester, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, Nov. 6, 7, 8, and 9. Music: Dr. Henry Wyld, Nov. 13, 14, 15, and 16.

SKETCHES OF THE WAR, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



THE VALLEY OF THE VID: VIEW FROM KRETA, CAMP OF THE FOURTH DIVISION OF THE ROUMANIAN ARMY BEFORE PLEVNA.

THE BATTLE OF KARAHASSANKOI.

Our Map is designed to illustrate the advance of the Turkish army commanded by Mahomet Ali Pasha from the Lom to the Yantra, and the positions occupied by the Russians at the end of last week. On Saturday last the Czarowitch had established his headquarters at Monastir, to the north of Biela. The 12th Army Corps stood to the north, extending as far as the Danube, across which a military bridge was being constructed, to compensate for the loss of the ferry at Pirgos, near Rustchuk, which the Russians had been compelled to abandon. The 13th Russian Army Corps appears to have been near Biela, and the 11th Corps was coming up from Timova. We are not aware whether the 7th and 10th Corps likewise form a part of the army of the Czarowitch; but it is probable that they do. There are several of the places mentioned in recent telegraphic despatches which we are unable to discover on the maps, as their spelling has evidently been deteriorated in the course of the names being transmitted through the telegraphic wires. This much is certain, that "Couvadje," or "Kovidja," where the Turks achieved a victory on the 12th inst., is Kopatz or Kovachina, to the west of Popkoi. The "Keuksir" defile, and the "Kouzu-kulile" near it, we venture to identify with Kukluk-Bashi and Sakalinin, to the south-west of Popkoi. A portion of the Russians probably retreated in that direction, and the villages of Kadikoi, Yousoughan, and Kurdler would then be identical with the Kadikoi, Yusufhan, and Kurtalan of our map, all these being situated on



COUNTRY BETWEEN THE LOM AND YANTRA, SHOWING RUSSIAN POSITIONS AND TURKISH LINES OF ADVANCE.

or near the Yarli, to the E.N.E. of Timova.

Our Special Artist with the Army of Mahomet Ali Pasha, the Turkish Commander-in-Chief, now furnishes several illustrations of the important action of the 30th ult. at Karahassankoi, on the river Lom, where a portion of the army of the Czarowitch suffered the first of a series of defeats, by which that army was driven back on the Yantra; so that the fortress of Rustchuk, with the Bulgarian shore of the Danube some distance above that city, was entirely freed from danger of Russian approach. The *Times*' correspondent with Mahomet Ali Pasha writes the following account of this battle of Karahassankoi:—

"On Wednesday afternoon the troops here began to move out and take up their positions under cover of the woods on the face of the hills looking towards Popkoi and Haidarkoi. As battalion after battalion marched away, it was easy to see that something important was intended for the next day; and so it proved. Soon after daybreak on Thursday morning, Aug. 30, the Commander-in-Chief, with Prince Hassan of Egypt commanding the forces at Yenikoi, Salih Pasha commanding the division under the Prince, General Baker Pasha, and their respective staffs, rode up the mountain to the right, and took up their position just under the crest. A little bower had been made here by the soldiers the day before, and very grateful were we for the shade as we sat all that live-long day watching the combat that raged beneath us.

"So soon as we had taken our station we were informed of the details of the plan which it was proposed to put into exe-



THE WAR: BATTLE OF KARAHASSANKOI—TURKISH INFANTRY STORMING THE FIRST LINE OF RUSSIAN TRENCHES.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

cution. The main object was to drive the Russians from their advanced positions on the Lom in front of the Turkish army to Rasgrad—namely, from Sadana to Kosekoi, and to do as much more as an advance from the now strongly-held position at Yenikoi might enable them to accomplish. With this intention it had been arranged that Nedjib Pasha should advance from Adakoi with three brigades of infantry and one in reserve, two batteries of artillery, and two squadrons of cavalry; while Salih Pasha should advance from Yenikoi with two brigades of infantry, two batteries of artillery, and two squadrons of cavalry. From the elevated position where we were placed we could see the whole distinctly as far as Rasgrad on our right, and away beyond Osman Bazar on our left, and we also could see down into the Russian camps and batteries on the heights beyond Popkoi, so that the entire battle-field was before us; but there were two great disadvantages attendant upon the height of our eyrie which went far to mitigate the benefits of such an extended view. In the first place, the valley at our feet had all the appearance of a level plain, instead of which in reality there is very little flat ground in it at all, and in fact, consists from end to end of a series of billowy mounds, for the most part covered with corn and maize; but in others, where the undulations are a little higher, covered with a thick scrub, giving magnificent cover to skirmishers; and, in the second place, the distances were so considerable that in many cases it was impossible, even with the aid of a powerful field-glass, to make out exactly what they were doing.

"As we scan the scene before us, it is clear that yesterday's continuous movement of troops has not passed entirely unnoticed, and that they are prepared for something, but it would seem that they do not exactly know what, and that they have no clear idea from whence the attack will proceed. The advantage of this state of things was obvious, and probably had a considerable effect in assisting the Turks to obtain the very successful results which crowned their efforts, as I am sure that throughout the day the Russians were outnumbered. Still, in fairness to the Turks, it must be remembered that the enemy were entrenched in positions of great natural strength. The enemy's cavalry are prowling about all over the plain, as if anxious to discover what the Turks intended doing, for I have no doubt, so far as they had an opinion, it was that the attack would come from Yenikoi. All doubt on the subject was cleared up, however, when about nine o'clock the Russian batteries in rear of Sadana opened fire on the advancing Turks. Nedjib rapidly brought his artillery into play, and the Russians being apparently weak, made but a slight resistance. The village took fire about half-past ten, and almost immediately after we could see the Russians retiring gradually along the road under the hills upon Karahassankoi. Their guns were well and steadily handled—indeed, the artillery practice on both sides was in the main remarkably good. As we watched the clouds of dust which marked the retreating columns, every now and then we saw the guns take up a favourable position, unlimber, and throw two or three rounds among the advancing skirmishers. These never flinched, however, but steadily crept along, apparently at the same even pace. Sadana was entered and passed, for they halted not a moment there, at 11.30; and now the Russian batteries open upon them from the rear of Kutebelar, but to no purpose. The Turks reply with energy, the village is soon in flames, and again the enemy fall back, this time, as it seems to us, rather precipitately.

"Once, however, under the protection of the batteries of Karahassankoi, they seem determined to make the best of a very strong position, and it begins to look for the first time as though the issue of the struggle were doubtful. The Turks are clearly brought to a dead halt. How can they advance against that storm of shell as well as the deadly precision of the fire of the Russian skirmishers? But we know that Nedjib has another brigade in reserve, and we look every moment for its arrival, but it never comes. The excitement becomes intense; for well we know that no troops in the world can long withstand such a fire as that, and then on the left we see some clouds of dust denoting Russian movements of some kind, and we anxiously ask one another what it can be. At last we make them out: they are reinforcements, consisting of a regiment of both infantry and cavalry, coming out from behind the point of the hill at the back of Karahassankoi, and, descending boldly into the valley, they will shortly threaten the left flank of Nedjib's attacking force. We see the Commander-in-Chief look grave. He confers with Prince Hassan. They peer longingly to the right for the brigade which ought now to be swinging to the front, but it is not there. The moments are precious. Those poor fellows over against us are doing their best, but they are at last clearly overmatched. They have been at it ever since about five o'clock this morning. The heat is intense. They can clearly no longer hold their own. We fear the result, when looking down beneath us we see Salih's brigade, not where it was in the morning, hidden away under cover of the spurs of the mountains around us, but dashing with all the ardour of fresh troops across the plain. Away they go in really fine style, the Egyptians on the left making for Haidarkoi, while the Turks on the right go straight at Karahassankoi. Now the battery to the right rear of Haidarkoi opens with precision on the advancing Egyptians, and their mettle is likely to be soon well tried. But we, too, have a battery of two guns on a spur beneath us; and, better than all, another of three guns on the crag just above our heads, and these now deliver a rapid and well-directed fire right into the Russian battery.

"At this moment the excitement increases, the never-ceasing crack of the rifles from beneath us, the roar of the guns around us, the hundred puffs of smoke all over the field, which tell of a deadly fire we cannot hear, show that the struggle is at its height. Baker Pasha jumps up and suggests a flank movement on a portion of the enemy's line, and disappears to carry it out. He takes a battalion of infantry in hand, and away he goes straight at the enemy. Our battery on the heights ultimately decides the day, for the Russian battery at Haidarkoi cannot stand six rounds. We see the horses come galloping in from the rear and one gun is limbered up and off like lightning. Before the other two can get away the last Turkish shell explodes under one of them, and hurls the whole—men, horses, and gun alike—into space. The Egyptians, immensely relieved, rattle into Haidarkoi, where the Turks from the left of Salih's corps join them, and away they make for Popkoi. And now we see the camp at Popkoi disappearing as if by magic; and, looking away to Karahassankoi, we see the flames bursting forth in various parts, and the heavy clouds of dust winding away behind the hill tell us that at last the day is ours. We see the Turkish batteries about six o'clock installed on the plateau to the left of Karahassankoi open fire on the retreating Russians, the exasperated enemy now and then replying, but always from a greater distance.

"As we watch the columns of the enemy as they slowly wind round the hills and disappear, we close our glasses. Mahomet Ali Pasha and Prince Hassan deserve credit alike for the excellence of their plan and for the gallant way in which the troops concerned have carried it out. In reality only a

reconnaissance in force, it bid fair at one time to assume almost the dignity of a battle, and had the Russians sent up sufficient reinforcements in time it might have done so in reality; but the engagement at Karahassankoi will be memorable in the history of this war as being the first time in Europe when the Turks have crossed the open to attack the enemy, and been entirely successful, even although the Russians held extremely strong positions. In these circumstances, great credit is undoubtedly due to them, and no one can deny that they fought really well. They did not occupy Popkoi, as it is too far advanced in the plain, and could easily be shelled from the hills on the other side; so it remains a deserted village between the two armies. The Turkish losses are admitted to be about 400 killed and wounded—the major part, of course, in Nedjib's division; the Russians are estimated at about 1200, which seems to me not excessive. Baker Pasha and Colonel Briscoe had their horses wounded under them by a shell which burst between them, and Baker Pasha was decorated with the Second Class of the Osmanli for his conspicuous gallantry. The Russians have now taken up their position on the crest of the hills on the other side of the Kara-Lom, and when the Turks advance again they will have harder work still to drive them out. Are the Russians really beginning to lose heart or not? We shall probably soon see."

Our Special Artist, Mr. Melton Prior, writes us an interesting letter upon this occasion; it is dated the 31st ult., at Karahassankoi:—

"I send you a few sketches of the battle here, which took place yesterday, and lasted about nine hours with great fury. I should tell you that, some time back, his Excellency Nedjib Pasha had invited me to join his brigade, which I most willingly did, pitching my tent within fifty yards of his. I had been with him two or three weeks, without the slightest thought to break the usual monotony of camp life. But on Wednesday evening last, as the sun was setting, his Excellency called on me at my tent, and in the conversation told me that he intended to attack the Russians next day, as all the Generals were agreed to take the offensive at once. This was grand news, as I was most anxious to see his brigade engaged. No sooner had he left me, than my preparations were made for some days' hard work. Next morning, at daybreak, we heard the bugles sounding 'To arms' or 'Fall in'; and then the real bustle commenced. Opposite my tent were some guns; soon came the artillery horses, with their riders, fully equipped, and, in a shorter time than it takes me to write it, they had been hooked up, and were off. After giving directions to the driver of my baggage-cart to follow with my tent and luggage that of the General wherever he went, I called for my horses, and soon started off to the camp gates to see the troops march out. Those who have never seen Turkish troops going to battle can scarcely imagine what they are like. In the faces and bearing of these men as they went past, headed by their officers, you might see daring, endurance, boldness, determination, and every quality that a soldier should have who is going out to face a formidable enemy. Their attire was peculiar in some respects. The Turkish soldier is not booted after the European fashion; he has a queer kind of sandal, which is laced over the foot and up the legs. These brave fellows, too, wore ill-shaped jackets and baggy trousers, which had undergone so much rough wear and exposure to the sun and contact with the earth that you could hardly find two garments of the same colour. But who cared? They were going to fight for their country, and fight they did, in a manner that I had never seen before, though I had, as a Special Artist for the *Illustrated London News*, been in four previous campaigns elsewhere.

"Nedjib Pasha had headed his troops, and was gone on to examine the ground. I had lost sight of him, as I remained behind with the troops; but when nearly all had passed I put spurs to my horse, and, followed by my dragoman and Circassian, rode on up hill and down, through fields of maize or Indian corn, and over ploughed fields, about four miles. I passed the sentries and came up with his Excellency on the top of a hill, surrounded by regular cavalry and irregular Circassians, Zeibeks, and Bashi-Bazouks, all ready and waiting his orders to go out to feel the enemy. He was looking over a most lovely tract of ground, the yellow corn showing a beautiful contrast to the green woods, in which it was known the Russians were hidden. After welcoming me and inviting me to come to his side, the Pasha ordered off some regular cavalry to his left, and the Circassians were then told off to the right, both to advance until they discovered the enemy.

"Some moments of anxiety were passed, until suddenly a staff officer came up, saying he had seen the white dresses of those we were searching for. On satisfying himself this was the case, Nedjib Pasha ordered up a gun, which, after its being unlimbered, he himself sighted. We held our breath for the first shot in the battle. At last the word was given, 'Atesh ver!' (Give fire!) and with a boom and a hiss, away went the messenger of death. 'It has fallen short!' was the universal exclamation. 'Load again!' Then, 'Atesh ver!' and away went another shell, this one with better effect. It fell right in amongst a body of cavalry, who at once rode away.

"All this time the Turkish infantry had been steadily advancing, under cover of the tall maize in the fields. We approached a village, behind which some masked batteries now opened fire upon us. This was eagerly answered by the troops of Achmed Eyoub, who had been coming up on our right. We now see his cavalry on our right, advancing at a gallop. What are they doing? Surely not trying to take the battery? Yes, they have tried it, but they are beaten back. The Turkish infantry next advance, pouring in a deadly shower of bullets. They come steadily over the hill; other troops come behind them. The roar of the enemy's cannon still continues, and smoke rises on every side.

"The battle has fairly begun. Achmed Eyoub's troops are eager to take their revenge for what the Russians have just done in setting fire to the village there, lying in a lovely hollow between the combatants. An hour is passed; the foremost troops move down into the valley and we lose sight of them. At last, an aide-de-camp rides up breathless, to say the Russians have begun to retreat. At the same time we see another grand charge of cavalry on the cannon. The enemy's cavalry come out suddenly to meet it. They both halt, turn, and gallop off; then again the order is given to charge, and they meet with such ferocity that the two lines go completely through each other. The Russians must have suffered severely, for they rushed off in rear of their cannon, which had by this time limbered up and galloped off. Another aide-de-camp rides up to say we have taken the village. More troops are moved forward; the enemy's cannon fire is but slow. Achmed Eyoub still advances on the enemy, who are contesting the ground foot by foot; but he forces them back.

"Nedjib Pasha, seeing how the day is going, wishes also to advance. So we all ride forward; and as we go through the village so lately in the hands of the Russians I cannot help feeling pity for those who have suffered so severely—not only the killed, but the wounded. To my right hand lies a soldier with his head smashed, but still living; another, to my left, with his arm and shoulder terribly pounded, is supported

by two of his comrades. Nedjib Pasha speaks to them kindly, and tells them that the ambulance waggons are following, and they will soon be relieved. One man comes by alone, with his right hand smashed to pieces; and, waving it about, he tells the General not to mind him. 'It is only a hand; and what does he care for that, when it has killed four Russians? God protect and be with you!' is the almost delirious man's blessing as he passes his Chief.

"We mount another hill, upon which the enemy's fire is still kept up very heavily; so much so that the General, turning round, advised me not to follow him. But I thought an Englishman, though merely a Special Artist, was bound to go where a Turk could go; so up the hill I went. I found it, certainly, a warmer place than was pleasant. As we were just moving off, when Nedjib Pasha had given his orders, a shell came amongst us, and burst forty yards off. Four men were close by: they were all scorched, and their faces and hands blackened and burnt, from the bursting charge of powder, but not one of them was hit by the pieces of shell. Yet it was horrible to see these men burnt so badly, and so far from any assistance.

"We then rode through another field of Indian corn, and suddenly came in sight of another beautiful valley, with the village of Kizila lying at the farther end, at the base of a ridge of hills or mountains. Here the fight was most furious, for the Russians had long lines of intrenchments. Our soldiers were steadily firing and advancing; but all at once a dash forward was made, and so fierce did it appear that we held our breath and no one spoke. The Turks were actually storming the trenches. After a terribly bloody conflict, they drove the Russians out at the point of the bayonet, as I show in my sketch. This was a grand thing, as it tended so much to demoralise the enemy. The Russians then retreated to a Bulgarian churchyard in a forest. Here the same style of fighting went on: the Turks began with firing on their knees, and at last, with a roar and a yell, rushed up; but this time the Russian fire was so deadly that they had to retreat. Again they advanced, and again they were repulsed; but the third charge was too determined to be resisted. The Russians had to give way, leaving knapsacks and arms in the hands of the victors.

"While this had been going on, other troops were storming the village. But I think a better idea can be formed of the fierce battle raging there from the sketch I send with this letter than from anything I can write. Our cavalry in this case were of immense service, as they drove the Russian infantry up and down the streets, but then the Russians took to the houses, and our infantry had to come up and clear them out. In Bulgarian villages, the entrance-doors are placed almost at right angles to the streets, so that the enemy had only to put up large stones, or clumps and roots of trees against them, to form capital barricades. As these commanded the whole street, the difficulty of taking the streets was very great; but the previous successes had lent extra energy and courage to the Turkish troops, and on they rushed in the face of an awful fire, until this village was taken with as great a success as the trenches and graveyard.

"All this time, our artillery had been pounding away at each of the enemy's positions. It was now growing late in the afternoon, and the fight had lasted seven or eight hours. Nedjib Pasha was anxious to put an end to it for the day, but the soldiers would not stop. They still pressed on; but now a very difficult bit of forest and another churchyard had to be taken. An officer galloped up, to say their commander had no ammunition, and wanted more troops. These were instantly dispatched; the men darted off at the double quick march, and the ammunition followed. As soon as these fresh troops arrived, they poured in such a fire that the enemy at once gave way, and rushed through the village of Karabounar down into the valley. The next thing we heard was that we had taken the Russian Commander's head-quarters, with all its effects, tents, and baggage, even the officers' coats, which were still hanging on the tent-pegs. This was a grand time for the Circassians and Bashi-Bazouks, who rushed in and looted everywhere; so that half an hour later, when I went in with the General, every article had disappeared.

"The end of a grand victory had arrived, and I began to think of my sleeping-quarters. But the several Generals had to meet and discuss their new positions, so that it was ten o'clock at night before we left the battle-field. As neither my own araba nor Nedjib Pasha's, with the tents, had come up, I had to sleep on the ground with a dew falling as heavy as rain. This morning we thought the Russians might attack us, as reinforcements had come up to them; but they appear to have thought better of it, and at the present moment we are as quiet as an army can be. We are all congratulating one another, but we shall see what to-morrow brings forth.

"I should not forget to mention that Lord Blantyre's surgeons, who were on the field all day, attended to no less than 251 wounded amongst them, and dispatched them to Rasgrad, to be transported thence to Varna by rail. These gentlemen, Messrs. Busby, Wattie, Boyd, and Lake, are attached to Nedjib Pasha's brigade, and will follow him wherever he goes. Nedjib Pasha is one of the most agreeable Turkish gentlemen I have had the pleasure of meeting in Turkey."

THE WINTER ASSIZES.

The new Orders in Council under the Winter Assizes Acts introduce a few changes in the places where the Winter Assizes for some of the united counties are to be held. These changes are thus stated in the *Solicitors' Journal*:—

The assizes for the winter assize county No. 3 (Lincoln and Nottingham) are to be held at Nottingham, instead of Lincoln; for No. 4, at Leicester, instead of Derby; for No. 5, at Northampton, instead of Warwick; for No. 6, at Ipswich, instead of Norwich; and for No. 7, at Gloucester, instead of Worcester. But the most important change is the omission of the county of Essex from the district for the purposes of the winter assizes of the Central Criminal Court. It will be remembered that loud complaints were raised last December as to the inconvenience arising from witnesses being brought from Chelmsford and Colchester to the Old Bailey. It is now provided that so much of the county of Essex as is not by the Central Criminal Court Act included in the Central Criminal Court district shall be united to winter assize county No. 6. It is much to be hoped that some regulations will be made by the assize Judges at the ensuing winter assizes as to taking the business from each of the united counties together, and in some regular order. At the last winter assizes great inconvenience resulted from the absence of any such arrangement. At Manchester, for instance, the trials from the counties of Cumberland and Westmorland were scattered all over the calendar, and the witnesses and others concerned who had come from those distant places were in many cases kept several days in Manchester. Nothing would seem to be simpler than to announce that cases from the same county will be heard in sequence, and to state the order in which the different counties comprised in the united winter assize county will be taken.

FALSE NAMES.

Most people just now are either reading, or skimming, or pretending to have read, the great trial in which our convicts are being called upon to prove that their natural enemies the detectives are in many instances at the least as bad as themselves; and it is a course of reading which introduces us to a world new (let us hope) to most of us, and sufficiently queer and unwholesome.

In this secret minor world flourishing in the midst of the great one there are few things odder than the way in which every one of its inhabitants goes about, quite as a matter of course, under, at fewest, a couple of names. It is a small matter; one takes it for granted that a thief should have a *nom de guerre*, almost as one takes it for granted that there should be thieves; but if one reflects, this fact alone tells of a set of lives full of most curious experiences. To have two names, to pass probably for a member of two different professions or businesses—it is almost like being two people. Did you ever spend even three or four days under a name not your own? It must surely be an intensely unpleasant thing to do. To begin with, one must feel as if one were continually acting a lie (though this would no doubt be a minor consideration to a professed picker and stealer); and one must be always in a state of watchfulness against self-betrayal, which would, in a few days even, tell terribly on the nerves of a man of ordinary sensitiveness.

Even when a man has only done some isolated act—say published a book—under a feigned name, we know how difficult it is to keep the secret. It was not so very long before the real name of the "Author of Waverley" was a secret known to all the world; and one hardly likes to remember the efforts made by a man so honest to preserve his anonymity. Sir Walter ought never to have told a lie, even though it were so harmless as one as the denial of his greatest claim to glory.

The most famous pseudonymous writer of the day succeeded far worse in keeping her name—and sex—from the knowledge of the world, manfully though she strove to retain her masculine title. Yet there was one means she did not adopt, which might have kept her personality in the background for some time longer, though at the cost of giving her sudden fame to another. "Adam Bede" was scarcely published before a clergyman living in the country where the scene of that novel is laid wrote to proclaim as the author not Marion Evans (whose name is now so universally known that we do not fear to transgress the laws of literary courtesy in mentioning it), but—a gentleman before then unheard of, and since then unknown, with a comic name which I will not drag anew from its natural obscurity. Whether this gentleman was a really existent person, or a figment of the clerical brain, George Eliot might have allowed him to shelter the modesty which did not wish for personal fame, and the pride which desired to be judged by men as a man; but her publishers, doubtless with her consent, wrote to declare that her works were not written by the gentleman with a comic name, or—and here was surely a little touch of feminine *amour propre*—by anyone with a name at all like it.

It is characteristic of the difference between George Eliot and Charlotte Brontë—a difference of which Mr. Swinburne's estimate is hardly likely to be a popular one—that the former should have boldly assumed an entirely masculine name, while the latter and her sisters, obeying "a sort of conscientious scruple," chose the ambiguous—though equally misleading—names of Currer, Ellis, and Acton Bell. It is also a curious fact that the identification of the bearer of an epicene title with the author of "Jane Eyre," the fashionable novel of the day, was followed by a rush of similarly indefinite pseudonyms. But the number of our greatest modern writers who have begun under assumed names is very large—Thackeray and Dickens head the list of stars of the first order. Michael Angelo Titmarsh was very well, if not very widely known before it was even suspected that William Makepeace Thackeray was to be perhaps the very greatest name of the middle of the nineteenth century; and Boz and Phiz had made their way into very many English households before they were supplanted by the less eccentric titles of Dickens and Brown. Tennyson, again, though he did not assume a false name, did not make known his real one, when first (in 1832) the since-famous "Poems by Two Brothers" were published; and his great and poetical contemporary, Thomas Carlyle, shot some of his earlier shafts from behind the mystic personality of Herr Diogenes Teufelsdröckh.

There is perhaps hardly a more celebrated anonym than that of the English Opium-Eater, which differs from most of the others I have quoted in the important respect that it was not mere whim which induced De Quincey to publish his confessions under a title which did not reveal their authorship. I do not know whether he took much care to keep his secret; but one cannot but think that nobody would willingly confide to the public, in however fantastic a form, the fact that he indulged in a vice so degrading and so overpowering—though, indeed, after Rousseau, it is difficult to say what a diseased vanity will not publish to the world.

Very different men have had reasons as powerful, but very different, for writing under names evidently assumed. Charles Kingsley was as opposite as a man could be to De Quincey—at once infinitely his superior and his inferior; but he also belongs to the great army of bearers of *noms de plume*, and his reason for disguise was no doubt a good one. When he wrote the "Letters of Parson Lot" there was so strong a prejudice against him in many quarters that the signature of his name might have undone all the good those honest, over-earnest, strained, well-meant and yet in a way affected, letters were intended to do. Still, the probability is that every man who knew Kingsley's other writings knew by whom those letters were written; his effective but very faulty style is of all the least disguisable—even in his little pamphlet "by Lord Dundreary" (on the great Hippocampus question) it peeps out oddly, and his inability to talk like the modern "swell," even for five minutes, is made curiously evident.

Another entirely different man wrote anonymously many works, for again another reason. Bulwer Lytton—to speak of him by the best-known form of his variable name—intentionally put aside, time after time, his great and hardly earned reputation, to start fair, in some field of fiction hitherto untrod by him, among unknown men. Even his last completed work, "The Coming Race," created by its freshness and novelty a sensation, and was "the book of the season" when no one dreamt it was Lytton's; and it proved that this remarkable man retuned to the end the faculty of keeping abreast with the generation, moving as they moved, and producing works of art to the taste—one might almost say of the grandchildren of his earliest admirers, so long is the line of such different successes as "Pelham," "Alice," "Night and Morning," "Harold," and "The Caxtons." Such triumphs were a payment which one is glad that so indefatigable a worker received; for one cannot help believing that, useful as he must be to the social historian of the nineteenth century, Lytton's fame can hardly last beyond it.

Of all forms of anonymity, the most annoying is that which is glaringly false—the disguise through which one sees at once, through which one is meant to see, and which it is

yet supposed to be the correct thing to consider impenetrable. One has seen letters signed by the well-known initials—say of one of the irritable race of poets—attacking with a savagery almost peculiar to our decade some carping critic or some rival maker of verses; and one asked, in a very bad temper, what possible object was gained by this playing at being nobody. If I, the poet Jones, am aggrieved either at what I think the reviewer Smith's unfairness, or the poet Brown's undeserved fame, why, if I find it absolutely impossible to hold my tongue, do I not either stab safely in the back, like a coward, or hit straight out, with no concealment whatever, like a man? Neither gods nor men can endure half-and-half people.

Still, for assumed names, or initials, or blanks where names should be, I think every great writer we have had since the great Elizabethan age—and not a few then—has adopted their shelter. Wherefore, since everybody does it, it is right; wherefore, everybody will continue to do it; and all the little anonymous people of the day may go on thinking themselves unrecognised Scotts, Dickenses, George Eliots, and George Sands—as, indeed, there is not the least shadow of a doubt that they will.

LORD SANDON ON SCIENCE AND ART.

Lord Sandon, M.P., presided at the annual meeting of the Burslem School of Science and Art on Monday evening, and referred to the question of Government aid to science and art, remarking that he had already expressed his fear of the danger which might follow if the Government subsidised science and art too largely.

He regarded with very grave apprehensions the growing feeling of the country that the State should help individuals and localities out of their difficulties. Interferences by Government in such matters as education, factories, sanitary regulation, merchant shipping, and so on, were necessary interferences; but, instead of being tokens of great advancements, they were rather confessions of local and individual failure, because if individuals and localities had done their duty in these matters it would not have been necessary to deal with them by Acts of Parliament. Legislation of this kind interfered with the freedom of the people in the long run, and must also impede the progress of the nation; so that, he ventured to say, they had cause to be a little bit afraid of Government interference. Supposing this interference were exercised more and more with respect to science and art, they might advance with greater rapidity, and have greater completeness in artistic training, and greater uniformity; but surely there was danger that they would lose in formality, in mannerism, and in want of originality and responsibility. They had to guard against that decay of national character which was perfectly certain to follow if they trusted too much to the interference and tutelage of the central Government. He thought Government ought only to interfere with matters which were of importance to the whole community, and could not be done by individuals or localities themselves.

His Lordship went on to refer to the commercial position of England, and said we had commanded the markets of the world by the excellence, solidity, and cheapness of the goods we supplied; but, in respect of quality, he feared some of our products were deteriorating, and it would require great exertions to maintain cheapness. The hours of labour were much shorter than they used to be, there were more frequent holidays, wages were higher, and there was a higher rate of living; and it was impossible that these should not interfere with the cheapness of goods. Other nations were multiplying their manufactures and were determined to beat England in the race, and supply themselves with articles hitherto obtained from this country. How, then, was England to maintain her commercial supremacy?

The first thing necessary was to secure the character of the goods supplied, and to see that they were as solid and as free from blame as they were formerly. The mere fact of goods being British used to be considered a guarantee of quality, and if they had not the artistic value which the products of some other nations possessed, the world relied upon the goodness of the articles.

It was necessary to have artistic cultivation, so that they could compete with southern countries, and here came the use and the national importance of schools of art and science, and one of the reasons why Government was justified in supporting schools of art. It was necessary, as they had shorter hours of labour, to have the assistance of every kind of scientific apparatus in the treatment of every branch of manufacture, and to have much more artistic cultivation. With these two potent auxiliaries he believed we should be able to regain our position in the markets of the world. That was the justification in his mind of the Government interference with localities, as that by the authorities at South Kensington, who had done work such as the nation might be proud of.

He was glad of the opportunity of testifying to the value of the services rendered to the country by the permanent officials of South Kensington, to whom, and not to the Ministers of the day, belonged the credit of what had been done in that Department for the advancement of art.

Referring to the increasing leisure of the working classes, Lord Sandon expressed a hope that the spread of education would, by awakening a desire for study and cultivation during hours of leisure, fill up the gap in our social system which wanted filling up. He rejoiced, therefore, at the opportunities which were widely offered to the whole of our populations of study and mental improvement, without which great evils must follow from increasing leisure. There was no reason why the charms of drawing, music, and other accomplishments should not be found in the humblest homes, and it should be borne in mind that when they were doing their best to elevate and make happy the homes of England they were doing a great national work.

LIFE-BOAT SERVICES.

The ketch Pallas, of Jersey, fifty-eight tons, went ashore on the north-east part of the Goodwin Sands on the morning of the 18th inst. Her perilous position being observed from the lightship, they fired signal guns of distress, in response to which the Broadstairs life-boat and the Ramsgate Harbour steamer Aid, and life-boat Bradford proceeded to the Sands. The Broadstairs boat was the first to reach the spot, and, with the assistance of the lugger Florence Nightingale, she was instrumental in getting the vessel off the Sands, when the anchor was slipped, and she proceeded in the direction of the Downs, some of the life-boat men and the lugger's crew going on her to assist if necessary. The Broadstairs life-boat was returning to her station when the yacht Nelly, of London, was seen in distress, with her rudder gone. The life-boat men at once went to her help, and took her safely into Ramsgate Harbour.

At Castletown, Isle of Man, on the night of the 13th inst., during a terrific gale, lights were seen at sea, showing that a vessel was in a dangerous position off that place. Accordingly, the Castletown life-boat of the National Life-boat Institution was launched, and found the French barque Blanche Louise ashore. Four of the crew were taken into the boat, but the

master refused to leave his ship, and the life-boat then returned to her station. She had only just regained the harbour when there was another call for her services, the schooner Maggie Kelso, of Ardrossan, having also stranded. The life-boat man promptly put off again, and rescued the schooner's crew, three in number.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will and two codicils (dated respectively June 23, 1873, Oct. 22, 1874, and July 9, 1877) of Mr. William Longman, late of Paternoster-row and of Ashlyns, Berkhamstead, Herts, who died on the 13th ult., were proved on the 12th inst. by Mrs. Emma Pratt Longman, the widow, William Longman and Charles James Longman, the sons, and Reginald Moore Bray, the nephew, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £200,000. The testator leaves to his wife all his household and movable effects, his stock in the Stationers' Company, and £1000; he also leaves her for life a town residence and such annual sum as, with the amount she is entitled to under her marriage settlement, will make up £1500 per annum; to his executors, £100 each; to his eldest son, £40,000; to each of his two younger sons, £20,000, and he also provides for their succeeding to his share of the business of Messrs. Longmans, Green, and Co.; upon trust for each of his daughters, £15,000; and the residue of his property to all his children.

The will and codicil (dated Dec. 27, 1866, and Sept. 14, 1872) of Mr. Stanley Orred Percival, late of No. 27, Holland-park, Notting-hill, who died on the 23rd ult., were proved on the 10th inst. by Stanley Percival, Frederic Percival, and Thomas Helier Percival, the sons, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £90,000. There are various bequests in favour of his wife and seven children, and the residue of his estate the testator leaves to his five sons.

The will and codicil (dated May 29, 1874, and March 12, 1877) of Mr. Frederick Thomas Turner, late of No. 8, The Cedars, Clapham-common, who died on the 21st ult. at the Lord Warden Hotel, Dover, were proved on the 7th inst. by Mrs. Celia Maria Turner, the widow, and Frederick Becker Turner and Oswald Turner, the sons, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. The testator bequeaths to each of his said sons £15,000 Consols and £500 cash, and his residuary estate upon trust for his wife for life or widowhood; at her death or second marriage, £10,000 Consols is given to his daughter Helen Mary and £4000 Consols to his daughter Celia, in addition to the amount settled on her at her marriage. The remainder of his property he gives to his said two sons.

The will (dated Aug. 24, 1847) of Mr. Henry Danby Seymour, late of No. 209, Piccadilly, who died on the 4th ult., at Brynurse, Cannington, Somersetshire, was proved on the 1st inst. by Alfred Seymour, the brother and sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. The testator gives, devises, and bequeaths all his real and personal estate to his said brother.

The will with two codicils (dated July 22, 1874, and June 21 and July 17, 1877) of Mr. William Earle Lytton Bulwer, late of Heydon Hall, Norfolk, who died on July 21 last, at No. 24, Portman-square, was proved on the 12th inst. by Mrs. Elizabeth Bulwer, the widow, William Earle Gascoyne Lytton Bulwer, the son, and Clement William Nuthank, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £50,000. Amongst other legacies, testator gives £2500 and certain furniture and effects to his wife, and makes other provision for her benefit; the residue of his personal estate he leaves upon trust for his wife for life and then for all his children.

THE HOWARD ASSOCIATION.

The annual report of the Howard Association, 5, Bishopsgate-street Without, recently issued, contains much interesting information on prisons, capital punishment, industrial education, intemperance, &c.

The committee state that the past year was a very laborious but also a very successful one for the Howard Association. The committee have had the satisfaction of seeing several of the objects which they have perseveringly advocated at length taken up by the Government, and either secured by accomplished legislation or put into a favourable position for attainment. Amongst these objects may be named a large diminution of the numerous small and unnecessary gaols, arrangements for the more systematic adoption of reformatory and profitable prison labour (special regard being had, at the same time, to the duty of avoiding undue competition with the labour of honest workers outside the prisons), the better treatment of unconvicted prisoners, the payment of magistrates' clerks by salary instead of by fees, the diminution of needless imprisonment in cases where fines might be advantageously substituted, and more effectual provision for a diminished resort to imprisonment for the petty offences of young children. These and other desirable objects have been greatly promoted and forwarded by the Prisons Act, the Justices' Clerks' Act, and the (Magistrates) Summary Jurisdiction Amendment Bill of the last Session. In view of the active position which the Howard Association has for years taken in the advocacy of these measures, the committee feel that they have good cause for congratulating the members of the association on the progress thus attained in these objects. And in some other directions of Parliamentary progress the aims of the association have been materially advanced.

It had been intended by the International Prison Commission, of which Dr. E. C. Wines, of New York, is the universally esteemed president, to hold the second quinquennial congress in 1877; but the lamentable war in the East, and other disturbing causes, necessitated the postponement of the congress, which is now intended to be convened in August, 1878, at Stockholm. The Swedish Government has acted very nobly in encouraging this assembly. Through its high-minded Monarch, Oscar II., and his Foreign Secretary, official invitations have been issued (1877) to other Governments, generally, to accredited State representatives to the congress. This step will greatly add to the importance of the gathering.

A formal announcement is made in the *Moniteur Universel* of June 13, 1877, that "the labours and example of the English Howard Association have caused the establishment of a similar society in France," under the guidance of M. Dufaure, Senator Béranger, M. Mercier (President of the Court of Cassation), and other eminent Frenchmen. Mr. Charles Lucas, a well-known member of the Institute of France, has also addressed a letter to the Howard Association congratulating this body on having inspired the foundation of so promising an organisation on the other side of the Channel.

On the application of Superintendent Jarrett, the magistrates of Hertford petty sessions have awarded 10s. to a boy named Patmore, for an act of bravery. A dog in a rabid state was recently at large at Hertford, and, after it had bitten three persons and twenty dogs, it was held by Patmore until it was killed by the police.



1. Nedjid Paaha, with Staff, directing the battle.
2. Turkish cavalry descending the hill.

3. English surgeons at work.
4. Turkish infantry advancing at the double.

5. Turkish infantry.
6. Turkish infantry skirmishing.

7. Russian infantry hidden in the trees.
8. Russians.

THE WAR: BATTLE OF KARAHASSANKOI—TURKS ATTACKING THE RUSSIAN CAMP.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF THE ARTISTS.



oods, firing.

9. Village on fire in several places.
10. Russian guns.

11. Russian guns, playing on Achmed Eyoub and on
village.

12. Russian infantry, hidden at entrance to village.
13. Achmed Eyoub's guns.

WARRING THE RUSSIANS IN THE VALLEY OF KIZILA.

OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

MUSIC.

We gave last week the details of the arrangements for the Leeds Musical Festival, which opened on Wednesday morning with Mendelssohn's "Elijah," followed by an evening concert, at which Mr. Walter Austin's dramatic cantata, "The Fire-King," was produced, the second part of the concert having consisted of a miscellaneous selection. Thursday morning's programme included Mendelssohn's "Walpurgis Night" music, preceded by various instrumental and vocal pieces, Handel's "Solomon" (with Sir M. Costa's additional accompaniments) having been given in the evening. Yesterday (Friday) morning was to bring forward the specialty of the festival—Professor G. A. Macfarren's new oratorio, "Joseph," composed expressly for the occasion, the evening having been appropriated to a miscellaneous concert. The festival is to close to-day (Saturday) with Bach's "Magnificat" in D, Mozart's "Requiem," and Beethoven's oratorio, "The Mount of Olives." Of the performances generally we must speak next week.

There appears to be no diminution in the attractiveness of the Covent-Garden Promenade Concerts. Repetitions of some of the specially successful pieces and the occasional addition of novel features serve to maintain the interest of the performances. The several vocalists named in our previous notices continue to be well received, and the refined violin-playing of Mlle. Pommereul and the brilliant execution of that skilful pianist M. Henri Ketten are prominent items in each night's programme. The Handel and Haydn selection of last week proved so successful that it was repeated on Wednesday.

The "Liebhart" concerts at the Agricultural Hall are still proceeding successfully—"The British Army Quadrille," in its novel adaptation, continuing to be a popular feature.

"Norma" was given again on Tuesday by the Crystal Palace Opera Company, under the direction of Mr. Henry Corri; the principal character sustained by Madame Ida Gillies Corri. For Thursday a second performance of Mozart's one-act comic opera, "L'Impresario," was announced.

THEATRES.

The reappearance of Mr. John S. Clarke at the Haymarket is always an interesting event to a large circle of playgoers. Such is the force of Mr. Clarke's genius, it never fails to gratify the most fastidious critic. How frequently soever this versatile actor may perform Major Wellington de Boots or Paul Pry, the public are still willing to witness an exhibition of humour in which this performer is unrivalled. Accordingly, on Saturday "The Widow-Hunt" and Mr. Poole's celebrated comedy commanded a large and attentive audience. The actor was never in better spirits, and was well supported.

The Folly Theatre has been redecorated, and now presents as elegant an auditorium as any in London. Last Saturday a lively adaptation of a new French piece was produced, under the title of "Up the River," with music by Hervé. The affair is but a trifle, a simple incident between an amorous couple at a steam-boat pier, in which Miss Violet Granville, with Mr. Bedford and Mr. Clavering Power, contrived to please the audience. The second piece was of a more romantic character, with music by C. Lecocq, and entitled "The Sea-Nymphs." These submarine persons are beloved, to their chagrin, by two sea-monsters, Kraken and Torpedo. A revolt is improvised and expressed in a revolutionary song, which the monsters endeavour to suppress, when help arrives in the persons of two lovers, Smith and Jones, who were acquainted with the two ladies in their previous mortal estate on the earth. An appeal is made to Neptune, who, taking the two champions for Davy Jones and the First Lord of the Admiralty, decides in their favour. Aided with some beautiful scenery, representing a Stalactite Cavern, and by the excellent acting of Miss Kathleen Corri and Miss Violet Cameron, the piece cannot fail of being long attractive. This was followed by the comedy-bouffe of "The Creole," adapted by Messrs. Robert Reece and H. B. Furnie, and acted in one act and five tableaux. This piece has proved successful at the Brighton theatre, and will no doubt win favour on the London boards. There is considerable invention shown in the situations, and some novelty. Offenbach's music, moreover, is provocative of much merriment, and secures the triumph of the new drama. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was present.

On Monday, at the Olympic, an adaptation of Mr. Wilkie Collins's "Moonstone" was performed for the first time. All novel readers are well acquainted with the incidents of this clever story, and appreciate the mesmeric interest which it contains. The adaptation for the stage has the advantage of having been prepared by the novelist himself. Mr. Collins has arranged it upon a safe plan. He has successfully resisted the temptation to found his plot upon the principle of surprise, and has substituted for it that of expectation. This is the true dramatic principle, as the reader will perceive who takes the trouble to peruse what Coleridge wrote upon it so long ago in his "Biographia Literaria." By the observance of this principle, much pain is spared the spectator of the play, when the perplexed agents in the action are placed in situations of moral difficulty. When Miss Bella Pateman, as Rachel, shows her conviction that Franklin is guilty, and is irritated by the calmness which he maintains, the spectator is relieved by the knowledge of circumstances which the latter feels assured will in the end produce a right understanding between the lovers. Mr. Henry Neville in this scene acts with equal judgment and force. The acting, indeed, throughout is marked by the constant excellence which attends the prosperous efforts of competent artists. The humorous characters, in particular, were well filled, and thoroughly appreciated by the audience. The sustained interest, however, was too intense to admit of frequent and noisy applause; but in the end the general approbation was vehemently expressed.

We hear that Mr. and Mrs. German Reed have met with more than usual success in the provinces; and that they announce their intention of continuing their tour on future occasions. They will begin a new season at St. George's Hall on Oct. 1, with "A Happy Bungalow," Mr. Corney Grain's new musical sketch, and "A Night Surprise." Novelties are in preparation by Mr. F. C. Burnand and Mr. Gilbert A'Beckett.

The Moore and Burgess Minstrels have this week inaugurated a new season at St. James's Hall. They take credit for the length of time during which they have kept their doors open—in fact, they have never been closed since September, 1865. Nearly 6000 consecutive performances have been given, exclusive of those at the Crystal and Alexandra Palaces, and several theatres. The present programme is satisfactory; the entertainment requiring a company of more than thirty-five artistes. Mr. G. W. Moore as "Bones," is now assisted by Mr. Walter Howard as "Corner-Man." The songs and ballads are, as usual, admirably sung, and all are conceived with a degree of elegance which precludes vulgarity.

Madame St. Claire, the proprietress and manager of the Royal Park Theatre, announces that all cabmen, upon production of their badges, will be admitted free during the run of "Arrah-na-Pogue."

Death has been busy with dramatic celebrities. Mr. Henry Compton, of whose merits as a Shakespearian actor we cannot speak too highly, died on Saturday night, in his seventy-third year, after long suffering from an internal cancer. The name of Compton was merely professional, his real name being Mackenzie. He passed a long probation in the provinces before coming direct from the York circuit to the Lyceum in 1837, whence he went to Drury Lane, and continued there under the managements of Mr. W. J. Hammond and Mr. Macready. Subsequently he became a member of the company at the Princess's, under Mr. J. M. Maddox, and at the Olympic under Mr. W. Farren. At the Haymarket and Globe he was also engaged, and at the Lyceum played the Grave-digger in "Hamlet" for a long time two seasons ago. On June 1 last he received a complimentary benefit at Drury Lane, which realised a large sum.

The American papers announce the death of Mr. Edward L. Davenport, at the age of sixty-one. This gentleman had been upwards of forty years upon the boards. He will be remembered in England as having played for two seasons—with Mr. Macready at Covent Garden in 1847, and afterwards when the great tragic actor took his farewell of the stage; and as also having married here Miss Fanny F. Vining. His last appearance was in Philadelphia, as Daniel Druce, in Mr. Gilbert's well-known drama.

SAVINGS BANKS.

From the Postmaster-General's report we learn that during 1876 there were 188 new offices opened for savings bank business—153 in England and Wales, 23 in Scotland, and 12 in Ireland—the total number of such offices at the close of the year being 5448. Seven trustee savings banks—viz., those at Chertsey, Newnham, Chesterfield, Beaumaris, Birstall, Islington, and Bridgend, were closed, the total number of old savings banks being thus reduced to 466. The amount transferred to the Post Office Savings Banks during the year was £132,937. The number of accounts opened at the end of 1876 was 1,702,374. The sum at the credit of depositors was £26,996,550, being an increase of £1,809,205 on the total of the previous year. The number of deposits made in 1876 was 3,166,136, and the number of withdrawals 1,195,603, the average amount deposited being £2 16s. 9d., and the average amount withdrawn £6 10s. 4d. The sums deposited during 1876 amounted to £8,982,350, and the sums withdrawn to £7,792,477. The interest credited to depositors on accounts for the year was £619,331, being £47,747 in excess of the sum credited for 1875.

The Controller of the Post Office Savings Banks states that during the year 1876 authority was given to 172 penny banks, in various parts of the kingdom, to invest their funds in the Post Office Savings Bank, the number being twenty-three more than during the previous year. The increase since the end of last year has been still more remarkable, no fewer than 117 penny banks having been authorised during the quarter to March 31, exceeding by forty-one the number during the corresponding quarter of 1876. Of the 289 penny banks thus authorised in fifteen months, eighteen were in board schools, twenty in Sunday schools, and thirty in other schools, one being in a Poor-Law Union school, under the management of the master and the chaplain of the workhouse. Farthing deposits are received in this bank, and, although the deposits are probably all pauper children, as much as £4 18s. was invested on behalf of the penny bank between April, 1876, when the account was opened, and Dec. 31. The Oxfordshire branch of the Provident Knowledge Society continues to be very successful in its operations, a large number of penny banks having been established during the year through its influence. All these penny banks invest their funds in the Post Office Savings Bank, and are under the management of local trustees.

A somewhat similar society has recently been formed in Dublin under the name of the "Irish Penny Bank Association," its object being the establishment of penny banks in Ireland, and it is the desire of the association to place each penny bank formed under its auspices in connection with Post Office Savings Bank. The correspondence in connection with penny banks is considerable, and occasionally somewhat troublesome. For instance, a clergyman who had undertaken the management of a penny bank in which such a rate of interest had been allowed to depositors as to cause a deficiency at the end of each year, applied for advice as to what rate of interest should be given so as to encourage the depositors, and, at the same time, make the penny bank self-supporting; and he also asked for instructions as to the easiest and best method of calculating the amount of interest which should be apportioned to each depositor.

Frequent applications continue to be made for permission to deposit sums considerably in excess of the limit fixed by Act of Parliament. One applicant stated that he wished to invest £500 or £600, and, as he could not deposit so large a sum in the Post Office Savings Bank, he asked if the department would recommend him to any bank "that cannot break," and whether the Bank of England "is safe like the Post Office Savings Bank;" adding, "I am more concerned about the safety of the bank than the interest it pays."

A man, describing himself as an auctioneer, to whose sister an acknowledgment relating to the account of some other person had been mis-delivered, wrote stating that he had no doubt the money had been placed in the savings bank by some person for her, and he forwarded a printed facsimile of the acknowledgment, carefully retaining the original under the erroneous idea that it was evidence of his sister's right to the deposit.

The mis-delivery of another acknowledgment resulted in the following curious complication:—Among the workmen employed in some alterations at a nobleman's country seat were two bearing the same Christian name and surname, but unconnected and unacquainted with each other, one being a joiner and the other a mason. The joiner, who was a depositor, having received no acknowledgment of a deposit of £3, obtained a duplicate. The mason, who was not a depositor, became insane and was removed to a lunatic asylum about the same time; and the original document, intended for the joiner, having fallen into the hands of the mason's mother, she concluded that the account was his, and made a claim for the money towards defraying the expenses of his maintenance, and was with difficulty undeceived.

A whale measuring twenty-six feet was caught at Penmon, near Beaumaris, yesterday week, and was taken to Bangor, where an agricultural show was being held, for exhibition.

Amongst the many schemes for the future water supply of Liverpool is a new one, by which it is proposed to bring the supply from Wales, by impounding the waters of the river Vyrnwy, at Llanwyddyn, Montgomeryshire, and the waters of the river Tarrat, at Llangedwyn, embracing a water-shed of somewhere about 80,000 acres. The distance from Llangedwyn by the route it is proposed to adopt is sixty-six miles, or about twelve miles nearer than the Bala Lake scheme.

THE METROPOLITAN INNER-CIRCLE RAILWAY.

The Metropolitan District Railway Company has given formal possession of land adjoining the Mansion House station to the Inner Circle Completion Company, in order to enable them to commence the necessary works for the new or link line from that point to the Metropolitan Railway near the present Aldgate Station, and so to surround inner London with a continuous circle. The Act for the link line was first obtained in 1874, and in consequence of various obstacles which interfered with the commencement of the undertaking a second Act was passed in 1876 to extend the time originally granted. It is under this second Act that the works are now about to be put in hand; and they must be completed within two years from Aug. 7 last.

Beginning at the Mansion House Station, the new line will follow Queen Victoria-street as far as Cannon-street, and thence will pass under Cannon-street to the point where King William-street, Gracechurch-street, and Eastcheap meet. Here it will turn to the north, passing under buildings which will be taken down, and fall into Fenchurch-street between Rood-lane and Cullum-street. It will then follow the line of Fenchurch-street to a point a few yards eastward of the site of Old Aldgate Pump, and thence turn northwards, passing under Houndsditch to unite with the Metropolitan Railway by the Clothes Exchange. After leaving the Mansion House Station, the first new station will be at Cannon-street, between Walbrook and St. Swithin's-lane, to allow of interchange of traffic with the South-Eastern Railway. The next will be at the corner of Gracechurch-street and Eastcheap, on the site of the National Provident Institution, and the third in Aldgate, at a point between the site of the Old Pump and Jewry-street.

From the Eastcheap Station to Fenchurch-street a new street will be made, for which the Metropolitan Board of Works and the Commissioners of Sewers have undertaken to pay half a million sterling. It will be 3-16ths of a mile long, measuring from the statue in King William-street, and it will serve a very important purpose in relieving the corner of Fenchurch-street and Gracechurch-street from the press of traffic which is now to be found there during the busiest hours of the day.

By the conditions of the Act of Parliament, and of the several agreements which have been entered into, the work is to be begun at both ends and carried on until the two portions meet. As soon as the whole is completed, the present Metropolitan and District trains will run the entire Circle in opposite directions, so that passengers will be able to proceed from any point of the Circle to any other point by train running either east or west. The total length of the link line will be one mile and four chains, and the total estimated cost is £2,100,000.

The completion of the new portion will leave the present Aldgate Station of the Metropolitan Railway outside the Circle, as well as the short piece of line extending from this station to the proposed junction. It seems probable that this short piece will be rendered useful by being continued under Aldgate to unite with the goods terminus of the Blackwall and Blackwall Extension Railway, and with the goods lines from the London Docks, which now terminate immediately on the south of Aldgate; and it is further expected that communications will be made with the passenger lines at the Fenchurch-street Station.

ST. MARGARET'S, WESTMINSTER.

The old Church of St. Margaret is now undergoing restoration, and, in consequence, the usual Sunday services are being conducted in the Cloisters, Westminster Abbey. It has been affirmed that King Edward the Confessor caused this church to be erected close to the Abbey which he was then building, dedicating it to St. Margaret, the virgin martyr of Alexandria. About 200 years afterwards the church was destroyed by accident, and rebuilt by the parishioners and merchants of the Staple. Some other parts are said to have been rebuilt in the reign of Edward IV., and particularly the south aisle by Lady Mary Billing and her husband, Sir Thomas Billing, Chief Justice of England in that reign. In the reign of Edward VI. the church was in imminent danger of being totally destroyed; for the Duke of Somerset, wanting materials for the palace he had begun to erect, determined to demolish the church. But the parishioners resisted the workmen and put a stop to the Duke's plans. In 1735 the tower was rebuilt, and the church finally ceiled, with money granted by Parliament. The stained-glass window in St. Margaret's church has a long history. The magistrates of Dort, in Holland, being desirous of presenting King Henry VII. with something worthy to adorn his magnificent chapel then building at Westminster, directed this window to be made, which was five years in finishing. King Henry and his Queen sending their pictures to Dort, whence their portraits in the window are taken. King Henry died before the window was completed, and it fell into the hands of an Abbot of Waltham, who placed it in his Abbey church, where it remained till the dissolution of that Abbey by Henry VIII. (A.D. 1540). To preserve it from being destroyed it was removed by Robert Fuller, Abbot of Waltham, to a private chapel at New Hall, in Wiltshire, an ancient seat belonging to the Earls of Ormond. In Queen Elizabeth's reign New Hall was the seat of Thomas Ratcliff, Earl of Sussex, and afterwards his family sold the window to George Villars, Duke of Buckingham. His son sold it to General Monk, who, to preserve it, caused it to be buried underground during the Civil Wars. After the restoration, General Monk caused the window to be replaced in the chapel of New Hall. That chapel was suffered to become ruinous by his successors, but the window was still preserved. It lay for some time cased up in boxes, until Mr. Conyers purchased it for his chapel at Copthall, near Epping, and paid an artist named Mr. Price a large sum of money for repairing it. There the window remained until his son John Conyers, building a new house at some distance from the old seat, had no further use for it, and sold it for the sum of 400 guineas to the committee appointed in 1758 for the repairing and beautifying of St. Margaret's Church.

The interesting article on Salaries and Pensions in our last Number was taken from the *Times*.

The Earl of Derby was present at the Annual County Sessions for Lancashire, at Preston, on the 13th inst. His Lordship was elected chairman for the year, and Mr. Hibbert, M.P., vice-chairman.

The number of electors on the present register for England and Wales, now being revised by barristers holding "Courts of Revision," is 2,377,761, of whom 350,587 are in counties, 1,514,716 in boroughs, and 12,458 in Universities.—An official document has been issued showing the total cost and other charges connected with the printing of the register of electors in the counties and boroughs of England and Wales. In the English and Welsh counties the net cost, exclusive of the payment of the barristers, was £15,008; and in boroughs the expense was £21,195; making a cost of upwards of £36,000, added to which was some £30,000 for the Courts of Revision.

NEW BOOKS.

Attuned to horrors and atrocities as the public have lately become, they may be able to read, not without wincing but without turning absolutely sick, the almost incredible stories revealed, with scarcely pardonable minuteness, in *The Hunting-Grounds of the Great West*, by Richard Irving Dodge, Lieutenant-Colonel of the United States Army, with an Introduction by William Blackmore (Chatto and Windus), a volume containing "a description of the plains, game, and Indians of the great North American desert," and furnished with a large number of striking illustrations by Ernest Griset. One would fain seek refuge in incredulity from the effect of the dreadful scenes depicted; but they rest upon authority too indisputable to allow of such a relief. One would be inclined to say that the object of the book is to provide a plea for the prompt and complete extermination of whatever remnant may be still left of the Red Indians, and that a strong effort is required to prevent one from admitting the plea incontinently. If the Cossack is a fiend and the Bashibazouk a devil, there is no word in the English language which can do justice to the superinfernal infamy of the Red Indian. What gives us pause in the midst of our haste is a doubt whether the white man is altogether guiltless of the red man's transformation, if there has been any transformation, from a merely noble savage into an unspeakable demon. For, if a sense of wrong will convert, as we know it will, even a civilised being into an inhuman brute, into what may it not be expected to convert the original savage? However, to return to the book. It is divided into three parts—the first relating chiefly to the physical aspect of the country lying between the Missouri river on the east and the Rocky Mountains on the west; the second to the game and sport which were and are to be found in that range; the third to the life and character of the North American Indians. The first, of course, principally concerns the man of science, though it claims the attention of others also; the second appeals almost exclusively to the sympathies of the sportsman; the third is full of interest for everybody belonging to the great human family. Indeed, so absorbing are the contents of the third part, that, when we arrive at the end of the volume, the mind is almost entirely occupied with the reflection suggested by them, to the all but utter oblivion of the other two parts. Geographical and geological questions, peculiarities of climate, incidents of travelling and camping out, the delights and perils of hunting—all these seem paltry and insignificant matters in comparison with the ghastly picture drawn of three hundred thousand wretches in human form, who are, it is estimated, the whole "number of Indians of all descriptions at present inhabiting the United States." The revolting character attributed in the third part to the North American Indian is confirmed by Mr. Blackmore in his interesting "Introduction," in which he states that "it would be as true to depict the tiger as quiet and docile, as to represent that the Indian has one particle of consideration, feeling, or mercy towards either his enemy or captive." And yet, in the same introduction, Mr. Blackmore is just enough to give us the other side of the story, as it was told by a captive chief, in simple, pathetic language, which it is impossible to read without emotion. "I was once a boy," said he, in subdued tones; "then I saw the white man afar off. I hunted in these woods, first with a bow and arrow, then with a rifle. I saw the white man, and was told he was my enemy. I could not shoot him as I would a wolf or bear; yet like these he came upon me. Horses, cattle, and fields he took from me. He said he was my friend. He abused our women and children, and told us to go from the land. Still he gave me his hand in friendship. We took it. Whilst taking it, he had a snake in the other. His tongue was forked. He lied, and stung us. I asked but for a small piece of these lands, enough to plant and to live upon, far south—a spot where I could lay the ashes of my kindred. And even this has not been granted me. I feel the iron in my heart." This the reader should keep in his memory as he proceeds with the book, and, learning by degrees what white men, and, worse still, white women, have been made to suffer, longs to spring at the red man's throat: it may have a sobering effect. At the same time it must be acknowledged that, if the author's account be correct, the red man is by nature and education a monster of wickedness; he is as cruel towards the inoffensive animal that serves him well as towards the pitiless man who has done him grievous wrong. On the other hand, it is obvious to remark that the men who are called the pioneers of civilisation are not generally the cream of the white race; they consist rather of such men as flocked about David in the cave of Adullam; they are, for the most part, to judge from what one reads, persons whom it would be a compliment to call simple ruffians; and they, by the time the really civilised white man comes in contact with the Red Indian, have probably led the latter to regard the former as the incarnation of all that is abominable. If it be true that "it is the first step that costs," there is no great difficulty in accounting for the price which white men have to pay for their settlement upon the lands of aboriginal races. Still, it is certainly not easy to point out how the ordinary process can be altered so long as it remains the law of life that pioneering should nearly always be undertaken by the most necessitous adventurers, and that the most necessitous adventurers should nearly always be the most unscrupulous and the most ruffianly. The name of "Sitting Bull" is at present in men's mouths; and Mr. Blackmore, in his introduction, gives some particulars of "the war of 1876 against the Northern Sioux under the leadership" of that chief.

Circumstances tend to strengthen the vitality of such works as *Clouds in the East*, by Valentine Baker (Chatto and Windus), though the time which has elapsed since its publication might at any other period have been fatal to it. But Turkey and the Turks are still topics of exceeding interest; and no less may be said as regards Russia and Russian advances in Central Asia. Now, the author of this large volume has something, founded upon personal observation, to say about them all. Persia and Russia, however, rather than Turkey and Russia, are his main subjects. For the manner of his journeying was on this wise. He, in the days of the scare about Khiva—that is, in April, 1873—determined, having leisure at his disposal, "to endeavour to penetrate the mystery which hung over those Eastern deserts; and to bring back, if possible, political, geographical, and strategical information that might be valuable." Accordingly, furnished with useful letters from the Prince of Wales to the Grand Duke Michael, he travelled by way of Vienna, Rustchuk, Constantinople, Sinope, Trebizond, and Batoum to Tiflis; and thence, by the Grand Duke Michael's permission, to the Atrek. His object—to cut a long story short—was to reach Merv; but, for excellent reasons, he had to abandon the attempt. However, his failure does not prevent him from giving a history of the place, the particulars being "derived from a variety of sources." Having failed in his main purpose, he turned his face to the west and pushed on homewards, exploring, on the way, the "northern slopes of the Kuren Dagh." A great deal of interesting information, both in going and returning, was collected and is recorded; and some stirring adventures were encountered. Ultimately

he and his comrades—among whom, it is presumed, was Lieutenant Gill, R.E., whose services may, no doubt, be traced in the elaborate maps attached to the volume—reached Teheran, and, in due course, Moscow, St. Petersburg, Königsberg, Berlin, Brussels, Ostend, and Charing-cross. Thus was a notable trip accomplished; and the story of it is told with great spirit and in soldierly style, with the accompaniment, moreover, of illustrations more remarkable for their high colour, perhaps, than for anything else. The narrative is in itself well worthy of attention; but, as regards usefulness, it will probably be considered to possess less of that quality than is to be found in the wonderfully elaborate maps and in the "political and strategical report on Central Asia" which is appended to it by the author. It is, of course, impossible to discuss here in detail the positions laid down in that report; but, as the author's opinions are not without weight, it may be well to state briefly that he is of those who look with apprehension upon the proceedings of Russia in Central Asia, and that he concludes his review of the general question with nine suggestions for our action in future.

Anybody who feels disposed to read "a popular account of the Jummo and Kashmir territories," with the aid of a map and some photographic and other illustrations, would do well to try *The Northern Barrier of India*: by Frederic Drew (Edward Stanford), a volume in which the author has selected from his larger work upon the same subject "those parts which are most likely to interest the general reader." The point of the book, of course, lies in its bearing upon the question of an invasion of India; and it is satisfactory to learn that "our Northern Barrier is one through which but two or three passages lead; and the gates that guard them, if opened by a stranger, may close behind him, while the door in front might prove too strong to be forced." It may whet appetite, if the reader's mind be recalled to certain memorable events of some thirty years ago. After the famous battle of Sobraon, then, "Kashmir (which in 1819 had been conquered by the Sikhs from the Afghans) was detached from the Sikh territories and handed over to the Raja of Jummo," who was the celebrated Gulab Singh, and who, on this increase of his dominions, received the higher title of Maharaja. In 1857 Gulab Singh died, and was succeeded by his son Ranbir Singh, to whose court our author went in 1862, and in whose service he remained for the next ten years, being originally engaged for "the geological exploration of the mountains," an occupation in which he spent several successive summers. He was afterwards employed in "the management of the Maharaja's Forest Department," and in his last year of service he "was intrusted with the governorship of the Province of Ladakh." Moreover, he passed several months of every winter "at Jummo, in daily attendance" at the Maharaja's Court, so that he has good reason to say, "the ways and doings of the Darbar became almost as familiar to me as the customs of my own country." And of those ways and doings he, speaking with unusual authority, gives a very interesting account. He had the good fortune to be present, in 1871, at a Royal wedding in Jummo, an event which, he somewhat quaintly observes, does not occur "often" in that place—as if it were an everyday occurrence elsewhere—and which he, of course, describes at some length. From Jummo he passes to what he calls "the region of the Middle Mountains," then to Kashmir, and lastly to Ladakh. Of the last-mentioned province he may claim, for a reason already given, to speak with especial knowledge; and he describes with some detail the manner of his reception when he went to take up his governorship; and he dwells with much circumstance upon the physical features of the various districts. In conclusion, he, as a practical man, calls upon the reader "to judge, from the facts laid before him, to what degree and in what sense" the territories so minutely described "constitute a Barrier for India on this its northern frontier." There are, it is made out, three "roads through these territories by which a bold invader might dream of attempting to reach India;" and cause is shown why each and all may be regarded as offering almost insuperable obstacles. "Kashmir, when reached," it is admitted, "could afford forage and supplies for a large force; but a large force," it is pleasant to know, "could yet more easily be poured in from the other side by the Power who holds the Punjab, and unless the invader could advance to, and command immediate victory in, the Plains, his position in Kashmir would soon become precarious." It is not surprising to find that our author, in common with all who have any pretension to express a trustworthy opinion upon the subject, has a good word to say for Kashmir and its delights. In latitude, he observes, it about corresponds "with the following places—in Asia, Baghdad and Damascus; in Africa, Fez, the capital of Morocco; in America, South Carolina. But the elevation above the sea, of five or six thousand feet, gives it a far more temperate climate than what any of these enjoy." It is, indeed, "no wonder that Englishmen who can get leave thence to it as they do in the summer time;" and it will be no wonder if Englishmen who cannot thence to it should thence instead to our author's account of it.

When enterprising travellers, though having no connection one with another, make for the same point, it is almost inevitable that their narratives, as well as their roads, should have some point or points of contact; and this will be found to be the case with *A Ride through Islam*, by Hippiusley Cunliffe Marsh, Captain 18th Bengal Cavalry (Tinsley Brothers) and Colonel V. Baker's "Clouds in the East." Colonel Baker, in his work, alludes to "an English officer" who "wanted to make his way from Teheran to India. He got to Herat, and was very well received by Yakoob Khan, when orders came from the English Government that he was not to be allowed to proceed, and that no Englishman unprovided with an order from the British Government was to be received at Herat, or allowed to enter Afghanistan." This "English officer," from the internal evidence of the "Ride through Islam," was, no doubt, Captain Marsh, whose work, though his expedition was earlier in date than Colonel Baker's, was not published until some time after "Clouds in the East;" and, though it may bear witness to a greater measure of success in point of penetration towards the desired object, is far more meagre in respect of information and of far less scientific value than the latter. Captain Marsh, in fact, explains that his book is merely an expansion of "notes" which originally appeared in an Indian newspaper, and that, as he was unable "to carry any instruments," it contains "very little, if any, addition to geographical knowledge." The narrative, nevertheless, is full of interest, both as a record of an adventurous expedition and as an additional contribution towards the better understanding of some questions connected with our dominion in India. A map is given, and on it the author's route is so plainly marked out as to be followed at a glance; from Constantinople to Poti, to Tiflis, to Bakur, to Teheran, to Meshed, to Herat, to Candahar. Then there came that unpleasant order, already noted; and the gallant traveller was debarred from taking "the northern road," and had to "proceed to India via Quetta and Shikarpore, or Khelat." At Quetta attempts were made to dissuade him from continuing his journey by the Bolan Pass;

but he was resolute, and, in due time, arrived safe and sound at Jacobabad, "our frontier station in Sind." He now had no difficulty in reaching Shikarpore and Sukkur; and there his ride may be said to have come to an end. It cannot be necessary to state that it is only by a stretch of language that the author can be said to have "ridden" through Islam; he had got as far as Teheran before he took seriously to that method of travelling, but it is worthy of remark that he did the last nine hundred miles of his journey, from Meshed to Jacobabad, on one horse, a Turkoman—a breed highly spoken of by Colonel Baker, who boasts of having introduced into England "the first and only thoroughbred Turkoman that ever reached this country," an importation "likely," in the importer's opinion, "to prove of immense value in giving a strain of extraordinary stoutness to our thoroughbred stock." There must be very few Englishmen who have such an opportunity as fell to the lot of Captain Marsh of conversing with Yakoob Khan and of examining the city and fort of Herat; and, therefore, the chapter in which he describes the use he made of his opportunity is sure to be read with curiosity and attention. In his "conclusion" Captain Marsh delivers himself of his ideas touching the Russian movements in Central Asia. He is apparently dismayed at what he sees; and he holds that "to preserve internal tranquillity and progress in India, we must interfere (with all the emphasis of italics) in the politics of Persia, Afghanistan, Kashgar, and the small States north of the Oxus and Indus, to the exclusion of Russian interests, prestige, or intrigue." And yet, so widely do doctors differ, that, whereas Colonel Baker is dead for the occupation of Quetta, Captain Marsh is led to "consider the occupation of Quetta by our native troops as a false move; but if they were withdrawn and a Political Officer be established permanently at the Court of the Khan of Khelat, we should enjoy all the advantages of a spirited move, without any of its drawbacks." And the charge of being a political Gallio would perhaps be brought against the Englishman who, perplexed at the different views expressed about the threatening attitude of Russia in Central Asia, should console himself with the reflection that the Russians at present have their hands pretty full of invasion and are not very likely to undertake another for some time to come, either by way of Afghanistan or by any other way.

It is always profitable to compare notes with a not only studious, thoughtful, and earnest, but also practical, energetic, and, to a certain extent, public man, who has the courage of his opinions; and, for that reason, service is done by the publication of such works as *Critical Miscellanies*, by John Morley (Chapman and Hall), of which a second volume, containing a "second series," not very long ago made its appearance. The contents were originally published in the *Fortnightly Review*, of which their author is the accomplished editor, and they are now, with revisions and enlargements, submitted for the consideration of readers and thinkers who may not have had the advantage of seeing them in that magazine, or who may desire to possess them in a collected form, without the accompaniment of other matter. There is advantage in such publications if they induce people to study, as their author has studied, the subjects discussed, or, having already studied them, to compare ideas and conclusions with him; there is danger if they lead people to take at second hand, however able that hand may be, a particular view of debated points. Robespierre and Turgot, whom the author has chosen, among other themes, for his criticism, may, at the first blush, seem to offer small opportunity for the exhibition of any new, original, or striking analysis of character; but the author, apart from the charm of his style, has that to say which removes the reproach of staleness. M. Taine, Mr. Mill, and Lord Macaulay are, or were, of our own date; and, though they have by no means escaped the notice of the critic, they have not yet arrived at the stage of antiquation. Certainly the most interesting of the author's criticisms are those which he bestows upon the late Mr. Mill, for whom he evidently felt a respect, a reverence even, to say nothing of affection, which, nevertheless, is not permitted to interfere with an honesty of purpose which Mr. Mill himself, if his character has been properly understood, would have been the first to commend. Mr. Mill as a teacher undoubtedly did good in his generation, and the good which he did will live after him; but, though his admirers and friends should write rhapsodies about him, it is doubtful whether he will ever be for the majority of men anything more than a shadowy abstraction.

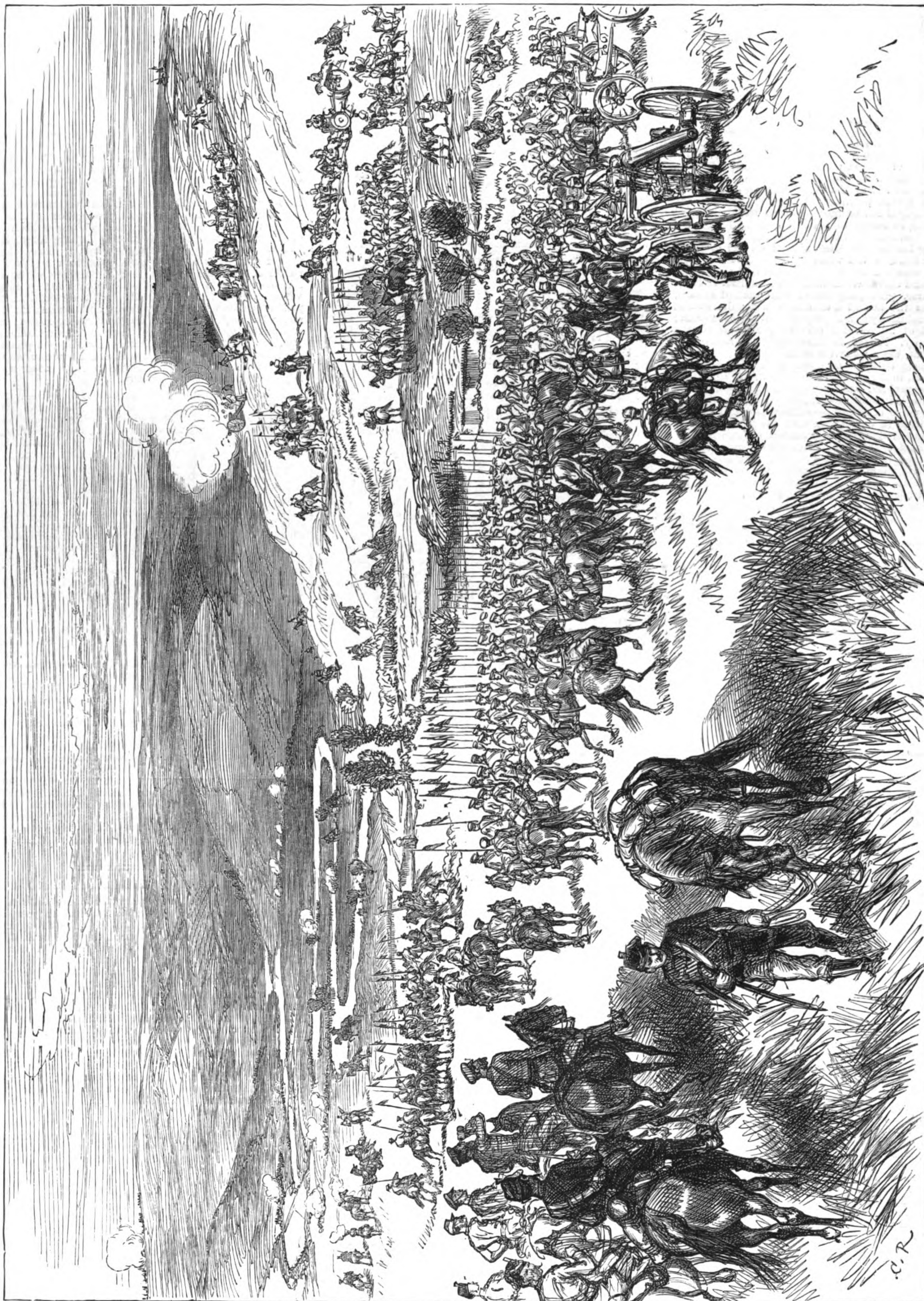
THE COMMERCE OF LITERATURE AND ART.

The "Annual Statement" prepared at the Custom House, showing our foreign trade, states that in the year 1876 the imports of books from abroad into the United Kingdom were of the weight of 13,897 cwt., and of the value of £150,099, the largest supplies being from France and Germany. Our exports of books comprised 82,089 cwt., of the value of £881,833, the production of the United Kingdom, besides foreign or colonial books of the value of £12,723. Our largest export of our books was to Australia, the year's value being £334,136; and the export to British India was of the value of £79,778, to British North America £68,102, and to British South America £40,007. Our exports of our books to the United States in 1876 were of the value of £191,966, and our imports of books thence £18,473. Our imports of prints and engravings in 1876 comprised 5,654,377 in number, of the value of £50,017, coming almost entirely from France and Germany; our exports of such articles consisted of our own produce to the value of £72,563; and foreign or colonial productions of the value of £2251.

On the other hand, in the items we have now to mention our imports exceeded our exports. We imported in 1876 pictures, drawings, and photographs of the value of £549,561, chiefly from France and Belgium; our exports of these articles comprised 6599 pictures, of the value of £301,945, chiefly among productions of the United Kingdom, and sent chiefly to France, and foreign or colonial pictures, &c., of the value of £47,767. Of works of art other than pictures" our imports, chiefly from France and Italy, were of the value of £129,629. The record of our export of such works shows only foreign or colonial productions of the value of £40,830, for there is no such item as "works of art" in the list of exports of productions of the United Kingdom. If there was any such export it must be among "unenumerated articles," not deemed of importance enough to be named, though they make a large item in the whole. The unenumerated exports in 1876 were of the value of £6,385,936, five sixths being the produce of the United Kingdom.

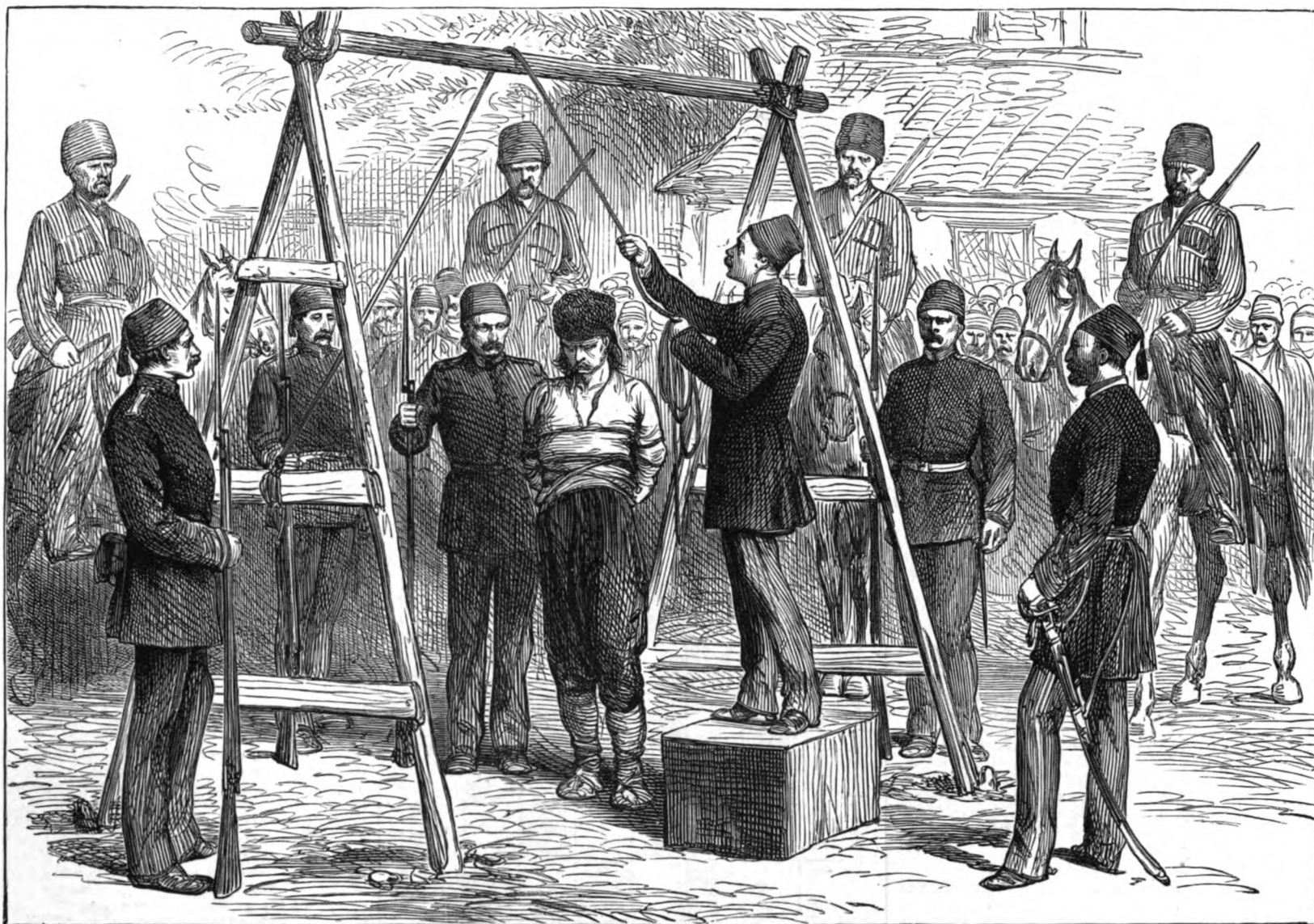
Sir John Lubbock, M.P., lectured in the Royal Pavilion last week to the members of the Brighton Literary Association on the Relation of Plants to Insects.

A new Guildhall at Looe was opened on the 13th inst., and addresses were given by Sir Colman Rashleigh, M.P., Mr. Tremayne, M.P., and Mr. Courtney, M.P.



THE WAR: RECONNAISSANCE ON THE RIVER VID BY GENERAL LASKAREFF.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

SKETCHES OF THE WAR, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



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48 inches wide, 2s. 11d. and 3s. 6d. per yard. Patterns free.
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FOR TRAVELLING AND SEASIDE WEAR.

SCARBORO' SERGES (all Wool),

at 18s. 6d. and 22s. 6d. the Full Dress.
Patterns free.
In all the New Shades of Navy Bronze, Vert, &c.

IN WHITE, BLACK, AND ALL NEW COLOURS.

VELVET - FINISHED VELVETEENS,

beautifully soft, rich, and very wide.
This charming fabric can be had in Black,
from 2s. 9d. to 3s. 6d. per yard, and in 35 choice Shades
of Colour at 3s. 9d. per yard for ladies' wear.
PETER ROBINSON, 102 to 106, Oxford-street, W.

VERY FASHIONABLE THIS SEASON.

CASHMERE MERINOES,

45 in. wide, 17s. 6d. the Dress.
Patterns free.
The richness and variety of colour in this useful fabric
have never been equalled.

PETER ROBINSON, OXFORD-STREET.

New Designs in
Cashmere and Silk Costumes, 4 gs.
Specialties in Travelling Costumes, 38s. 6d. to 7 gs.
Mirrored Washing Silk Costumes, 42s. 6d.

PETER ROBINSON, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON, W.

EGERTON BURNETT'S

ROYAL WELLINGTON SERGES.

"The Court Circular," "The Queen," "Myra's Journal," &c.,
unanimously testify to the superiority of Egerton Burnett's
Serge as a material for ladies' wear. He has repeatedly
called attention to these admirable SERGES. He has repeatedly
had the honour of supplying them direct to the ROYAL
FAMILY, and orders are daily arriving from all parts of the
kingdom. Being woven from the finest wools, and of a permanent
patent dye, which neither rain nor salt water can affect, they
surpass all others in appearance and durability.

Prices from 1s. 11d. to the finest at 4s. 6d. per yard.
E. B. & S. NEW, HAND-MADE VIROGNE (CACHMIRE) and
FOUR SERGES are most fashionable.

A SPECIAL STRONG MAKE IS MADE FOR BOYS' AND
GENTLEMEN'S SUITS, 44 in. from 3s. 9d. per yard.

Patterns-Books of the various male and shades sent free by
post, and carriage is paid to Bristol or London on parcels over £2.
Goods packed for exportation.

EGERTON BURNETT, WELLINGTON, SOMERSET.

BLACK SILKS manufactured by Messrs.

Bonnet, of Lyons.—These Silks are SOLD on most advan-

tage terms, 13s. 6d. per yard, and are manufactured by Messrs.
Bonnet can be more fully relied upon for wear than any other
description of Black Silks.

SEALSKIN and FUR-LINED MANTLES.

These may seem out of place at this season of the year, but
purchasers may rest assured that they have, by buying early, the
first choice of the best furs and patterns, and can now get them
at a cheaper cost.

SIX-AND-A-HALF GUINEA BLACK

SILK COSTUMES.—Engraving of Messrs. JAY'S Six-and-a-
Half Guinea Costumes forwarded on application gratis; also a
pattern of the quality of Black Silk from which these Costumes
are made.

IMPROVED JANUS CORD.—Ladies who

at this season of the year choose to wear black dresses will
find JANUS CORD, at 13 guineas the full dress length, one of the
most economical and best fabrics manufactured for ladies' dresses.

JAY'S.
The London General Mourning Warehouse, Regent-
street, W.

"WEAR-RESISTING" (Regis.)

BOYS' SUITS.

SAMUEL BROTHERS.

Suit for a Boy 3 ft. 8 in. in height,
C Class, 27s.; D Class, 31s.
Prices varying according to height.
Pattern &c., post-free.

SAMUEL BROTHERS, Sydenham House, 65 and 67, Ludgate-hill.

WOOLLEN CLOTHS.—Waterproof

Tweeds, Macclesfield Cloths, Sealskins, Fur Boaters, and
other materials for Ladies' Suits; also every kind of Woollen
Goods for Gentlemen's and Boys' wear.

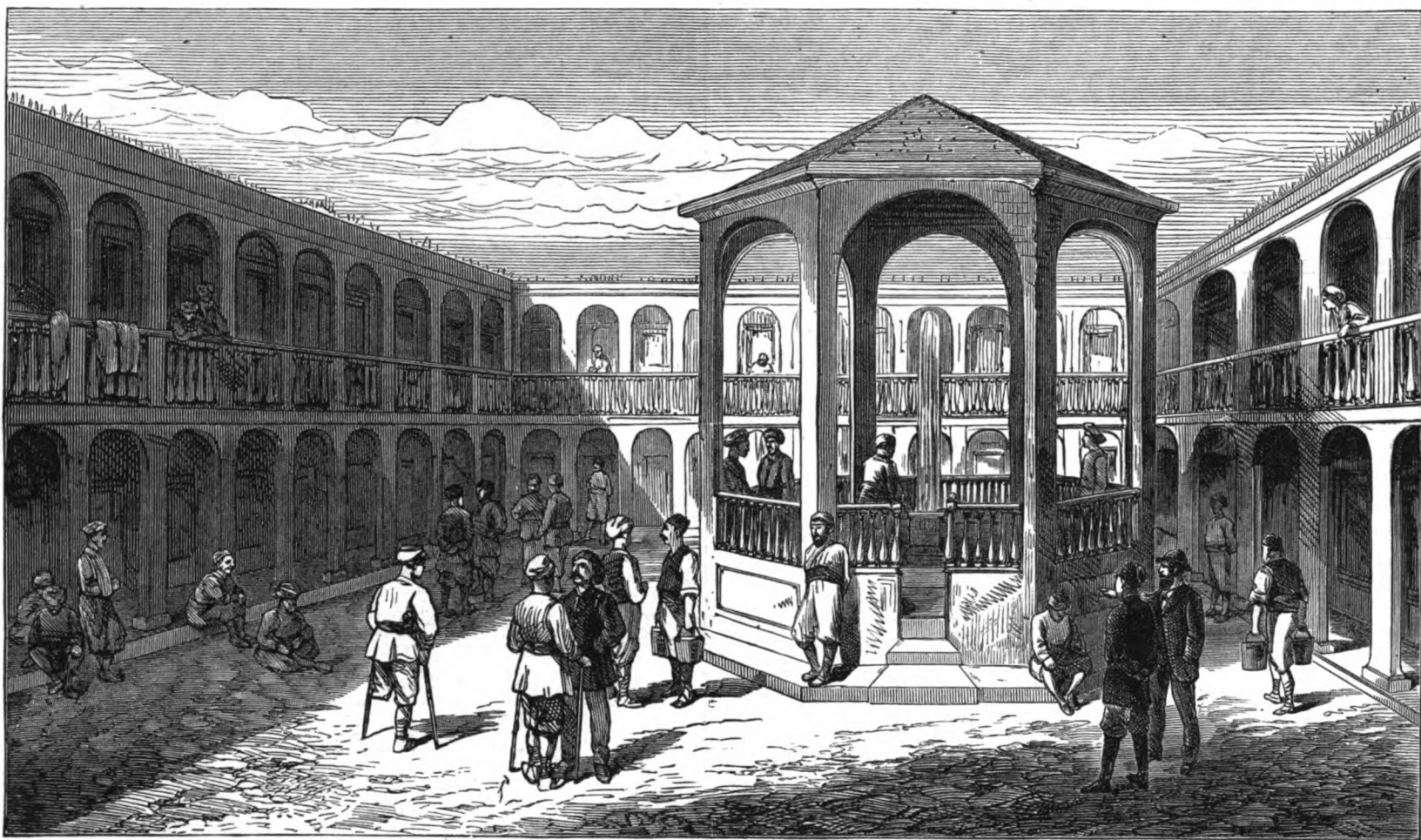
SKETCHES OF THE WAR, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



THE ENGLISH HOSPITAL AT ERZEROU M AS IT IS.



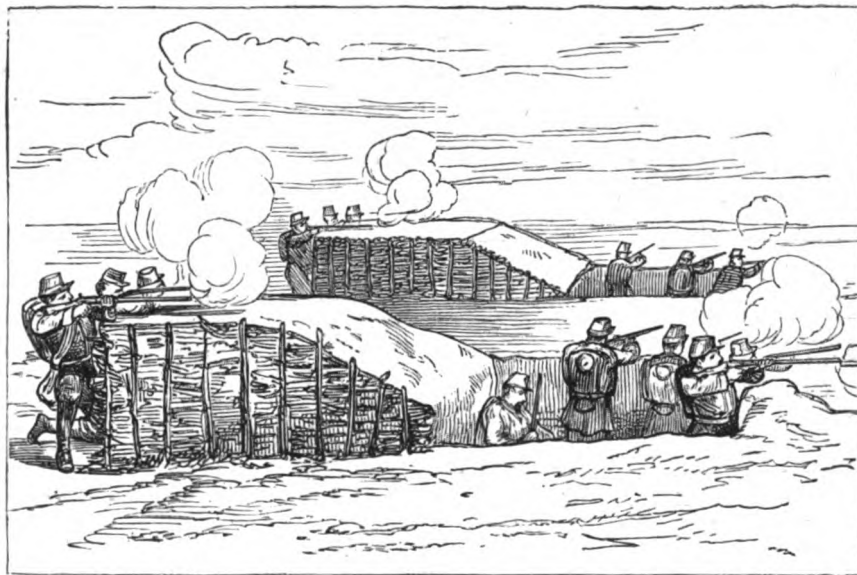
THE SAME HOSPITAL AS IT WAS.



EXTERIOR OF THE ENGLISH HOSPITAL AT ERZEROU M.

the hands of two American missionaries, Messrs. Pierce and Cole, who had attended to them bravely, according to their capability, and had added much to their comfort by providing clean shirts and things, for as many as they were able. The servants, dressers, and others of the hospital had received no pay from the Government for a long time, and consequently their duties were utterly neglected.

"A few days' really hard work on the part of the new medical officers soon made a vast alteration in the aspect of the place. The gangrenous and erysipelous cases were separated from the others, and cleanliness, attention, carbolic acid, and proper diet worked a marvellous change in the general condition of the patients. A room was fitted up in a rough and ready manner as an 'operation theatre;' and already, in spite of great opposition on the part of the authorities, a considerable number of amputations have taken place. The patients operated upon were grateful to a degree which would surprise anyone who did not know their abject condition before English help came. Bedsteads have been provided, and are still being made, at the expense of the general funds

RUSSIAN MODE OF CONSTRUCTING AND DEFENDING TRENCHES.
FROM A SKETCH AT THE BATTLE OF KARAHASSANKOI.

of the hospital, of which Mr. Zohrab kindly acts as treasurer.

"These funds are, unfortunately, at present very limited, but we trust the English will not let them long continue so. A small salary is regularly paid to all the employés of the hospital, in addition to what they get, or ought to get, from the Government; and by these means a general feeling of satisfaction has been created. The patients, being attended to regularly and skilfully, have assumed an air of cheerfulness and satisfaction previously unknown among them; and the servants of the establishment, knowing that they are not working absolutely for nothing, perform their duties in a manner which shows an interest in what they do, and adds to the comfort and welfare of the patients.

"An intimation has been received that four additional surgeons have been commissioned by the same nobleman, and that they are on their way to Erzeroum. When they arrive, the operations of the English Hospital will be capable of very great extension; and probably an ambulance will be organised to proceed to the front, so as to render immediate assistance to the wounded, of which they stand in such great need."

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

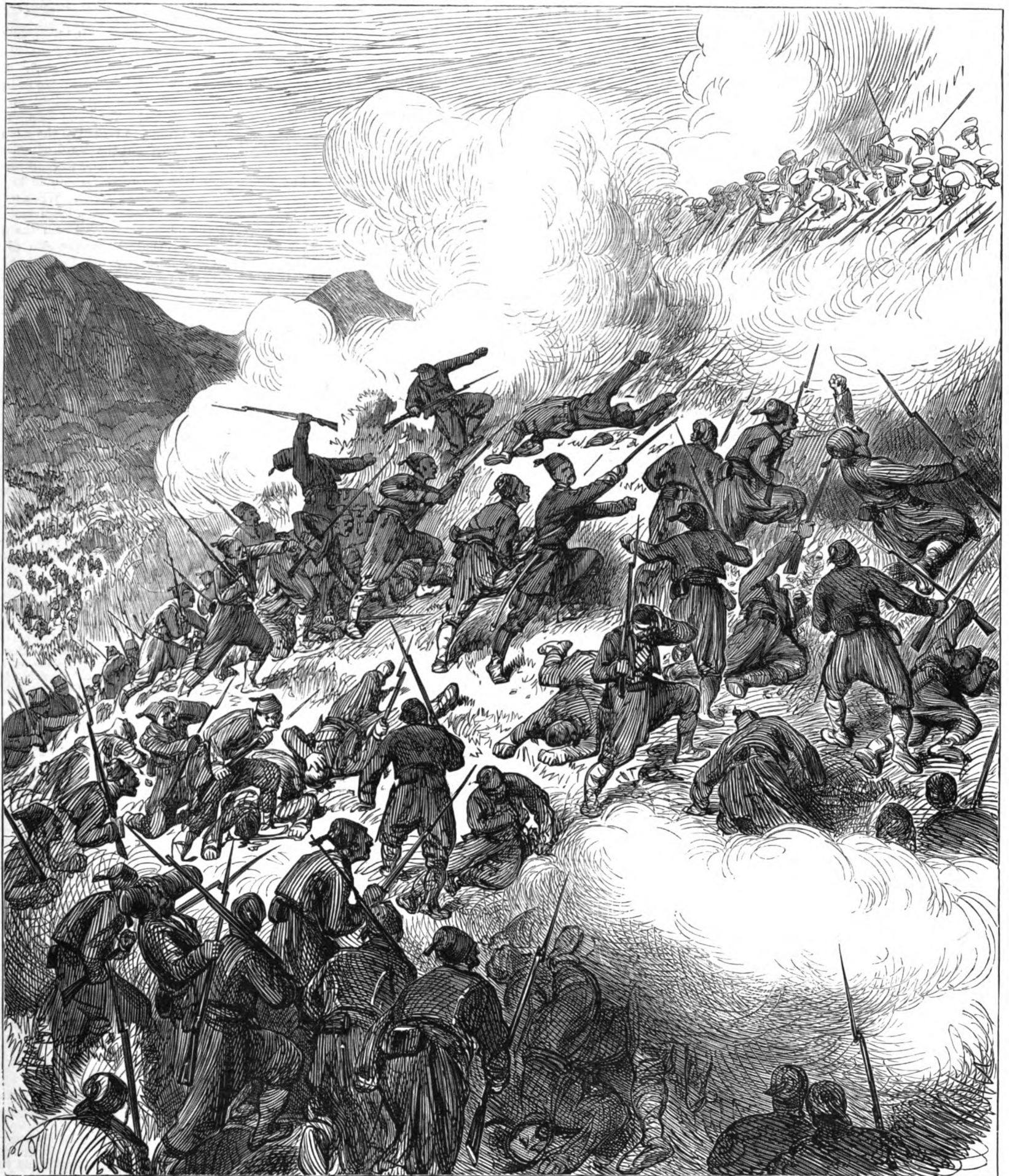


REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1994.—VOL. LXXI.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1877.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6d.



THE WAR: TURKISH ASSAULT ON THE RUSSIAN POSITIONS IN THE SHIPKA PASS, AUGUST 20.
FROM A SKETCH BY CAPTAIN GAMRIER, R.N., A CORRESPONDENT OF THE "TIMES."

BIRTHS.

On the 19th inst., at Mossley Hill, near Liverpool, the wife of Edward Edmondson, of a daughter.

On the 23rd inst., at 98, Lower Baggot-street, Dublin, the Lady Harriot Unbury, of a son.

On the 12th inst., at Palermo, the Marchesa di Gallidoro, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 13th inst., by special license, at the Castle, Ballyraggett, the residence of Lady Harriet Kavanagh, by the Bishop of Ossory, assisted by the Rev. Robert le Poer McClintock, Rector of Castle Bellingham, cousin of the bride, James Peddie Steele, Esq., B.A., M.D., Edin., to Sarah Louisa, youngest daughter of the late Rev. William and Lady Louisa le Poer Trench.

On the 19th inst., at Bolton Abbey, by the Rev. J. Nelson, Vicar of Luddenden, assisted by the Rev. A. R. Macduff, brother-in-law of the bridegroom, Major Arthur Ewart, Madras Cavalry, son of the late Henry Farrer, Esq., of Scalby Hall, Cumberland, to Eliza Annie, younger daughter of Richard Bracken, Esq., of Woodlands, Luddenden, near Halifax, Yorkshire.

On the 19th inst., at Christ Church, Ealing, by the Rev. J. S. Hilliard, M.A., Incumbent, Lieutenant-Colonel William Raffles, Tacker, Royal Engineers, to Harriette Elizabeth (Etta), sixth surviving daughter of the late James Charles Yorke, formerly Captain 5th Dragoon Guards.

On the 12th inst., at the Isle of Orleans, Quebec, Edward Brenton Archibald, son of E. M. Archibald, Esq., C.B., her Majesty's Consul-General at New York, to Caroline Roberta Mann, daughter of Joseph W. Leaycraft, Esq., of Beauhieu, Isle of Orleans, Quebec.

DEATHS.

On the 24th inst., at the Grand Hotel, Paris, Mary Culshaw, of Liverpool, aged 57 years. Friends will please accept this intimation.

On July 15, on the passage to Sydney from the Fiji Islands, Charles Mayo, Government Medical Officer of Fiji, and Fellow of New College, Oxford, eldest son of the late C. Mayo, Esq., of Winchester, aged 40.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 6.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 30.

Eighteenth Sunday after Trinity. Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m. Rev. Samuel Bardsley, Rector of Christ Church, Spitalfields; 3.15 p.m. Rev. Canon Lightfoot; 7 p.m. Rev. J. G. Pilkington, Vicar of St. Mark's, Dalston.

MONDAY, OCT. 1.

Cambridge Michaelmas Term begins. Pheasant-shooting begins. British Museum closed for a week. National Gallery closed. Society of Engineers, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. G. W. Usher on Rural Sanitation). Printers' Pension, Almshouse, and Orphan Asylum Corporation, elections, Anderson's Hotel, Fleet-st. London Hospital College, conversation, 8 p.m. Birmingham and Midland Institute, inaugural address by Professor Tyndall, the President, 8 p.m.

TUESDAY, OCT. 2.

New Election of an Alderman - Ward of Cheap. Conference of Librarians at London Institution, 10 a.m. 7 p.m. (three days). Graham Lectures, 6 p.m. (Mr. Dallas on Rhetoric); and following days.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 3.

Horticultural Society, Fruit and Floral Committee, 11 a.m.; general meeting, 3 p.m. Microscopical Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. H. C. Sorby on an Improved Method for Distinguishing Axes of Double-Refracting Crystals). Entomological Society, 7 p.m.

THURSDAY, OCT. 4.

International Conference of Librarians; banquet by the Lord Mayor. Toxophilite Society; extra target.

FRIDAY, OCT. 5.

Tunbridge Wells Agricultural Association Show. Birkbeck Institution, 8 p.m.: Mr. W. J. Wilson, beginning of course of six lectures on Physics (on Fridays).

SATURDAY, OCT. 6.

New Moon, 9.58 p.m. Society of Schoolmasters, 2 p.m. Royal Dramatic College, meeting at Willis's Rooms (Mr. H. Irving in the chair).

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY. Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 a.m.	Minimum, read at 10 p.m.	Force.			
September	Inches.	° F.	° F.	° F.	0-10	° F.	° F.	Miles.		In.	
19	29.966	55.6	50.8	85	9	59.8	53.4	N. N.W. N.W.	107	0.080	
20	29.765	48.8	47.1	94	10	54.8	47.0	N.W. N.W. N.	64	.105	
21	29.794	46.4	38.5	76	4	54.2	39.6	N.	184	.000	
22	29.925	46.9	38.3	74	6	55.3	38.7	N. N.W.	135	.000	
23	29.892	48.4	43.5	85	—	55.8	32.7	W. N.W.	127	.010	
24	30.068	49.1	39.5	72	7	56.5	42.6	N.W. N. N.W.	106	.000	
25	30.179	45.8	40.5	83	9	54.8	34.8	N.N.E. W.	53	0.005	

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected .. 29.973 29.796 29.781 29.938 29.885 30.042 30.221
Temperature of Air .. 57.5° 52.3° 49.2° 49.7° 53.2° 53.2° 49.3°
Temperature of Evaporation .. 54.3° 51.5° 44.7° 45.3° 49.7° 48.3° 45.3°
Direction of Wind .. N.W. N.W. N.W. N. N.W. N.W. N.N.E.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 6.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
12 6	10 7	11 7	12 5	11 40	10 10	9 54

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS, "THE BRAZEN SERPENT," "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM," and "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE," each 33 ft. by 22 ft., with "Dream of Pilate's Wife," "Christian Martyrs," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street, W. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE-GALLERY.—Open all the year round for the RECEPTION and SALE of PICTURES by the British and Foreign Schools. For Particulars apply to Mr. G. W. WASS.

MASKELYNE and COOKE. Daily at Three and Eight o'clock. EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly. Fifth year in London. The present programme embraces Psycho and Zoro, the twin automatic mysteries; the sensational scene, in exposure of so-called spiritualism, in which Mr. Cooke flouts about the room taking the cabinet with him—the most astounding feat ever accomplished; and many other illusory items of novel and original character. Such is the success of the entertainment, it is advisable to book seats in advance, for which there is no charge. Admission, 6s., 3s., 2s., 1s. W. MORSON, Manager.

AGRICULTURAL HALL.—Great Success.—HAMILTON'S RUSSO-TURKISH WAR. Vivid representations of the most important events of the Campaign. Magnificent Scenes in Constantinople, St. Petersburg, Moscow, Vienna, &c. EVERY EVENING at Eight. Wednesday and Saturday, at 2.30 and 8.15.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS will introduce an ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME. The whole of the Songs contained in the list of musical portion of the Entertainment will be changed. New Dances, New Whimsicalities, and New Burlesque Sketches. The New Programme will be given EVERY NIGHT at EIGHT, and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at THREE and EIGHT. Fanteuil, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Doors Open at 2.30 for the Day Performance; at 7.30 for the Evening Performance. No fees. Ladies can retain their bonnets in all parts of the Hall.

KENNEDY'S SONGS OF SCOTLAND.—GREAT ST.

JAMES'S HALL. Every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, at Eight. Monday, Oct. 1.—"A NIGHT WITH THE JACOBITES." Wednesday, 3.—"SPECIAL GLEE NIGHT." Friday, 5.—"A NIGHT WITH BURNS." Saturday, 6.—SELECTIONS FROM PREVIOUS PROGRAMMES. Front seats, 3s.; Balcony, 2s.; Admission, 1s.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—Sole Lessee and

Manager, F. B. Chatterton.—On MONDAY and during the Week, at Seven, SARAH'S YOUNG MAN; at Eight, ENGLAND IN THE TIME OF CHARLES II.; Messrs. S. Amory, J. Fernandez, W. Torres, E. F. Edgar, Pennington, A. Glover, H. Collier, &c.; Mesdames Leighton, Gertrude Dorr, A. Murray, D'Arcy, and Willis. At 10.45, THE CONSCRIPTION.—Messrs. C. Lauri and F. Sims, Miss Kate Hamilton, &c. Prices from 6d. to 55s. Box-Office open from Ten till Five Daily.

THE MOONSTONE. By WILKIE COLLINS. A New Drama. EVERY EVENING at 8.30.—OLYMPIC THEATRE.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT will Re-open next MONDAY EVENING, for the Season, with A HAPPY BUNGALOW; AT THE SEA-SIDE (first time), by Mr. Corney Graft; and A NIGHT SURPRISE.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place.

Now ready.

THE ILLUSTRATED PENNY ALMANACK for 1878. containing Twenty-Four Engravings from the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS—viz., Gates of Constantinople, Ports on the Bosphorus and the Black Sea, Old Modes of Locomotion, &c.; Tables of Stamps, Taxes, and Licenses; Eclipses, Remarkable Events, Post-Office Regulations, and a great variety of Useful and Interesting Information. The Trade supplied by G. Vickers, Angel-court (172), Strand; and H. Williams, Warwick-lane, Paternoster-row, London.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1877.

The spirit of M. Thiers still speaks with all but supreme authority from the grave in which his remains were so recently deposited. A Document written entirely by his own hand, the first part of which he had revised, and for the revision of the latter part of which he had set apart the very day on which his decease happened, gives to the world the last thoughts of this great Statesman as to the past, present, and future political position of the French Republic. The Paper takes the shape of an address to the ninth arrondissement of Paris, drawn up nominally with a view to the information of his constituents in regard to the issues involved in the pending General Election, but really with the object of enlightening the Electorate of France on the principles to be submitted to its judgment, by means of Universal Suffrage, on Oct. 14 next. It not only puts, with the dignity and accuracy of a great historian whose moral influence in all men of all parties in France are proud to recognise, the case of the existing Government and the country with a clearness of arrangement and a force of diction that nullify all possibility of its being misunderstood, but it also suffuses the whole discussion with caustic humour, which can hardly fail of covering both the President of the Republic and his Ministers with ridicule and confusion. Its statements of facts are such as may be borne witness to by every Frenchman of every party. Its logic is keen and irresistible. Almost every sentence of it gleams with patriotism. It is fraught, from beginning to end, with a wisdom and a foresight seldom displayed in an Electoral Document; and it might almost seem to have been written as an answer to Marshal MacMahon's Manifesto, so thoroughly is the drift of that Manifesto anticipated and replied to. Under any circumstances, the tenour of it would make a deep impression upon the French people; but, containing as it does, the last words of a statesman who had rendered himself both by his talents and his achievements dear to France, it is invested with an atmosphere of deep solemnity, giving to it even greater authority at the present moment than, perhaps, even his living voice would have possessed.

The first part of this Address vindicates the character of the late Chamber of Deputies. The circumstances under which it was elected and the great preponderance of public opinion which it represented constituted a not unreasonable ground of apprehension that it might have "made use of reprisals" against the Conservative party, who had been unscrupulously active in pushing Monarchical traditions into the foreground. M. Thiers himself confesses to some misgiving lest this Chamber, the first elected since the institution of the Republic, most of the Deputies elected to which were new men, and as yet little accustomed to the practice of public affairs, might by its conduct increase rather than diminish the difficulties of the situation. In point of fact, however, M. Thiers emphatically confirms the judgment of its illustrious President, M. Grévy, that it had never ceased for a moment, by its prudence, its moderation, and its patriotism, to deserve well of France. In regard to its Finances, to its reconstruction of the Army, to its legislation for the Church, to Foreign Affairs, and to the attitude it exhibited towards the Senate, whose preference for a Monarchical form of Government was never concealed, it completely dissipated the apprehensions of Conservative politicians, and made concessions which in England might have been considered so extreme as to imperil the liberty guaranteed by the Constitution. Its memory is vindicated from the attacks which have been made upon it by the readiness with which it waived its own rights "in deference to instincts foreign to its own nature, and to prejudices which it did not share."

The triumphant vindication of the late Chamber of Deputies, however, is but a preliminary and secondary object of this Address. The substance of it is taken up with a demonstration, historical in its form, but almost mathematical in its severity of reasoning, that for France, in her present circumstances, the Republican form of Government is not only better fitted than any other, but is absolutely necessary, to the conservation of order. Monarchy, says M. Thiers, is not possible. It would have, for near or immediate consequence, civil war. He therefore exhorts the nation to solve by the vote of Oct. 14 the question which he says is "the torment of France"—namely, that between the Republic and Monarchy. Having expatiated on this question, he concludes this part of his subject by the following exhortation—"Let us, then, make the Republic the honest, wise, Conservative Republic, which is not impossible; for it began when the interested heirs of the destroyed Monarchies came to agitate it, and to cause mad and criminal threats to resound in our ears. And you, electors, cause these despisers of all truth to understand for the last time, decisively, the truth which will be the result of your vote—'The Nation alone is Sovereign. The Republic is the form of government by means of which its Sovereignty is exerted.'" Or, in other words, "the only wise and useful end to which the Nation should put this crisis may be thus described—National Sovereignty, a Republic, scrupulous legality, freedom of worship, peace."

The effect of this posthumous Address, so far as it has been put in contact with the minds of the French people, is described as having been almost magical. The Government of President MacMahon are taking every means to circumscribe its circulation. They might as well try to grasp water in their fists. They are doing the work of those whom they profess to regard as the enemies of their country. They cannot put the hand of officialism upon the mouth of the deceased Thiers, without rousing in the minds of those who are most favourable to their policy something of a recalcitrant spirit. When will they who have to deal with mankind upon a large scale appreciate the moral of the fabled contest between the Sun and the Wind? It is certain that the suppression of M. Thiers's Address cannot but render the Republicans of France more tenacious of the principles which they hold. It is not quite certain that the attempt may not shake the faith of not a few fair-minded Monarchists. But, however this may be, it undoubtedly serves to define more clearly the issue at stake. Whenever a Government of the day puts itself on the side of illegality, it weakens all the deeper sentiments of patriotism to which it affects to make its appeal. Even if it could succeed in stifling the voice of M. Thiers, as it issues from the tomb, it could only thereby render the message which it was intended to enounce more significant and more potential. It is an experiment which almost all ages of history have condemned as utterly vain, and, for its own purpose, generally mischievous. It will not, we think, succeed in the present instance. It will rather tend to assure a success which might otherwise have been doubtful. The 14th of October is close at hand. Till then, so far as the elections are concerned, M. Thiers still lives and speaks with redoubled authority.

THE COURT.

The Queen, Princess Beatrice, and the Duke of Connaught attended Divine service on Sunday at Crathie church. The Rev. John Barclay, of Greenock, officiated. Her Majesty and the Princess have made various excursions on Deeside, and have driven to Birkhall, the Linn of Quoich, and other picturesque localities. The Duke of Connaught has had good sport deerstalking. The Right Hon. R. A. Cross is the Minister in attendance upon the Queen, and has generally joined the Royal circle at dinner. Sir Thomas and the Hon. Lady Bidolph have dined with her Majesty.

The Queen, having been informed by the Lord Mayor on Wednesday that the Indian Famine Relief Fund at the Mansion House exceeded a quarter of a million, caused the following telegram, in reply, to be sent on Thursday morning by the Secretary of State in attendance:—

Balmoral, 9.15 a.m.

I am desired by her Majesty the Queen to thank your Lordship for your telegram stating that the Indian Famine Fund now being raised at the Mansion House already exceeds a quarter of a million sterling, and that your Lordship hopes and believes that it will largely increase. Her Majesty feels deeply the readiness with which the sufferings of her people in India have touched the hearts of her people at home.

Her Majesty has commissioned Mr. George H. Park, of Inverness, to make drawings of some of the most picturesque views about Loch Marce, lately visited by the Queen and Princess Beatrice, of which we gave two illustrations last week. Mr. G. H. Park is a son of the late Mr. Patric Park, a sculptor of high merit. Some of Mr. George Park's water-colour drawings and oil paintings were inspected by the Queen during her sojourn in Talladale.

By her Majesty's permission some members of the Social Science Congress came from Aberdeen on Saturday, and visited the grounds of the castle.

The Countess of Erroll has arrived at the castle as Lady in Waiting on her Majesty, and the Hon. Mary Pitt has succeeded the Hon. Mary Lascelles as Maid of Honour in Waiting to the Queen. The Duchess of Roxburghe and Sir William Jenner have left and Dr. Marshall has arrived at the castle.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales inspected Sir George Wombwell's home-farm yesterday week, and also planted two trees—Wellingtonia gigantea—as a memorial of his visit to Newburgh Park. He afterwards drove to Coxwold and inspected the church and Shandy Hall. Subsequently the Prince, accompanied by his host and hostess, went to Helmsley, and visited the Earl and Countess of Feversham at Duncombe Park. His Royal Highness was received by the Earl of Feversham at

Helmsley station, where a guard of honour, consisting of the tenth company and the second battalion of North Yorkshire Rifles, was drawn up. The Prince drove to Duncombe and lunched, after which he visited Griff farm to inspect the Earl of Feversham's splendid breed of shorthorns. The Prince planted a silver fir-tree on the garden terrace in commemoration of his visit, and afterwards visited the beautiful ruins of Rivaux Abbey, and partook of tea in the temple on the terrace. His Royal Highness returned to Newburgh Park in the evening, and left on Saturday morning for London. The Princess of Wales, with her children, arrived at Clarence House, St. James's, the previous day from the Isle of Wight. The Prince and Princess went to the Olympic Theatre on Saturday evening, and to the Opéra Comique on Monday evening. Their Royal Highnesses, accompanied by Princes Albert Victor and George Frederick, left Clarence House on Tuesday for Abergeldie Castle, which was reached on Wednesday afternoon.

Princess Louise of Lorne, accompanied by the Marquis of Lorne, visited Carlisle on Thursday week for the purpose of opening a bazaar in aid of the Cumberland Infirmary, and to open a new viaduct, the construction of which had been rendered necessary through making railway extensions within the city. The Princess and the Marquis of Lorne, who were the guests of the Hon. Percy Wyndham, M.P., and Mrs. Wyndham, at Isell Hall, arrived in Carlisle at noon by special train, and were received at the station by the Mayor and Corporation and a guard of honour, consisting chiefly of a troop of the Westmorland and Cumberland Yeomanry Cavalry. A procession having been formed, her Royal Highness drove to the viaduct, and, after a brief ceremony, declared it open. The Princess next proceeded to the infirmary, where she was received by the Bishop and the Dean of Carlisle and other dignitaries, by whom she was conducted over the institution. The bazaar was held in the Victoria Hall, where addresses were presented, after which her Royal Highness declared the bazaar to be open. The Princess was entertained at luncheon by the Mayor, after which she again visited the bazaar, and then returned to Isell Hall. On Saturday her Royal Highness returned to Carlisle and distributed the prizes to the successful students at the School of Art, which ceremony took place in the bazaar. In the Albert Hall, in which the presentations took place, was a statue in terra-cotta of Robin Hood, executed by the Princess and sent as a contribution; it had been announced that it would be disposed of in an art-union; but in the meanwhile it had been purchased by Mr. Howard, of Greystoke Castle, for 200 guineas. It is about two feet in height, and represents the outlaw Sherwood Forest resting upon the stump of a tree, with an arrow in his right hand, and apparently peering into the forest. The Princess during the day visited the various places of interest in the city. Her Royal Highness and the Marquis of Lorne left Isell Hall on Monday for Muncaster Castle, on a visit to Lord Muncaster.

Prince Leopold, who for the last few days has been the guest of Sir Coutts Lindsay at Balcarras, arrived on Tuesday night at Mount Melville, the residence of Mr. J. Whyte Melville, the Convent of Fifeshire.

The Duke of Cambridge has returned to Gloucester House from Homburg and Paris.

The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, attended by Baron Both and Captain G. Winsloe, arrived at St. James's Palace from Paris on Saturday last to join the Grand Duchess. In the afternoon his Royal Highness paid visits to the Duchess of Cambridge, the Princess of Wales, and the Duke of Cambridge.

Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimer and the Countess Dornberg have joined the company visiting the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland at Dunrobin Castle.

His Excellency Count Schouvaloff has rejoined the Countess at Brighton since visiting the Earl of Derby at Knowsley.

The marriage of the Hon. Richard Bingham, R.N., son of the Earl of Lucan, and Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Lady Henry Moore and the late Mr. Henry Cole, of Stoke Lyne, Oxon, was solemnised at St. Michael's Church, Chester-square, yesterday. The bride was given away by her half-brother, the Marquis of Drogheda, and was attended by three bridesmaids—Miss Sophy Cole, sister of the bride; the Hon. Lavinia Hardinge and the Hon. Hilda Sturt, nieces of the bridegroom. The bridegroom was attended by Mr. Thomas Brand, R.N. The ceremony was performed by the Hon. and Rev. Edward Bligh, cousin of the bride.

GENERAL GRANT.

General Grant and Mrs. Grant arrived in Newcastle-on-Tyne from Edinburgh on Thursday week. The Mayor, Sheriff, and a number of Town Councillors were on the platform to receive the General. There were also present Mr. Siemens, the president of the Iron and Steel Institute, and many of the members. The volunteers formed an escort. The party was driven, amid cheers, to the Mansion House. General Grant visited several objects of interest yesterday week, and was presented by the Chamber of Commerce with an address. In replying, General Grant said there ought to be a feeling of amity between Great Britain and America, which were two nations but one people, and he thought that feeling was growing on the side of the Americans. The two States not only ought to be at peace with each other, but they ought to strive to keep the peace in all the world besides. General Grant was also presented with addresses by the Corporations of Jarrow and Tynemouth. On Saturday General Grant was presented at the Mansion House, Newcastle-on-Tyne, with an address from the Corporation of Gateshead. He afterwards visited Sir William Armstrong's works. A gathering of the trade and other societies of Northumberland and Durham took place on Newcastle Town Moor on Saturday afternoon. A large number of people lined the streets and accompanied the processionists to the moor, where it was estimated that 40,000 or 50,000 people were assembled. Mr. T. Burt, M.P., presented an address to General Grant, who briefly replied. In the evening General Grant was entertained at dinner by the Mayor and Corporation of Newcastle.

At noon on Monday General Grant arrived at Sunderland, and was received by the Mayor, Mr. Samuel Storey, Mr. Burt, M.P., Mr. Gourley, M.P., and others. The day was observed as a general holiday. Thousands of members of the trade and friendly societies walked in procession, with bands and banners. Shortly after one o'clock the Mayor laid the foundation-stone of a free library and museum, in the presence of a large number of spectators. The General was presented with an address of welcome from the Mayor and Corporation, and another address by the trade and friendly societies.

On arriving at Sheffield last Wednesday General Grant was received at the station by the Mayor and Corporation. A procession was then formed to the Cutlers' Hall, where congratulatory addresses were presented by the Cutlers' Company and the Chamber of Commerce. General Grant briefly replied, and afterwards held a reception.

THE WAR IN BULGARIA.

The Turkish defence of Plevna, maintained with extraordinary fortitude and skill by Osman Pasha and his indomitable army since the first week of September, has obtained substantial reinforcements of men and stores, by the safe arrival of Chekret Pasha, with 16,000 troops and a long train of waggons, which entered Plevna on Sunday last. They came by road west of Plevna, through Orkhanieh, from Sophia. The Russian attack on Plevna has settled into a siege. Since the day when General Skobelev was driven from the redoubts he had captured, there has been no fighting of serious consequence. The Roumanians, however, have persisted in making fresh attempts against the second Grivitzza redoubt. They are now only eighty yards from it, the distance between the two redoubts being about 250 yards. It is expected that the assault against it will be made in two or three days. The Roumanian fighting spirit and endurance of hardships are admirable. This redoubt taken, there is another about half a mile distant; then two or three intrenched camps along the northern ridge, whose western termination is the elevated position of Olizitza, overhanging the River Vid. The Turks are not pushing counter-saps, and if the assault be delivered with resolution the redoubt should certainly fall. It is stated on good authority that the total losses of the Russians and Roumanians during the recent operations before Plevna exceed 25,000 men killed and wounded.

We have received from Herr Schönberg, our Special Artist, sketches of the positions and operations before Plevna, which will be published in our next.

Of the three infantry divisions of the Russian Guard which have reached Biela two have been dispatched to Plevna, and the third is proceeding towards the Jantra. Nearly the whole of the cavalry of the Guard are destined for Timova. Continuous rain has hindered military operations.

There is a rumour that on Tuesday last the Russian centre attacked Plevna, but was repulsed with the loss of four guns and over 7000 men. No official confirmation of this news has as yet been received. It appears that when the leader of the Turkish relieving forces last week reached Dibnik, a village in the middle of the plain westward of Plevna, Osman Pasha sent twelve battalions to operate in conjunction with him. They beat back the intercepting detachments of the Russians, who were between both fires, and inflicted severe loss on them. It is believed impossible now for the Russians to effect anything advantageous before Plevna.

The army of the Czarewitch has fortified its position on the Jantra, near Biela, and its communications with Sistova, and with the bridge over the Danube. It has had to fight Mahomet Ali Pasha between the Jantra and the Lom. Yesterday week the Turkish Commander-in-Chief made a reconnaissance all along the Russian position on a line of hills east of Verboka, where the enemy was found strongly intrenched. The impetuosity of the Turkish troops forced on an action, though inadequate in numbers to the task of dislodging the enemy. Three battalions in the centre attempted to carry the enemy's positions by assault. An offensive movement was made against the Russian left at Verboka, which succeeded in drawing off attention from those in the centre, who had carried the lower line of trenches and approached within 400 yards of the upper line on the edge of the scarp, which was below their batteries on the crest of the ridge. Being unsupported, the centre was unable to effect more than this, but it held its ground, though under a heavy fire. The movement against the Russian right developed a strong defence; after which the troops were drawn out of action. The attack made on the Russian left, having effected its object, ceased at nightfall, and towards midnight the troops in the centre were withdrawn from the ground they held. The Turks engaged were ten battalions of infantry, two squadrons of cavalry, one battery in position at Tcherkorna, and one with the attacking force. The Russian force consisted of the infantry of the Thirty-second Division and a body of cavalry, with twenty-four guns in position. The losses on both sides must have been heavy, for the Russians fought with more determination than usual, while the Turks surpassed them in bravery, having advanced in small numbers against an enemy strongly intrenched. Next morning saw the Turkish troop on their return to the previous day's scene of action, ready to retake the ground they had reluctantly given up.

Mr. Melton Prior, our Special Artist with this Turkish army on the Lom, has sent us sketches of its recent actions, which will appear in our next publication.

A Turkish detachment has occupied a rather strong position on Roumanian territory facing Silistria, and covered by the guns of that fortress. The Turks intend making an attempt to cut the railway communication between Galatz and Bucharest, and are now engaged in fortifying the bridge connecting the Turkish shore at Silistria with the island opposite.

A Turkish despatch from Asia Minor announces that on the 19th inst. six battalions of infantry, with twelve guns from the Russian camp at Igdyr, threatened the position held by Mustapha Pasha at Halkali, south of the former place. The Russians were repulsed with the loss of many killed, and fell back to their intrenchments. We give some illustrations of the fighting near Kars on the 18th and 25th ult., from sketches by Mr. J. Bell, our Special Artist; and several more will be engraved for our next.

THE INDIAN FAMINE.

The Mansion House Fund, to relieve a portion of the vast and dire suffering that prevails in Madras and Southern India, from the want of food caused by a general failure of the grain crops in two or three successive years, has nearly reached the amount of a quarter of a million sterling; and the sum of £200,000 has been sent to Madras for that benevolent purpose. This lamentable occurrence has reminded many persons acquainted with India of the insufficient means of artificial irrigation, by canals, tanks, and wells, and by wheels for raising and diffusing water, in some of the districts where the crops have failed, and the people are now most severely distressed from the effects of drought. We learn that these wheels can be made for about six to ten rupees each, and the well may be sunk 60 ft. for as many shillings, which will supply water to irrigate enough land to provide for twenty people. The larger wheels, driven by oxen, will cover several acres with water, producing large crops of grain three times a year, and in some cases four times a year. In the Punjab the natives make the earthen pots, the straw ropes, and the wheels of hard wood, and put up the whole thing without as much iron as one nail. The well is lined with a thick rope of straw, pinned together with double-pointed pegs of bamboo, and sinks down as the sand is dug up below it. This lasts for a year, if necessary, when a brick lining can be put inside; this, however, is seldom done to wells less than 6 ft. diameter. Our illustration is from a sketch by Mr. John Calvert, an old resident in India, and author of "The Kulu Valley."

Mr. Wyld has issued a Map of India showing the Famine Districts of 1860-1, 1865-6, 1873-4, and 1877.

THE RUSSIAN GENERAL SKOBELEFF.

In the judgment of experienced military men, spectators of the Russian campaign in Bulgaria, General Skobelev, though but thirty-two years of age, is the only commanding officer who has yet shown any considerable degree of ability, with so much energy and enterprise as cannot be surpassed. His achievements in the capture of Lovcha, performed jointly with Prince Imeritinsky, and more recently, on the 11th inst., in the storming of two of the redoubts at Plevna, which would not have been retaken by Osman Pasha, on the next day, but that General Skobelev was denied the reinforcements he wanted to hold that which he had fairly won, seem to be the only brilliant deeds of arms hitherto recorded on the Russian side. The Emperor Alexander has received him with high honours, and promoted him from Major-General to the rank of Lieutenant-General. At the outset of this campaign, he commanded a brigade of Cossack horsemen, but was soon appointed to the General Staff. He speaks English perfectly, and the Special Correspondents both of the *Times* and of the *Daily News* have repeatedly acknowledged his frank and courteous behaviour towards them. In giving the portrait of General Skobelev, we may as well quote what one of those writers has said of him personally:—

"Major-General Skobelev is a character—one of the most striking men I have ever met; he is a son of Lieutenant-General Skobelev, of the Russian army, and has been in every campaign the Russians have had since he was old enough to enter the field. In Khokand, where everything was considered in a critical state, young Skobelev was left to cover the retreat of the army with five battalions and twenty guns. His elders in rank and years had selected him to bear the disgrace of the expected catastrophe; but he did not fancy this situation of affairs, attacked the enemy (numbering forty battalions) in the night, threw them into a panic, and utterly routed them, remaining master of the province. For this he was made a Major-General at thirty-one, and became the object of much envy and calumny at the hands of the officers whose heads he had passed over. At the recent battle of Plevna he had his brigade of Cossacks and a battalion of infantry, the latter numbering about 700 men. Three hundred and forty of this battalion fell in the desperate contest, 170 of them being killed outright; unsupported, the remnant were compelled to fall back; but they retreated in good order, bringing away all the wounded, and actually left the deadly line of battle singing one of their wild but very melodious mountain airs. A Major-General, young, tall, and handsome, Skobelev is the ideal of a *beau sabreur* of the old Murat type. Brave almost to recklessness, yet possessing a certain shrewd aptitude for estimating chances and the strength of positions, he will make his mark in this campaign should his carelessness of personal danger not bring him some fatal bullet;—he has already been wounded six times during his career."

Our Portrait of General Skobelev is copied from a photograph by Bergamasco, of St. Petersburg.

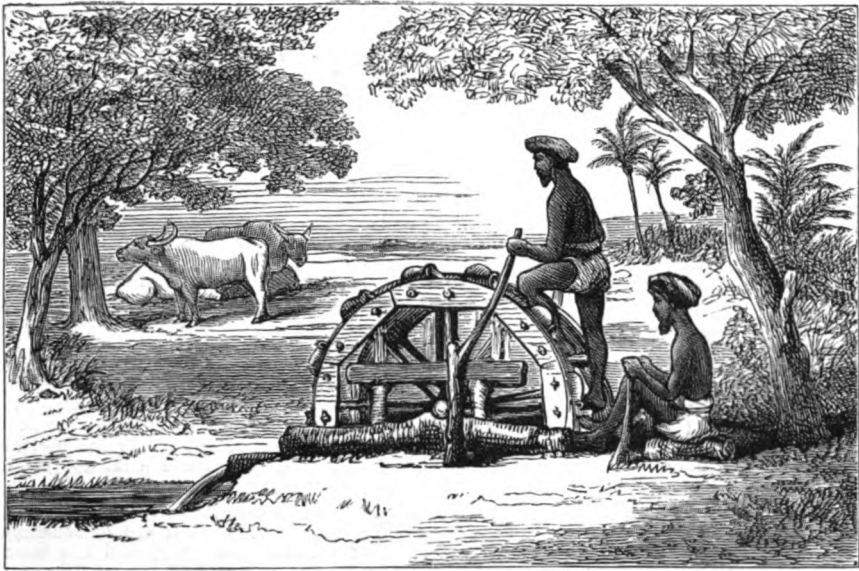
NATIONAL SPORTS.

Under the fostering care of Lord Rosebery, Mr. Houldsworth, and other prominent northern sportsmen, racing in Scotland is making great headway, and the three days' meeting which was held at Ayr last week was a decided success in every way. Dalham (8 st. 10 lb.) was backed against the field for the Ayrshire Handicap, and the united exertions of Webb and F. Archer landed him a clever winner. Mindful of the old horse's vagaries at the post in the Brighton Stakes, Archer was in attendance at the start with a formidable whip, and so well did he second the exertions of Webb, who rode the rogue, that he got well off at the first attempt, and had matters pretty much his own way. The crushing weight of 9 st. 9 lb., however, proved quite too much for him in the Ayr Gold Cup on the following day, which fell to Mr. Houldsworth, by the aid of Ivy (5 st. 12 lb.), whose victory was, naturally, wonderfully popular. There were two very good days' sport at Alexandra Palace at the end of last week. The course has been greatly improved by some judicious alterations and additions, and capital fields started for most of the events. Nothing that occurred, however, needs special comment, and we may safely pass over the small gatherings at Chelmsford, Lichfield, and Kingsbury.

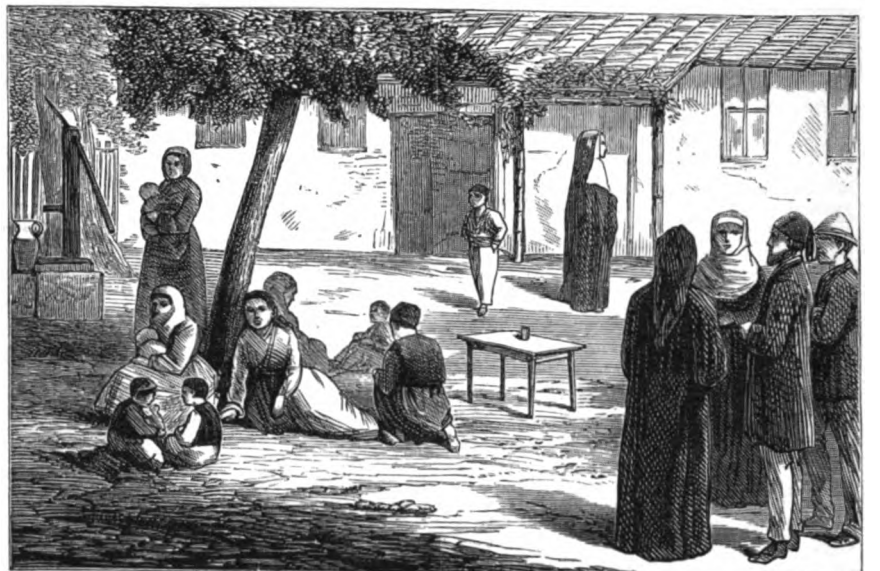
A most interesting First October Meeting began at Newmarket on Tuesday, and the two days' racing that have taken place at the time of writing have already produced several important changes in the Cesarewitch betting. To begin with, Hilarious made such a rare fight with Thunderstone in the Grand Duke Michael Stakes that his position has been decidedly strengthened. Then Augusta fairly cantered away from Great Tom and Footstep over the D.I., and, as a natural result, Great Tom has retired to long odds, while Balagny, who is handicapped to receive 22 lb. from Augusta, and is said to be her superior at level weights, has been firmly established at the head of affairs, notwithstanding the fact that those who prefer public form to private trials will not have the colt at any price, but prefer to pin their faith to the filly. A capital field of twenty-two came out for the Great Eastern Railway Handicap, but betting did not take a very wide range, Ernest (7 st. 11 lb.) starting such a hot favourite that speculation was almost paralysed. The favourite got away badly, and was never really formidable; and, though Polly Perkins (7 st. 4 lb.) appeared to be winning easily until the ascent for home was reached, she then tired to nothing, and could only finish a poor second to Mandarin (8 st. 7 lb.), Bay Athol (7 st. 6 lb.) being third. Shortly after this Lord Falmouth and Archer had a rare innings, as Redwing defeated Flashman and two others for the Boscawen Stakes, Jeannette walked over for the Buckenham Stakes, and Hydromel, a dark son of Parmesan—Niké, finished with rare gameness in the Hopeful Stakes, and managed to get home half a length in front of the Emily filly.

The sport on Wednesday was by no means so good as on the preceding day; still, there were one or two races that may have considerable bearing on the future. Lady Golightly, after being prepared for the fray, did not antagonise St. Christophe in a Triennial Stakes, run across the Flat; so, of course, long odds were laid upon him. It is quite clear, however, that he requires a far greater distance than this easy mile and a quarter to display his best form, and he had to be fairly ridden out to beat the moderate Briglia by a neck. It was anticipated that this slovenly performance would have the effect of depressing Balagny, a stable-companion of St. Christophe, in the Cesarewitch quotations; but this did not prove to be the case. Mourle, another French horse, cantered away from King Ban, one of Lord Falmouth's long string of two-year-olds, in the Granby Stakes; and the latter, who, for a wonder, appears to be very moderate, pulled up lame.

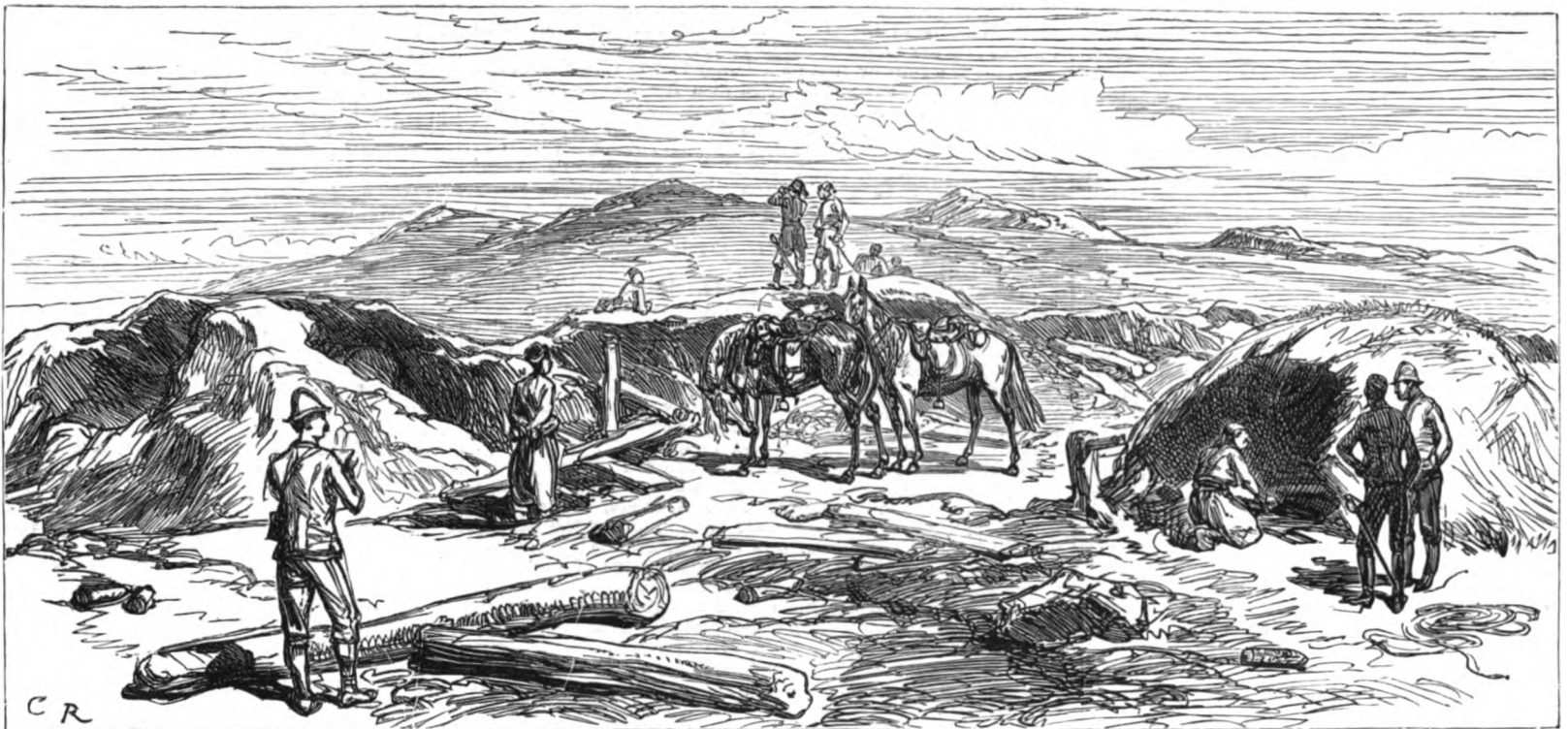
William Gale is toiling on manfully at his colossal feat of walking 1500 miles in 1000 hours. At the time of writing he has walked 1167 miles in 778 hours, and there seems every probability that he will be successful in the attempt.



THE FAMINE IN INDIA: MODE OF PUMPING UP WATER IN THE PUNJAUB.



THE WAR: HOSPITAL FOR WOUNDED WOMEN AND CHILDREN AT KARAGHATSCH.



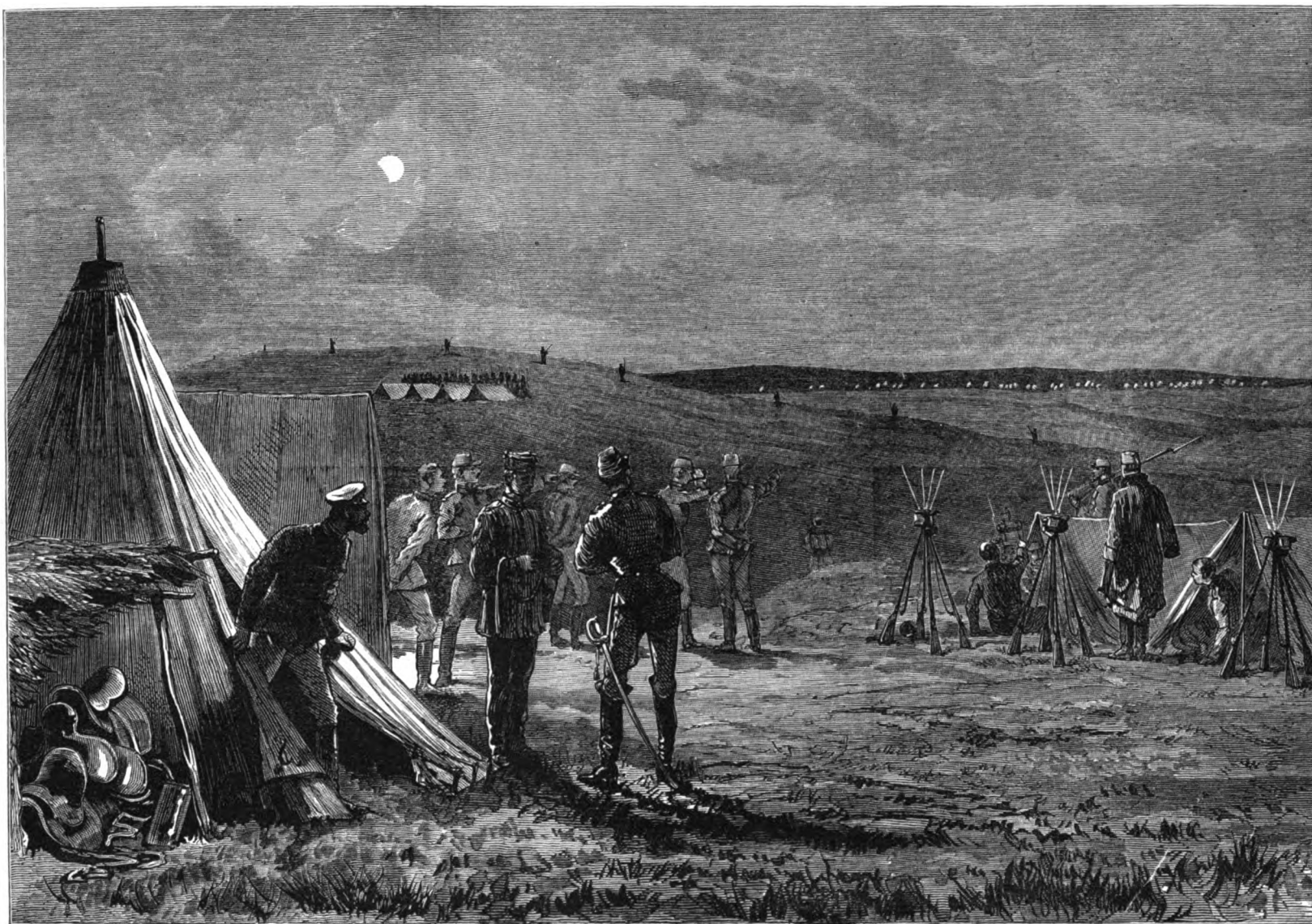
THE WAR: A VISIT TO THE RUSSIAN BATTERIES AFTER THE SIEGE OF KARS.—FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



GENERAL SIR A. KEMBALL AND LIEUTENANT M'DOUGALL AT THE BATTLE OF JAHNILAR.—FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



THE WAR: LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SKOBELEFF, OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY.



THE WAR: NIGHT ATTACK ON A ROUMANIAN OUTPOST AT RUBEN, BEFORE PLEVNA.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Marshal MacMahon returned to Paris on Monday from his château of La Forêt.

The leading topic of comment and conversation in Paris this week has been the Manifesto of the late M. Thiers, which was issued on Monday. It was addressed to the electors of the ninth arrondissement. The Manifesto was entirely written by M. Thiers, but he only revised the first portion. The document is published without any modification. It explains in the plainest language the well-known ideas of M. Thiers. In the first place, he justifies the Chamber lately dissolved, and praises the moderation and wisdom displayed by the members in their proceedings. He points out that the Chamber did not deserve the reproach of Radicalism, and explains that the reason of his preference for a Republican form of Government was in consequence of the impossibility of establishing a Monarchy. M. Thiers then goes on to describe the actual situation of affairs as intolerable, there being a Republican form of Constitution with an anti-Republican personnel. He says that the Republic is the Government necessary for France with all men desirous of making her prosperous, and he strongly protests against the authors of the crisis of May 16. M. Thiers proclaims the sovereignty of the nation against the recent dissolution, a power which can be enforced solely by the Republic. To contravene this principle will be a case of usurpation, and he insists upon freedom of election and freedom of the press. In conclusion, he sums up his principles thus:—Sovereignty of the National Republic, liberty, scrupulous legality, liberty of worship, and peace. A brief explanatory note from M. Mignet is published with the Manifesto.

The second trial of M. Gambetta took place on Saturday. M. Allon, his counsel, argued that the tribunal was incompetent, but the Court rejected the plea, and confirmed the sentence pronounced at the first trial. The final sentence on M. Gambetta cannot, according to the Paris correspondent of the *Times*, after all the legal means of delaying it have been exhausted, be delivered till Nov. 22—that is to say, a fortnight after the opening of the Session.

Official decrees issued last Saturday fix the elections for Oct. 14, the second ballots for Oct. 28, and the meeting of the new Chamber, as well as the Senate, for Nov. 7. The Minister of Justice has followed up these decrees by a circular to the Procureurs-Généraux, in which he reminds them of the chief regulations as to electioneering. He mentions among these the right of a judicial or administrative official present at any meeting to order it to disperse, as also a liability for delivering an illegal speech. He directs that electoral circulars and placards must bear the individual signature of the candidate, and says that all declarations of policy will be carefully read, in order not to allow the publication of outrages against the Chief of the State, violent language, menaces, or falsehoods. The Ministers held a Council last Tuesday for the purpose of finally settling the Government candidatures in those electoral districts for which candidates have not yet been provided, and particularly in certain arrondissements of Paris. At a meeting of Republican Senators on Tuesday evening it was resolved that the manifesto to be issued by the Left parties in the Senate should be published a few days before the commencement of the elections. The Committee of the Right have issued an electoral appeal, in which they call on all friends of order to unite for the overthrow of Radicalism. M. de Marcère, who was at one time Minister of the Interior of Marshal MacMahon, has issued an address to his constituents in which he says that the whole policy of the Government is hostile to the Republic, and it is for the country to say whether this state of things is to last. The Paris correspondent of the *Times*, speaking of the coming elections, says no idea can be formed abroad of the bitterness already arising between the political parties. They are like two hostile nations confronting each other and ready to come to blows.

It is formally announced that M. Jules Grévy has consented to become the candidate for the ninth arrondissement of Paris, in place of M. Thiers.

Mayors, Town Councillors, Freemasons, and newspaper proprietors continue to be summarily punished.

M. Le Verrier, the eminent astronomer, died on Sunday morning. His share in the discovery of the planet Neptune was only a marked incident in the course of prolonged investigations, which involved immense labour and were of high practical value. The learned societies of England have happily been forward in showing their appreciation of his merits. He was born on March 11, 1811, and was consequently in his sixty-seventh year. He became director of the Paris Observatory in 1854, but was dismissed by a decree of the Imperial Government at the commencement of 1870. In 1873 he was reinstated in the office at the instance of M. Thiers. M. Le Verrier was buried on Tuesday at Mont Parnasse. Amongst the pall-bearers was Dr. Hind, who made a speech at the grave in the name of the English savants.

ITALY.

The Parliament will, it is expected, be convoked this year in the middle of October, several weeks earlier than usual. The King is expected at Rome on the 15th. All the Ministers except two, who are ill, are now at Rome.

At the Consistory yesterday week the Pope proclaimed Cardinal Pecci Camerlengo, gave the hat to Cardinal Garcia, and appointed twenty-four Bishops. On Wednesday his Holiness received a deputation of Italian physicians, and, in reply to their address, urged upon them the necessity of combating the materialistic tendencies which were invading society. The health of his Holiness is good.

SPAIN.

All the members of the Royal family, including the Infantas of Montpensier and their daughters, went on Sunday to the Escorial, on a visit to the Queen-Mother, for the purpose of celebrating the birthday of Princess Mercedes.

Vice-Admiral Pavia has been appointed Minister of Marine.

HOLLAND.

The Budget for 1878 was submitted to the Second Chamber on Monday. The Minister of Finance estimated the total expenditure at 121,000,000 fl., and the revenue at 113,700,000 fl. The anticipated deficit of 7,300,000 fl. depends mainly upon the charges incurred by the war in Acheen, which in 1876 cost 26,500,000 fl., and will probably cost as much in 1877. This charge will, however, be diminished should it prove possible to reduce the number of troops employed. The Minister thought that the eventual deficit could be covered by the issue of Treasury notes, and said he did not regard the financial condition of the country as unfavourable. The revenue from the taxes was increasing, and the possible deficit might be considered due to temporary causes and to the wish of the Government to continue the public works now in hand, such as the construction of railways and the completion of the defensive system of the kingdom. The Minister will propose several reforms in the taxation.

The Chamber of Deputies adopted on Tuesday, by 44 against 28 votes, the paragraph of the address in reply to

the speech from the throne containing the declaration that the Chamber and the Government are not at one on the education question. This is regarded as a vote of want of confidence.

GERMANY.

A telegram announces the arrival at Darmstadt of the Emperor William, with the Crown Prince and Count Moltke. It is the first state visit of a German Emperor to the city, and everywhere enthusiasm prevails.

The autumn manoeuvres having terminated, Prince William of Prussia, the eldest son of the Crown Prince, will proceed to Bonn to continue his studies at the university of that town.

Prince Bismarck, with his two sons, arrived at Berlin last Saturday afternoon.

A dinner was given at Berlin on Sunday in honour of Signor Crispi, at which about sixty members of the German Reichstag and the Prussian Diet were present. Among the guests were Herr von Bennigsen, President of the Lower House of the Prussian Diet, Herr Schultze-Delitsch, and several gentlemen connected with art and science. Count Launay, the Italian Ambassador, was also present. The banquet, which is said to have passed off most brilliantly, lasted until after midnight. The friendly relations existing between Italy and Germany were repeatedly dwelt upon in the speeches delivered.

GREECE.

It is announced from Athens that at a Cabinet Council held yesterday week the Ministers resolved to withdraw their resignations. The post of President of the Council, vacant by the death of Admiral Canaris, will not, it is stated, be filled by any member of the present Ministry.

AMERICA.

President Hayes has returned to Washington, well pleased with the Southern tour, and speaks warmly of the tone and temper of the people, and of the hospitable welcome he everywhere received.

At the Convention of the New Jersey Republicans resolutions were passed giving a qualified support to the policy pursued by President Hayes in regard to the South, and also to the question of reform, while, at the same time, the resolutions recognise the President's sincerity of purpose.

A fire occurred on Monday at Washington, by which the west and north upper halls of the Patent Office building were destroyed. The telegram reporting the disaster says:—"A large quantity of models, the number of which is estimated at from 50,000 to 75,000, were consumed by the flames. Many of them had been stored as rejected models. The loss includes models of some of the most important inventions extant and a number of valuable records pertaining thereto. Drawings and records of a great many models, being in a lower story, were saved. All offices subordinate to the department of the Secretary of the Interior, except the Pension Office, were located in the building. Their documents were saved, but in such a confused state that business will be seriously interfered with. Many of the lower rooms were flooded. The fire originated in the south-west corner of the building, and is believed to have been accidental."

Chattanooga has been visited by a severe flood, caused by heavy rains. It has swept away the entire crops, including the cotton crop in the valley of the Blackwarrior, Alabama. It is estimated that 30,000 bales have been destroyed.

THE CAPE COLONIES.

Advices received from Cape Town to the 4th inst. state that the disturbances on the border have quieted down. No troops, therefore, will be sent to the frontier. Sir Bartle Frere has reached King Williamstown, also the secretary for native affairs. A proclamation has been issued calling upon the natives to submit their disputes to the Government and stating that whoever breaks the peace will be called to account. The Galekas and Fingoes have retired, and things are settling into their usual course. Sir Bartle continues his journey through Transkei. There is a severe drought in the midland districts, and a loss of stock.

AUSTRALIA.

A telegram from Sydney dated the 21st inst., announces that the Ministry of New South Wales have resigned in consequence of their having been defeated in the Legislative Assembly on a question of supply.

The Emperor and Empress of Brazil arrived at Pernambuco on Thursday week by the mail-steamer Orénoque.

A telegram from Nagasaki states that the insurrection in Japan has been suppressed and its leaders killed.

The vessel containing Cleopatra's Needle left Alexandria yesterday week for England, in tow of the steamer Olga.

The Liebig Memorial subscription list is closed; and £5750 has been collected for a statue to be erected at Munich, and £1200 for that which will be placed in Giessen.

Mr. W. C. Sargeant, C.M.G., Crown Agent for the Colonies, has been selected by Lord Carnarvon to proceed on a special mission to the Transvaal in order to inquire into and report upon the liabilities and financial condition of the province, and to assist in organising the civil establishments.

The *Standard* has news that King Gélélé of Dahomey has expressed a wish to send an embassy to England, that he may learn, through his own representatives, something of the manners and customs of a country with which he has recently entered into a treaty, and that he may form an idea as to England's power and greatness.

The *Daily News* has intelligence from its correspondent at Alexandria that Colonel Gordon is on his way to the coast, having completely quelled the rebellion in Darfur. King John and Menelek were at Gondar. The latter has paid the former an indemnity in good ivory for the recent trouble. Menelek promises to be quiet, and remains ruler of Shoa. The Abyssinian chiefs demanded and received from the Egyptians all fugitives at Sennait. They also exacted around Massowa the taxes due to the Egyptians. From Zoola information has been received of an Egyptian officer and his men who were collecting taxes being fired on. Several were killed.

Messrs. W. S. Weekes and Co. dispatched from Plymouth on the 20th inst. Messrs. George Thompson, jun., and Co.'s ship *Pericles*, 1598 tons register, Captain James Largie, for Sydney, New South Wales, with Government emigrants. She takes out 74 married couples, 129 single men, 79 single women, 70 boys, 52 girls, and 16 infants; making a total of 491 souls, the whole of whom are under the medical charge of Dr. James Smith. The *Pericles* is a new ship, built at Aberdeen, this being her first voyage. She is especially fitted for the passenger trade, having between decks 8 ft. high, and being supplied with all modern appliances for the security of those on board and for ensuring a safe and prosperous passage. She was fitted for her first voyage under the superintendence of Mr. H. H. Speed Andrews, R.N., the dispatching officer to the New South Wales Government.—The Agent-General for Queensland has received a telegram announcing the safe arrival at Brisbane of the *Windsor Castle* on the 18th inst.

THE INDIAN FAMINE.

The prospect of India's future continues to brighten, or at any rate to be less gloomy. A telegram has been received at the India Office from the Viceroy, dated Sept. 23, reporting good general rain in all the districts of Madras, except parts of Coimbatore, and a small part of Salem, Tinnevely, and Madura; tanks are filling, and the crops reviving. The grain supply is maintained. In Bombay and Mysore the prospects are improving. In the North-West Provinces there has been little rain anywhere, and the autumn crop is almost lost. There has been no rain in the Central India States. In Hyderabad there has been good rain everywhere.

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* telegraphed on Sunday as follows:—

"The dark cloud of the Madras Famine is at length beginning to exhibit a silver lining. The news of last week is good, and future prospects are hopeful. Plentiful rain has fallen in many of the worst famine districts, agricultural work is active, and the crops are making rapid progress. The number during last month in the relief camps of the town of Madras has decreased from 14,000 to 5000. The daily average of the past week was from 500 to about 40. People are rapidly deserting the relief works and hurrying away to their homes. The relief camps up the country are not yet thinned in a like proportion. A few weeks, however, will make a marked difference in the panic-stricken people, who had been reduced to so starving a condition previous to admission that considerable time must elapse before they are able to work. There can be no reasonable doubt that the tide of the great calamity has been turned; but vast numbers of those who survive the actual famine must still succumb from their enfeebled condition, the effect of rain and cold nights. Private charity, however, is most beneficially applied towards ameliorating their condition."

"A public meeting was held here on Friday last for the purpose of raising subscriptions. Mr. Justice Jackson presided, and it was influentially attended. Certain resolutions were passed, and a subscription-list has since been opened. The Maharajah of Burdwan has subscribed 10,000 rupees to the famine distressed."

"The Viceroy left Bangalore on Friday morning, and met en route the Duke of Buckingham and General Kennedy, who accompanied him to Vellore, and settled in conference the future famine policy. The Viceroy was to have made a public entry into Poonah yesterday, and leave for Simla to-day. All friction between the two Governments has, apparently, been quite removed, and they are now acting together in complete accord with the following alleged important results:—Uniform relief wages, food rates unsupervised, relief kitchens closed, petty local relief works stopped, and large numbers draughted to work on the railway embankment between Mysore and Bangalore. The strength of the people is so reduced that possibly the call for hard work may prove destructive; but the officials are enjoined that enfeebled persons are to have special consideration, and they will probably be further vested with large powers and ample discretion."

"At a public banquet given by the Maharajah of Mysore, the Viceroy, in the course of a speech, said the Angel of Destruction was busy in their midst, but thank God! not unaccompanied by the Angel of Hope."

"The Viceroy has promised the coffee-planters of Wynad and Coorg a grant of money for the unification of the coffee districts under the Madras Government."

By a special telegram from Madras, dated the 23rd inst., to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, we learn that the labourers in Mysore are flocking from the famine camps to the relief works. Under the system recently established by the Viceroy, the inmates in the Bangalore relief kitchens had fallen from 30,000 to 13,000 by last Thursday. The greatest care is taken by the officers in charge of relief works to provide special treatment for those who come on the works in an enfeebled state of body. Hence the successful results in so short a time. The general condition of Mysore is improving, but recovery from the famine cannot be hoped for before next spring; and the province will suffer for years from its effects.

THE RELIEF FUND AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

The following were the principal sums received on the 21st inst. from the provincial towns—namely, Leeds, second instalment, £1700; Dublin, ninth instalment, £500; Wolverhampton, fourth instalment, £300; Newton Abbot, £250; Northampton, second instalment, £250; Torquay, second contribution, £250; Dudley, £250; Stamford (including £50 from the Marquis and Marchioness of Exeter), £200; Runcorn, £200; Lewes, third instalment, £300; Newbury, second instalment, £100; Buckingham, £150; Portsmouth, third instalment, £200; Macclesfield, £400; Scarborough, third instalment, £125; Portland, £116; Penzance, £100; Newcastle-under-Lyme, £100; Carlisle, £100; Stourbridge, second donation, £100. A Warwickshire lady sent, under the initials M. G., £400. Among the church collections were the following:—St. Mary Magdalene and St. Matthias, Richmond, Surrey, £105; St. Matthew's, Croydon, £121.

Yesterday week over £12,000 was received, that being the largest amount paid in in one day since the opening of the fund. The principal contributions from towns were the following:—Hull, £1500; Perth, £750; Stockport, £750; Nottingham (second instalment), £700; Sunderland (second instalment), £700; Belfast (additional), £500; Dover (second instalment), £200; Teignmouth, £200; Dewsbury, £200; Shrewsbury (making £1000 in all), £150; Bodmin, £121 15s.; Sittingbourne, £100; Ludlow, £100; Barnsley, £400; Exmouth, £250; Daventry, £100; Tamworth, £100; Southampton (eighth instalment), £100; Denbigh, £100. The Company of Mercers contributed £1000; the readers of the *Christian* newspaper, £519 14s. 6d.; Messrs. Somes and Co., £150; the Marquis of Northampton, £100; S. G., £100; Messrs. Lucas, Micholles, and Co., £100.

During Saturday last the following additional contributions from provincial cities and towns were received:—Sheffield, £2500; Bristol, £1000; Exeter, £500; Wakefield, £500; Halifax, £500; Ipswich, £200; Boston, £200; Coupar-Angus, £100; Tipton, £100; Stoke-on-Trent, £100; Devonport, £100; Colchester, £100. A tenth instalment of £500 from Dublin was also paid in. Messrs. Mackinnon and Co. subscribed a further sum of £105, making in all £365; the Haberdashers' Company, £100; G. T., £100; the Cheshire Grand Lodge of Freemasons, £100. At Jersey, Mr. C. W. Robin collected nearly £200. Among the church and chapel collections paid in was—Earley Church, Reading, £142.

The Lord Mayor has received a telegram from the local committee at Madras, dated last Saturday, giving particulars as to the condition of the famine districts. At a meeting of the executive committee on Monday, after the reading of this telegram, it was resolved to send a further sum of £45,000 to India, making £200,000 in all. It was stated that telegrams

had been sent, in the name of the Lord Mayor and the committee, to the Mayors of Adelaide, Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Wellington, Perth, and Hobart Town, asking their assistance in raising funds in the colonies. A telegraphic communication was received stating that the Grand Duchess of Hesse (Princess Alice) and her husband were deeply moved by the sad reports from the Queen's Eastern dominions, and forwarding a cheque for £50. The principal contributions from the provinces were—The county of Warwick (second instalment), £1000; Plymouth (second donation), £500; Whitby, £400; Penrith (second instalment), £350; Norwich (fourth instalment), £300; Nottingham (third instalment), £300; Falmouth and neighbourhood, £175; Hertford, £100; Carnarvon, £100; Dorchester, £100; Burslem, £100; Winchester (second donation), £100; Newport, Monmouthshire, £100; Taunton (fifth instalment), £100; Maidstone (fifth instalment), £100; Stockton, £500. Sir John Kelk subscribed £100. Among the church and chapel collections received were the following:—Christ Church, Surbiton, £132 9s. 10d.; Chelmsford Congregational Chapel, £102; Holy Trinity, Kilburn, £102. In the box outside the Mansion House £21 odd was found.

The sum of £8500 was received on Tuesday. The larger sums received included Birmingham (fifth instalment), £1000; Nottingham (third), £500; Kendal, £500; Keighley, £250; Kidderminster, £250; Southport (second), £250; Winchester (third), £150; Ambleside, £115 7s. 6d.; Newcastle, £100; Longton (third), £100; Southampton (ninth), £100; Bridport, £100; Messrs. J. Penn and Sons, £100; Christ Church, Worthing, £114; St. James's, Holloway, £165; Eton College Chapel, £146; Salterthwaite Church, £122; Mr. J. W. Nicholson, £105; and Dublin (eleventh instalment), £500.

The Mansion House Indian Famine Fund, which was started barely six weeks ago, reached, on Wednesday, a quarter of a million sterling, and a telegram announcing the fact was sent by the Lord Mayor to the Queen, and a general communication to the same effect made to the Prime Minister. A telegram dated Madras, Wednesday, has been received at the Mansion House expressing grateful thanks for the sympathy shown for and the aid sent to the sufferers by the famine, giving particulars of the measures adopted by the general committee in India, and stating that much suffering has been relieved in many remote places far from towns. The sum received on Wednesday was over £9000, and among the sums received were:—Dundee (additional), £1000; Hull (third instalment), £1000; Hereford, £200; Wells, £137; Bath (third), £300; Peterborough, £250; Huntingdon, £100; Halifax, £500; Worcester, £199; Walsall, £200; Stonehouse, £180; Rothesay, £300; Gravesend, £100; Aberdeen, £500; Portsmouth, £100; St. George's Chapel, Kemp Town, £147; St. Mary Magdalene, St. Leonards, £246.

The sum raised at the meeting held last week in the County Hall at Aylesbury amounted to upwards of £600 before the High Sheriff left the chair, and by Saturday the subscriptions exceeded £1000.

A meeting of the Bradford Relief Committee was held on Saturday. The Mayor stated that the total subscriptions now amounted to £7312, of which £4700 had been remitted to the relief committee at Madras, and he proposed that an additional £2600 should be remitted to Madras. The requisite authority was accordingly given.

At Plymouth on Monday night a mass meeting of townspeople was held in the Guildhall on behalf of the Indian Famine Fund; the Mayor presided.

The Edinburgh Committee reported last Saturday that the total sum received by them in aid of the fund amounted to £9850, of which £8000 had been sent to Madras.—On Monday night Lord Napier and Ettrick gave in the Free Assembly Hall a lecture on the famine in India. The Lord Provost presided, and there was a large attendance. Lord Napier spoke at length on the horrors of the famine, and mentioned that if the death-rate continued as at present till the harvest in February upwards of 600,000 deaths would be accounted as caused by famine.

A meeting was held at Dunblane last Saturday to organise the collection of subscriptions for the sufferers from the famine. Sir W. Stirling Maxwell, M.P., was called to the chair. A subscription was opened at the meeting, and £500 obtained.

It is announced from Cairo that the Treasury of the Public Debt has encashed the funds necessary to meet the coupon of the Egyptian 1864 Loan, due on Oct. 1.

The longest railway bridge in the world—that which carries the North British Railway over the estuary of the Tay—was formally opened on Tuesday.

A proclamation has been issued relieving the county of Armagh from the restrictions imposed on it in February, 1866, under the Peace Preservation Acts.

An improvement has been completed by the Improved Industrial Dwellings Company (of which Sir Sydney Waterlow is chairman) on about two acres of land lying between the Goswell and St. John-street roads, Clerkenwell, on the estate of the Marquis of Northampton, by the opening of a large number of dwellings for the artisan and labouring classes.

The fifty-fifth session of the Birkbeck Literary and Scientific Institution, Southampton-buildings, will begin next Monday. We understand that the council of the Working-Men's College, Great Ormond-street, has arranged for the ensuing session a series of lectures, in connection with the Science and Art Department, upon Human Physiology.—The eleventh winter session of the Working-Men's College, 91, Blackfriars-road, will begin on Oct. 1, with evening classes in all the usual subjects of education. Technical classes for carpenters, bricklayers, and other trades are added.

At noon on Thursday the foundation-stone was laid of the buildings to be erected at Nottingham in connection with the movement for the extension of University education among the people. Among those present were the Duke and Duchess of St. Albans, Lady Belper, Lord Carnarvon, Lord Manservants, the Hon. H. Strutt, the Right Hon. Mr. Gladstone, M.P., Mr. Morley, M.P., Mr. Isaac, M.P.; the Mayors of Nottingham, Derby, Leicester, and Lincoln. The proposed building, which is to be erected in Horse Fair-close, will cost about £50,000, towards which an anonymous local gentleman has given £10,000, and the remainder will be borrowed by the Corporation. The style is to be Gothic, and the building will present a very handsome appearance. It is the intention of the Corporation to make the building not only useful for promoting University education, but as a home for the free library, the natural history museum, science classes, and a laboratory. The stone was laid by the Mayor of Nottingham, and addresses were given by the Earl of Carnarvon, Mr. Gladstone, and Mr. Morley. The bottle which was placed in the foundation-stone contained among other things samples of hosiery, supplied by Messrs. J. and R. Morley, the principal being a stocking, as worn by her Majesty, the material being so light that a dozen weighed only three and a quarter ounces, composed of Italian silk.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Boys, H. J., to be Vicar of St. John's, Chatham.
Bull, Charles Cary; Curate of St. Mary's, Swansea.
Bennett, Theophanes; Chaplain to the 3rd East York Rifle Volunteer Corps.
Griffith, Hubert George; Perpetual Curate of Tretower, Brecon.
Groom, Arthur John; Rector of Ashwick-with-Leziate, Norfolk.
Hopley, J.; Vicar of St. John the Baptist, Leeds; Vicar of Seacroft.
James, David Owen; Vicar of St. Ishmael-with-Llanisaint, Carmarthenshire.
Jones, Thomas; Vicar of Edwyswryn; Curate of Manorleidy.
Kewell, W. E.; Incumbent of St. Cuthbert's, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Owen, David; Curate of Killyland and Llandrindod, Brecon.
Groom, E. H.; Preliminary Curate of Ewel in St. Asaph Cathedral.
Powell, W.; Rector of Tretlan; Rector of Bangor, Teify-with-Hfeullan.
Richardson, John; Rural Dean of Cumberwell.
Sidney, C. W. H. H.; Curate of Burton, Pembrokeshire.
Smith, T. Wade; Vicar of Easton Royal, Wilts.
Thomas, William; Vicar of Llannganten; Perpetual Curate of Llanwryd.
Vaughan, W. W.; Vicar of Llanedegley; Curate of Llandewi Ystradenny-with-Llandhangel, Rhydythion.—*Guardian*.

The annual conference of the diocese of Oxford will be held in the Sheldonian Theatre on Oct. 4 and 5.

Mr. Kirkman D. Hodgson, M.P., has subscribed £500, and Sir C. H. Mills, Bart., M.P., £200, towards the fund being raised for the restoration of the parish church of Sevenoaks.

The Bishop of London has sanctioned for use in the churches in his diocese the special form of prayer, compiled by the Bishop of Winchester and approved by the Archbishop of Canterbury, for the sufferers by war and famine.

Mr. Sidebotham, M.P., laid the first stone of a new church at Stalybridge last Saturday. It is to be built on land given by Mr. F. D. Astley, and is to cost £2500. It will accommodate between 400 and 500 persons.

The Rev. Arthur Robins has during the last four years made the harvest thanksgiving at Holy Trinity Church, Windsor, one of the heartiest and most attractive of all the special services, but never was a greater success achieved in any church than on Thursday week.

A silver-gilt chalice and paten have been executed for Llandaff Cathedral. The chalice, which is 8½ inches high, is similar to the chalices presented a few years ago to St. Paul's Cathedral, and is the work of the same firm, Messrs. Lias and Son, St. Bride's-street, Ludgate-circus.

The Church of St. Peter, Northop, Cheshire, was reopened on Tuesday, after having undergone a most complete internal restoration, the cost of which, amounting to nearly £2000, has been borne by the Vicar, the Rev. Thomas Williams. A new organ has been presented to the church by the parishioners.

The Bishop of Ely began the primary visitation of his diocese on Tuesday at his cathedral, the custom of visiting that foundation having fallen into disuse for nearly a century and a half. In his charge he expressed a hope that he might contribute towards making the cathedral in a greater degree the centre and head of the diocese.

A meeting of clergy and laity of Bristol and Clifton was held on Monday—Bishop Anderson in the chair—to protest against the practice of auricular confession. A memorial to the Queen was adopted, praying that her Majesty would take such means as might be effectual to put down the practice of auricular confession within the Church of England.

The chancel, choir, side aisles, and tower structure of what promises to be, when finally completed, one of the handsomest churches in or around the metropolis was consecrated at Bexley-heath, Kent, on Tuesday by the Archbishop of Canterbury. The spire and two lofty transepts have yet to be added. The designs are by Mr. Knight, architect.

The Bishop of Salisbury consecrated the Church of All Saints, Branksome Park, Bournemouth, on the 20th inst. It is in the Early English style, from the designs of Messrs. Burton and Stevens; and it consists of a nave and chancel, but has been so arranged that a tower and transepts may be added at a future day. The cost will be between £3000 and £4000, which will be defrayed by Mr. Bury, the owner of the Branksome estate.

The new nave of Bristol Cathedral, which has been completed at a cost of upwards of £40,000, will, according to present arrangements, be opened on the 23rd of next month. The Archbishop of Canterbury will preach on the occasion, and also the Bishop of London, who was one of the Canons Residentiary of Bristol prior to his elevation to the Episcopate in 1853 as Bishop of Lincoln. It is stated that the Very Rev. A. P. Stanley, D.D., Dean of Westminster, will also preach at one of the special services.

Colonel Thursty laid the foundation-stone of the new Church of St. John-the-Baptist, Gannow, Bley, Burnley, on Saturday last. The undertaking was begun by the Rev. E. C. Maclure, M.A., Vicar of Rochdale, formerly Vicar of Habergham Eaves, and is the last on the list of three churches which are all now in the course of erection. The successful issue of the effort has been brought about by liberal and voluntary contributions, both on the part of private Churchmen and the Rector of Burnley (Canon Parker, M.A.), who has undertaken to support each church with an annuity of £150 a year to be met with £150 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. St. John's Church is to cost about £7000.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The Rev. Thomas Vere Bayne, M.A., censor and student of Christ Church, and Mr. Thomas Francis Dallin, M.A., late Fellow of Queen's College and Public Orator, have been appointed by the Home Secretary joint secretaries to the Oxford University Commission.—The Rev. Thomas Briscoe, D.D., formerly vice-principal and senior tutor of Jesus College, has been appointed Chancellor of Bangor Cathedral. Dr. Briscoe has been closely identified with Oxford for the past forty years, having obtained his Fellowship in 1834, and been appointed tutor of his college in 1835.

The Rev. J. Forrest Browne and Mr. Henry Davidson have been appointed joint secretaries to the Cambridge University Commission.

The council of King's College, London, have established a science course, including those subjects which, according to the new regulations, are required of candidates for the preliminary scientific examination or for the first and second bachelor of science examinations of the University of London. This course will also meet the requirements of candidates who study science for the Indian Civil Service, the Home Civil Service, the Indian Public Works Department, and other science examinations. In the course will be included demonstrations, and practical work in the physical, the chemical, and the biological laboratories.

The Lancaster Royal Grammar School, one of the most ancient of the educational establishments in the north of England, was reopened on Monday after considerable enlargement. The Bishop of Manchester said it was a hopeful thing for England that school discipline was free and generous, and

that boys were not followed about at every turn as they would be in a French school by a preceptor.

Earl Fortescue, Lord Hervey, the Bishop of Truro, Sir Thomas Acland, M.P., Mr. S. Morley, M.P., and Mr. Wait, M.P., were at West Buckland Middle-Class School on the 20th inst., and all joined in recognising the importance of the middle class being better educated if they are to keep their voices in the government of the country.

Mr. Thomas Hughes, Q.C., distributed, last Wednesday, the prizes won by the students at the Oxford and Cambridge local examinations for the Manchester centre.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Lady Mayoress (Mrs. Cecil Price) will hold receptions at the Mansion House every Tuesday afternoon, from three to six o'clock, until the end of October.

The museum of the Royal College of Surgeons has received, as a present from the Hon. C. P. F. Berkeley, the skeleton of a crocodile, nearly sixteen feet long, which was shot by that gentleman last winter near Hagar Silsilis, in Egypt.

On Wednesday evening the Lord Mayor (Sir Thomas White) entertained at a banquet the magistrates and principal residents of the county of Essex, with which he has long been connected by family and other ties.

The School Board for London reassembled on Wednesday after the summer recess. Sir Charles Reed, in accordance with his annual custom as chairman, made a statement as to the work of the board and the results which have so far accrued.

To-day, being Michaelmas Day, the liverymen of the various guilds of the City will assemble at Guildhall for the election of the Lord Mayor for the ensuing official year, beginning in November next. In the ordinary course Mr. Owden, the senior Alderman, will be chosen.

The four-horse team which have worked the coach running this summer between London and Portsmouth were sold on Monday at Tattersall's. The stud consisted of forty-six horses, and several were of high blood. A pair of fast roadsters (Holdfast and Sprite) produced 152 gs.; Melrose, a roan horse, 50 gs.; and Bridgroom, 70 gs. The entire stud realised a total of 1928 gs., averaging 41½ gs. each.

Some German masons brought over to London to replace the men on strike at the New Law Courts, after working satisfactorily on Monday and Tuesday, did not return to their work on Wednesday morning. It was ascertained that about six o'clock they left in two vans, in one of which was their luggage. It is said that they have been shipped to Hamburg. Nothing is known of the means by which they were induced to leave.

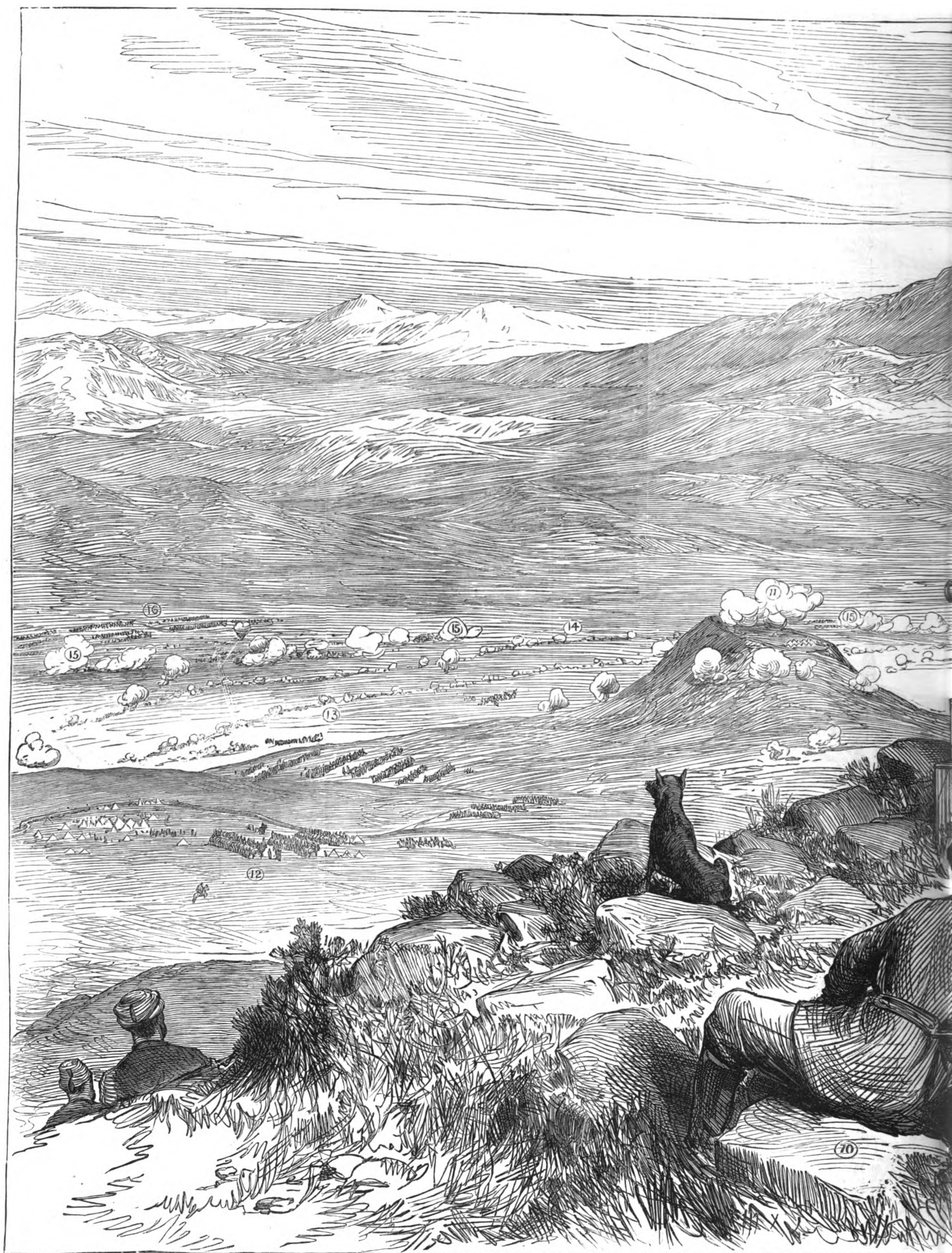
The second show of poultry and pigeons at the Westminster Aquarium opened on Tuesday and continued open until Friday. The exhibition was extensive and good. Cups, pieces of plate, and money prizes to the amount of £750 were offered for competition, and nearly all the well-known breeders and fanciers put in an appearance.—A live whale, 9 ft. 6 in. in length, was on Wednesday received at the Aquarium, and deposited in a tank prepared for its reception.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers at the end of the third week of September was 76,575, of whom 36,502 were in workhouses and 40,073 received out-door relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in the years 1876, 1875, and 1874 these figures show a decrease of 1035, 5264, and 14,937 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 552, of whom 373 were men, 141 women, and 38 children.

Mr. Joseph Moore, chairman of the Committee of Management of the Seamen's Hospital, Greenwich, desires, through our columns, to make an appeal to the public to assist him in decorating the wards of that institution with pictures, so as to dissipate the depressing monotony of dead walls upon the patients. There is ample space, Mr. Moore says, in the Seamen's Hospital to put up 250 specimens. Towards this number fifty have already been given by the residents in and around Blackheath and Greenwich, and, as the institution is free to seamen of all lands, and therefore truly national, it is hoped that very many of all classes will respond to this call. It is desired that the pictures should be simple in character, coloured prints and chromo-lithographs being preferable to engravings.

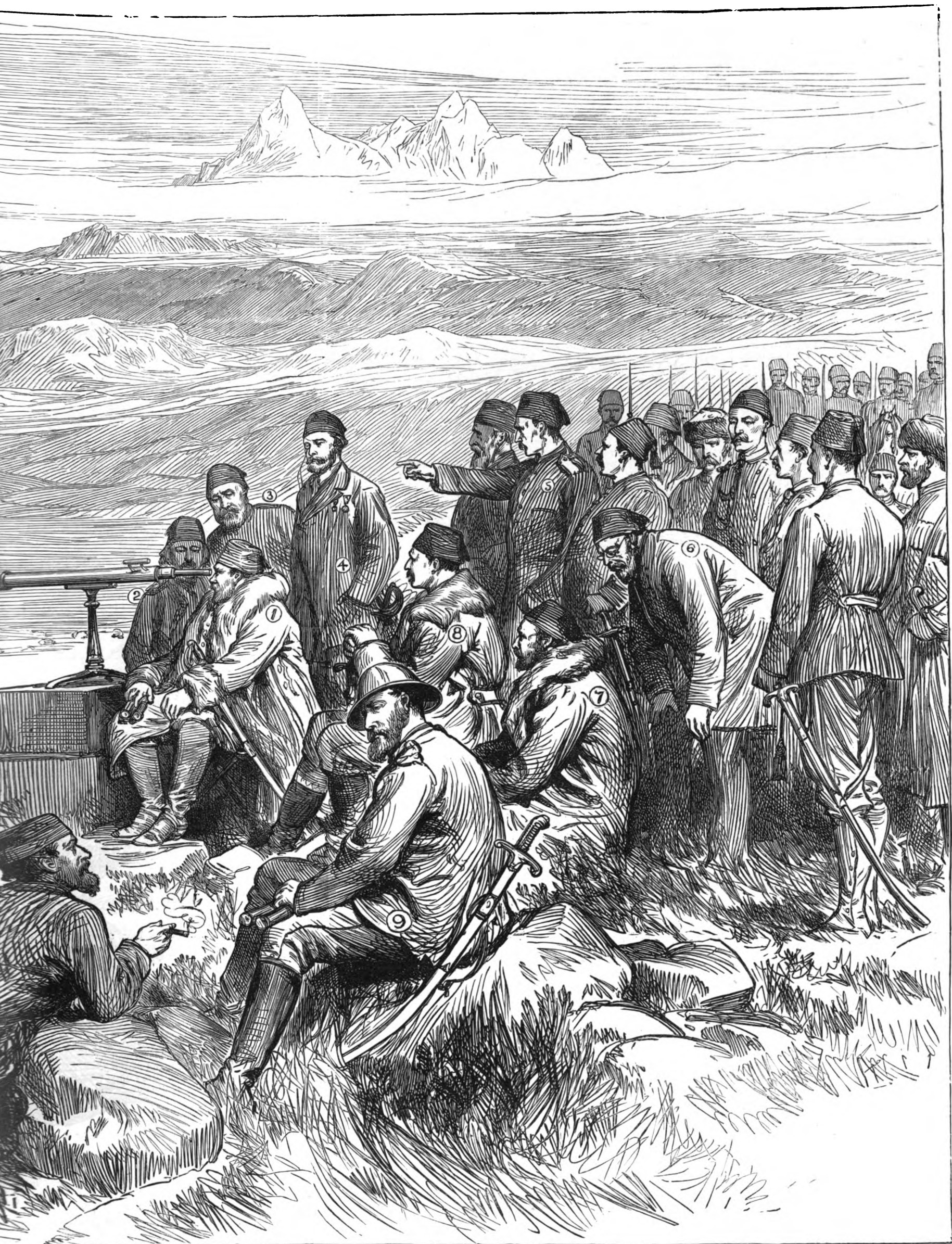
There were 2286 births and 1179 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 71, and the deaths 150, below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The annual death-rate from all causes, which in the two preceding weeks had been equal to 17.4 and 18.6 per 1000, declined again last week to 17.4. The deaths from smallpox, which had been 8 and 10 in the two previous weeks, were again 10 last week. The number of smallpox patients in the Metropolitan Asylum Hospitals, which in the seventeen preceding weeks had declined from 964 to 181, further fell last week to 160. There were 22 deaths from measles, 30 from scarlet fever, 8 from diphtheria, 18 from whooping-cough, 31 from different forms of fever, and 71 from diarrhoea; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 190 deaths were referred, against 182 and 226 in the two preceding weeks. These 190 deaths were 103 below the corrected average number from the same diseases in the corresponding week of the last ten years. In Greater London 2773 births and 1392 deaths were registered. The mean temperature was 61.1 deg., or 4.9 deg. below the average. The duration of sunshine during the week was 20.8 hours, out of the 86.5 hours that the sun was above the horizon.

At a Court of Aldermen on Tuesday, presided over by the Lord Mayor, the question of the admission of Sir John Bennett as a member of the Court was again heard. A petition, bearing eight signatures, but assigning no reason for its prayer, was presented against the election. The Court, after deliberation, came to the conclusion that Sir John Bennett was not a fit and proper person to discharge the duties and uphold the dignity of an Alderman of London, and it was resolved to issue a precept for another election.—Subsequently a meeting of Sir John Bennett's supporters was held at the Guildhall Coffee House. Mr. Wood, chairman of the election committee, presided. Speeches were made denouncing the decision of the Court of Aldermen by several gentlemen, and a resolution was unanimously carried pledging the meeting to support Sir John Bennett in his third candidature. In his address Sir John Bennett referred to the Court of Aldermen as the body into which he sooner or later intended to go. They by their proceedings, he said, were doing more than anyone else to help forward a reformation of the Corporation. The ballot would have to be introduced into the City; and it was perfectly monstrous that the Aldermen should be elected for life. He urged the citizens to recognise in himself their champion of electoral rights, and not to allow the Court to force upon them their own nominee. The Lord Mayor has fixed Tuesday next for the holding of the wardmote in Cheap Ward for the election, when Sir J. Bennett will, of course, be again re-elected. What next?



1. Moukhtar Pasha, Turkish Commander-in-Chief. 2. Raahid Pasha. 3. Ali Pasha. 4. Baron Schluga (Austrian). 5. Chevket Pasha. 6. Aarif Bey (Secretary). 7. Chevket Bey (Superintendent of Telegraphs).

THE WAR IN ASIA MINOR: BA
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE



8. Hassan Pasha. 9. Mr. Charles Williams. 10. Mr. O'Donovan. 11. Turkish Position on hill, with guns. 12. Turkish troops on terrace. 13. Skirmishers. 14 and 15. Russian Batteries. 16. Russian Infantry.

BATTLE OF JAHNILAR, AUGUST 18.
OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Politics being rigorously (and happily) excluded from this column, I must not say anything about Mr. Gladstone's disingenuous denial of the imputation of having, in a letter addressed to one M. Negropontis, a Greek merchant at Constantinople, endeavoured to stir up the Greeks to go to war with Turkey. On the other hand, inoffensive literary criticism not being so inexorably banished from the "Echoes," I may be allowed to make a few remarks concerning the now famous Negropontine correspondence.

Mr. Gladstone's epistle to M. Negropontis was written in French; and ill-natured people are going about scoffing, and picking holes both in the style and the grammar of the letter. It is true that it contains, to begin with, nine gross grammatical blunders. "Honneur" should be masculine instead of feminine; "pièces y incluses" means nothing; "incessamment" is no longer used in French in the sense of "incessantly," but of "immediately"; "à faveur" should be "en faveur"; "en outre" is obsolete, and should be "d'ailleurs"; "avec tous les réserves" should be "sous toutes réserves"; "devoient" would be better as "doivent"; "une seule" should be "unique"; and "délimitation" should be "délimitation," if anything, since "délimitation" is a new-fangled word, more diplomatic than idiomatic.

Were there ninety and nine solecisms in the letter instead of nine (or as many more as the ill-natured people like to pounce upon) it would not, I apprehend, matter much. We can be good and happy without grammar. The Duke of Wellington made himself perfectly well understood in 1814 to the peasantry of the Pyrenean provinces when he put forth those remarkable proclamations couched in French, the style of which was enough to make an Academician shudder, but which was otherwise as "plain as a pikestaff." But why, in the name of all the proprieties, did not Mr. Gladstone write to M. Negropontis in Greek? The ex-Premier must be a perfect master of that language. There can be no greater error than to suppose that a modern Greek gentleman has not a due comprehension of Attic Greek. The chief difficulty in the way of colloquial intercourse between English Greek scholars and the Greeks themselves lies in the heroic obstinacy with which we cling to the barbarous system of pronunciation introduced into our Universities by Erasmus. What may be called "Batavo-Vandalic" Greek pronunciation was violently opposed by Bishop Gardiner; and for that very reason it (the Bishop being a Catholic) was as fiercely defended by the chief scholars of the Reformation. "This new pronunciation," writes quaint old Fuller, "has prevailed, whereby our Englishmen speak Greek, and are able to understand one another, which nobody else can." But M. Negropontis would have understood Mr. Gladstone's written Greek prose well enough. There is a wider difference between Chaucer and Macaulay than between Xenophon and an Athenian newspaper of the present day.

Infinitely would it rejoice me to read a letter from Mr. Gladstone to a friend beginning

Κυρίε μου,

Ἐπειδὴ εἶναι σήμερον λαμπρὸς καιρὸς, Ἐὰς περιμένο μετὰ τὸ γεῦμα, διὰ τὰ ὑπάρχοντα χάριν εἰς τὸν δάσος καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα θέλομεν πίνει τιεῖον εἰς τοὺς κήπους τοῦ Ἀουαδέν.

This is obviously Romaic, and not classical Greek; still, an adept in the ancient tongue would at once gather its meaning with the exception of *Teion*, which is Romaic for tea. "Hawarden" speaks for itself. But not one English Greek scholar in twenty might understand the above were it read aloud to him according to the rules of modern Greek pronunciation. "Geuma," for example, is pronounced "gefma"; "tauta," "tatta"; "charin," "khareen," the kh strongly guttural; "dia," "thea"; and "eis tous keepous," "eece tooce keepouce."

I hear that one of the most superb of the set-scenes in Mr. Wills's spectacular drama of "England in the Days of Charles II.," which Mr. Chatterton has just brought out with so much taste and splendour at Drury Lane, represents the Birdcage-walk and the Mall of St. James's Park. I would that I had seen Mr. William Beverly before he painted the particular tableau in question. I should have liked to show him one of the quaintest little volumes that I ever picked up in the course of a pretty long career of old-book hunting. It is called "The Plot in a Dreame; or, the Discoverer in Masquerade." It is dated 1681, and was printed for Mr. T. Snowden, to be sold at the sign of the Three Bibles, next Pope's Head-alley, over against the Royal Exchange in Cornhill. The author's pseudonym is "Philopatris," and the text is illustrated with copper plates. Lord Macaulay, I think, would have revelled in this work, which abounds in curious gossip about Titus Oates, Bedloe, Dangerfield, Sir Edmundbury Godfrey, &c.; but it is in the plates (some half-score of tiny etchings) that I especially take delight. There you may see Lord Stafford being beheaded: his Lordship lying his whole length along on the scaffold, with his neck on a block no higher than a footstool, and the executioner in a full-bottomed periwig; "Five Lords seduced by one Jesuit in the gardens of Somerset House;" "Ye grand Consult of Popish priests at ye White Horse Tavern;" "Master Kirby offering information to Dr. Oates;" and, in particular, "Two ruffians hiding to kill the King as his Majesty is walking in the Mall of St. James's Park." The Merry Monarch, with his hat on, is trotting along at his usual brisk pace, with four periwigged Lords in front and five more behind him, in Indian file, and with their hats under their arms.

Bella! Horrida Bella! There is in progress a dreadful polemic in the Republic of Letters. There appeared lately in the *Contemporary Review* a somewhat savage article censuring the personalities which (it was alleged in the article) too frequently appear in the columns of certain high-priced weekly journals. Among the periodicals criticised was the *World*. Forthwith up rises Mr. Edmund Yates, armed with a sledge-hammer, a nail, a branding-iron, a tomahawk, a knout, and a knuckle-duster, and proceeds, in a scathing leader in his own journal, to slaughter a poetical gentleman whom he assumes to have penned the paper in the *Contemporary*. My own humble name is incidentally mixed up in Mr. Yates's allusions to the early history of the poetical gentleman; but beyond this, I am glad to say, I have nothing to do with the dispute. I just mention it, here, first, for the reason that, although in this column I try to be as cautious as a cat examining the fastenings of the door of a canary bird's cage, one must not be utterly blind and deaf to all that is going on in the world; and this quarrel is, just now, the talk of half the clubs in London; and, next, because Mr. Yates has, in his reply, done himself, to my thinking, an injustice.

He recalls "a silly and unjustifiable attack" (I quote his own words) made by him on Mr. Thackeray some twenty years ago. Of the silliness of the celebrated critique on the great novelist which appeared in "Town Talk," and which led to Mr. Yates's exclusion and Mr. Charles Dickens's withdrawal from the

Garrick Club, Mr. Yates may be, perhaps, the best judge. It is always permissible for a man to depreciate himself. But Mr. Yates never (to my thinking) made anything of the nature of an "attack" on Mr. Thackeray. His principal offence was that he published too minute a description of the personal appearance of the author of "Vanity Fair." He said that, with the exception of small whiskers, the great author's face was "otherwise clean-shaven;" and in particular he alluded to the novelist's nose. Now, nobody likes to have liberties taken with his nose. I have a nose of my own; and I had once to bring an action for libel and recovered five hundred pounds damages from a highly respectable firm of publishers because, in a book written by an esteemed literary confrère, my nasal organ had been by implication assailed. The jury (all honest men with noses of their own) sympathised with me. On the other hand, I may venture to state my belief that Mr. Thackeray was possessed by a perfectly unfounded delusion that Mr. Yates disliked him and bore him a personal grudge. Over and over again he has told me so; and over and over again I have been emboldened to tell him that he was thoroughly mistaken, and that there was no literary man in England who entertained a higher admiration for his genius, and a greater veneration for his character, than did Edmund Yates.

You will find, this week, my "Echoes" as heavy as an ironclad; but there are very few light matters, just now, to gossip about. The examination (just beneficently concluded) of the four detectives and the solicitor was scarcely a light-hearted topic; and the horrible Penge tragedy is certainly not a comic theme. Nor can one with decency be very sprightly about the war in Turkey, the Indian famine, the Colorado beetle, the recent collision in the Channel, or Marshal MacMahon's manifesto. Moreover, I am "moving." Is it possible to "move" without being intensely miserable? I don't know where I shall sleep to night. I have no home. I mean that I have two homes, but there are no carpets in either. Huge vans block up my door; the street boys are admiring themselves in the drawing-room pier-glass, which is propped up against the area railings; the cat is going melancholy mad; and the neighbours opposite have all their noses glued to the parlour window-panes, and evidently think that I have got the brokers in. Just now a man in a paper cap and a baize apron walked into the dining-room, where I am now writing on an empty claret case, and took away my last fender; I saw my vellum-bound edition of St. Augustin pass out a minute ago in a coal-scuttle; and there is nothing left in my library but a lust of good old George Cruikshank, standing on the bare boards, and an enormous beer-can beside him, quite empty; for the men who are "moving" me are afflicted with a deathless thirst. Strange irony of Fortune. Dear old George cheek by jowl with a can of half-and-half.

Alluding last week to the munificence of Mr. Henry Roe in undertaking the restoration of Christ Church Cathedral, Dublin, I erroneously said that St. Patrick's Cathedral had been restored by Sir Arthur Guinness. I must rectify this slip of the pen. St. Patrick's benefactor was not Sir Arthur, but the late Sir Benjamin Lee Guinness, Bart. G. A. S.

THE WAR IN ASIA MINOR.

The Russian army in Asia has entirely failed in its renewed attempt to approach the great Turkish fortress of Kars, and has been compelled to fall back on the Georgian frontier. General Loris Melikoff, an Armenian in the service of Russia, to whom the campaign of this year in Armenia had been intrusted, now finds himself superseded in his command, and the Grand Duke Michael, brother to the Emperor Alexander, takes the direction of military movements; but there is no chance of doing anything effective in the short remainder of the season. The Russians were encamped on the 18th ult. at Kadikler and Kurukdara, eastward of Kars; they advanced that day to attack the position of Moukhtar Pasha, but were defeated with severe loss; after which they formed a new encampment at Kizil Tepe, only two miles from the former. This was attacked by the Turks, in their turn, on the 25th, and there was a more fiercely contested battle, in which the Russians, having lost 1000 men killed and wounded, could barely maintain their position, and got their left wing turned by the enemy. To explain the strategic importance of these actions a little topography is required. The Kars Tchai, which is the river on which Kars is situated, after passing through the works of the fortress, flows towards the north about six miles. Near Melikoi it turns sharply to the east, and again, twenty miles further down its course, at Ketchis, bends to the south and falls into the Arpa, twelve miles below the Russian fortress of Alexandropol, or Gumri, as the Georgian frontier town was named before it was converted into a Russian arsenal. Within the bend thus formed by the Kars river lies a high tableland, broken by peaks and deep ravines. Across this runs directly the high road from Kars to Alexandropol, crossing the Kars river twenty-eight miles from the fortress at Jamuskli. Between Kars and Jamuskli both the Ottoman and Muscovite main armies in Asia are encamped. The former occupies a position about twelve miles in front of Kars, with its left resting on the high road at Kalif Oghlu, and with detachments thrown forward to Mesrako. The centre holds the hill of Jahnilar Tepe; and the right, in strong force, commands a country road which runs by way of Bosanlik, Kadikler, and Tiknis to Gumri. This road, though of an inferior description, is of considerable importance, as along it the Turkish advance was made which led to the combat of Kizil Tepe. Beyond the hills held by the Ottoman army in the direction of Gumri the ground falls rapidly, but rises again, at a distance of fifteen miles, to the mountainous ridges on which are situated the villages of Kurukdara and Kizil Tepe. Here the Russian army has taken its stand. Its right occupies the former Russian and its left the latter, where it was turned in the action of that name, which was fought on the 25th ult. Such are the positions of the armies of the respective Commanders-in-Chief in Asia.

The Sketches by our Special Artist with the Turkish army in Asia Minor represent the battle which took place on the 18th ult., when the Russians, advancing from their camp at Kadikler, made an unsuccessful attack on the position of the Turkish Commander-in-Chief. Their immediate endeavour was to gain a lodgment upon the isolated hill of Jahnilar, which rises in the plain of the Arpa-Tchai, with steep and smooth sides, to the height of 800 ft. The outposts met in the plain below as early as half-past four in the morning, but it was nearly eight o'clock before the Russian line of attack was fairly developed. A heavy cannonade was then begun from the Russian left, opposite the right centre of the Turkish position. Here was a conical hill, forming a kind of natural fort, which was occupied by two battalions, with three Krupp guns. The Russian centre rested on the village of Soubatan, from which, after first taking it, they made their real attack upon the Jahnilar hill. Our Artist's sketch was taken at the moment when three Russian batteries, attacking this hill, were brought closer into action. In the foreground is the Mushir

or Turkish Field Marshal, Ahmed Moukhtar Pasha, surrounded by his staff. He is watching the enemy through a telescope. It is still doubtful whether the attack on the Jahnilar hill position is to be supported chiefly from the enemy's centre or from the enemy's left wing. At Moukhtar Pasha's right hand are Rashid Pasha, Commander of the First Division, and Ali Pasha, who commands the cavalry. Behind him stands Baron Schiuga, correspondent of the *Neue Freie Presse* of Vienna. The officers behind this gentleman are Moussa Pasha, commanding the Circassians; Chefket Pasha, commanding the Second Division, who seems to be pointing out the approach of the Russian guns; Chefket Bey, chief superintendent of telegraphs in the Kars district; Aarif Bey, Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief; and Hassan Pasha, Chief of the Staff. Two English newspaper correspondents—Mr. C. Williams and Mr. O'Donovan—are seated with this group of Turkish Generals and staff officers, who seem to be eagerly discussing the plan of the battle. The first and second brigades of the Russian column on the right got to the slope of Jahnilar about ten o'clock. Though much harassed by the Turks, who were established in rifle-pits on the upper part of the hill, the Russians managed to reach the second spur of the hill, which their skirmishers still held, when, just after mid-day, our Artist's sketch was taken. But their general attack had failed, and the main body of the Muscovite troops had begun to retire, under cover of their guns, and of a cloud of Cossacks, who now began to advance along the lower portion of the hill. Except a very few men killed in the vicinity of Soubatan, and half a dozen by shell-fire on the right, the Turks suffered all their loss at Jahnilar, where they had 114 killed and 352 wounded. That the Russian loss was more severe may be estimated from the numbers left on the ground, though it seems they had carried off the greater part not only of their wounded, but also of their dead. Their whole line fell back slowly upon their entrenched camps, on the Alexandropol road and at the village of Kizil Tepe. Here they were followed up by the Turks in force, until, at five o'clock in the evening, the Russians had found shelter behind the guns of their camp. They had about 35,000 men and 112 guns engaged during the day; the Turkish force was about the same in number, but had little more than half the artillery. In the foreground, near the right battery of the Turkish left, General Sir Arnold Kemball and Lieutenant Maitland Dougall, R.N., his aide-de-camp, watched the progress of the fight. They rode afterwards along the front of the line, as far as Soubatan, where a deplorable incident marked the arrival of the Russian troops. The inhabitants, being Mussulmans, had hidden their wives and daughters in their rude hovels, and barricaded their doors. The Russians, apparently fancying that Turkish soldiers might be concealed in the Turkish houses, broke these open, and, in one instance, where ordinary force failed, they fired through the door, killing a peasant and a fine young girl, just blossoming into womanhood. No such excuse as searching for concealed Turks can be found for the Russian dragoons, who penetrated as far as the next village, Hadji Weli, further along the Soubatan river. Here a woman, for having made some sharp reply to a Russian dragoon, was pistolled to death by three several shots, in the presence of an officer, who appears to have taken no steps to punish this foul murder.

Another of our Special Artist's Sketches is that of a visit of inspection to the Russian batteries, after the abandonment of the siege of Kars, in the month of July. It must, indeed, be acknowledged that there was no particular novelty or scientific merit in the works of the Russian military engineers against the great Armenian fortress. The hill, or rather piece of rolling moorland, upon which they were constructed, to the north-east of Kars, is covered with a deep layer of close-grained peat, which cuts with an almost mineral-like surface, but which when broken up resolves itself into exceedingly fine powder. The traverses and supply magazines were framed of the round or half-squared timbers used by the Armenian villagers for the posts and roofs of their houses; and over this substantial framework pieces of bass matting were laid, which prevented the crumbling through of the superincumbent earth. The service magazines were not by any means bomb-proof, as was shown by many a Turkish shot; but the depth of the parapets prevented any damage being done to the traverses, into which each gun company ran whenever a shot from the Ottoman side was signalled. The morning after the evacuation of these batteries the platforms were found to have been removed, and the works generally presented a dilapidated appearance, as though they had been deserted for a twelvemonth. The Turkish work in front is a mortar battery, which inflicted a good deal of damage on the besiegers. The timber which is seen lying about has ever since been used for cooking and camp-fires in the camp of Ahmed Moukhtar Pasha, and bids fair to last his troops well into the winter.

The annual meeting of the Educational Institute of Scotland was held in the High School, Edinburgh, last Saturday—Mr. Rattray, Aberdeen, president, in the chair. There was a large attendance. This institute has 2500 members.

According to annual custom on St. Matthew's Day, the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs went in state yesterday week to Divine service at Christ Church, Newgate-street, adjoining Christ's Hospital. The service was also attended by the treasurer and many of the governors of the hospital, and by the whole of the bluecoat boys, 700 in number.

Mr. John Bright, M.P., attended a meeting at Rochdale on Tuesday night, and distributed the Queen's prizes and the certificates of merit to the successful students of the science and art classes of the Rochdale Equitable Pioneers' Society. Addressing the meeting, he spoke of the progress of science and art during the past century, and of the mode in which modern scientific discoveries have been devoted to the improvement of the condition and comfort of the people. He referred especially to the manufacture of gas, the application of steam power to the purposes of production, and to the wonderful strides which of late years have been made by the cheap press. He pointed out that all inventions of modern science—such as the telegraph, the steam-boat, the locomotive, photography, and the sewing-machine—although they have added power to wealth, have done far more for the working classes.

The collection and preservation of portrait photographs may, perhaps, be an occasional charge of some of our fair readers. To them we would commend for that purpose a noble-looking volume of quarto size, strongly and handsomely bound in fine leather or velvet, with gilt clasps, which is called "L'Album Oriental." Its thick pasteboard leaves, each of which is double, with an inner leaf of paper separating its two sides from each other, are cut in diverse openings, some oval, some rectangular, of different sizes, for the secure insertion of cabinet photographs or cartes de visite; and the pages are beautifully adorned with floral and other designs in colour, views of scenery, ferns and grasses, foliage and fruit, swans, parrots, and other birds, moths and butterflies. Messrs. Charles Reynolds and Co., of Milk-street, Cheapside, the wholesale publishers of this Album, have shown much taste and skill in its production.

APOLLINARIS AND THE AHR VALLEY.

Tourists up the Rhine always recall with pleasure the moment when its picturesque beauties first burst upon their view, and the splendid panorama formed by the ruin-crowned peaks of the romantic Siebengebirge, the scene of the redoubtable exploits of the legendary Siegfried, where it begins to unfold itself. Higher up the river, past the shattered walls of Rolandseck and the shady green islet of Nonnenwerth, the cloistered retreat of the betrothed bride of the brave Roland when

False tidings reached the Rhenish strand
That he had fallen in fight,

there rises up on the right bank of the river a beautifully wooded eminence known as the Apollinarisberg. Crowning its summit is the Apollinaris Kirche, a handsome modern Gothic edifice, erected at the cost of Count Furstenberg-Stammheim. It is decorated with some admirable frescoes commemorative of incidents in the life of St. Apollinaris, whose remains are here enshrined in an antique sarcophagus, and who is the patron saint not only of the church, but of a special crystal spring which gushes out of the limestone rock in the neighbouring Ahr valley.

The fertile plain bordering the Rhine has been known for centuries past as the Golden Mile, and here the Romans established a couple of colonies, the Remagen and Sinzig of to-day. Between these two little towns, at the latter of which, according to German traditions, Constantine had his famous vision of the Cross, the River Ahr—in summer a rippling streamlet and in winter a rushing torrent—falls into "the wide and winding Rhine." The road along the valley passes through Bodendorf and Lohrsdorf, a couple of little villages backed by vine-clad hills, and then winds round the base of the jagged basaltic mountain to which Kaiser Philip, the Hohenstaufen, gave the name of the Landskron, and which rises some thousand feet or so from the plain. A little white chapel is perched on the grassy ledge under the jutting walls of the ruined castle that crowns the mountain summit, and down below is the village of Heppingen, with a cross figured on the roofs of its quaint gabled houses, by way of protection against the evil spirit; while to the right a little stream, rushing down from the hills, capers along through copse and orchard, setting the huge blackened wheel of a rustic water-mill, half hidden among the summer foliage, in sluggish motion.

Keeping still, however, to the main road, in a few minutes we come upon a scene for which we were scarcely prepared. Rising up in the heart of this sequestered valley is an extensive range of buildings forming three sides of a square, with a tall chimney backed by vine-clad slopes towering aloft, and millions of glass and stone bottles in gigantic stacks occupying all the central space. Workpeople are moving briskly about, while a procession of huge carts, the lading of which is just completed, is preparing to start on the road to the Rhine. This proves to be the establishment of the Apollinaris Company, and in the walled-in inclosure beyond the arched gateway, surmounted by a statue of St. Apollinaris, is the spring yielding the pure and pleasant natural effervescent mineral water, which of late years has become so popular in England.

The existence and virtues of the Spring are of comparatively recent discovery. The Saint was a patron of wine long before any one dreamt of this water, and his image had been for centuries enshrined in a little niche at the foot of the terraced vineyard that rises up in the rear. But the "Vineyard of the Image of St. Apollinaris," as it was styled, did not flourish, despite this especial dedication. Rows of its vines refused to thrive, from some occult disease more baffling than even the phylloxera, till at length, in 1857, the owner, Herr Georg Kreuzberg, resolved to probe the matter literally to the roots. He did so, and found the soil strongly impregnated with carbonic acid gas. This induced him to consult Professor Bischoff, of Bonn, the celebrated geologist and chemist, who gave it as his opinion that such exhalations could only proceed from a mineral spring. Herr Kreuzberg thereupon commenced digging, and after arriving at a depth of some forty feet was rewarded by the discovery of the now famous Apollinaris Brunnen.

The buildings in the Ahr valley consist principally of a series of halls, communicating by stone archways, and lighted up by a long range of windows. The first is the bottle-washing department, where half a score of Lieschens and Lottelchens with looped-up petticoats and kerchief-covered heads were clustered round an apparatus not unlike a huge cart-wheel, revolving horizontally in the centre of a tank. From each of its four-and-twenty spokes shot up a peculiar jet of water, and on these jets the girls were deftly slipping and removing the bottles, when, on the completion of each revolution, the flow of water stopped for a moment. Four thousand bottles were thus being rinsed per hour, or from forty to fifty thousand per diem.

In an adjoining long gallery the operation of bottling the water was being carried on by means of machines communicating with the pipes in connection with the Spring, the water being pumped up by steam power. Here a busy throng of some fifty men and boys were hard at work filling, corking, and wiring the bottles—one man filling and corking while another wired—and carrying them away. There were twenty-one bottling machines in action, each with its corking apparatus attached, and with its combination of valves, taps, handles, and levers, recalling to mind an electric machine. Each machine will fill a couple of thousand bottles in the hours, the average total filled per day being forty thousand and upwards.

We naturally felt anxious to view the Spring, but its romantic beauty is sacrificed to the necessity which exists for covering it in. On descending a flight of steps at the back of the filling-room we reached a small inner court impregnated with a strong odour of carbonic acid gas, issuing in volumes from the Spring and confined in a large metal reservoir. The gas does, nevertheless, escape considerably, and is sometimes so overpowering that it is impossible to descend the steps, the gates inclosing which are kept locked to prevent accidents. Fifty feet below the surface is the Spring itself, which wells up some twenty feet, and is there met by the four supply pumps and the machinery specially erected to recondense the gas into the water prior to the latter being pumped up into the bottling-room. Thus the strong effervescence for which Apollinaris Water is remarkable is attained without admixture of any foreign ingredient. The artificial chemistry of the laboratory vainly endeavours to rival the refined operations of Nature; but, more than this, the *British Medical Journal* has shown that artificially aerated waters are often dangerously impure, and even impregnated with lead. "Water, water, everywhere, and not a drop to drink" is a common outcry in these days of sanitary reform. Facts recently brought before the Home Secretary by Dr. Lyon Playfair and Dr. Humphrey Sandwith, and the investigations of the Social Science Association, show that not only is the water supply of our cities contaminated by sewage in a way which filtration conceals without removing, but that seemingly pellucid springs are equally impure; whilst Professors Frankland, Letheby, and Dorenius assert that ordinary drinking water and many aerated waters, although to the eye transparent and sparkling, are "magazines of disease," leading to diarrhoea, fever, and various forms of blood poisoning.

The Apollinaris Water, springing forth from its deep rocky source, clear as crystal, soft as velvet, and effervescent as champagne, is not only of the highest purity, but preserves its sparkling freshness longer than any artificially aerated water. To its happy constitution it owes that peculiar softness of flavour which makes it such a pleasant adjunct to the dinner-table; whilst medical men assert that its anti-acid properties successfully combat the dyspeptic conditions to which English stomachs are peculiarly liable.

Crossing the tramway-intersected yard, with its huge, compact piles of empty bottles, we followed a string of trolleys laden with full ones to the packing department on the opposite side. Here were assembled a dozen waggons—huge oblong boxes on wheels, in each of which 4000 pints or 3000 quart bottles were already packed away—on the point of starting for Remagen, on the Rhine. At the quay of that pleasant little village, from which a glimpse is obtained of the magnificent panorama of the Seven Mountains and the picturesque Rolandseck, some long, flat-bottomed craft commonly lie moored. On board of these the bottles will be packed, with simply a layer of straw at the bottom of the boat, and another layer on the topmost rows of bottles, some planks being securely fixed over all. The smaller vessels, carrying from 95,000 to 110,000 bottles, will only descend the Rhine as far as Rotterdam, where their cargoes will be transhipped; but others, with their quarter of a million bottles, are to cross the sea, bound direct for the company's wharf on the Thames.

In 1875 six million bottles were thus shipped to England, a million to Holland, and another million to different parts of Germany. The Custom House lists of last June, however, show that in that month alone no less than thirteen hundred thousand bottles of Apollinaris water were unloaded at London; so that, on the whole, the Ahr valley profits largely by the badness of our drinking water. As the vessels proceeding from Remagen direct to the Thames can secure no return freight, the company are only too glad for them to take back, on their return voyage to the spring, the empty Apollinaris bottles whose contents have been consumed by thirsty Englishmen.

Within a few minutes' drive of the Apollinaris Brunnen, and on the opposite bank of the river, is Bad Neuenahr, with its large and comfortable Curhotel, its Trinkhalle, and its charming gardens, to which the healing waters of its mineral springs attract visitors from all parts of the world. Situated in the midst of this pleasant valley where the most picturesque scenery is combined with a mild and salubrious climate, it is not surprising that the baths of Neuenahr have rapidly become popular, and certainly a more agreeable place of resort for the summer and autumn months would be difficult to find. Delightful excursions may be made to the ruined castle of Neuenahr, crowning the lofty eminence which dominates the valley, or to the adjacent town of Ahrweiler, with its mediæval ramparts, conical capped gateways, towers with cannon-balls incrusting in their crumbling walls, and the picturesque Hauptstrasse, with its jumble of gabled houses, overhanging turrets, and quaintly-carved doorways.

Ahrweiler, when the Archbishops of Cologne were its lords and masters, was occasionally pawned by them to brother prelates for loans of some amount. Such prosperity as it now enjoys is due to the terraced vineyards on the adjoining slopes, which yield a generous wine, distinguished for its deep ruby colour when young, but which grows pale with age. All the local expenses are defrayed out of profits derived from the municipal vineyards. The poor are supported from the proceeds of vine lands left by the charitably disposed, besides which the clergy of the place derive their principal revenue from the same source.

Beyond Ahrweiler the vineyards stretch across the plain and ascend the rugged mountain slopes that run parallel with the rapid little river. On the left rises the Calvarienberg, surmounted by an extensive building which was formerly a monastery; while straight ahead, where the hills close in towards the river, is Walporzheim, which gives its name to the best wine vintaged in the Ahr valley. At the Gasthaus of St. Peter the tourist will be able to obtain a sample of vintage '68, a stout, full-bodied wine, somewhat potent, but of excellent flavour.

After leaving Walporzheim a narrow ravine is entered, through which the Ahr courses along over its pebbly bed, its miniature torrents flashing in the sunlight, and its limpid waters tinged with a thousand reflections. The pollard willows fringing the stream stand out in bright relief against the tall banks of shattered slate and towering rocks of dark grey basalt which, surmounted by coronets of gloomy pine-trees, and with vines rising up in irregular terraces or perched on all the more perilous ledges, close one in on either side. On one's left is a huge projecting mass of rock, well known as the "Bunte Kuh" or "Mottled Cow," and nestled here and there in the valley, where the gorge expands, are picturesque hamlets, vivid with fruitful orchards and flowery gardens, their steep-roofed cottages and barns clustering around quaint old churches, whose pointed steeples are dwarfed by the surrounding hills. Beyond the ruined nunnery of Marienthal is the village of Dernau, where the river and the ravine grow wider; and further on is Rech, with its ancient stone bridge ornamented with a gorgeously coloured statue of some local saint. The hills hereabouts are rounded at the summit and slope gently down into the valley, but the river-bed soon contracts again, and, at Maischoss, is shut in by vast perpendicular walls of rock. On an adjacent eminence are the remains of Schloss Saffenburg, blown up after its evacuation by the French, who were besieged here in 1703.

Further on, the rocky cliffs rise up still more precipitously, and the road runs through a narrow chasm, the Ahr, despite its meandering course, bubbling swiftly over the stones, past a picturesque water-mill known as the Lochmühle, the wheel of which is turned by water supplied from a subterranean canal, the work of condemned criminals who executed it to save their lives. In this direction Nature has provided no outlet from the valley except along the narrow bed of the river, over which the hanging rocks keep silent ward. A tunnel, however, solves the difficulty, and on emerging from it one finds oneself in Altenahr—a cheerful little village nestling between the river and the precipitous, rocky mountain on which stands the ruined castle that formerly belonged to the Counts of Blankenheim and Manderscheid, with the latter of whom the "Wild Boar of the Ardennes" claimed kindred. One toils up the steep ascent, whence an extensive view is obtained over the picturesque valley, with the glittering Ahr winding in labyrinthine fashion between the lofty peaks which rise up on every side, crowned with gloomy pines and patches of tangled underwood.

The finest scenery in the Ahr valley is to be found in the vicinity of Altenahr. The stream itself has its source in the picturesque little market town of Blankenheim, nestling among leafy woods under the ruined stronghold of its once famous Counts, on the borders of the mysterious volcanic Eifel land, where shattered feudal towers alternate with extinct craters, now transformed into lakes, and rippling trout-streams glide onward amid banks of scoræ and lava. Here too, among the lofty Hohe Acht and Nürburg heights, are the twin castles of Manderscheid, overlooking the Lieser, while above the glit-

tering Kyll tower the stately ruins of Kasselburg and its neighbour of Gerolstein, which has been immortalised by Schubach's "Grande Duchesse." But we must bring this rambling discourse of the Ahr valley to an end.

SOCIAL SCIENCE.

At the opening general meeting of the Social Science Congress at Aberdeen on Thursday week Lord Gifford, one of the Judges of the Court of Session, gave an address on jurisprudence, in which he stated two propositions:—first, that law is a science; and, secondly, that legislation is not and never must be in the smallest degree arbitrary. The sections subsequently met and discussed several important subjects. The extent of our maritime jurisdiction was dealt with in the department of International Law, and in the Repression of Crime section papers were read on the subject of a training-school for boys intended for the Army. During the discussion on this topic Mr. Serjeant Cox stated, as the result of his experience at the Middlesex Sessions, that the most expert thieves were those who had been in reformatory schools. Trade unions and the extent to which they contributed to the well-being of Society formed the subject in the Economy and Trade section; in the Health section there was a discussion on the best means of utilising open spaces in towns, and the subject of competitive examination was discussed in the Education section. In the evening the congress was entertained at a banquet by the Corporation.

Yesterday week Lord Young (who as Lord Advocate had charge of the Scotch Education Bill in Parliament) gave an address to the association, as President of the Education Department. He stated the principles and reviewed the operations of the Education Act. Before 1872 Scotland had a national system of education, but it was, he said, necessarily of an ecclesiastical character. He referred to the large number of new schools built or resolved upon, and went on to express an opinion against direct supervision or control of local managers by a central authority. In the departments the principal questions under discussion were—in Law, to what extent it is expedient to control by legislative enactment contracts between landlord and tenant; in Education, the best means of securing a high standard of education; in Repression of Crime, the best kind of labour for prisons; in Public Health, the sanitary condition of our fishing population; and in Art, whether art-competitions are favourable to art progress. In the evening the president of the Art department delivered an address on the rise and progress of the art of portraiture in this country.

The Lord Advocate gave an address on the Repression of Crime last Saturday. He referred to the progress of the principle of reclamation as opposed to that of mere punishment in the treatment of criminals, and dwelt upon the necessity of establishing in the other parts of the United Kingdom a public prosecutor on the plan pursued in Scotland. In the Municipal Law section Serjeant Cox treated of the question of Land Law Reform. Major Ross, Chief Constable of Aberdeenshire, read in the Repression of Crime section a paper on the subject of our Detective System, setting forth a plan for the organisation of a more efficient detective service. A discussion followed, in which Sheriff Thomson, Mr. Baker (Gloucester), the Rev. Dr. Ace, the Lord Advocate, and others took part. Papers on various topics were read in other sections. In the afternoon there were excursions, one being to the grounds of Balmoral Castle, open by permission of the Queen.

Mr. Edwin Chadwick, President of the Public Health Department, gave an address last Monday morning on the progress made in the development of the powers of sanitation. He gave as instances the great decrease in the death-rates of orphan asylums, prisons, and other institutions under improved sanitary conditions. He described the different forms of disease attendant on different degrees of aerial impurity; and added that we had now gained the power of reducing the sickness and death-rates in most old cities by at least one third, and that amongst the general population a reduction by fully one half of the diseases of the respiratory organs might be effected by general public sanitation. The high value of town manure applied to agriculture, and the possibility of purifying sewage effectively before discharging it into rivers, were also dealt with. The consideration of the question whether further legislation was desirable to prevent the frauds of promoters of companies gave rise to an energetic discussion in the Law section. In the Education Department the remedies for irregular attendance and non-attendance of pupils at primary schools was the subject debated. The Art section deliberated on the best means of bringing art to the homes of the poor, the chief means suggested being the opening of picture-galleries and museums on Sundays. In the evening a meeting of working men was held in the Music-hall, at which the Lord Provost presided, and several of the members of the association addressed the meeting.

Mr. Caird, president of the Economy and Trade department, read an address on Tuesday, in which he contended that our food supply was not so great as it might be, owing to the aggregation of small holdings in the hands of encumbered proprietors. Miss Becker read a paper on woman's suffrage, contending that every woman, married or single, ought to have a vote; Dr. Macadam read a paper on the ventilation of drains and sewers; and Professor Hodgson read a paper on education, especially with regard to the wage-receiving classes. In the evening there was a conversation.

The business of the Congress was concluded on Wednesday. Mr. Hastings, the President of the Council, spoke of the work done by the council during the past year. They had, he said, been devoting special attention to the Poor-Laws, and in conjunction with certain Poor-Law Conferences had urged on the Government the desirableness of lessening out-door relief. This, they were persuaded, would reduce pauperism. Mr. Slater Booth, M.P., President of the Local Government Board, had expressed some agreement with their views. At a public meeting subsequently held thanks were voted to all who had promoted the success of the Congress. The association afterwards divided into two parties, one of which went to Haddo House, the seat of the Earl of Aberdeen, and the other to Dunecht House, the residence of Lord Lindsay.

The estate of Bordlands, Peeblesshire, which belonged to the late Mr. George Hope, has been sold for £25,000 to Sir James R. Ferguson, Bart.

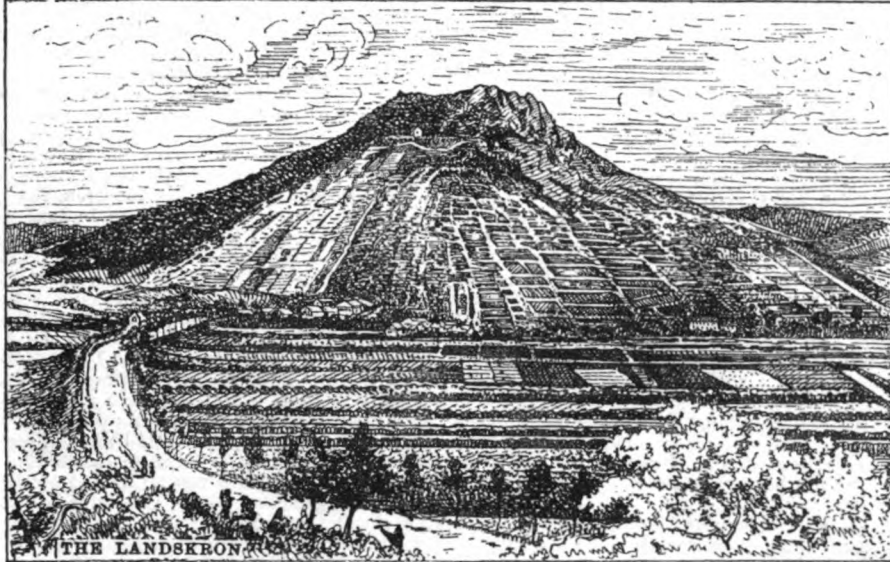
The Sheffield School Board has approved of a scheme for a truant industrial school in premises situate about six miles from the centre of the town. The children to be dealt with are incorrigible truants, those of a more hardened class, though unconvicted of crime, and neglected children whose parents disregard attendance orders, and whom it is desirable to isolate for a time from baneful home influences. Of these three classes it is calculated that there are upwards of one hundred children in the borough. The industrial pursuits proposed to be introduced are wood-chopping, paper-bag making, gardening, shoemaking, clothes mending, and the making of simple articles of dress.



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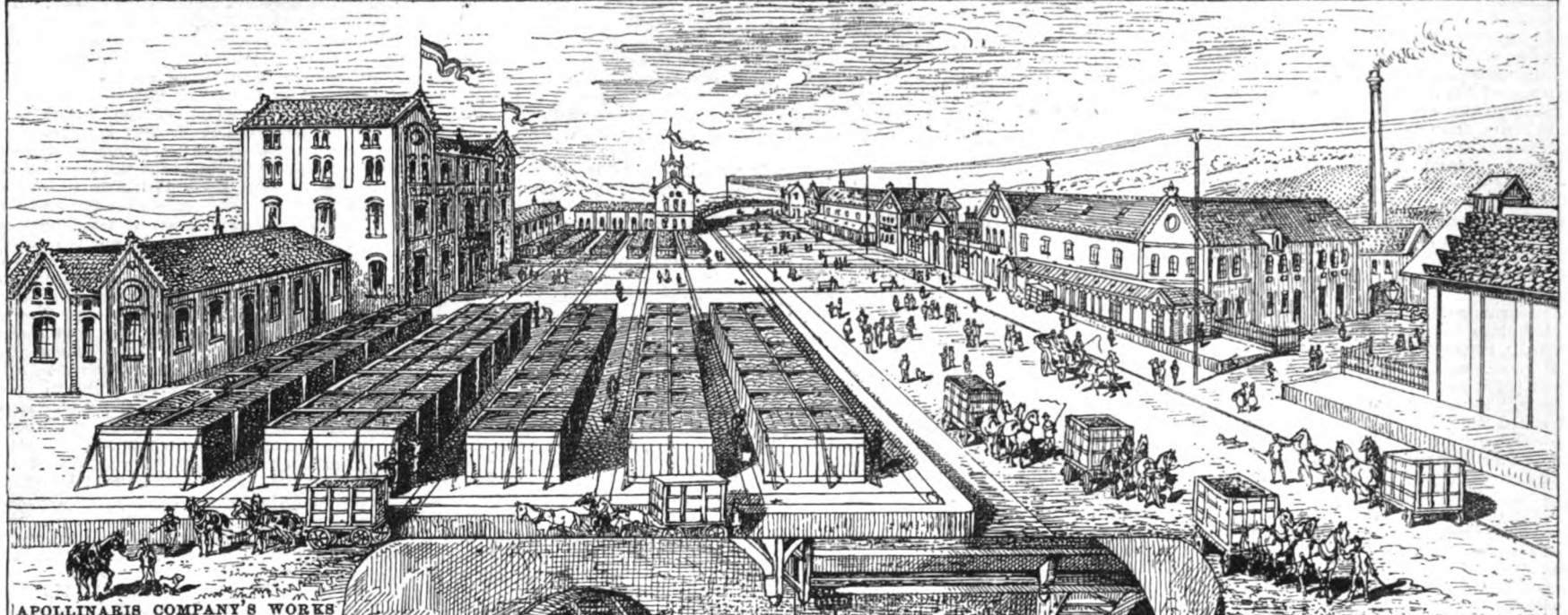
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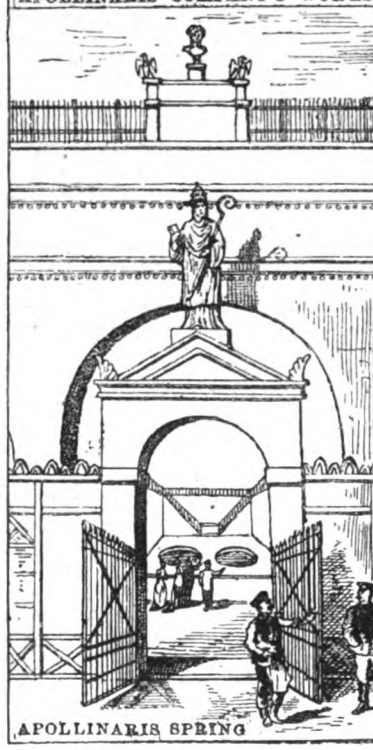
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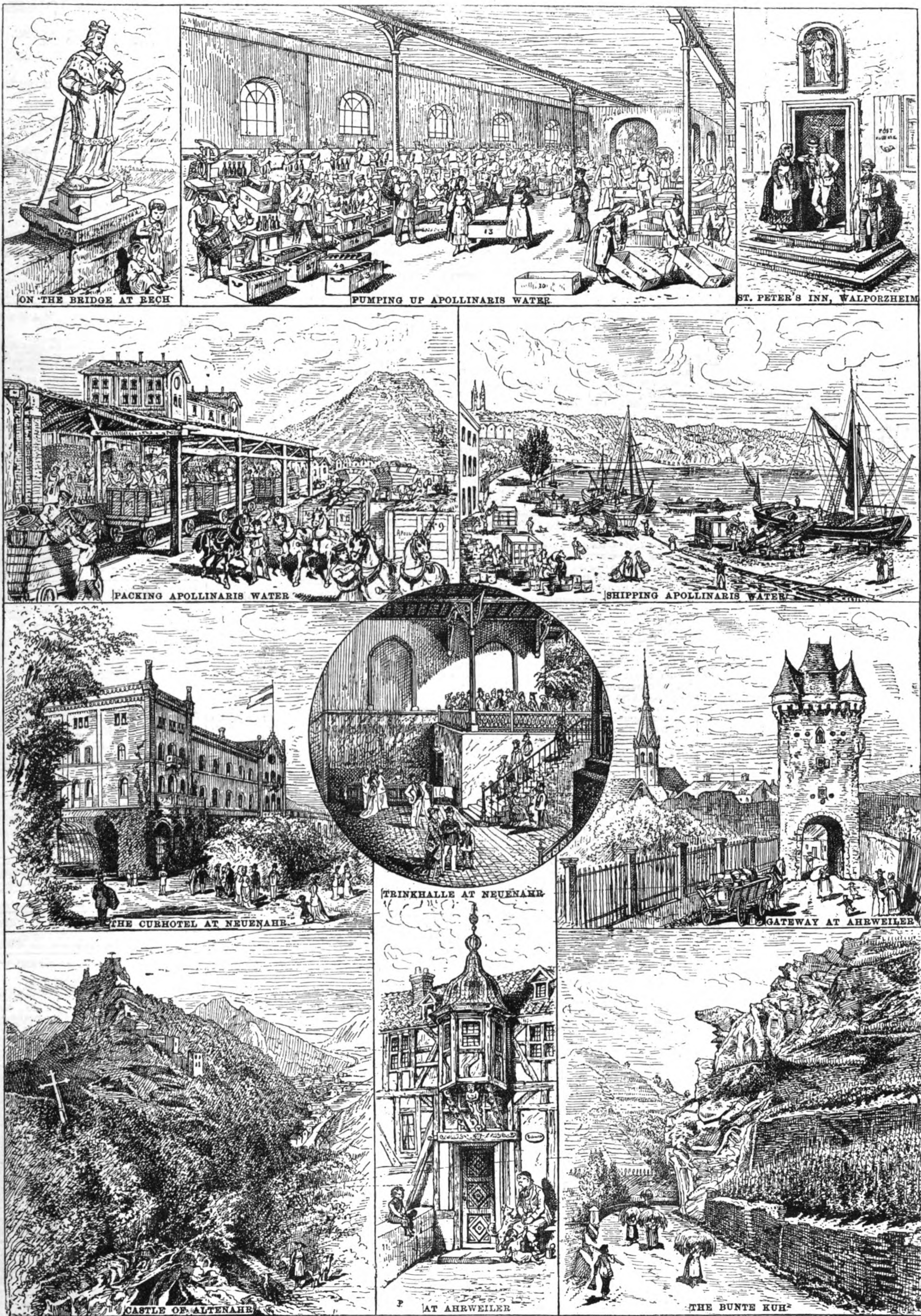
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SKETCHES IN THE AHR VALLEY.

LAW AND POLICE.

The public mind has been relieved of a great burden. What has been called "The Penge Mystery" was solved, as far as it is in mortal power to solve it, at a late hour on Wednesday last; and the two brothers and two sisters indicted for the wilful murder of Mrs. Louis Staunton—Louis Adolphus Edmund Staunton, aged twenty-six, farmer; Patrick Llewellyn Staunton, twenty-four, artist; Elizabeth Ann Staunton, twenty-eight, wife of Patrick; and Alice Rhodes, aged twenty—were all found guilty, and sentenced to death.

Much morbid interest was taken in the trial at the Central Criminal Court. Well-dressed persons of both sexes thronged the large court of the Old Bailey from the beginning of the trial on Wednesday week to its close, and, with more curiosity than good taste, freely used loggnettes to gaze at the prisoners, of whom Louis Staunton appeared cool and calm throughout, whilst his brother and his brother's wife were evidently deeply affected by the position in which they were placed, and Alice Rhodes completely broke down once or twice. From a judicial point of view, the trial was most satisfactory. The case for the prosecution was ably conducted by the Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, and Mr. Poland. Everything that could be adduced in favour of Louis Staunton was brought forward by Mr. Montagu Williams and Mr. Mathews. Marked ability was shown in the defence of Patrick Staunton by Mr. Edward Clarke. Mr. Douglas Straight and Mr. Purcell were the counsel for Mrs. Patrick Staunton; and Mr. Percy Guy acted for Alice Rhodes.

Little that was fresh in the well-known story of "The Penge Mystery" was brought to light. The unhappy history of Harriet Richardson's marriage and death was again told and retold. This heiress to a fortune of £4000 was married to Louis Staunton, then an auctioneer's clerk, twenty-four years of age (she being thirty-five), in the June of 1875, at Clapham, against the will of her mother, Mrs. Butterfield, who vainly appealed to Chancery to stop the marriage on the grounds of her daughter's imbecility. Mr. and Mrs. Louis Staunton went to live at 8, Loughborough-road; and there Mrs. Butterfield saw her daughter for the last time alive. Louis Staunton strongly objected to a repetition of his mother-in-law's visit for some reason or another; and the next time Mrs. Butterfield saw her daughter was when the latter lay dead in bed at Penge on April 15 last. Meanwhile Mrs. Louis Staunton had had a baby, and had been removed to a small house known as The Woodlands, at Cudham, where she boarded with Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Staunton, and whence her infant was mysteriously taken on April 8 last to Guy's Hospital by Louis Staunton, who gave instructions that on the death of the child (which soon ensued) it should be stated that he was left by "John Harris." The money Mrs. Louis Staunton was in possession of at her marriage had become her husband's absolute property; and in the autumn of last year, moreover, Louis Staunton realised the rest of his wife's fortune (£2200), in which she had only a reversionary interest. With these moneys he bought just about the same time a farm very near the Woodlands. This was Little Grays Farm. There he lived with Alice Rhodes, contributing £1 a week for the maintenance of his wife and child at the Woodlands. It was shown beyond doubt by the servant, Clara Brown, that here the poor woman was kept in close confinement, neglected, and maltreated. But she did not long survive her child. On April 12, when she was so weak she had to be lifted into the carriage, Mrs. Louis Staunton was taken from Cudham to 34, Forbes-road, Penge, in order to get better medical advice, according to her husband, who told the landlady "she had had a doctor at Cudham who did not understand her case." Here, however, her sufferings soon ended. She died very shortly after her removal to Penge; and Dr. Longrigg, guided by the statements of the prisoners, at first certified that the cause of death was "cerebral disease;" but, having subsequently made a post-mortem examination of the body in conjunction with Dr. Bright and Mr. Wilkinson, Dr. Longrigg coincided with his colleagues that starvation was the real cause of death. On the other hand, two of the medical men called for the defence (who laboured under the disadvantage of not having seen the body) asserted that the symptoms of the deceased were consistent with tubercular meningitis, and that they were not at all accounted for by the theory of starvation.

The learned counsel for the defence strove to prove the innocence of their clients, Mr. Clarke, as counsel for Patrick Staunton, displaying especial skill and ingenuity in urging that the cause of death was not any deliberate plan of starvation, but the effects of emaciation proceeding from some disease of which a gradual wasting away was the peculiar symptom. The medical evidence in support of this theory was to the effect that the state of her organs and the discolouration of her body might have arisen from tubercular meningitis, or diabetes, or Addison's disease.

But all these arguments were virtually demolished by the clear and comprehensive, fair and impartial, and remarkably complete Summing-Up of Mr. Justice Hawkins, whose admirable review of the case on Wednesday occupied ten hours and a half in delivery. The jury deliberated an hour and twenty minutes; and, shortly after eleven on Wednesday night, returned a verdict of "GUILTY" against Louis and Patrick Staunton, Mrs. Patrick Staunton, and Alice Rhodes, recommending both women (Alice Rhodes "strongly") to mercy. Sentence of death

was immediately passed, Alice Rhodes alone pleading in stay of execution, "Only that I am innocent." A large crowd thronged round the doors of the Old Bailey, and cheers were sent up as soon as the verdict was learnt.

The inquiry into the charge against the Inspectors Meiklejohn, Druscovich, Palmer, and Clarke, and Mr. Froggatt, the solicitor, was concluded at Bow-street last Saturday, after having lasted twenty-eight days. On the conclusion of the evidence, Sir James Ingham, having heard the addresses for the defence, committed all the prisoners for trial on the charge of conspiracy to defeat the ends of justice, and as accessories after the fact to forgeries committed by Kurr, Benson, and others; and Meiklejohn was also committed as an accessory before the fact. Bail was accepted as before for Mr. Froggatt and Inspector Clarke, but was refused for the other three Inspectors.

RELIEF FOR THE VICTIMS OF THE WAR.

A telegram from Berlin states that, at the special request of Princess Reuss, the wife of the German Ambassador to Turkey, Queen Caroline of Saxony has dispatched twelve sisters to Constantinople under the charge of a Saxon delegate of the Red Cross Society.

The Foreign Office has received from Mr. Fawcett a shocking account of the condition of the districts of Kyzanlik and Yeni-Zaghra. He states that the road from Shipka to Kyzanlik is strewn on each side of the way with festering corpses, and adds that the lovely appearance of the country makes the scene, if possible, the more horrible. The whole country between Carlova and Yeni-Zaghra is depopulated, and is reeking with the odour of human remains.

A letter from Mr. J. S. Young, dated Constantinople, Sept. 9, to Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, reports that from all divisions of their medical staff engaged in attending the sick and wounded at the several scenes of action in Europe and Asia he continues to receive accounts of splendid work done. Dr. Leslie had his division during the fighting at Shipka continuously at work among the thousands of wounded, and from Aug. 14 to Aug. 20 he visited numerous refugees, women and children, some of whom were wounded. Dr. Crookshank's division was on the 1st inst. with the Turkish forces before Popkoi. From Varna Mr. Young transported on two occasions sick and wounded to Constantinople, the buildings at the former place having been overcrowded with the wounded sent down from the front. The Red Crescent Society was hard at work at Constantinople. The soup-kitchens established by Mr. Barrington Kennett for the wounded while being transported long distances have proved of great benefit.

Major-General Sir Henry Green, the honorary treasurer of the Stafford House Committee, has received the following letter from Mr. Barrington Kennett, dated Pera, Sept. 14: "I shall write you fully next week on many matters, sending you detailed accounts and estimates to the end of August. I am practising every economy, but my expenses cannot be kept below £1000 per month. I have to give up a splendid service which I was organising for removing the heavily wounded from Philippopolis to Constantinople for want of funds. I hope that you can put this before the committee. It is such a pity that I have to reduce my operations at this critical moment." At the last meeting of the committee it was decided, in view of the inadequacy of the funds remaining in hand to meet the pressing necessities arising out of the severe fighting, to lay this letter before the public, with an appeal for further subscriptions, in order that the work of relief, now more urgently needed than ever, may be carried on.

The Stafford House Committee have received a report from Colonel Coope of one of the distributions at the Constantinople soup-kitchen, showing the system on which it is worked. Nearly 3000 wounded have been received in all, and have been supplied with soup, coffee, tobacco, &c., at Tcholorion and Constantinople.

SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE AT EXETER.

Yesterday week the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the character of president of the Exeter Literary Society, addressed a numerous meeting of the members of the institution in the Royal Public Rooms. The right hon. gentleman was supported by Mr. A. Mills, M.P., Mr. Cuthbertson (Mayor of Exeter), and several of the more prominent inhabitants of the city. Sir Stafford Northcote, who was very cordially received, reminded the assembly that the society, whose autumn session was then being opened, had been established since 1841, and that during the interim it had done a great deal of good and useful work, which entitled it to the hearty and increased support of the citizens at large—a support of which it stood in need, as an effort was being made to obtain better premises, so that it might have better opportunity of development. He asked his hearers to consider the changes that had taken place since 1841. If they compared the educational advantages of the then population with those possessed by the people of the present day, they would see that the advance which had been made was enormous and almost indescribable. In 1841 the people of Exeter knew nothing of the railway system, and they were without any of the means of communication which were now so important. They knew nothing then—nor did England generally—of the electric telegraph; and the system of ocean steamers was only beginning

to be developed. Beyond this, the penny post was only in its infancy, and there was no cheap literature such as was procurable at the present day. Not only were there no railways, but there were no railway libraries, and none of the cheap books or periodicals which tended to make a journey so much pleasanter than it would otherwise be. It was in the year 1841 that *Punch*, one of the great instructors of the age, and one of the most amusing periodicals, came into existence. He believed it was about the same time that the *Illustrated London News* made its appearance. Then, again, in 1841 the sum voted by Parliament for education was only £10,000, whereas now we counted by millions a vote which in those days was only reckoned by thousands. In 1841 we knew nothing of any education in the direction of science and art such as had been since developed by the Kensington Museum and the kindred institutions that had been established all over the kingdom during the intervening period, although about that time Mr. William Ewart was directing attention to the subject and sowing the grain of mustard seed that had borne such prolific fruit. Having reviewed the progress that had been made in science, literature, and art during the thirty-six years which the society had existed, and remarked upon the stirring political and social events of the same period, Sir Stafford proceeded to show the reverse of the medal. He said that, whilst our education was undoubtedly now far beyond what it had been, it was questionable whether strength of character had similarly improved, or if the intellectual condition of the country was by any means so satisfactory as it should be. Two great evils were the tendency to excitement and the growth of vanity. Examples of both he might take from the House of Commons. Unless there were some measures of a startling character passed in the Session there was a general feeling that Parliament had fallen back, and was not answering the expectations of the people. As to the second point, no intellectual disease was so mischievous as vanity and conceit in the present day. It was at the bottom of a large proportion of waste of time in Parliament, and was often most damaging to the cause which the persons who insisted on unnecessary speaking imagined they were advancing. The remedy would be for people to look to the work itself, and not to the men who were doing it.

THE TRADES UNION CONGRESS AT LEICESTER.

As was reported in our last Issue, Mr. Brassey, M.P., gave an address on Thursday week upon work and wages in 1877. He contended that England held her own in international competition; that if wages were higher labour was relatively cheaper, and that the depression of trade was mainly attributable to over-trading by employers and to the abuse of the Joint-Stock Companies Acts. A vote of thanks was given to Mr. Brassey, and resolutions were passed in favour of the extension of the Employers and Workmen Acts to seamen, the reform of the patent laws, the abolition of imprisonment for debt, and the requirement of certificates of competency from persons placed in charge of engines and boilers.

Yesterday week Mr. Broadhurst was appointed secretary of the Parliamentary Committee which had been instructed to inquire and report as to the relations between skilled and unskilled labour. Resolutions were adopted against interference by the Parliamentary Committee in local trade disputes, and the decision in the Richardson intimidation conviction, and in favour of friendly relations between co-operators and trade unionists, the exemption of bakers from the Smoke Act, and the attitude of the Birmingham nut and bolt makers.

Resolutions were adopted last Saturday in favour of direct working-class representation and the assimilation of the county and borough franchise, with a redistribution of seats, and against the unfair competition of reformatories in the labour market. Sympathy was expressed with the locked-out operatives of Bolton. A motion in favour of the establishment of a trade organ was negatived, one for the admission of bona-fide foreign delegates was referred to the Parliamentary Committee, and one as to overtime was postponed. Sundry votes of thanks concluded the congress. Bristol will be the next place of meeting.

The Congress of the Sanitary Institute at Leamington will be opened next Wednesday by Dr. Richardson, F.R.S. The exhibition in connection with the Congress will be opened on the same day by the Mayor of Leamington.

The Attorney-General has appointed Mr. Montagu Williams Counsel to the Treasury for the county of Middlesex Sessions, in the place of the late Mr. William Cooper. Mr. William Furner, the Judge of the Sussex County Court Circuit, has announced his intention to resign. He has held office since 1847.

There were two or three contests with volunteer corps last week. The H company of the Queen's (Westminster) held their annual contest; the Grosvenor cup and a series of prizes were competed for at Rainham under the auspices of the Middlesex Rifle Association—the winning score, by Sergeant J. P. Wright, being within six of the highest possible; and the seventeenth annual prize-meeting of the Highland Association at Inverness, which brought together a large number of crack shots of the United Kingdom—the shooting throughout being excellent.

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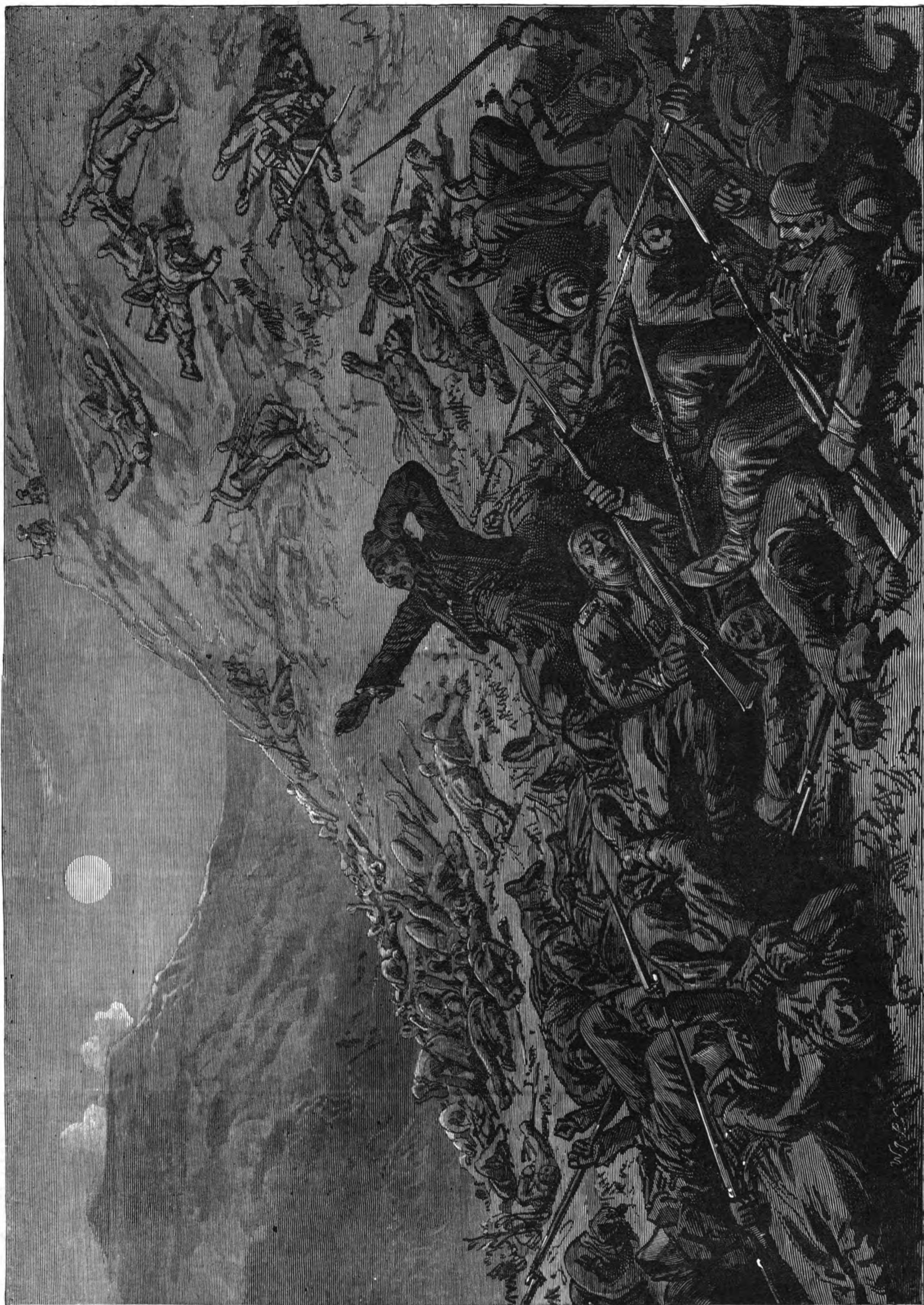
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THE WAR: EFFECT OF MODERN BRECHLOADERS—"TURKISH LOSS, 800 IN ABOUT TEN MINUTES."
A SKETCH IN THE SHIPRA PASS, BY CAPTAIN GAMBER, R.N., A CORRESPONDENT OF THE "TIMES."

Our Illustrations of the desperate struggle that has been going on since the 20th ult. in the Shipka Pass are supplied by the sketches of Captain James Gambier, R.N., the "Naval Correspondent" of the *Times* with the army of Suleiman Pasha, from whose letters of the 24th and 28th ult., and of the 1st inst., here reprinted, our readers will obtain a clear idea of the Russian positions, and of the Turkish attacks upon them, as shown in our Extra Supplement Large Engraving, and in that which appears on our front page:—

“ In order to understand the plan of the battle which has now been raging almost incessantly for four days in the Shipka Pass, it is necessary to have an idea of the topography of the hills and the situation of the point or points of attack. Standing in the plain on the Thracian side, in the Valley of the Tundja, and looking towards the Shipka Pass, a dividing range of varying height is seen running parallel to the valley, about east and west. From this range descend into the plain spurs, which radiate, as it were, from the summit of the Pass, and form between them deep valleys of from 2000 ft. or 3000 ft. to 4000 ft. in depth, which in some places are thickly wooded, and in others are inaccessible from rocks and precipices. These spurs, however, do not unite at any one point on the main dividing range, but are separated from the spur which carries the high road across the Balkans by extremely steep valleys of 400 ft. or 500 ft. in depth.

"It is with three of these spurs that we are concerned, and the central one at the summit of the Pass is the Russian position. The approach to this position from this side is perfectly easy, as far as the road itself is concerned; for, after making one or two curves on the side of the spur, it is carried almost in a straight line north and south across the range and down into Bulgaria. But this spur is, towards the head of the Pass, broken at its crest by five low hills from 200 ft. to 300 ft. high. The first of these, on approaching from the Tundja side, stands prominently forward like a great buttress of rock, and completely commands the road, while in itself it is inaccessible except from the northern and, consequently, Russian side of the Pass. The summit of this rock has been converted into a very strong fortress, not only by artillery, which is completely sheltered, but by rifle-pits and earthworks, constructed in a continuous chain diagonally from the summit to the road. The second elevation has a series of rifle-pits, which approach the road to within a few yards, and enfilade the sides of the spur above and below the road. On the third, a small rise, are placed three guns in an earthwork, which command both sides of the valleys on the east and on the west of the position. The fourth elevation is the crowning point, a strong earthwork, with six large Krupp guns, whose diameter of bore, I think, from fragments of shell which fell near, and which I picked up, must be about 4 in. to 5 in. These six guns command the entire situation, and can fire on nearly all points of the compass as far as I could see. It also is defended by a line of intrenchments and rifle-pits at the base of the mound, and the approach to it on the western side is enfiladed by the guns on the first position, the rocky buttress, which can be traversed with that object, if required. The fifth position has a few guns in earthworks, intrenchments, and rifle-pits, and is mainly of use in preventing the Turks from entirely surrounding the Russian positions by crossing over the range through some of the high steep valleys and coming up the road. The centre spur is thus seen to have five distinct positions, which will require to be carried either simultaneously or held successively with great peril, as each separate position is commanded by the one behind it. The approach by the main road is rendered absolutely impossible, as the artillery fire is directed down it like the blast of a funnel. The sides of these places are so steep that the men have to crawl on hands and knees and cling to the brushwood to ascend, and wherever the ground affords a landing-place there they are subjected to the fire of artillery, mitrailleuses, and rifle-pits. Now, still looking up from the plain, we must briefly describe the right and left spurs, which are the positions of the attack. The spur to the right, or east, runs in steep, rocky, and occasionally scrubby declivities to a high peak nearly 5000 ft. above the sea level, and from this a magnificent panorama of both sides of the Balkans is obtained by turning the head. It completely commands the Russian position, and if the Turks had heavy guns, or, having them, found it possible to get them into position at this point, the Russians would be compelled to evacuate the Shipka Pass in two hours without costing the Turks more than a few men, instead of having already stood an incessant attack of four days, which must have destroyed at least 4000 Turks, killed and wounded, and is as far from being finished as it was when it began. But, unfortunately for the Turks, the guns they have succeeded in getting up into this position are not of sufficient range to reach the centre position of the Pass, and the utmost they can effect is to shell the rifle-pits at the second position, while they themselves are within easy range of the heavier Russian guns. A continuation of this spur, about 1000 yards further to the north, has also been occupied by the Turks, and on it are placed five mountain guns.

"To retain these positions is very arduous work, as everything has to be carried up from the valley with great labour—provisions, ammunition, and water—and when there, the sides of the hills are so steep that anything set rolling would soon be several thousand feet below, so that the ammunition waggons and limbers are moored with hawsers to stumps of trees or round projecting rocks. The heat, even at this elevation, is excessive, and hardly a breath of air serves to clear away the smoke. The incessant firing of the guns, the whizz of the Russian shells, passing two or three feet overhead or bursting on the parapet, the dearth of water, and the scorching sun make the Peak battery anything but a pleasant place. The spur on the left is almost as difficult of access, but is far more sheltered from the sun, being covered with fine forests. To a point on this line of hill the Turks have dragged, by sheer force of men and horses, two field guns, which are brought into play on the right rear of the Russian position. The assaulting columns on that side arrive within a few yards of the Russian earthworks, sheltered by their own guns.

"I have thus attempted to give some idea of the plan of this very remarkable battle; but, like all battles that have been fought among mountains, it conveys but a confused idea to the mind without the aid of a ground plan; and even with one, from the variety of positions that both attack and defence assume, and from the constant changes and intermingling of the contending parties, any use of the ordinary words that describe such scenes, such as flank, rear, front, or anything of the kind, ceases to be appropriate. It must, therefore, be understood in a broad sense that the plan of attack as conducted by Suleiman Pasha is as follows, and that the history of one day may be considered as almost identical with any of the other four, except that on the second day the Turks spent more time in strengthening by intrenchments the ground already gained than in actual assault.

"I have said that the three spurs which face us from the plain as we look towards the Pass may be considered as those

concerning us in studying this battle. The centre is the Russian position, the right and left are the Turkish attack. On the right we see the Turks have succeeded in erecting two batteries, with a whole battery of field guns and two mountain guns in the one, and with a battery of mountain guns in the other. In the valley lying between this right spur and the Russian position, and on the slopes of the Russian spur, are upwards of twenty battalions of Turkish troops, some intrenched half way up the Russian side, others in the woods and near the summit, not more than 150 yards from the Russian rifle-pits. The guns from the Turkish batteries on the right spur play continually on these rifle-pits and on the earthworks on the Russian spur, firing over the heads of their own men in the valley. The men in the valley for four whole days, with immense loss, have made assault after assault on the whole left line of the Russians, and have been continually driven back by the fire of the centre Russian battery, which, as I said before, enfilades these hill-sides, or unable to effect a lodgment on the short piece of ground in front of the rifle-pits. At night the Turks intrench themselves, and dawn sees the bloody work begin again.

"The left spur is not of so much importance to the Turks, as regards artillery, as the spur on the right. Here at present they have only two guns in position, and in watching with my glass from the Peak battery I cannot discover that they do much good beyond diverting the fire of one or two of the Russian guns. But for the infantry attacks it is most important, as the approach to the rear of the rocky buttress is more easily made from this side. On this side, too, continued assaults have been made by the Turks, and I fear the loss in killed and wounded must have been extremely heavy in that valley. As from the Peak battery a bird's-eye view of the battle can be obtained, I have spent most of the last four days at that point, and have watched with admiration the courage and persistence with which the Turkish troops advance to the attack. Not once nor twice, but eight or ten times a day do they scale those steep wooded hills under a murderous fire, only to be hurled back when actually within a few yards of the summit. The fire of the Turkish artillery is extremely good—indeed, I may say I never saw better. After a few shots, they obtained the exact range of the rifle-pits at the second hill, and from these finally the Russian troops retreated in the utmost haste. At that moment the fate of the day, or days, and perhaps of Turkey, hung in the balance. The advance was sounded, and the assault should instantly have been made. There was the greatest enthusiasm and the wildest cheering at our position. The gunners worked like demons, and the hail of shell must have fallen with murderous effect on the flying Russians; but, for some perfectly unassignable cause, the Turkish troops in the valley did not respond. They had fallen back about half an hour before, and seemed temporarily dispirited. The moment of victory passed away, and in a short time we saw a Russian officer waving his arms and cheering back his men into the rifle-pits. It was a most exciting moment. After so much toil, so much blood, the Turks actually were masters of the day, but let the moment slip by. As night came on I turned to ride down the hill, passing in the steep paths with great difficulty the long line of wounded, some gasping out their last breath in an impromptu stretcher borne by four soldiers, some propped up on mules or horses, and others staggering along on foot, and I could not help shuddering to think how many more of their comrades would pass along that same road in the same pitiable position next day, because victory had been denied them when almost in their grasp.

“ For a short time on the morning of the third day of the attack it also seemed likely that the Turks would carry all the positions. The artillery on both sides of the Russian position had opened a very heavy fire, and the troops advanced with astonishing enthusiasm. Nothing could have been more gallant than the way in which, regardless of shot and shell, with their comrades falling by twenties and thirties at their side, they forced themselves up to within a few yards of the Russian intrenchments. Watching with a glass, it seemed absolutely certain that they would rush on the works and carry them by assault; but then the same thing occurred which I have in the last four days witnessed six or seven times. They suddenly fell back again, either from want of some one officer to lead them or from unlooked-for failure of courage at the last moment. It was strange, too, to watch the effect on the Russians of these rushes on the intrenchments. On one occasion a body of at least 1500 men fled precipitately, and only a few remained, keeping up a steady fire on the advancing Turks. Then, as the Turks recoiled, back they came again, and the fire would extend along the whole line.

“The number of Turkish troops on the first day of the attack was seven battalions only, an absurdly inadequate number, and quite proof sufficient that Suleman Pasha had very much underrated, not only the strength of the position, but the resistance that the Russians would offer. On the second and third day, as each evening brought in the tremendous lists of killed and wounded, and he found himself not one whit nearer his goal, he strengthened the attacking parties. Yesterday, there were twenty battalions in the front attack, six on the left, and eight on the right, besides a whole battery of field guns and, I think, eleven mountain guns on the right, with two or three field guns and two mountain guns on the left. It is difficult to give the exact number of troops; as a rough average, I take 600 men to a battalion when the fighting began last Tuesday. That would give about 21,000 infantry, besides the artillery and mountain guns. There are also great numbers of Bashi-Bazouks and Circassians prowling about the hills and in the rear of the army; but for what object, except to strip the dead, I have failed to discover. It is true their occupation in the valley is gone, for there is not a village in sight that is not a blackened ruin, and probably not an old man or woman left alive. I suggested the other day that while the precious blood of the regulars is flowing like water upon the hillsides, some of these worthless ruffians might be set to work to make trenches or to carry away the wounded. But it appears they are not engaged for this kind of work, and cannot be persuaded to do anything so unprofitable. The real cause of their presence in the hills is that they may not be far off when the Pass is cleared for them to descend on Gabrova, the tall minarets and shining roofs of which sparkle temptingly in the Bulgarian plain, suggesting unlimited loot, blood, fire, and lust.

“The Russian force must be very considerable, probably not less than 10,000 to 15,000 regulars, and a reinforcement of four battalions was seen to march up from Gabrova yesterday evening. On the left of the Turkish attack late in the evening the Turks succeeded in retaining hold of a very important piece of ground on a small outlying mamelon, on which they threw up intrenchments, and still have possession of it. Two guns have just gone up to be placed there, and from their fire, which will take the rock battery of the Russians in the rear, great things may be expected. It was near this spot that late yesterday evening the Turks were once actually in the Russian intrenchments on the lower slopes of the rock battery; and, so precipitate was the flight of the Russians, that they left 200 rifles behind them, which were captured. But the Turks were compelled to abandon these trenches from the enfilading fire

of the centre battery. The Russians are making a very determined stand, and, with attacks coming from so many points, must find their whole force fully occupied. Through the night they succeeded in repairing all the damage done to their trenches and rifle-pits during the day.

"Throughout the day of Aug. 26 there was very little fighting in the Shipka Pass, but towards evening, after the moon had risen, the Russians made another, though far more feeble, attempt than that of Saturday night to dislodge the Turks from their positions on the Russian right. The fruitlessness of this second attack should have been apparent before the Russians sallied forth from their fortresses to make it, for it was not probable that even Turks would have allowed the whole day to slip by without strengthening their position. During all day yesterday there was an entire cessation of hostilities, and both sides were busy all day burying their dead. I am informed that 1200 dead Russians were counted on the hillside where the severest struggle occurred. I visited the spot yesterday, and from the extraordinary way in which the trees and bushes are cut to pieces by bullets, the only wonder is that any man could have come out alive from such a terrific fire. The surface of the ground was broken by hundreds of small mounds where the dead were buried; and so insufficiently had this been performed, that here and there a hand or a knee protruding above the earth-heaps gave a ghastly aspect to the gloomy woods. There was not a single Russian prisoner made nor Russian wounded man brought into the Turkish lines. There is no quarter given by either side.

"The Turks have now converted their positions on the hills flanking the Russian position into almost impregnable fortresses, and it is difficult to understand why the Russians ever permitted these places to fall into the hands of the enemy. Had the Turks any of the modern appliances of war, such as field telegraphy, systematic signalling, or electric lights for night work, the Russians could not have retained their positions for twenty-four hours. Being without these, however, the siege of this place may be indefinitely protracted, and for the following reasons:—In the first place, no simultaneous attack is possible without some less cumbrous method of transmitting orders than that alluded to in a former letter, where an orderly took six hours to find the Commander-in-Chief; secondly, for want of lime or electric light, the broad high-road, lying only 1500 yards from the Turkish guns, which leads to Gabrova is a perfectly safe line of communication all through the night, and the Russian reinforcements, provisions, and ammunition pass unmolested. I was very much surprised to see such admirable workmanship in the Turkish lines. Already deep trenches had been blasted out of solid rock, and the most perfect earthworks, neatly covered with turf sods, rose behind. The prevailing idea with the Turkish engineer seems to be to have an infinity of traverses. Once inside these fortifications it would be almost impossible to be shot from any point, and the bursting of a shell must be confined to a very small space. Beyond this fortress the ridge of the hill extending towards the Russian position has been defended by a succession of stout stockades, placed diagonally and enfiling each other. The largest trees have been cut down, and stout stakes driven into the earth, with interlacing branches of beech, and earth filled in on the top. The most advanced of these stockades is within 1200 yards of the Russian centre fortress, and as they push forward yard by yard the Turks construct an excellent shelter with bread-bags filled with earth, the spaces between the bags allowing sufficient room for the fire of musketry. The advanced posts are so near each other that the sentries indulge in mild banter, kept up through the Bulgarians as interpreters. It is occasionally diversified by some one on either side taking a friendly shot at any head he can see.

“As day by day passes in enforced inactivity on the part of the Turkish army besieging the Shipka Pass, the reckless waste of life of the first four days’ constant assaults on such a position becomes more evident. Another week’s contemplation of the grim grey rampart of rock which commands the Pass on this side, and from which the Russian guns peer ominously over road and valley, the crest of the almost inaccessible hills lying in a line of enfilade, and crowned with strong earthworks, with trenches and rifle-pits before them, and artillery behind, forces home the conviction, of which there was never much doubt, that 6000 of Turkey’s best soldiers have been sacrificed foolishly, if not wantonly. When forty battalions lie day and night for a week before a position too strong to be attacked, and we note the foolhardiness of the first four days’ fighting, when, on one occasion, seven battalions, and on another fifteen, and subsequently thirty-two, were hurled in sheer obstinacy against this position, it certainly becomes fair to ask why we should still be expected to accept Suleiman Pasha as a great General. Days have been spent in dawdling without one possible pretext, to end in an ill-planned, reckless attack on an impossible position, at an enormous cost of life to an army and to a country where the life of every soldier is of the very highest importance.”

The map illustrates the military progress of the Montenegrin army in 1912. Key locations marked include Mostar, Plova, Vlasovo, Sienitzza, and various other towns. The Montenegrin lines of advance are shown as dashed lines, and Turkish positions are indicated by solid lines. A scale bar at the bottom shows distances in miles.

Our small sketch-map exhibits the recent operations of the Montenegrin forces. Nicksich capitulated on the 9th inst.:

Bilek, and one of the forts in the Duga Pass, did so on the 16th; and, four days later, the remaining Turkish forts fell into the hands of the Montenegrins. Four separate bodies of these warriors are at present engaged beyond the frontiers of their country. The main force is marching through the Duga Pass upon Gachko (Gatzko) or Metokia, and upon Nevesinye and Mostar, in the Herzegovina, all these places being occupied by Turkish troops. A second corps is operating from Bilek, northwards, and will probably endeavour to effect a junction with the first corps. The third corps of Montenegrins, commanded by Socica, is operating against Hadz Pasha, who was defeated on the 16th inst. at Kopechitza, and driven across the Tara, either in the direction of Plevlje or Kolashin. Out of a total force of 10,000 men, the Turkish General is said to have lost one tenth. Lastly, there is a Montenegrin force, under Marko Milanof, in the south. That leader occupied the district of Gruda on Sept. 20, and an engagement with Riza Pasha was imminent.

MUSIC.

THE LEEDS TRIENNIAL MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

As recorded last week, this great music meeting opened in the Townhall on the Wednesday morning with a performance of Mendelssohn's "Elijah." The distribution of the principal solo music was similar to that of previous occasions, a special feature having been the exquisite singing of Mdlle. Albani in the soprano music of the second part, as at the recent Gloucester Festival. The other principal singers were Mesdames Edith Wynne and Patey, Mrs. Mudie-Bolingbroke, Mr. Lloyd, and Mr. Santley. In the oratorio, as in subsequent instances during the festival, the chorus-singing was especially fine.

The first part of Wednesday evening's concert was devoted to a performance of a dramatic cantata, entitled "The Fire King," composed by Mr. Walter Austin. The subject of the book is founded on Sir Walter Scott's ballad, and the text has been supplied by Miss Maud Hargreaves. The work opens with an overture, and the vocal portion of the cantata consists of a series of choruses and pieces for solo voices, mostly written in a smooth and agreeable style, but not presenting any points of originality or marked individuality. The characters in the supposed action were represented by Mrs. Osgood (Rosalie), Madame Patey (Zulema), Mr. Lloyd (Count Albert), and Signor Foli (the Fire King). Several of the pieces were applauded; among others, Rosalie's air, "Away, away to my love;" Zulema's solo, "Tis worth a thousand years to live;" the opening chorus of villagers, "Brightly smiles the happy morn;" and the other choruses, "Take the sword," and "Help, help! the day is lost." The cantata was conducted by Mr. T. Wingham, of the Royal Academy of Music, and the composer of the work was called forward at the close of its performance.

The second part of Wednesday's concert opened with Wagner's overture to "Tannhäuser," and closed with that by Nicolai to "The Merry Wives of Windsor," the intermediate portion having consisted of a miscellaneous vocal selection.

The earlier portions of Thursday morning's performances were miscellaneous—the first part having begun with the overture to "Der Freischütz," and finished with Beethoven's eighth symphony (in F), in both of which the admirable qualities of the band were specially manifested. Vocal solos were contributed by several of the principal singers, and Dr. Spark played a solo of his own composition on the great organ, which is so conspicuous a feature in the Townhall. The second part opened with Auber's overture to "Fra Diavolo," which was followed by three vocal pieces, one having been Handel's air, "Angels ever bright and fair," finely sung by Mdlle. Albani.

Mendelssohn's "Walpurgis Night" music formed the climax to the Thursday morning's programme. The romantic grandeur of the composition was worthily realised in its orchestral, choral, and solo details—the latter by Mdlle. Redeker, Mr. Lloyd, and Mr. Santley. The chorus-singing was again remarkable for its excellence—the movements "Disperse, disperse," and "Come with torches" having produced a marked impression.

On Thursday evening Handel's "Solomon" was given, the effects of the orchestral score being powerfully augmented by the additional accompaniments of Sir Michael Costa. Here, again, were opportunities for the display of the fine singing of the Yorkshire choristers, some of the choruses (double and single) in "Solomon" being comparable in beauty or grandeur with those of any other oratorio of Handel. Admirably sung as they were at Leeds, they produced a very great effect. The "Nightingale chorus" had to be repeated. That the pieces for solo voices were adequately rendered is sufficiently indicated by the names of the singers—Mesdames Edith Wynne and Patey, Mrs. Osgood, Mr. W. Shakespeare, and Signor Foli.

Yesterday (Friday) week brought forward the specialty of the festival—the new oratorio "Joseph," composed expressly for the occasion by Professor G. A. Macfarren. The earlier successes of this gentleman were made by his several English operas, and it was not until recently that he displayed capacities for the production of sacred music in the highest form—that of the oratorio—first by his "Saint John the Baptist," and recently by "The Resurrection," produced at last year's Birmingham Festival.

The text of "Joseph" has been selected from the Holy Scriptures by Dr. Monk, organist of York Cathedral. The supposed characters are—Jacob (bass), Reuben (tenor), Joseph (baritone), Benjamin (soprano), the nine brethren (semi-chorus), and Pharaoh (tenor), with impersonalities for soprano, contralto, and choristers.

The work consists of two parts, the scene of the first being laid in Canaan, that of the second in Egypt. In the former the leading incidents illustrated are: The peacefulness of pastoral life—disturbed by the jealousy of Joseph's brethren—their conspiracy to destroy him—his life spared by Reuben—approach of the Ishmaelites—they purchase Joseph from his brethren—his farewell to his country—the false report of his death brought to Jacob—the grief of Jacob, and the attempts of his sons and daughters to comfort him. The second part deals with:—The pomp of Pharaoh's court—he relates his dreams—the failure of the wise men to interpret them—Joseph is brought from prison, expounds them, and is installed as Governor with great splendour—description of the years of plenty and of famine—first interview between Joseph and his brethren—he requires them to produce Benjamin—they return to Canaan, and Reuben persuades Jacob to allow Benjamin to accompany them—second interview between Joseph and his brethren in the presence of the house of Pharaoh, when he makes himself known to them—arrival of Jacob and all his family—retrospective sketch of the story from Psalm cv.

"Joseph" consists of thirty-five pieces for solo voices and chorus, preceded by an overture. In this prelude some of the leading themes of the oratorio are skilfully introduced, serving to foreshadow the musical interest, and to give an effect of completeness to the whole work. As in the Professor's other oratorios, the choruses are the portions in which, generally, he has been most successful. Of these we may

specify the chorus of shepherds, "O, praise God!" "Honour thy father and thy mother," "A voice was heard in Ramah," and "O Lord, have mercy upon us!"

The solo music derived every possible advantage from its interpretation by Mdlle. Albani, Mesdames Edith Wynne and Patey, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Santley, and Signor Foli. Among the special features in this respect were the duet (with chorus), "Commit thy way unto the Lord," sung by Mdlle. Albani and Madame Patey; the soprano song, "Hath not God made foolish the wisdom of the world," and the solo, "I will open my mouth," both sung by Mdlle. Albani; the song, "Let us not kill him," rendered by Mr. Lloyd; and the duet, "Joseph, I love thee," by Mr. Santley and Signor Foli. Some of the dialogues by which the pieces are linked together are very impressive, and a beautiful sestet, "Forgive, if ye have aught against any," must be specified as one of the successful numbers.

The oratorio was conducted by the composer's brother, Mr. Walter Macfarren, conductor of the Royal Academy of Music. The applause was great throughout, three pieces having been encored (the duet, "Commit thy way;" the chorus, "See, Pharaoh;" and the sestet), and at the close the composer was called forward.

Of the characteristics and merits of "Joseph" we shall have further opportunity of speaking, before long, in reference to its performance in London.

The miscellaneous concert of the Friday evening was rich in interest and variety, both in its orchestral and vocal portions. In the former the excellence of the band again called for special recognition, as manifested in Joachim Raff's symphony in G minor, in Rossini's overture to "Semiramide," that by the late Sir Sterndale Bennett, entitled "The Wood Nymphs," the ballet music from Gounod's "Faust," and Spohr's overture to "Jessonda." The vocalists were Mesdames Sinico, Edith Wynne, and Patey, Mrs. Mudie-Bolingbroke, Mdlle. Redeker, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Santley, Signor Foli, and Mr. Tovey.

On Saturday morning last the festival was closed by the performance of three great works of different periods and of very opposite styles. First in the programme was Bach's "Magnificat" in D—one of many pieces which the composer produced for Catholic church service, in addition to his still more numerous works composed for his own form of faith, the Lutheran. Bach's "Magnificat" contains passages—particularly in the choral portions—of grandeur and science analogous to similar manifestations in his "Passions-Musik" and the great Mass in B minor. The chorus-singing in the "Magnificat" again displayed the excellence of the Yorkshire choristers. The solo pieces were rendered by Mesdames Wynne and Patey, Mr. Shakespeare, and Signor Foli.

The "Magnificat" was followed by Mozart's "Requiem," the last great work of the composer—produced, indeed, literally when on his death-bed. In its performance on Saturday the solo portions were sung by Madame Wynne, Mrs. Mudie-Bolingbroke, Mr. Shakespeare, and Mr. Santley.

With Beethoven's oratorio, "The Mount of Olives," the festival came to a close. Of this work we have so frequently spoken—and so lately as in reference to its performance at Gloucester at the beginning of this month—that we need not again comment on its many beauties; great, although somewhat secular and ultra-dramatic for an oratorio. The soprano solos were sung, as at Gloucester, by Mdlle. Albani; those for tenor and bass having been rendered respectively by Mr. Lloyd and Mr. Santley.

A supplemental concert was given on Saturday evening, of which it is unnecessary to speak in detail, as the performances consisted of a selection from the festival programmes.

Fresh tribute is here due to the admirable chorus-singing at the Leeds Festival, again displayed in the works performed on the closing day, the opposite styles and manifold difficulties of which offered a special test of the powers of the choristers, and proof of careful preparation under the superintendence of Mr. J. Broughton, the chorus-master.

Strong aid to the musical success of the festival was afforded by the experienced skill and unflinching energy of Sir Michael Costa in the direction of the performances, the result of which can scarcely fail to be largely beneficial to the Leeds medical charities, in whose behalf they are given—the attendances having been much more numerous than at the first festival, in 1874.

The series of "Liebhart Concerts" at the Agricultural Hall closed on Monday evening with an attractive programme; the occasion having been for the benefit of the popular vocalist after whose name the concerts were entitled.

The twenty-second series of Saturday afternoon concerts at the Crystal Palace will begin on Saturday next. During the series, many interesting works will be produced for the first time here: among others, a fugue for stringed instruments, from a manuscript symphony by Mendelssohn; Berlioz's symphony, entitled "Harold en Italie;" a concerto by Bach; Purcell's "Yorkshire Feast song;" for solos, chorus, and orchestra; a cantata, "The Lady of the Lake," by Professor G. A. Macfarren; an oratorio, "Hezekiah," by Mr. J. L. Hatton; a new symphony by Mr. Prout; a new overture by Mr. Stanford; Mr. Arthur Sullivan's new incidental music to Shakespeare's "Henry the Eighth;" a "Rhapsodie" by Liszt; a piece entitled "In Memoriam," by Reinecke; Goldmark's "Hochzeit" (or "Country Wedding"); Saint Saens's "La Rouet d'Omphale" and "La Jeunesse d'Hercule;" and the ballet music from Gounod's new opera "Cinq Mars"—all orchestral works.

The seventh season of the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society will open on Nov. 22. Ten concerts are to be given, and the performances will include Handel's "Messiah" and "Israel in Egypt," Mendelssohn's "Elijah" and "Hymn of Praise," Rossini's "Stabat Mater," Verdi's "Requiem," Macfarren's "St. John the Baptist," and Mr. Sullivan's "Light of the World." Mr. Joseph Barnby and Dr. Stainer will retain their respective posts of conductor and organist.

Mr. W. Carter will give a series of oratorio performances at the Royal Albert Hall, as follows:—Oct. 18, "Messiah;" Nov. 8, Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise" and Rossini's "Stabat Mater;" Dec. 13, Haydn's "Creation;" Jan. 3, 1878, "Messiah;" Feb. 14, Mendelssohn's "Athalie" and Mozart's "Twelfth Mass;" March 14, "Elijah;" April 4, Mr. Carter's "Placida" and Handel's "Acis and Galatea." The vocalists already named are Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Madame Nouver, Miss Anna Williams, Mdlle. Enriquez, Madame Patey, Mr. Edward Lloyd, Mr. W. H. Cummings, Mr. William Shakespeare, Signor Campobello, Mr. George Fox, and Signor Foli. Mr. Phelps will recite the verses in "Athalie." Mr. Edward Bending will preside at the organ.

The Wolverhampton Town Council has accepted the Duke of Cleveland's offer to lease fifty acres of the racecourse for the purposes of a people's park at a rental of £300 per annum, the Corporation having the right of purchase at £400 per acre at the expiration of the lease.

THEATRES.

DRURY LANE.

The reopening of the national theatre is virtually the commencement of the winter theatrical season. Mr. Chatterton has been careful to inaugurate it with as full and as powerful a bill as his position enabled him to command, by way of worthily furnishing forth his usual autumnal benefit. The entertainment commenced with an original one-act opera, furnished with music by Ferdinand Wallerstein, entitled "Barbazon." The libretto, by Arthur Matthison, is not without merit. The sub-title to the opera, "or, The Fatal Peas," suggests the leading theme. Mr. Matthison himself represents the Grand Duke of Barbazon, who musically laments the onerous complexity of his occupations. He is, in one person, Duke, King, Parliament, and also a father. His daughter Dulcinea (Miss H. Coveney), beloved by Count Otto (Miss Hembridge), is placed in an awkward fix. Every stranger, on arriving at Barbazon, is compelled to eat peas in the Ducal presence. The object is to ascertain whether he eats them with a fork. Unfortunately, Count Otto uses a knife, for which atrocity he is capitally sentenced. Before he dies, however, he is permitted to have one wish; and that is, to have presented to him on a golden toasting-fork the eyes of all who witnessed his eating peas in an unorthodox fashion. None but the Duke confesses to have seen the mortal offence; and he, to escape obvious consequences, is compelled to pardon the transgressor, and thus evade the penalty incurred. There is some brilliant music in the piece.

But we must pass over its merits to notice the great drama of the evening, taken from "Peveril of the Peak," and furnished with some fair blank verse dialogue, and much new business, by Mr. W. G. Wills, under the title of "England in the Days of Charles II." We have no intention of tracing the story, which is, indeed, too well-known to bear repetition. The action opens with a scene in Derby Castle, in the Isle of Man, in which Major Bridgenorth (Mr. S. Emery) pleads in vain for the life of his kinsman, William Christian (Mr. E. F. Edgar), to the haughty Countess of Derby (Miss M. Leighton). The papers found on the victim this lady intrusted to Julian Peveril (Mr. W. Terriss) for deliverance to the King. The subsequent incidents relate to the perils encountered by him in performing this duty, and to the agency of the supposed dumb Fenella (Miss Louise Willis), who preserves him from them, albeit thereby she secures him for her rival, Alice Bridgenorth (Miss A. Murray). Another agent in his preservation is the young man's honest servant, Lance Outram (Mr. Norman). Among his enemies, too, is Edward Christian (Mr. Fernandez), the brother of the executed William. He and Major Bridgenorth, aided by "the Saints," persecute the Countess; the noble lady, however, is ultimately delivered from their machinations, and at length brought to the presence of the jovial Monarch, who has pardoned her for the execution of William Christian. The two final acts are spectacularly illustrated with some court festivities, together with the pageant of a masque by Ben Jonson. In these scenes, too, are introduced the favourite dwarf of the First Charles, Sir Geoffrey Hudson (Mr. Charles Collard), whose appearance not a little contributed to the amusement of the audience. King Charles the Second is acceptably impersonated by Mr. Pennington, who successfully imparted to some of his speeches considerable elocutionary impressiveness. The scenery by Mr. W. Beverly is altogether in his best manner; and it will not have been his fault if this new historical adaptation should not happen to prove attractive. It is, besides, well acted throughout.

The Alhambra has put forward another of its peculiar attractions. "The King of Indigo" follows "Orphée aux Enfers." It is a grand opera-bouffe in three acts, the libretto by Mr. Burnand and the music by Johann Strauss. Babazook, a descendant of Ali Baba, like his ancestors, regards this Monarch's hidden treasure as his own. Similar results follow; but there is a want of plot. Madame Selina Dolaro and Miss Adelaide Newton did full justice to the songs. The piece was admirably put upon the stage.

A Scottish Musical Entertainment at St. James's Hall, by Mr. Kennedy, with his sons and daughters, deserves at least a brief record. The music is judiciously selected, and the monologue was effectively delivered. Many of the songs are given with great force and expression; the piano accompaniment being exceedingly well played.

Miss Glyn has begun her Shakspearean readings. She read the "Merchant of Venice" at the British Institution on Wednesday evening. The readings at her residence in Mount-street will re-commence on Oct. 30.

On Tuesday the whole of the troops at Aldershot assembled in the Long Valley and went through a field-day, under the command of Major-General Wardlaw, O.B.

The board of management of the Royal Infirmary at Manchester has resolved, on the recommendation of a committee, to offer each of the nurses and attendants £2 per annum in lieu of beer. The proposal met with some opposition, but it was carried by a large majority. Stimulants are not to be allowed to the nurses who may hereafter be engaged.

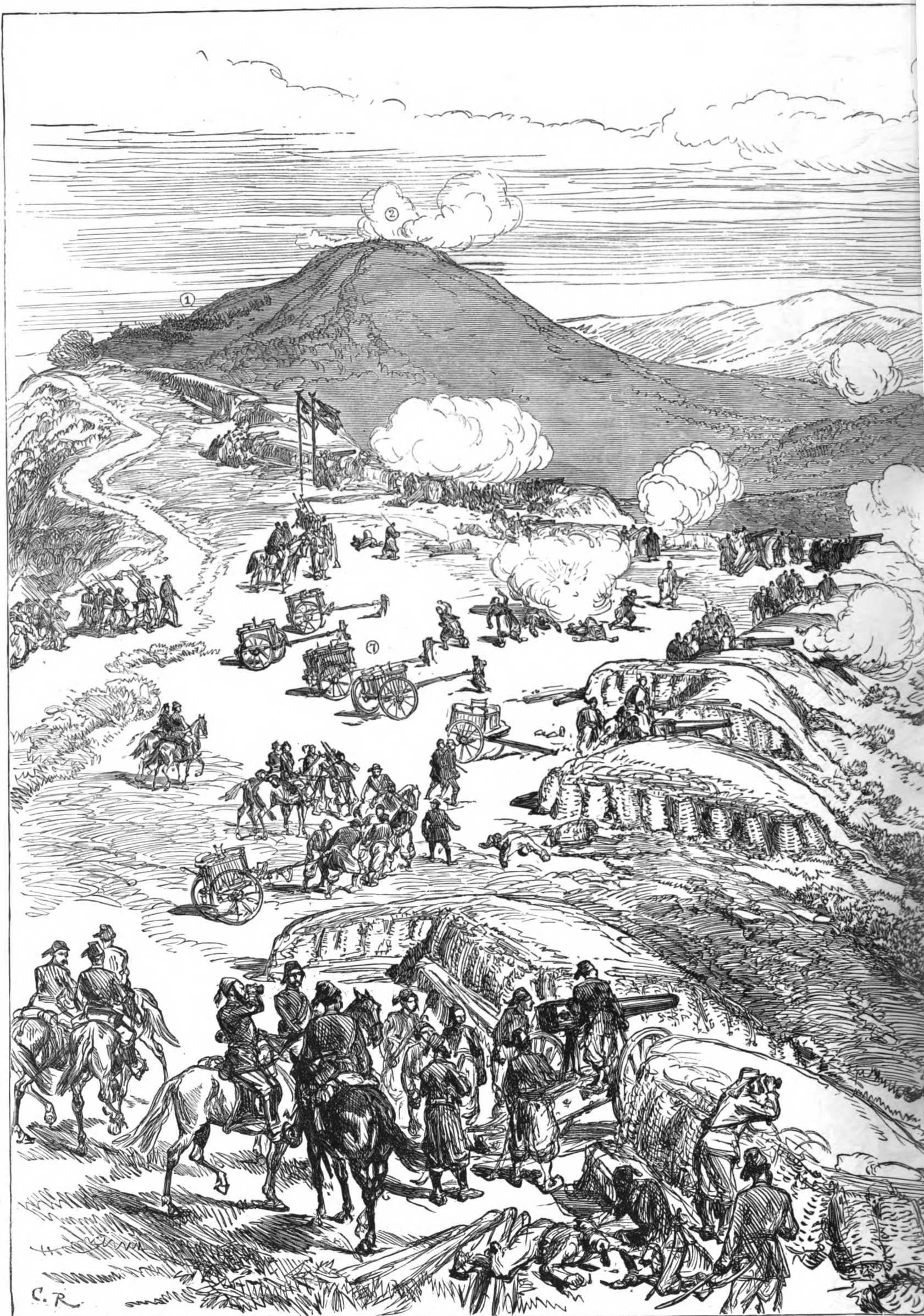
At the Sholebrooke sale of short-horns last week, by Mr. John Thornton, the total sum realised for twenty-six cows and eleven bulls was £12,996 10s. The highest priced cow was Grand Duchess Twenty-third, who made £2750 gs., the buyer being Lord Bective, who also bought Cherry Grand Duchess Fourth for 1800 gs. Grand Duchess Twenty-ninth was sold to Mr. Allsopp for 2450 gs., and Cherry Grand Duchess Eighth for 900 gs. to the same purchaser. Lord Bective gave 1550 gs. for a ten-month bull calf, Grand Duke Thirty-first; and 1000 gs. was paid by Sir George Phillips for Grand Duke Twenty-ninth. Another of the tribe was sold for 505 gs.

Operations connected with the submarine tunnel have been begun on the other side of the Channel, several pits having been sunk to the depth of about 110 yards. At the same time the French and English committees have drawn up the conditions of working for the route. The property of the tunnel is to be divided in half by the length—that is to say, each company will possess half of the line, reckoning the distance from coast to coast at low tide. Each company will cover the expenses of its portion. The general work of excavation will be done, on the one hand, by the Great Northern of France, and on the other by the Chatham and South-Eastern Companies, the two latter having each a direct route from London to Dover. All the materials of the French and English lines will pass through the tunnel in order to prevent unnecessary expenses and delay of transhipment, as in England and in France railway companies use each other's lines, and goods can pass from one line to another without changing vans. It is understood that an arrangement will be established for a similar exchange of lines between all the English and Continental railway companies when the tunnel is completed. The tunnel will belong to its founders. At the expiration of thirty years the two Governments will be able to take possession of the tunnel upon certain conditions.



THE WAR: BRINGING DOWN THE WOUNDED FROM THE TURKISH LEFT ATTACK IN THE SHIPKA PASS.
FROM A SKETCH BY CAPTAIN GAMER, R.N., A CORRESPONDENT OF THE "TIMES."

DOWN THE WOUNDED FROM THE TURKISH LEFT ATTACK IN THE SHIPKA PASS.
FROM A SKETCH BY CAPTAIN GARDNER, R.N., A CORRESPONDENT OF THE "TIMES."



Turkish Battery in Foreground, six field guns and five mountain guns.

1. Turkish First Division.

2. Mount St. Nicholas.

3. Turkish Left Attack.

GENERAL ATTACK ON THE RUSSIAN POSITION IN THE SHIPKA

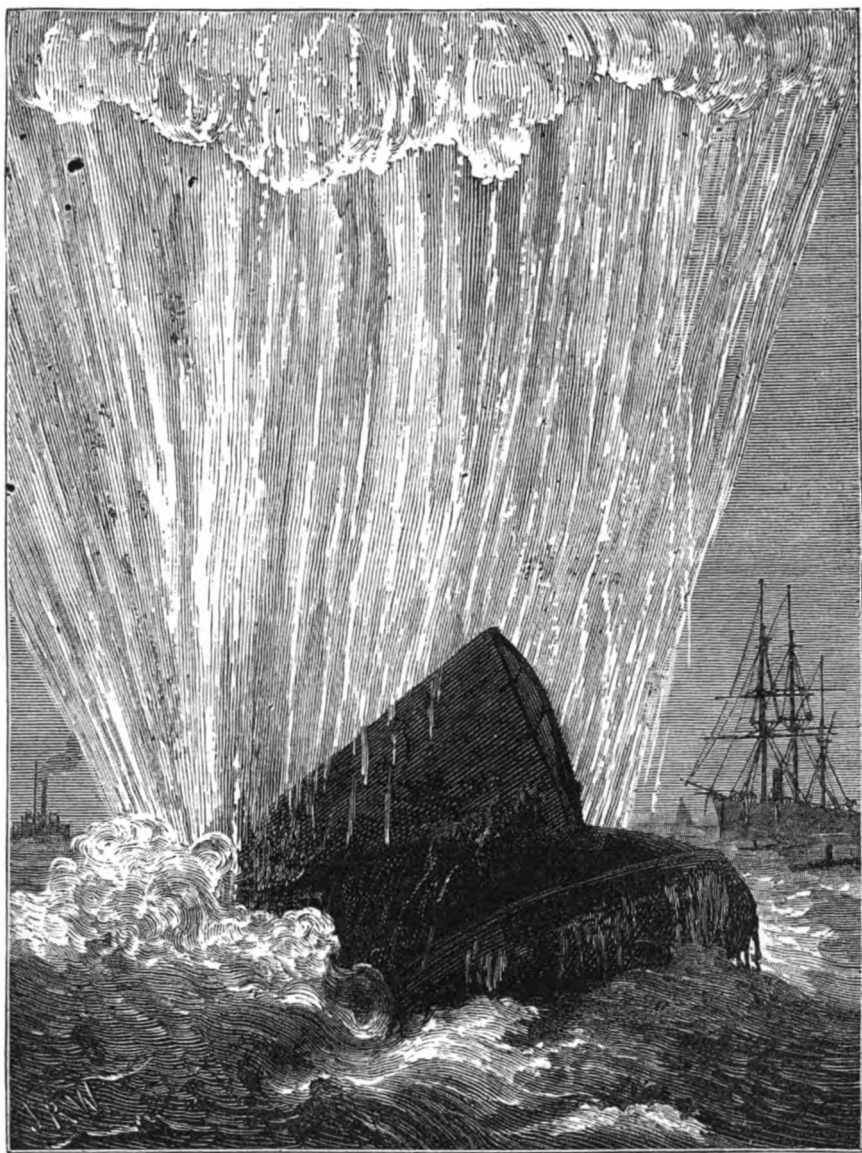
FROM A SKETCH BY CAPTAIN GAMBIE



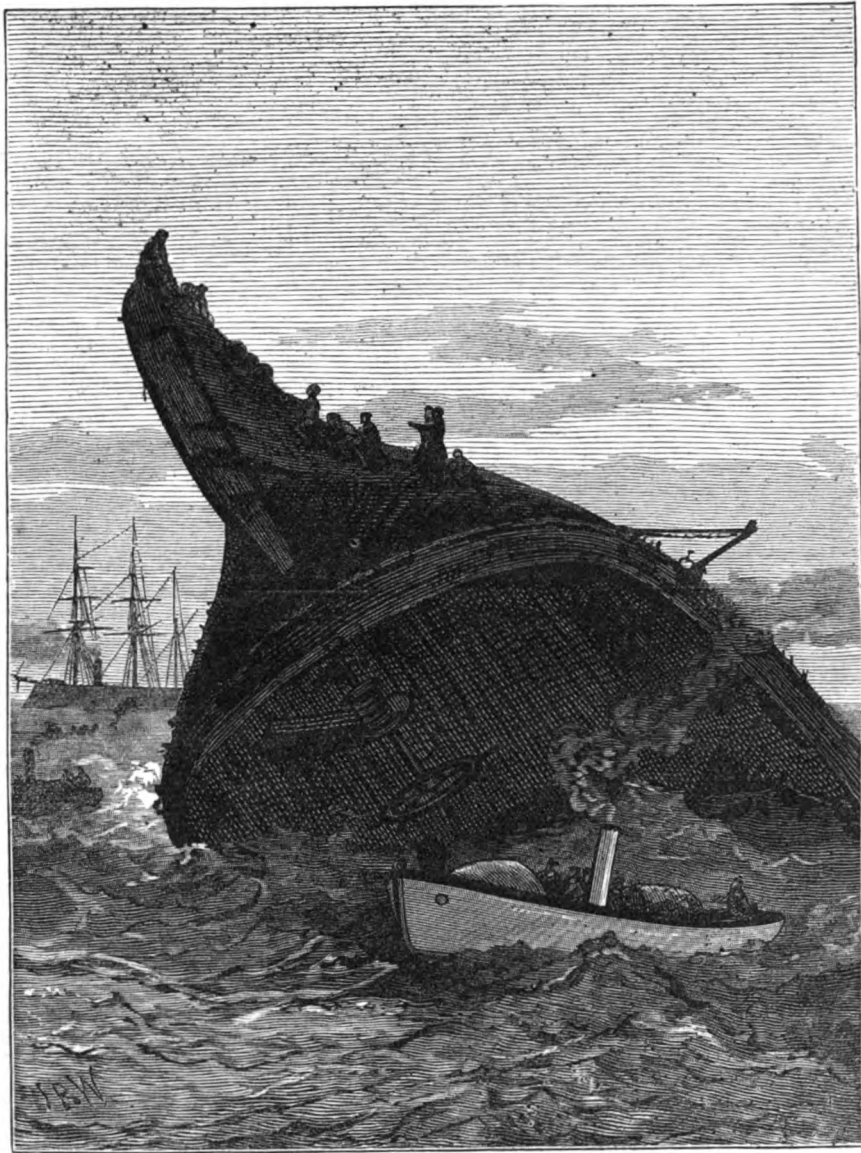
1. Saka Road. 2. Rifle-Pits. 3. Russian Centre (1500 yards from Mount St. Nicholas). 4. Artillery Limbers tied to stumps. 5. Turkish Third Division.

S, AUGUST 24, SHOWING BOTH SIDES OF THE TURKISH ADVANCE.

, A CORRESPONDENT OF THE "TIMES."



FIRST ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP THE FOREST.



ATTACHING THE THREE TORPEDOES TO THE FOREST.

THE COLLISION IN THE CHANNEL.

We give two Illustrations of the means employed by order of the naval authorities, during five successive days of last week, to remove or blow up the hull or wreck of the Nova Scotia ship Forest, which came in contact with the New Zealand emigrant-ship Avalanche, off Portland, on Tuesday, the 11th inst., when the latter instantly sunk, and more than a hundred persons were drowned. The novel and difficult task, which was finally and successfully accomplished on Saturday last, has been imperfectly described in some daily papers, and the merit of its performance has scarcely yet been estimated as it should have been. The following more authentic and correct account of it is therefore commended to attentive reading.

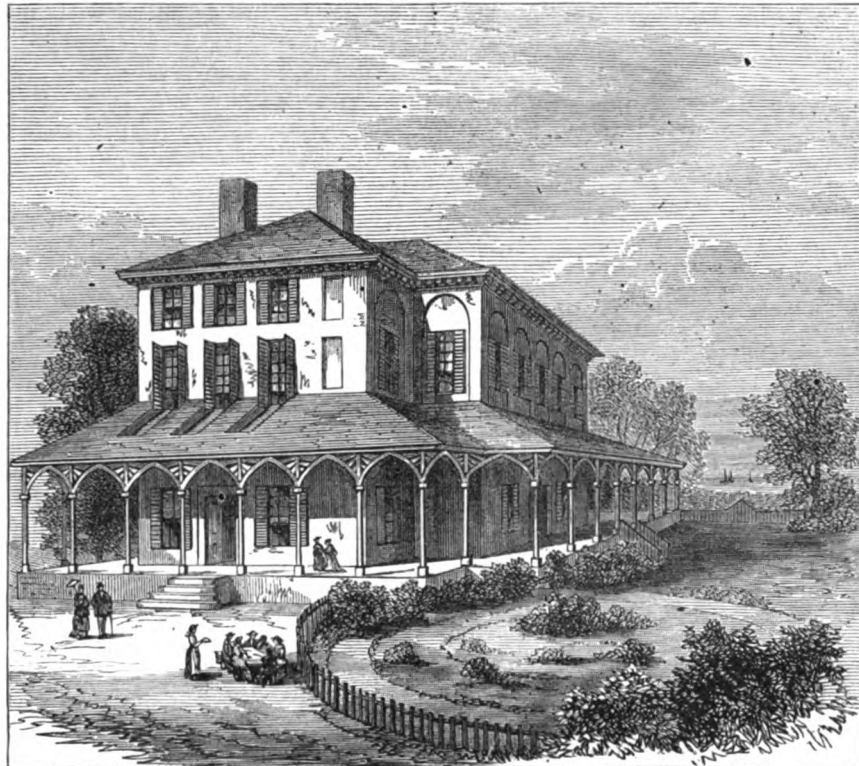
Rear-Admiral W. M. Dowell, C.B., the senior officer of the Channel Squadron, at present lying in Portland Roads, having received instructions from the Admiralty to destroy the wreck of the ill-fated ship Forest, dispatched H.M.S. Defence (Captain R. P. Cator) on Tuesday morning last week, well provided with material in the way of electric cables, torpedo-cases, and other apparatus, and with science in the persons of

the trained torpedo officers and men of the Fleet. The whole was under the personal control of Captain Howard, of H.M.S. Black Prince; Lieutenant Ferris, of the same ship, being the practical working officer. The morning was fine, with a slight swell rolling in the Channel, but it died away considerably during the afternoon. The wreck was sighted bearing about S.E., distant two miles from the Shambles light-ship. It was lying in a position that gave rise to many conjectures as to what kept it from sinking or drifting away. Having arrived on the scene of action, the steam-pinnaces of the Black Prince, Defence, and Warrior, immediately went alongside the wreck, examined it closely, and then, hauling off to a safe distance, the Defence fired a Palliser projectile at the wreck. So well did Lieutenant Statham perform this operation, that the shot passed clean through the hull, and flew away beyond, causing many of the spectators, some of whom were naval men, to imagine that it did not strike at all. The boats then again approached the wreck, and the torpedo work commenced. A barrel containing about 300 lb. of gunpowder was lowered

along the keel, as deep as the strength of the cask would allow, in the hope that it would get under the vessel. The boats again retired, and an electric wire from the pinnace of the Black Prince was put in connection with the submarine mine. This, by its explosion, threw up an immense column of water, but did little damage to the wreck, which got a severe shaking, but appeared uninjured. The next operation was the carrying out of a plan proposed by Captain Cator. A long iron bar, bent much in the shape of a semicircle and held by rope slings in such a manner that its diameter was nearly horizontal, was placed over the keel. From its centre and two ends were suspended service cases, each containing 100 lb. of powder. These were all connected by electric wires, and arranged in what is technically known as "fork." The whole fabrication was then allowed to slide down as before, and was exploded in a similar manner to the first from the pinnace. This time, a large quantity of wreckage, such as timber planking, was blown away, and the wreck slightly altered its position, nevertheless the actual hull



THE WAR: OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, WITH THE FEVER, CONSULTING THE STAFF-SURGEON.



MISS RYE'S HOME FOR EMIGRANT FEMALE CHILDREN, AT NIAGARA LAKE ONTARIO.

remained intact. The evening was now closing in, for these operations took much longer to carry out than might be supposed, owing to the careful handling the electric firing apparatus requires, and the Defence and her fleet of small attendant vessels returned to their anchorage for the night.

They recommenced work on Wednesday morning, when, by daylight, the destroying party were again on their way to the wreck. During the night several mines had been prepared. The first experiment consisted of lowering down, in much the same manner as previously, three oil-barrels, made of iron, each containing about 150lb. of powder. But, on account of the tendency these barrels have to collapse when submerged to any depth, they were only sunk about eight fathoms and exploded. The result of this attempt, indeed, was far more satisfactory, for an enormous quantity of the wreck's bottom was blown away, the hull itself being bodily lifted and considerably shaken; but it settled down again in much the same position, although heeling over more than before. Again a series of torpedoes were lowered, consisting of five hundred-pounder cases, arranged in "fork," and kept in position by an iron bar similar to the one prepared by Captain Cator; and the effect of their explosion was very similar to the previous one. The hull was again lifted, and also much loosened from the bottom; for, on the men climbing on to it, it could distinctly be felt heaving up and down with the sea. A great deal of the bows of the vessel came to the surface; one piece of her bottom was so large that three men with ease stood upon it; and amongst other things that came up was a large tub containing fresh meat. Whilst these mines were being got into position and fired, a large twenty-seven gallon cask was being fitted on board the Defence and filled with 240lb. of gun-cotton. The operation of laying this down was personally superintended by Admiral Dowell, who had come out in the pinnacle of the Thunderer. The mine was lowered to the bottom from one boat, and then towed well under the wreck between two other boats. On its being exploded everyone thought the hull would go down, so violently was it shaken; but it still remained above water, heeling much over on one side, and what was supposed to be the cross-jack yardarm appeared above the surface; this proving that, at any rate, some of the masts were standing. This concluded the operations for the day, and the Defence and other vessels returned to Portland.

On Thursday morning work was again resumed, charges, as before, having been prepared overnight. Two barrels of gun-cotton were consecutively fired, but without obtaining the wished-for result of entirely sinking the stern of the wreck. Afterwards a cask of gunpowder was fired; and although at each explosion an enormous amount of timber floated away, the actual rudder remained in sight. During Thursday afternoon a constant attack was kept up with submarine mines placed about the hull in all available positions; but still the wreck obstinately remained above water, while timber, &c., by the ton floated from it, and one or two of the yards came away, also the lid of a seaman's chest, with an oil-colour representation of the ship under sail. The final explosion for the afternoon was that of a boat's water-breaker, containing about 100lb. of gun-cotton, after which the work ceased for the night.

Friday morning again saw the Defence on the scene of action; but now a different idea altogether was put into execution. It was determined to try and tow the remains of the Forest—not with any idea of being able to take it ashore, but simply, as it were, to give it a pull about; for this purpose the Trinity House steamer Galatea, which had joined the Defence's fleet on Thursday, took the wreck in tow, and commenced steaming ahead, but without any perceptible effect, as the hull, heaving slowly up and down, in all other respects remained stationary. The paddler-steamer proving, as was thought, too light for such a heavy job, cast off; and the Defence, passing a strong six-inch hawser of steel wire to the wreck, began in her turn to try. In the meantime a series of three mines, each containing about 270 lb. of gunpowder, had been prepared, and these were exploded very fairly under the bottom of the Forest, completely breaking her back, and bringing up two or three of her yards, together with the heel of one of her masts, but not entirely separating it, owing, it was surmised, to her rigging being of wire, and having generally become entangled below the surface. All Friday night did the Defence continue to tug at the wreck; but so slowly and to such little purpose did she do so, that on Saturday morning the hull appeared unaltered, and within five miles of its position overnight.

On Saturday morning Lieutenant Statham proceeded to the wreck, and, having carefully placed a mine containing nearly 900 lb. of powder, exploded it from the stern of the Defence, with such good effect that the work of destruction was virtually done; the wreck gave a kind of leap, and broke clean in halves; the bows split completely open in a fore-and-aft direction, floating away by itself, and another mast—probably the foremast—came up. Lieutenants Statham and Marsh were then dispatched in the Defence's steam-pinnacle to destroy the bow-part, and, after exploding a mine under it, succeeded in completing the split and separating the port from the starboard side. One piece then, in a most singular manner, drifted back to the Defence's stern, and became entangled in the shapeless mass she was still towing; while the other piece floated away to some very considerable distance. However, the pinnacle, refurnished with material, gave chase, and commenced its destruction. Three mines were most successfully fired under it, blowing it completely to pieces, throwing several very large timbers an enormous height into the air. Such a thorough "smash-up" had not previously taken place. It was seen, on the water becoming quiet, that only in two places were any planks held together; and a small 100-pounder outrigger torpedo under these soon left no wreck but what could be pulled apart with a boat-hook. All this time the Defence, rejoined by the Trinity steamer Galatea and the steam-launches, had been employed in towing apart various pieces of wreck. The Galatea towed a mast out, and Lieutenant Ferris exploded one more large mine, when it was found the hull was no longer unmanageable; so the Defence turned her head towards Portland, and commenced slowly and surely to tow her victim into harbour. The Galatea, towing in a spar or two and leaving them, returned in the middle of the night, lashing alongside the ironclad, and the two pulled away merrily at about the rate of two and a half knots an hour. Sunday morning saw the Defence and Galatea round the Portland Breakwater, and a few minutes afterwards the remains of the Forest of Windsor were safely at anchor, waiting for the receiver of wrecks to do as he pleased with them.

Thus ended the destruction of the ill-fated ship, a long and tedious job many will think; but when the circumstances of the case are carefully taken into consideration it will easily be understood that a whole fleet of ironclads could with far greater facility have been sunk than the Forest destroyed. Here was a ship, lying bottom up, with her beams held some twenty fathoms down by two tons of ballast, masts standing, yards across, and sails set, a three-knot tide running, and a cross lop of a sea running nearly the whole time. No time was allowed to procure proper service iron mines, consequently nothing but extemporised torpedoes was available, consisting chiefly of rum and salt-beef casks. Several daily papers sug-

gested the use of dynamite; but they were apparently unaware of the fact that gun-cotton, an explosive equally powerful and by far safer, was used, and freely used. It is a very different matter comfortably fitting a torpedo on the upper deck of the Vernon at Portsmouth, with every appliance at hand, and with the heads of the torpedo school to look after things, laying out the torpedo in the still waters of Porchester creek, and then carefully mooring a boat over it. Here were mines to be made extempore and laid from a steam-pinnacle by men who had little or no practice at the work, and then to be hauled as far as rigging, &c., would allow under the wreck. On the whole, it cannot be denied but that the actual explosions of the various charges were highly satisfactory, considering that only four mines hung fire, and two of these owing to the breaking of the conducting wires.

Many people who are unacquainted with the difficulties the officers and men had to contend with in all this work will be apt to think disparagingly of torpedoes as a destructive engine of war; but it should be borne in mind that, although an enormous amount of material and labour was expended on the Forest, any one of the mines used would have easily sunk the largest ironclad vessel afloat. Owing to the extraordinary position of the wreck, the charges could not be got under its bottom; consequently, all that could be done was to rest charges on the sides and trust to their being deep enough to act crushingly on them; whereas, had she been floating, one of the mines could have been placed, by means of an outrigger pole or otherwise, in actual contact with her bilge, and the powder, acting as it always does along the line of least resistance, would have inevitably blown her to pieces.

The coroner's inquest on the bodies washed ashore at Portland was closed on Saturday; the jury expressed their disapprobation of the neglect to provide decently for their interment. There will be an official inquiry, by order of the Board of Trade, into the circumstances of the collision between the two ships. The Agent-General of New Zealand has given £5 each to the Portland boatmen who relieved the survivors, on the morning after the disaster.

THE EMIGRANT-GIRLS' HOME IN CANADA.

We lately published an interesting letter from a lady who accompanied Miss Maria Rye with her last party of seventy emigrant children from London to Canada; and we now give an illustration of the house in which they are lodged and taken care of while Miss Rye is making arrangements for placing them in household service or apprenticeship with respectable homely families in that country. Writing from Toronto on Sept. 7, the correspondent of the *Standard* supplies the following description:—

"At the mouth of the Niagara river, where its curiously green deep waters lose themselves in Lake Ontario, lies the quaint old town of Niagara. A large and comfortable hotel, facing the lake and exposed to the cool northerly breezes, attracts thither a large number of Americans and Canadians during the three or four months of summer; but at other times and in other respects the old capital of Upper Canada must be a decidedly quiet place of residence, though to many persons this feature is fully compensated for by its cheapness, its charming climate, and the amazing fertility of its fruit orchards. The Niagara district is the fruit garden of Canada; and the hundreds upon hundreds of baskets and boxes of peaches, pears, plums, and grapes which the steamers bring across daily to Toronto in the height of the season are among the pleasantest sights—and smells—in Canada. It is not, however, in the luscious fruits of Niagara that I wish to interest your readers, but in a certain square brick building standing about a mile out of the town, which, if not architecturally attractive, yet, with its deep verandahs and jalousies, looks comfortable and well cared for. Neither outside nor inside does it in any way betray the fact that its walls were originally those of the gaol of the district; for it stands in a garden and orchard where the trees are literally breaking under the weight of peaches and plums, and the vines are loaded with hundredweights of grapes; and its general appearance, as well as all its internal arrangements, were completely changed when it passed into the hands of its present owner and was adapted for its present use—the receiving-house, the 'Western Home,' as she calls it, of the young children who are intrusted to Miss Rye for deportation from England to Canada. Cleanliness, space, and airiness are the characteristics of the house that most strike the visitor on first entering; and the arrangements, if simple and inexpensive, are admirably adapted for their several purposes. To anyone who knows what is the life of a child in a London slum or an English workhouse, the picture presented and the contrast suggested by those twenty-five children—the latest arrived batch—whom I saw the other day, clean, ruddy, and happy, shouting up and down the verandahs, was certainly very striking indeed; but, instead of sending me away contentedly thankful that Miss Rye's labours had wrought such a happy change in these and hundreds of their predecessors in this 'Western Home,' it the rather incited me to ascertain what, if any, are the real objections which lie against Miss Rye's scheme and her system of carrying it out. The children, if I understand the process right, are derived from two sources—from workhouses, the guardians of which are willing and are authorised to intrust orphan and other children to Miss Rye; and from the streets and wretched tenements of London, whence waifs, orphans, deserted children, drunkards' children, and such like, find their way to her Home or receiving-house in Peckham. On arrival in Canada the whole batch is almost invariably brought to Niagara for rest, for study of their characters, for washing after the voyage, and for perfecting the arrangements for placing them in families, which usually have made applications for all of them long before their arrival. After the lapse of a week or two the concourse is dispersed, the children are sent or taken to their new homes, and their new life begins."

There has been some controversy in official quarters upon the merits of this system; and Mr. Doyle, an Inspector of the Local Government Board, who was sent out to Canada, reported that it had in many cases not proved satisfactory. It appears that in the six years terminating with 1876, Miss Rye had landed at her establishment in Niagara 1100 children from the streets and workhouses of England, and it reflects credit upon the sanitary and dietary regulations to which her numerous charge has been subjected that during this entire period the death rate in the number specified amounted only to fifteen. She is reluctantly compelled to admit, however, that sixteen of the workhouse girls fell, and that a considerable number besides had displayed violent temper and extreme insubordination, resulting in a frequent change of situation and sometimes in their return to the Home. Nor is this fact strange, when their previous lack of firm but gentle discipline is taken into account. She also admits having lost sight of twenty-eight girls under fifteen years of age.

Notwithstanding these partial failures and disappointments, we receive the testimony of the Toronto correspondent

of the *Standard* in favour of Miss Rye's proceedings. "We in Canada," he says, "know something of her work, and we in Canada are to a great extent satisfied that it is a good work, and fairly well done. It is true she is overtaxed; it is true that, single-handed, she is not equal to the labour and expense of doing the whole thoroughly. No one person, man or woman, however much his or her heart may be in the work, can possibly supervise the collection of the children in England, their exportation, their reception here, the selection of homes for them, and keep up also a careful systematic supervision over them for many years. Miss Rye has done wonders; her energy and her enthusiastic devotion to her self-imposed labours have triumphed over difficulties which would have swamped an official craft long ago; and she can have the satisfaction of feeling that she has rescued from a life of wretchedness, and probably of sin, hundreds of children, who have a useful and, on the whole, happy career open to them. Nobody in Canada ever expected that the mere passing through Miss Rye's hands would be a more efficient detergent than the waters of baptism; that with her workhouse clothes the workhouse girl would 'shed' all her moral delinquencies, not only those acquired by herself, but those inherited from, perhaps, generations of ignorant or vicious parents. Children brought up, or 'dragged up,' as most of these have been, cannot be expected to show either a morality or a capacity above the average; and, though there have been some very black sheep in the flock, the experiment of importation has been, on the whole, very satisfactory. This is the verdict of the Canadian public. As regards the children themselves, I believe that their position is, in nine cases out of ten, good and satisfactory. No one in his senses ever expected that these waifs and outcasts were to be placed on beds of roses; that their days were to be passed in happy romping among the peach-trees of their 'Western Home'; that they were to be free from toil, and subject to none of the rough usage that falls to the lot of the children of the poor all the world over. Occasionally, no doubt, they have fallen into bad hands, and been subjected to the caprices of cruel or grasping mistresses. But let us have no 'goody' philanthropy in this matter. Think what these children were, and what they would inevitably have developed into if left to chance and the workhouse, and then let anyone ask himself whether the lot of at least nine tenths of them is not immeasurably better now."

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR W. CLARKE-TRAVERS, BART.

Sir William Henry St. Laurence Clarke-Travers, Bart., D.L., of Rossmore and Barryroe, in the county of Cork, died at his residence, No. 3, Queen's-gardens, Hyde Park, on the 31st ult. He was the eldest son of the late General Sir W. Clarke, Bart., by Margaret, daughter of Mr. Thomas Prendergast, of Dublin. The baronetcy was granted to General Sir W. Clarke for distinguished military services in India in 1804, he having held the command of the British forces at Goa in 1799, and subsequently the command of Mysore in February, 1808. The second Baronet, now deceased, was born Aug. 3, 1801. He entered the Army in 1820, and served in the 5th Dragoon Guards till 1827, when, on Sept. 4, he married Elizabeth Barbara, only child and heir of John Moore Travers, Esq., D.L., of Barryroe and Clifton, in the county of Cork, and by whose wish he assumed, by her Majesty's Royal letters patent, for himself and heirs, the name and arms of Travers on inheriting his estates in the county of Cork, granted in 1599 to Brian Travers, of Nateby, Lancashire, whose ancestor, Laurentius Travers, was the possessor of Nateby in 1292. Sir W. Clarke-Travers is succeeded by his eldest surviving son, now Sir Guy Francis Clarke-Travers, Captain in the 86th Royal Regiment.



SIR J. T. TYRELL, BART.

Sir John Tyssen Tyrell, Bart., of Boreham House, Essex, J.P. and D.L., formerly Hon. Colonel West Essex Militia, died at Brighton on the 19th inst., in his eighty-second year. He was elder son of Sir John Tyrell, first Baronet of Boreham (so created Sept. 28, 1809), by Sarah, his wife, daughter and heiress of William Tyssen, Esq., of Waltham House, Herts, was educated at Winchester, and Trinity College, Cambridge, and succeeded his father Aug. 3, 1832. For twenty-six years and during six Parliaments he represented the county of Essex. His first contest at the election of 1830 was a very memorable one. His opponents were Mr. Western, of Felix Hall, and Mr. Long Pole Wellesley, but Colonel Tyrell gained the first place on the poll, which had been kept open fifteen days. Another election occurred the following year, but with a different result, Tyrell was defeated; but he remained out of the Commons for a brief period only, being chosen for North Essex in 1832. From that date he continued uninterruptedly, on high Conservative principles, to sit for the same constituency. Sir John married, May 19, 1819, Eliza, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Sir Thomas Pilkington, Bart., and had by her three daughters—Eliza Isabella, wife of William N. Tufnell, Esq., of Hatfield Place, Essex; Mary, who died 1876, widow of Sir Claude Champion de Crespigny, Bart.; and Sarah, widow of John Ralph, first Lord Harlech. As Sir John leaves no male issue the Tyrell baronetcy becomes extinct.



SIR J. GREEN.

Sir John Green, Knt., C.B., late her Majesty's Diplomatic Agent in Roumania, died at Marienbad on the 18th inst., aged sixty-nine. He was for a considerable period connected with the Consular service, having been appointed Vice-Consul at Nauplia forty-two years ago, and having continued that service until 1874, when he retired from the important post of Diplomatic Agent and Consul-General for the united Principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia. He received the insignia of C.B. in 1865, and was knighted on his retirement, in requital of his long official career. Sir John married, 1831, Margaret, daughter of George Suter, Esq.

MR. TALBOT, OF LACOCK ABBEY.

William Henry Fox Talbot, Esq., of Lacock Abbey, Wilts, M.A., F.R.S., one of the chief inventors of photography, died at his seat near Chippenham on the 17th inst. He was born Feb. 11, 1800, the only son of William Davenport Talbot, Esq., of Lacock Abbey, by Lady Elizabeth Theresa Strangways, his wife, daughter of Henry Thomas, second Earl of Ilchester, and was descended, in the female line, from Sir John Talbot (of the noble house of Shrewsbury), a warm adherent of King Charles II. He was educated at Harrow, and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1821, and where he gained

two University prizes. In 1844, in his "Pencil of Nature," he describes the steps that led to the discovery of photography, for which he was accorded the medal of the Royal Society. He was also author of "Hermes; or, Classical and Antiquarian Researches," of "Illustrations of the Antiquity of the Book of Genesis," and of "English Etymologies." For a short time he sat in Parliament for Chippenham. He married, Dec. 20, 1832, Constance, daughter of Francis Mundy, Esq., of Mark-eaton, Derbyshire, and leaves issue.

DR. GELDART.

Thomas Charles Geldart, LL.D., the late Master of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, who died on Monday, the 17th inst., at the College Lodge, was the youngest son of the Rev. James Geldart, of Biggin Grange, Yorkshire, Barnwell Abbey, Cambridgeshire, and Rector of Kirk Deighton, Yorkshire. He was born in March, 1797, and commenced residence as an Under-graduate of Trinity Hall in October, 1814, under the tuition of his brother, the late Rev. J. W. Geldart, Regius Professor of Civil Law. Mr. Geldart took his degree as Seventeenth Wrangler, was elected a Fellow of his College, and was called to the Bar as a member of Lincoln's Inn, in 1823. He married, in 1836, Elizabeth, the only daughter of Thomas Cooke, Esq., of Gorsefield, near Manchester. On the death of the Rev. Frederick Geldart, of West Wickham, Kent, whose residuary legatee he was, Mr. Geldart retired from active practice, and was elected by his college to succeed Sir Herbert Jenner Fust as Master of Trinity Hall in 1852. As Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, he took a prominent part in the University reforms of 1855. Mrs. Geldart and the Master were munificent in their gifts towards the restoration of the Master's Lodge, the Chapel of Trinity Hall, St. Edward's Church, Cambridge, and were liberal supporters of every kind of good work.

The deaths have also been announced of—

Sir Arundel Neave, Bart., on the 21st inst. His memoir will be given next week.

Lieutenant-Colonel Vertue, Royal Engineers, on Aug. 16, at Trichinopoly, of cholera, in the forty-fourth year of his age.

The Rev. Charles Craved, Rector of Spexhall, Suffolk, on the 20th inst., in the eighty-first year of his age.

Major-General John Elphinstone, on the 15th inst., at 21, Chepstow-place, Bayswater, in the fifty-third year of his age.

The Rev. Edward Miller, M.A., Vicar of St. John's, Bognor, on the 17th inst., at his vicarage, in his seventy-ninth year.

Rawdon Briggs, Esq., J.P., of Birstwith Hall, Ripley, Yorkshire, on the 17th inst., aged fifty-two years.

The Rev. Dr. Wilkinson, President of Ushaw College, near Durham, on the 23rd inst., in his fifty-third year.

Frederick Engleheart Moore, Esq., Deputy Commissioner of Rohitak, India, on the 6th ult., in his forty-seventh year.

Mary Lady Crosley, wife of Sir Charles Decimus Crosley, J.P., of Sunningdale Park, Berkshire, on the 15th inst.

Norman J. B. Uniacke, Esq., of Mount Uniacke, in the county of Cork, the representative of an old county of Cork family, on the 14th inst., in his fifty-fourth year.

Elizabeth Phoebe Lady Oxenden, on the 13th inst., at Barham, near Canterbury, wife of Sir Henry Chudleigh Oxenden, Bart., of Broome.

William Haughton, Esq., Chairman of the Great Southern and Western Railway Company of Ireland, on the 5th inst., at his residence, Moorefield, Dundrum.

James Stewart, Esq., of Cairnmore, Kirkcudbrightshire, J.P. and D.L., on the 19th inst., at his seat near Newton Stewart, N.B., aged eighty-six.

William Cooper, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Recorder of Ipswich, a very able lawyer, on the 17th inst. His death was very touching referred to at the Middlesex Sessions by the Deputy Judge and the Senior Barrister.

Miles Charles Seton, Esq., of Treskerby, Cornwall, late Lieutenant 8th Regiment, on the 18th inst. He was eldest son of the late Colonel William Carden Seton, C.B., and was twice married, his second wife being the Hon. Mary Ursula Addington, daughter of Viscount Sidmouth.

The Hon. Mrs. Arthur Cadogan, at Sheen House, East Sheen, Surrey, on the 16th inst., aged twenty-nine. She was youngest daughter of the late Richard Arabin, Esq., and niece of Sir Henry Meux, Bart., and was married, April 9, 1870, to the Hon. Arthur Charles Cadogan, second son of the late Earl Cadogan.

The Rev. Chancellor Williams, at his residence, The Vicarage, Bassaleg, South Wales, on the 24th inst., aged eighty-three years. For upwards of forty years the late Chancellor held the living at Bassaleg. In the year 1875, amid the general rejoicings of the family and his parishioners, he commemorated his golden wedding. The Chancellor was the author of several recognised ecclesiastical works.

The Rev. William Andrewes Uthwatt, J.P., late Vicar of Howe, Rector of Maid's Moreton, and Private Chaplain to three successive Dukes of Buckingham, lord of the manors of Maid's Moreton and Linford, on the 20th inst., at Maid's Moreton House, Buckingham. He was eldest surviving son of the Rev. Henry Uthwatt Uthwatt, of Great Linford, Bucks, and was married to Mary, daughter and coheir of the Rev. James Long Long, of Maid's Moreton, by whom he had an only daughter, Mary Henrietta.

Colonel the Hon. Berkeley Wodehouse, brother of the second Lord Wodehouse, and uncle of the Earl of Kimberley, at Pau, on the 13th inst., at the age of seventy-one. He entered the Army in 1824, became Major in 1839, and retired from the service in the following year. He was appointed Resident of the Island of Ithaca in 1852, Resident of Cephalonia in 1855, and Resident of Zante the same year. He was created a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George in May, 1864, and on the union of the Ionian Islands with the Hellenic Kingdom, in 1864, was appointed Consul in the Island of Zante. He was appointed Consul at Dunkirk in May, 1870.

The prizes gained by the successful students of the Kingston Science and Art Classes (in connection with the Science and Art Department, South Kensington) were distributed last week by Viscount Middleton.

The meetings of the Iron and Steel Institute, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, were brought to a close yesterday week by an excursion to Middlesbrough, where the members visited various works in the district. They were entertained to luncheon by the members of the Cleveland iron trade.

A great gathering of eminent men will take place at Cheshamfield on the 17th of next month, when the Marquis of Hartington will lay the foundation-stone of a splendid hall to be erected in that town to the memory of George Stephenson, the great engineer. The hall, which is from the designs of Messrs. Smith and Woodhouse, of Manchester, will cost about £12,000. It will be used for purposes of higher education, arrangements having been made for science and art teaching.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

T E H (Lincoln).—The problem is much too simple, although it is encumbered with an unnecessary number of pieces. In a chess problem there should be no piece or pawn that is not necessary to the combination whereby the solution is effected.

J H S (Inverness).—The position would make a very pleasing enigma.

N B (Freckenham).—The letter containing your proposed solution was destroyed after perusal. If you will send a duplicate, we shall be glad to comply with your request.

N B (Hull).—We are obliged for the games, and they shall have early attention.

E E G (India Avenue).—Thanks for the trouble you have taken. Similar positions are well known to students and have been frequently published.

C J L (Edinburgh).—Walker's "Chess Studies" is a very scarce work. It contains nearly all the games played in the several matches between Macdonnell and Labourdonnais that were ever recorded.

PROBLEMS received from P C Collins, James Pierce, W McArthur, J Armstrong, J W Abbott, H Schiemer of Bahia, and Le Comte de Bourbais.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1750 received from Baz, T E Hughes, W S B, Copplano, M Macrae, H Beurnann, S A Sillem, J C Martin, and East Marten.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1751 received from E K B, Baz, Hampstead Heathen, Barcalaine, V W, and Carl Imandt.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1752 received from H B, Cant, Boeslack, W S B, Copplano, Queen of Connaught, N Brock, F G V, Con, W Lee, S Western, B Parkinson, C H Ekins, D Leslie, R Schofield, P Hampton, St J E, F Wharton, W C Dutton, M Ross, N Powell, W Nelson, Leonard, and Leon, A G R, Long Sten, T B Young, Americanine, J F Spiers, Mechanic, Robin Gray, A Scot, J S W, T W H, J Lyndford, H Bingham, W Whitley, L S R, J Wentone, Paul's Root, S Threlfall, G W, A Macdonnell, I Burnett, G Reeves, Black Knight, Robin Roughed, Only Jones, Simplex, Liz, B R Stone, W Cowell, W Alston, E Esmond, N H H, R T King, E Worley, N E D, G F Brooke, H Stansfield, T Edgar, S Adams, M Rawlings, M Macrae, G H V, E H H V, W F Aman, R D Skuse, H M Pridoux, T E Hughes, E P Vuillamy, W F Payne, N Rumbelow, The Three Castles, Woolwich Chess Club, J Sargent, J de Houdsteyn, E L G, A Wood, R H Brooks, Baz, Jane N, B Lewy, J Sowden, and Farley Mechanics' Institute.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMA No. 9 received from Copplano; Enigma No. 10 from M Macrae; Enigma No. 11 from P H L, Americanine, S Adams, W Alston, and J Wentone; Enigma No. 12 from H B, T Bradford, J W Fletcher, W V Pettit, W K H, B Schly, C B Cox, G T J, M Tayer, R Greenbank, W Hutchinson, G Sharswood, T Elder, E Lewis, J W Cooper, O Johnson, R Champneys, M Dickenson, W Franklin, J Brewster, M Meredith, J Ried, S Dimmick, C Darragh, R Ingersoll, Cant, W E A, T E Hughes, Copplano, H M Pridoux, N Rumbelow, Hereward, Woolwich Chess Club, J de Houdsteyn, E L G, R H Brooks, D J of Leeds, and Co-Charbonier.

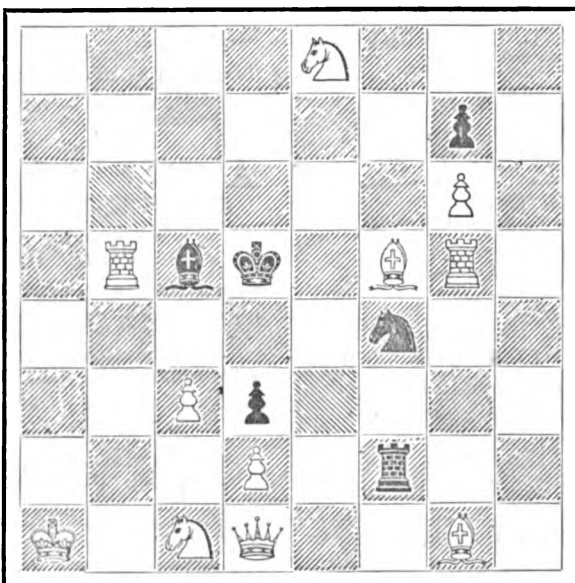
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1751.

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.
1. R to Q 5th Kt takes R* 3. Q mates.
2. Q takes Q P Any move
* If 1. B to R 2nd, Black continues with 2. R to B 2nd and mates by 3. B to B 3rd.

PROBLEM No. 1754.

By I. O. HOWARD TAYLOR.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

THE COUNTIES' CHESS ASSOCIATION.

The following well-contested game was played at the Birmingham meeting between Messrs. HALFORD and THOROLD.—(Ray Lopes Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. T.)	WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. T.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	26. Kt to K 3rd	Kt to R 3rd
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	27. R to K sq	R to B 2nd
3. B to Kt 5th	P to Q B 3rd	28. Kt to K 3rd	Q R to K B sq
4. B to R 4th	B to B 4th	29. Kt to Q sq	Kt (from R 3rd) to B 4th
Decidedly inferior to Kt to K B 3rd.		30. Kt to Q 2nd	Kt takes R P
5. P to B 3rd	Q to K 2nd	It is doubtful if White could have secured more than a remise if Black had remained on the defensive. This attack, although pursued with ingenuity and vigour, is unsound.	
6. Castles	B to R 2nd	31. P takes Kt	Q takes P
7. P to Q 4th	P to Q Kt 4th	32. Kt to K 4th	R to B 6th
8. B to B 2nd	P to Kt 2nd	33. Kt to Kt 3rd	Q to Kt 4th
9. B to Kt 5th	P to B 3rd	34. Q to Q 2nd	Q R to B 6th
10. B to K 3rd	P to Q 3rd	35. B to K 4th	B (at B 6th) takes R
11. Q Kt to Q 2nd	P to K Kt 4th	36. Q takes R	P to R 5th
This attack is altogether premature, as the sequel shows.		37. Kt to B sq	Q to Kt 3rd
12. P to K R 4th	P to K Kt 5th	38. R to K 3rd	Kt to B 4th
13. Kt to R 2nd	P to K R 4th	39. Q to B 2nd	Q to B 2nd
14. Kt to Kt 3rd	Kt to Q sq	40. R to K sq	P to R 6th
15. Kt to R 6th	B to B sq	41. Kt (from Q sq) to K 3rd	Kt to R 5th
16. Q to K 2nd	B to Kt 3rd	42. Kt to R 2nd	Kt to B 6th (ch)
17. Kt to Kt 3rd	Kt to K 3rd	43. Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt
18. P to Kt 3rd	Kt to R 3rd	44. K to R 2nd	P to K 5th
19. K R to Q sq	Kt to Kt 2nd	45. R to Kt sq (ch)	Kt to B sq
20. Kt to K B sq	Kt to B 2nd	46. P to B 4th	P to Kt 5th
21. P to Q 5th	P to K B 4th	47. Q to R 4th	
22. B takes B	P takes B	The counter-attack is now foiled, and this ally of the Queen decides the battle.	
23. P takes P	B takes P	48. Q to B 6th	P to R 4th
24. Kt to K 3rd	B takes B	49. Q to B 5th (ch)	Kt to B 3rd
25. Kt takes B	Castles K R	50. R to Kt 8th	K to K 2nd
26. R to Q 3rd		Black resigned.	

ENIGMA No. 14.

By J. BERGER, of Gras.

In compliance with the request of several correspondents, we present our readers this week with the problem to which was awarded the first honours in the Leipzig Tourney. We are indebted for the position to the *Deutsche Schachzeitung*.

White: K at K 8th, Q at K 8th, R at K 4th, B at K Kt sq and Q Kt 5th, Kts at K 6th and Q 4th; P at K Kt 4th and 6th, K B 6th, Q B 2nd, and Q R 3rd.

Black: K at Q 4th, R at Q R 7th, B at Q B 2nd and Q Kt 2nd, Kts at Q B 6th and Q Kt 7th; P at K Kt 2nd, Q 2nd and 3rd, Q B 3rd, Q Kt 3rd, and Q R 3rd.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

A preliminary meeting of the members of the City Chess Club was held on Monday last, when arrangements were made for the commencement of the winter season. The programme included a handicap tourney on a large scale, consultation games between the leading English players, and blind-fold play by Mr. Blackburne. Upon the conclusion of business, the members present sat down to an excellent supper—the president of the club, Mr. H. F. Gastineau, in the chair—and the remainder of the evening was enlivened with songs and recitations.

A new work, entitled "The Chess Openings Theoretically and Practically Considered," by Mr. H. F. Bird, the well-known English amateur, will be issued from the New York press in the course of next month. Only a limited number of copies will be printed; and therefore intending subscribers should at once send their names to the author, whose address is Congress Hall Hotel, New York.

The Comte de Chambord has arrived in Switzerland, and will remain for a month.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated April 11, 1874) of Mr. William Dixon, late of Yaldhurst, in the county of Southampton, and of No. 4, Pelham-crescent, Hastings, who died on the 21st ult. at Ryde, was proved on the 6th inst. by John Spofforth Dixon, the brother, and John Penfold, the nephew, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testator bequeaths certain furniture and plate between his sisters, Miss Harriet Dixon and Miss Hannah Sophia Dixon; to his said two sisters, and to his nephews, the Rev. William Thomas Penfold and John Penfold, £5000 each; to his secretary, Edward King, £1000, free of duty; all his real estate in the counties of Gloucester, Hants, and Surrey he leaves to his brother, John Spofforth Dixon, for life, and after his death to the said Rev. William Thomas Penfold, if he should survive his said brother; and the remainder of his property between his brother and his nephew, John Penfold.

The will and three codicils (dated June 27 and July 19, 1877) of Mr. John Miland, late of Clairville, Wimbledon, who died on the 13th ult. at No. 9, Holles-street, Cavendish-square, were proved on the 13th inst. by Mrs. Elizabeth Miland, the widow, George Humphreys, and John Hoby, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £50,000. The testator gives to his wife £500, his furniture and effects, and his freehold residence with the land adjoining; and he leaves other considerable legacies. Until the payment of these legacies the widow is to have £1400 per annum, and then the income of the whole residue of his property for life; on her death, in the event of his leaving no children, which it seems was the case, the following charitable legacies are to be paid—viz., £10,000 each to the National Benevolent Institution, Southampton-street, and the Governes' Benevolent Institution, Sackville-street, Piccadilly;—£1000 each to the Metropolitan Convalescent Institution, Walton-on-Thames and Kingston-hill; the National Refuges for Homeless and Destitute Children, Great Queen-street; the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's-inn-road; and the Charing-cross Hospital;—£500 each to the Royal Society of St. Anne's, Streatham; the London Orphan Asylum, Watford; the Infant Orphan Asylum, Wanstead; the Seaside Convalescent Hospital, Seaford; the Westminster Hospital, King's College Hospital, the Hospital Sunday Fund, the Bishop of London's Fund, the Church Missionary Society, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts; the Ophthalmic Hospital, King William-street, Strand; and the Incorporated Society for Building and Repairing Churches and Chapels, Whitehall;—£300 each to the Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Benevolent Institution, Hibernian Chambers, London Bridge; the Metropolitan Visiting and Relief Association, Regent-street; the London Female Preventive and Reformatory Association, Euston-road, and the Metropolitan Drinking-Fountain and Cattle-Trough Association;—£200 to the Church of England Temperance Society, and £100 to the Ladies' Charity School. On the death of the widow some freehold ground-rents are also given to her sister; and Mr. George Humphreys is appointed residuary legatee.

The will of Major Scantlebury, late of Broad Oak, Clapham-common, was proved on the 3rd ult. by Arthur J. Scantlebury, the son, John Thomas Hunter and William Gadsden, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £35,000. The testator leaves to his executors £100 each, and the remainder of his property to his widow and children.

The will and two codicils (dated Feb. 7, 1874, and March 28 and June 4, 1877) of Mr. George Loch, Q.C., late of Bishopgate, Surrey, who died on the 18th ult., were proved on the 17th inst. by Mrs. Catharine Loch, the widow, and William Henry Deverell, the acting executors, the personal estate in the United Kingdom being sworn under £18,000. Subject to a few legacies, the testator leaves all his property upon trust for his wife for life, and then for his four daughters.

In the abstract of the will, recently given, of Mr. John Alexander, late of 49, Porchester-terrace, the statement as to the personal estate, sworn under £50,000, had reference to that portion of it only which was in the United Kingdom.

ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN OCTOBER.

(From the "Illustrated London Almanack.")

The Moon is near Mercury on the 5th, and near Venus on the 9th. She is near and to the west of Jupiter during the evening hours of the 11th, and to the east of the planet during the evening hours of the 12th. She is near Mars during the night hours of the 17th and 18th, and near Saturn during the evening and night hours of the 18th; the nearest approach will be at 7h. p.m. Her phases or times of change are:—

New Moon	on the 6th at 58 minutes after 9h in the afternoon.
First Quarter	" 14th " 42 " 8 " morning.
Full Moon	" 22nd " 31 " 7 " morning.
Last Quarter	" 29th " 21 " 2 " afternoon.

She is nearest the Earth on the morning of the 5th, and furthest from it on the morning of the 17th.

Mercury is a morning star, rising on the 3rd at 4h. 58m. a.m. on the 8th, at 4h. 34m. a.m., on the 13th at 4h. 35m. a.m., on the 18th at 4h. 53m. a.m., on the 23rd at 5h. 19m. a.m., and on the 28th at 5h. 46m. a.m.; or being 1h. 7m., 1h. 40m., 1h. 47m., 1h. 37m., 1h. 19m., and 1h. 2m. respectively before sunrise on these mornings. He is in his ascending node on the 4th, stationary among the stars on the 5th, and near the Moon on the same day; in perihelion on the 9th, and at his greatest western elongation (18 deg. 2 min.) on the 12th.

Venus is still an evening star, setting on the 8th at 6h. 32m. p.m., or 1h. 10m. after the Sun; on the 18th at 6h. 23m. p.m., or 1h. 23m. after sunset; and on the 28th at 6h. 19m. p.m., or 1h. 40m. after sunset. She is near the Moon on the 9th, and in aphelion on the 18th. She is due south on the 1st at 2h. 13m. p.m., on the 15th at 2h. 25m. p.m., and on the last day at 2h. 43m. p.m.

Mars sets on the 9th at 2h. 38m. a.m., on the 19th at 2h. 8m. a.m., and on the 29th at 1h. 44m. a.m. He crosses the meridian or is due south on the 1st at 10h. 5m. p.m., on the 15th at 9h. 10m. p.m., and on the last day at 8h. 19m. p.m. He is stationary among the stars on the 8th, and near the Moon on the 18th.

Jupiter is an evening star, and sets on the 1st at 8h. 57m. p.m., on the 8th at 8h. 33m. p.m., on the 18th at 7h. 59m. p.m., and on the 28th at 7h. 27m. p.m., or 2h. 48m. after sunset. He is near the Moon on the 11th, and in his descending node on the 24th. He is due south on the 1st at 5h. 2m. p.m., and on the last day at 3h. 24m. p.m.

Saturn sets on the 1st at 3h. 54m. a.m., on the 9th at 3h. 20m. a.m., on the 19th at 2h. 38m. a.m., on the 29th at 1h. 56m. a.m., and on the last day at 1h. 44m. a.m. He is near the Moon on the 18th. He is due south on the 1st at 10h. 26m. p.m., on the 15th at 9h. 28m. p.m., and on the last day at 8h. 23m. p.m.

Some experiments showing the adaptability of the Boyton Life Dress to the purposes of torpedo warfare took place opposite the Granville Cliff, St. Lawrence-on-Sea, on the 20th inst.

ROYAL WORCESTER CHINA, from the celebrated ROYAL PORCELAIN WORKS can be obtained from OETZMANN and CO., Complete House Furnishers, 67 to 79, Hampstead-road, who are also SOLE VENDORS of the CLEOPATRA TOILET SERVICES (over, basin, &c., complete—nine pieces), from 10s. 6d. per set.—Descriptive Price-Lists of the same can be had post-free on application.

FURNISH THROUGHOUT.

OETZMANN & CO.

67, 69, 71, 73, 77 & 79,

HAMPSTEAD-ROAD,

NEAR TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD.

FURNISH THROUGHOUT.

OETZMANN and CO., 67, 69, 71, 73, 77 and 79, Hampstead-road, near Tottenham-court-road. Cabinet Factory, Albion Works, Drummond-street; Bedding Factory, Eagle-place, London, N.W. Carpets, Furniture, Bedding, Drapery, Furnishing Ironmongery, China, Glass, Paper-Hangings, Pictures, Bronzes, Clocks, &c., and every other requisite for completely furnishing a house throughout.

THE IMMENSE RANGE of PREMISES

formerly the EAGLE BREWERY having been REBUILT and ADDED to their SHOW-ROOMS, it is now one of the largest and most commodious in the world. Comparison of price and quality respectfully solicited before deciding elsewhere. OETZMANN and CO. are enabled to offer special advantages to Country Customers in delivery of Goods by their own large FANTASTIC VANS, and fixing in position by competent persons. Descriptive Catalogue, the best Furnishing Guide extant, post-free.—OETZMANN and CO.

PAINTINGS, OILS, CHROMOS, PHOTOS, and ENGRAVINGS.—A choice assortment, in handsome frames. The paintings are by well-known artists, and the names guaranteed. Also, a large assortment of Bronzes, Statuettes, Vases, Clocks, Antique Furniture, and artistic furnishing items. A Catalogue, the best Furnishing Guide extant, post-free.—OETZMANN and CO.

CABINET and UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT.—Best Plate Chimney-Glasses, in double-gilt frames, elegant pattern, large size, 2 guineas; magnificent ditto, from 5 to 20 guineas. Handsome Walnut Chiffonier, shaped front, and richly-carved mountings, 4 ft. 3 guineas. Noble Mahogany Sideboards, 6 ft., 8 guineas; 8 ft., from 9 guineas upwards. Easy-Chairs, from 1s. 9d. upwards. Drawing and Dining Room Chairs, from 10s. 6d. each.—OETZMANN and CO.

STANLEY DINING-ROOM SUITE in solid carved Spanish Mahogany, upholstered in best maroon leather; comprising a noble Couch, two Easy-Chairs, and six Chairs; price 14 guineas. Quality guaranteed. A variety of other patterns on show, from 8 guineas upwards. Massive Mahogany Telescope Dining Tables, 6 ft. by 4 ft., patent metallic screw, 2s. 1s.—OETZMANN and CO.

DRAWING-ROOM SUITES.—OETZMANN and CO.—Elegant Drawing-Room Suites, richly-carved Italian Walnut Wood; upholstered very soft and comfortable, in best Rep, consisting of a Couch, two Easy-Chairs, and six Chairs, price 15 guineas; ditto, very handsome design, upholstered in rich Faintine, made and finished in superior style, 20 guineas; ditto, very elegant design, richly upholstered in finest Satin, and finished in the best possible manner, 25 guineas. Also a variety of other Drawing-Room Suites, in Black and Gold, Early English, and other designs.—OETZMANN and CO.

BEDDING DEPARTMENT.—Handsome 3 ft. 6 in. Mahogany Chest of Drawers, with deep bottom drawer, 2 guineas; Spanish Mahogany Wardrobes, from 5 guineas upwards. Bed-Room Suites, enamelled imitation of ebony, satin-wood, and other handsome woods, consisting of Wardrobe, Chest of Drawers, Washstand, Toilet Table, Toilet Glass, best plate, 16 in. by 12 in. Towel Alver, three Chairs, and pedestal Toilet Cupboard, all complete for 4 guineas.

SEASIDE LODGINGS.—EXTRA BED to accommodate Visitors.—A strong IRON FOLDING BEDSTEAD, 6 ft. long by 3 ft. 6 in. wide, with a wool mattress, bolster, and pillow complete, for 21s. Same items, 3 ft. wide, 21s. complete. Best carefully packed. Forms a portable package. Also, to suit the above, 2 white calico, 1 ditto, 1 ditto, 1 pillow case, 3 white flannel blankets, and 1 counterpane, for 25s. 6d. the set. Iron Easy-Chair Bedstead, 6 ft. by 3 ft., with cushions, forming the mattress. Price, complete, 21s. Address order to OETZMANN and CO.

BEDSTEADS. **BEDDING.**

BEDSTEADS. **BEDDING.**

BEDSTEADS. **BEDDING.**

LINOLEUM.—OETZMANN and CO. LINOLEUM.—Wagon, soft carpet-like in appearance, and very durable. All the NEW PRIZE DESIGNS are now in stock. A visit of inspection solicited. Prices below those usually charged for this favourite floor covering. The Trade supplied. OETZMANN and CO.

TURKEY CARPETS.—CLEARANCE SALE.—OETZMANN and CO.—A quantity of Turkey, Indian, Persian, Tabriz, Kashmir, Farsi, and other Carpets, Serapeds, Koolas, Ghordies, and Kelim Carpets and Rugs, clearing out at greatly reduced prices, ranging from 1s. 6d. to 50 guineas. A reduced Price-List, with sizes and descriptions, sent post-free on application. Prices will be found much below those usually charged. A quantity of Indian Rugs, 12s. 6d. each; some very handsome ditto at 3s. to 4s.—OETZMANN and CO.

EVERYONE SHOULD SEE the large, handsome AXMINSTER HEARTH RUGS that OETZMANN and CO. are now selling at 9s. 11d. each; usual price 15s. 6d. An immense variety of Designs and Colours to suit every pattern in Carpets. A visit of inspection solicited.

CRETONNES.—OETZMANN and CO. CRETONNES.—An immense assortment of all the choicest designs in this fashionable material, in every variety of style and colouring; excellent imitations of the Tapestry, some being exact copies of the finest Gobelins Tapestry. Prices varying from 9s. 6d. to 11s. 6d. per yard. Patterns sent into the country by sitting mail required.

BOMBAY STRIPED CURTAINS.—The cheapest CURTAINS extant, effective style, 3 yards long by 6 ft. 6 in. wide, 9s. 6d. per pair; 4 yards, 11s. 6d.; 4 yards, 13s. 6d. Patterns on application.—OETZMANN and CO.

KITCHEN REQUISITES.—OETZMANN and CO.'S TEN-POUND SET (List No. 2, page 231 in their "GUIDE TO HOUSE FURNISHING") sent post-free on application) includes Tables, Chairs, Clock, &c., with the various Culinary Utensils and Requisites, and all the most useful articles required in every kitchen, each being of superior quality, and is the most practical selection extant.

CLEOPATRA TOILET SERVICE.—OETZMANN and CO.'S New Special Design, a beautiful Grecian shape, meets the great desideratum of art-manufacture—viz., the shape best adapted for purposes of use required, combined with the most artistic design and decoration. Prices from 10s. 6d. per set. Descriptive Price-List post-free.

NOTICE.—CLEOPATRA TOILET SERVICES.—Messrs. OETZMANN and CO. have COMPLETED ARRANGEMENTS at the works, affording GREATLY INCREASED FACILITIES for PRODUCING this SPECIALITY, and hope to keep pace with the demand, which they have hitherto been unable to do. Customers can now be supplied with the most artistic design and decoration. OETZMANN and CO., Complete House Furnishers, 67 to 79, Hampstead-road. Descriptive Price-List post-free.

OETZMANN and CO., COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS, 67, 69, 71, 73, 77 and 79, Hampstead-road (three minutes' walk from Tottenham-court-road and convenient with guaranteed quality. Orders per post, large or small, receive prompt and faithful attention in the selection. Close at Seven, and on Saturdays at Four o'clock. Descriptive Catalogue post-free.—OETZMANN and CO.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE, post-free, **OETZMANN & CO., HAMPSTEAD-ROAD.**

AT PETER ROBINSON'S

WAREHOUSE FOR BLACK GOODS,

REGENT-STREET.

For TWO GUINEAS and up to FIVE, CHOICE BLACK MATERIAL COSTUMES COMPLETE, (Princess Polonaises and Skirts.) Patterns and Photos free.

URGENT MOURNING.

"ON RECEIPT OF LETTER or TELEGRAM," MOURNING GOODS will be forwarded to all parts of England, on approval—no matter the distance—with an excellent fitting Dressmaker (if required), without extra charge. PETER ROBINSON, 205, 206, 207, 208, Regent-street, London.

DEEP MOURNING ORDERS.

DRESSES, Costumes, Mantles, Millinery, and all mourning articles, in the most appropriate and best styles, at the lowest possible cost. Dressmaking and Millinery, by clever and expert artists.

INEXPENSIVE MOURNING, as well

as the Richest Qualities, can be supplied by PETER ROBINSON upon the most advantageous terms to Families. The Court and Family Mourning Warehouse, 205, 206, 207, 208, Regent-street, London.

BLACK SILKS.

PETER ROBINSON, of REGENT-STREET,

has just completed some large Purchases from the Lyons Manufacturers at a great advantage, and can supply REALLY GOOD BLACK SILKS at 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 5s. 6d., 6s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 8s. 6d., 10s. 6d.

The EMPRESS BLACK SILK, at 8s. 6d. is specially recommended for good wear by the Manufacturer.

Also, DECOUVRE PURE BLACK SILK, which gives universal satisfaction, at 5s. 7s., and 8s. For Patterns, address PETER ROBINSON, REGENT-STREET, Nos. 205 to 212, where the above can only be obtained.

BLACK SILK DRESS VELVETS.

Exceedingly good quality, at 7s. 6d., 8s. 6d., 10s. 6d., 12s. 6d., 14s. 6d. A Special Bargain in Lyons Velvet, at 10s. 6d.

Black Silk-Trimming Velvets, at 5s. 6d. and 6s. 6d. At PETER ROBINSON'S, of REGENT-STREET, Nos. 205 to 212.

SUPERB NOVELTIES

at PETER ROBINSON'S, of REGENT-STREET. Just received, The New Silk Costumes, The New Material Costumes, The New Jackets and Mantles, The New Millinery, and other New Goods for the Autumn Season. Inspection invited.

A BLACK SILK COSTUME,

MADE OF RICH LYONS SILK, for 4s. and 5s.; formerly 6s. and 7s. for 7s.; formerly 9s. for 10s.; formerly 11s. for 12s.

Exquisitely cut and trimmed by French Artists. Photographs and Patterns of the Silk free. Address—PETER ROBINSON, of REGENT-STREET, Nos. 205 to 212.

THE NEW CRAPE.

The Pure Silk Gordian Crape, for Widows and Families. Its advantages are—that it is made of Silk so pure that it will not crease when set upon. It is a richer black, free from dress and the gummed appearance so objectionable in other Crape. The wear of every yard is guaranteed.

The Gordian Crape is a Speciality, only to be obtained at PETER ROBINSON'S, of REGENT-STREET. THE MOURNING WAREHOUSE, Nos. 205 to 212. Excellent quality. Patterns free.

FUR-LINED CLOAKS

at Summer Prices. Good useful Cloaks at 8s. 6d. and 9s. 6d.

SEMI-FITTING SEAL PALETOTS,

33 inches long, for 9s. 35 inches long, for 10s. 6d. At PETER ROBINSON'S, of REGENT-STREET.

NOTICE.—In reference to the

above advertisement, It is important that letters should be clearly addressed to 205 to 212, REGENT-STREET.

SWAN and EDGAR beg to announce that

they are now daily displaying, in all departments, the choicest Novelties in LADIES' DRESSES for the approaching season. The prices marked will be found lower than any hitherto known for goods of such excellence. Special attention is called to a new stock of Black and Coloured SILKS, made for wear, at 2s. 11d., 3s. 11d., and 4s. 11d. a yard. An immense variety of Dress Materials in new textures, from 12s. a yard; patterns free. Selected Paris Styles in Costumes, Mantles, and Jackets for autumn wear, and estimates on application. Piccadilly and Regent-street, London.

ROYAL DEVONSHIRE SERGES.

woven from pure Wool, for LADIES' DRESSES in Navy or Dark Indigo Blue, Black, Dark Brown, Fawn, and other solid colours.

price 1s. 11d., 2s. 6d., 3s. 11d. per yard. For CHILDREN a lower quality is made, very strong, at 11d. and 12d. per yard.

For BOYS' HARD WEAIR is extra milled, price, 4d. in wide, 3s. 6d. per yard. Books of Patterns sent post-free by SPEARMAN and SPEARMAN,

The ROYAL DEVONSHIRE SERGES is the only true Yachting Serge. See Water cannot injure it. Any Length is Cut by the Factors, and carriage is paid to all Ports above Two Pounds in value to and as far as London.

EGERTON BURNETT'S

ROYAL WELLINGTON SERGES.

"The Court Circular," "The Queen," "Myra's Journal," &c., unanimously testify to the superiority of Egerton Burnett's Serges as far excellence the material for ladies' wear. EGERTON BURNETT, Wellington, Somerset, respectfully calls attention to these admirable SERGES. He has repeatedly had the honour of supplying them direct to the ROYAL FAMILY, and orders are daily arriving from all parts of the kingdom. Being woven from the finest wools, and of a permanent patent dye, which neither rain nor salt water can affect, they surpass all others in appearance and durability.

Prices from 1s. 6d. to the finest, at 4s. 6d. per yard. E. B.'S NEW HAND-MADE VIGOROUS CACHEMIRE (KILNEN) A SPECIAL STRONG MAKE IS MADE FOR BOYS' AND GENTLEMEN'S SUITS, 4s. 6d., from 3s. 6d. per yard. Pattern-Books of the various makes and shades sent free by post, and carriage is paid to all Ports above Two Pounds in value to and as far as London or London on parcels over 2s. Goods packed for exportation.

EGERTON BURNETT, WELLINGTON, SOMERSET.

ROYAL ESTAMINE SERGES.—A Stock

of this beautiful warm material in the new dark shades, now selling at 4s. 6d. per yard. Patterns free. JOHN HOOPER, 25, Oxford-street, W.

THE STOCK of MADAME SILVESTRE,

late of Vero-street, Cavendish-square, W. (Modiste by Appointment to her Majesty), has been purchased at a large discount off by PETER ROBINSON, OXFORD-STREET, W., and will be on sale, together with extraordinary purchases (in anticipation of the Autumn Season) in SILKS, FURS, MANTLES, and COSTUMES, on MONDAY, OCT. 1, and following Days. For Particulars please write for Circular.

WE ARE NOW OFFERING A SPECIAL PURCHASE OF

PARISIENNE SILKS, of extreme Richness, in New Shades, at 5s. 6d. per yard; usual price for this quality, 6s. 6d. Patterns free.

ONE THOUSAND PIECES OF

BLACK SILKS (Extra Width), at 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. per yard. Patterns free from PETER ROBINSON, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON, W.

COLOURED GENOA VELVETS,

to match every silk, short pile, well covered, suitable for gowns, 6s. 11d. per yard. Any length cut. Patterns free.

PETER ROBINSON, OXFORD-STREET.

NEW AUTUMN GOODS. SILK COSTUMES of the most fashionable description, in all the New Colours, from Paris Models, commencing at 5s. 6d.

THREE HUNDRED

BLACK SILK COSTUMES, at 4s. 6d. These dresses are made from good Lyons Silk, and are specially recommended. Five yards Silk given for Bodice.

PETER ROBINSON, OXFORD-ST., W.,

having concluded the purchase of large quantities of SEAL FUR SKINS and Squirrel Furs, they are now on sale, as quoted below:—Russian Seal Fur Jackets, loose shapes, 24 to 28 in. deep, 6 to 10 ga. 25 to 30 in. deep, 9 to 10 ga. 30 to 36 in. deep, 12 to 14 ga. South Sea Seal, loose shapes, 2 to 4 ga.

THE LATEST PRODUCTIONS IN

MANTLES and PALETOTS. Cashmere Circulars, lined Fur, 2 to 5 ga. Cashmere Paletots, lined Fur, 3 to 5 ga. Silk Circulars, lined Fur, 3 to 5 ga. Silk Paletots, lined Fur, 3 to 5 ga.

THE NEW DIAGONAL

CLOTH PALETOTS, 2 ga. to 5 ga. The New Beaver Cloth Paletots, 2s. 6d. to 5 ga. New Ulster Mantles, 17s. 6d. to 22s. 6d. Waterproof Mantles and Ulsters, 17s. 6d. to 22s. 6d.

A LARGE COLLECTION of NOVELTIES FOR

AUTUMN and WINTER DRESSES, in every variety of Fabric and Shade of Colour, from 12s. 6d. to 42s. the Full Dress. Patterns free.

IN 22 NEW SHADES OF COLOUR.

CACHEMIRE DE PARIS. This elegant material is all wool, beautifully soft, and richer in its colouring than any article previously introduced, 4s. 6d. wide, 2s. 11d. and 3s. 6d. per yard. Patterns free. PETER ROBINSON, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON, W.

VERY FASHIONABLE THIS SEASON.

CASHMERE MERINOES, all Wool. This most useful material can be had in every new Shade of Bronze, Vert, Bouteille, Prune, &c., from 2s. 6d. to 2s. 11d. per yard, 4s. 6d. wide. Patterns free.

A NEW FABRIC FOR PALETOTS, &c.

POIL DE CHAMEAU. This elegant Fabric, though very warm, is remarkably light and soft, and can be had in choice Shades of Fawn, Drab, Grey, Light Brown, &c., 6d. in wide, from 4s. 6d. per yard.

A VARIETY of NEW MATERIALS FOR

WARM WINTER PETTICOATS, including a large assortment of Silk-striped Cloth Skirts, Reversible Felts, plain Colours, new Striped, Flannel Cashmere, &c., from 3s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. per yard. Patterns free.

IN WHITE, BLACK, AND ALL NEW COLOURS.

VELVET—FINISHED VELVETEENS, beautifully soft, rich, and very wide. This charming fabric can be had in Black, from 2s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. per yard, and in 25 choice Shades of Colour at 2s. 6d. per yard. Patterns free. PETER ROBINSON, 105 to 108, Oxford-street, W.

AUTUMN COSTUMES.

New Designs in Cashmere and Silk Costumes, 4 ga. Specialties in Travelling Costumes, 3s. 6d. to 7 ga. Gilette and Matching Silk Costumes, 4s. 6d. PETER ROBINSON, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON, W.

WOOLLEN CLOTHS.—Waterproof

Tweeds, Matisse Cloth, Sealskins, Fur Beavers, and other materials for Ladies' Jackets; also every kind of Woollen Goods for Gentlemen's and Boys' wear. C. MEEKING and CO., Woollen Warehouse, 111 and 112, Hatton-garden, Holborn-circus, London.

SANGSTER and CO., UMBRELLA

MAKERS. Six Prize Medals awarded. Sangster's Silk Alpaca Umbrella, upon Fox's Celebrated Paragon Frames, all bearing Trade Marks, and with the new Automatic Runner, are the Cheapest, Smallest, Lightest, and Best in the world.

NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR THE AUTOMATIC.

This invention has long been sought after. THE PATENT AUTOMATIC RUNNER is Self-opening—Self-closing. Always ready. 140, Regent-street, W. 75, Chesham-street, E.C. 10, Royal Exchange. Also Wholesale and Shipping Depot. Philadelphia Exhibition, Prize Medal and Diploma awarded.

PRETTY FLOWERS.—Bridal, Bridesmaids,

and other Bouquets of the choicest flowers tastefully arranged at very moderate prices. Wreaths and Crosses. Loose cut flowers forwarded to any part of London or to most any train.—WILLIAM HOOPER, 25, Oxford-street, London, W.

TRAVELLING BAGS.

Write for their "Bag" Catalogue (Illustrated). MAPPIN and WEBB, 76, 77, & 78, OXFORD-STREET, } London. W.: 2, QUEEN VICTORIA-STREET, CITY.

MUSICAL-BOX DÉPÔT for NICOLE,

FRERES', celebrated Instruments. Boxes of exquisite tone, in rosewood cases, playing four airs, 24s. A choice assortment of Boxes, playing the most popular airs. Lists of tunes and prices gratis and post-free.—11 and 12, Cornhill, London.

THE BEST ENGLISH WATCHES.

GOLDSMITH'S ALLIANCE Limited, request the attention of Purchasers to their PATENT LEVER WATCHES, which, being manufactured on the Premises, are confidently recommended for accuracy and durability.

Prices of Silver Watches.

Patent Lever Watch, jewelled, enamel dial, and seconds 24 14 6 Ditto, jewelled in four holes, and capped 24 12 0 Ditto, the finest quality, jewelled in six holes 24 10 0 Silver Watches—Size for Ladies.

Patent Lever Watches, with gold dial, jewelled 11 11 0 Ditto, with richly engraved case 12 12 0 Ditto, with very strong case, and jewelled in four holes 14 14 0

Gold Watches—Size for Gentlemen.

Patent Lever Watches, jewelled, seconds, and capped 12 12 0 Ditto, jewelled in six holes, and gold balance 12 10 0 Gold Watches in Hunting Cases, 23s. extra.

Lists of prices, with remarks on watches, gratis and post-free. The Goldsmith's Alliance (Limited), 11 and 12, Cornhill, London.

GASLIERS, in Crystal, Glass, Ormolu,

or Bronze, Medallion Fittings, &c. A large assortment always on view. Every article marked with plain figures. D. SULETT and CO., Manufacturers, 55 and 56, High Holborn.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S

WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER.

IT CANNOT FAIL TO RESTORE

GREY HAIR TO ITS YOUTHFUL COLOUR, GLOSS, AND BEAUTY. WHEN THE HAIR TURNS GREY, LOSES ITS LUSTRE, AND FALLS OUT, IT SIMPLY REQUIRES NOURISHMENT. MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER, BY ITS GENTLE TONIC ACTION, STRENGTHENS AND INVIGORATES THE HAIR, AND, BY THE OPERATION OF NATURAL CAUSES, GREY OR WHITE HAIR IS QUICKLY RESTORED TO ITS YOUTHFUL COLOUR, GLOSS, AND BEAUTY. IT WILL STOP ITS FALLING, AND INDUCE A HEALTHY AND MOST LUXURIOUS GROWTH. USE NO OTHER PREPARATION WITH IT, NOT EVEN OIL OR POMADE, OR ZYLO-BALSAMUM.

CAUTION!!—The Genuine only in Pink Wrappers.

Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, and Dealers in Toilet Articles.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Mrs. S. A. ALLEN manufactures two entirely distinct Preparations for the Hair. One or the other is suited to every condition of the Human Hair. Both are never required at one time. For details as to each preparation, kindly read above and below this paragraph. Readers can easily determine which of the two they require.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S

ZYLO-BALSAMUM,

For the Growth and Preservation of the Hair. A cooling transparent liquid, entirely vegetable, without sediment.

A SIMPLE TONIC AND DRESSING

OF INESTIMABLE VALUE TO BOTH SEXES THE FAVOURITE WITH THE YOUNG AND ALL THOSE WHO HAVE NO GREY HAIR. PRE-MATURE LOSS OF THE HAIR, SO COMMON IN THESE DAYS, MAY BE ENTIRELY PREVENTED BY THE USE OF ZYLO-BALSAMUM. PROMPT RELIEF IN THOUSANDS OF CASES HAS BEEN AFFORDED WHERE THE HAIR HAS BEEN COMING OUT IN HANDFULS. IT PROMOTES A HEALTHY AND VIGOROUS GROWTH. HAIR DRESSED WITH ZYLO-BALSAMUM IS ALWAYS CLEAN, FREE FROM DANDRUFF, AND WITH THAT BEAUTIFUL GLOSS ONLY SEEN IN HEALTHY HAIR. IT IS DELIGHTFULLY FRAGRANT. NO OIL OR POMADE SHOULD BE USED WITH IT.

CAUTION!!—The Genuine only in Blush Grey Wrappers.

Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, and Dealers in Toilet Articles.

GOLDEN STAR

BAY-LEAF WATER.

Triple distilled from the fresh leaves of the Bay Tree (Myrica Aëria). For the Toilet, Nursery, and Bath.

A few drops on a sponge or towel moistened with water, and the face and hands bathed with it, is very beneficial to the skin, removing all roughness. Most highly recommended to apply after shaving. A small quantity in the bath gives a delightful aroma, and it has most remarkable cleansing properties. Particularly adapted to the bathing of infants and young children. Most grateful to invalids and all who suffer from headache from mental labour or fatigue. Buy only the genuine Golden Star Bay-Leaf Water, sold in three sizes Toilet Bottles, 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., by Chemists and Perfumers, or on receipt of stamps from the Wholesale Depot, 114 and 116, Southampton-row, London.

WANTED, by a well-introduced

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

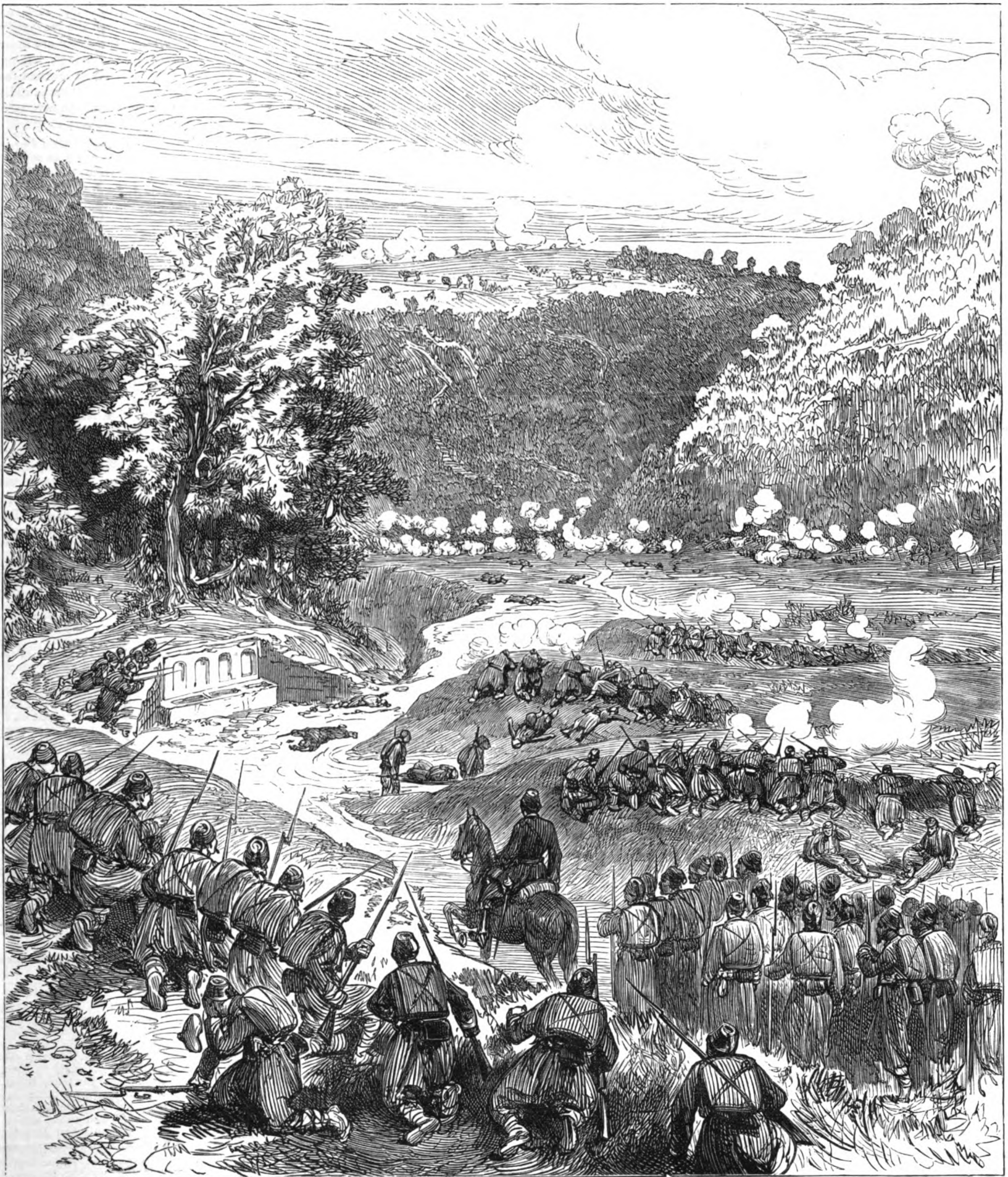


REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1995.—VOL. LXXI.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1877.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6d.



THE WAR: A HOT CORNER IN THE VALLEY AT THE BATTLE OF SINANKEUI.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

BIRTHS.

On the 28th ult., at Wrottesley, the Lady Wrottesley, of a son.
On the 24th ult., at Fintray House, Lady Forbes, of Cragievar, of a son.
On the 26th ult., at Plowden Hall, Lydbury North, Lady Mary Plowden, of a son.
On the 30th ult., at 19, Portman-square, the Hon. Mrs. Drury Lowe, of a son and heir.
On the 28th ult., at 1, Bryanston-street, the wife of W. A. Sanger, of a son.
On the 26th ult., at Harpenden Hall, Hertford, Mrs. Arthur Griffin Rumball, of a son.
On the 30th ult., at 1, North Villas, Underhill-road, Lorislip-lane, the wife of William Alfred Norman, B.A., of Downing College, Cambridge, and St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On Aug. 30, 1877, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev. B. T. Atlay, T. Charles, son of the late Thomas Gill, of Brooklands, Devon, formerly M.P. for Plymouth, to Blanche Isabel, widow of Edward Badham, late of Staverton, near Cheltenham.
On the 26th ult., at Filleigh church, North Devon, Lord Ernest Seymour, third son of the Marquis of Hertford, to Lady Georgiana Fortescue, fourth daughter of Earl Fortescue.
On the 27th ult., at Holy Trinity Church, Clapham-common, by the Rev. Augustus Shears, Vicar of Sibley, Leicestershire, uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. G. C. Blackland, brother of the bridegroom, William Athelstan Blackland, Esq., of Clapham, and 32, Lincoln's-inn-fields, to Frances Elizabeth, eldest daughter of William Shears, Esq., of Clapham-common.
On the 12th ult., at St. Mary's Chapel, Isle of Orleans, Quebec, by the Rev. G. Vernon Housman, Edward Brenton Archibald, son of E. M. Archibald, Esq., C.B., her Majesty's Consul-General at New York, to Caroline Roberta Mann, daughter of Joseph W. Leaycraft, Esq., of Beaulieu, Isle of Orleans, Quebec.
On the 2nd inst., at St. Mary's, Sunbury-on-Thames, by the Rev. Thomas Helmore, M.A., Priest in Ordinary to her Majesty's Chapels Royal, assisted by the Rev. C. H. Wenn, M.A., Curate of Sunbury, and the Rev. Harcourt Skrine, M.A., Stafford Francis Still, of Lincoln's Inn, to Sophia Barbara, eldest daughter of John George Holloway, of the Middle Temple, and Sunbury-on-Thames.
On the 26th ult., at All Saints', Oystermouth, by the Rev. Secretan Jones, William Barnett, Esq., of Clifton, to Mary Bruce, eldest daughter of the late D. Nicol, M.D., of Swansea.

DEATHS.

On Aug. 19, at Clinton, British Columbia, in the 32nd year of her age, Anne Sanders, the beloved wife of Edward Howard Sanders, Esq., J.P.
On the 1st inst., at Sandfield House, Waterloo, Liverpool, Octavia, wife of Sir Alexander E. Ramsay, Bart., of Balmain, aged 39.

* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 13.

SUNDAY, Oct. 7.

Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity.
St. Paul's Cathedral, Harvest-Thanksgivings, collections for Indian famine fund; 10.30 a.m. Rev. Prebendary Rogers; 3.15 p.m. Bishop Claughton; 7 p.m. Rev. M. Tweddell, Curate of St. James's, Piccadilly.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Rev. J. Troutbeck; 3 p.m., Rev. Canon Duckworth.
St. James's, noon, Rev. F. Garden, Sub-Dean of the Chapel Royal.
Whitehall, 11 a.m., Savoy, closed.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., Rev. Alfred Blomfield; 3 p.m., Rev. Alfred Anger, the Reader.

MONDAY, Oct. 8.

Rowing Match (championship and £200 a side), Boyd and Higgins, Putney to Mortlake.
University College, 4 p.m., Professor Clifford on Quaternions (first of ten lectures).
King's College, 7 p.m., Mr. W. N. Hartley on Chemistry (beginning of the course).
Races: Newmarket Second October Meeting.
High spring tides.

TUESDAY, Oct. 9.

Church Congress at Croydon.
Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30.
Photographic Society, soirée, and exhibition opened, 8 p.m.
Gresham Lectures, 6 p.m. (Dr. Symes Thompson on Physics); and three following days.
South Kensington Museum: Dr. G. Zeri on the Historical Development of Art with General Reference to Architecture, Sculpture, Painting, and the Principles of Aesthetics (first of course of forty lectures), 8 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 10.

Oxford Michaelmas Term begins.
Church Congress at Croydon.
Royal Toxophilite Society, Sir R. McDonnell's prize day.

THURSDAY, Oct. 11.

Old Michaelmas Day.
Church Congress at Croydon.
Royal Toxophilite Society, autumn handicap.

FRIDAY, Oct. 12.

New Shakespeare Society, 8 p.m. (papers by Mr. P. A. Daniel and Mr. F. J. Furnivall).
Clinical Society, 8.30 p.m.
Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.
Church Congress at Croydon.

SATURDAY, Oct. 13.

London Athletic Club, Stamford Bridge.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.		Rain in 24 hours, in. at 10 a.m. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	
Oct. 6.	29.30	50.2	46.0	87	6	59.8	44.4	W. NNW. NNE.	47
7.	29.30	50.2	46.0	87	6	59.8	44.4	W. NNW. NNE.	47
8.	29.30	50.2	46.0	87	6	59.8	44.4	W. NNW. NNE.	47
9.	29.30	50.2	46.0	87	6	59.8	44.4	W. NNW. NNE.	47
10.	29.30	50.2	46.0	87	6	59.8	44.4	W. NNW. NNE.	47
11.	29.30	50.2	46.0	87	6	59.8	44.4	W. NNW. NNE.	47
12.	29.30	50.2	46.0	87	6	59.8	44.4	W. NNW. NNE.	47
13.	29.30	50.2	46.0	87	6	59.8	44.4	W. NNW. NNE.	47
14.	29.30	50.2	46.0	87	6	59.8	44.4	W. NNW. NNE.	47
15.	29.30	50.2	46.0	87	6	59.8	44.4	W. NNW. NNE.	47
16.	29.30	50.2	46.0	87	6	59.8	44.4	W. NNW. NNE.	47
17.	29.30	50.2	46.0	87	6	59.8	44.4	W. NNW. NNE.	47
18.	29.30	50.2	46.0	87	6	59.8	44.4	W. NNW. NNE.	47
19.	29.30	50.2	46.0	87	6	59.8	44.4	W. NNW. NNE.	47
20.	29.30	50.2	46.0	87	6	59.8	44.4	W. NNW. NNE.	47
21.	29.30	50.2	46.0	87	6	59.8	44.4	W. NNW. NNE.	47
22.	29.30	50.2	46.0	87	6	59.8	44.4	W. NNW. NNE.	47
23.	29.30	50.2	46.0	87	6	59.8	44.4	W. NNW. NNE.	47
24.	29.30	50.2	46.0	87	6	59.8	44.4	W. NNW. NNE.	47
25.	29.30	50.2	46.0	87	6	59.8	44.4	W. NNW. NNE.	47
26.	29.30	50.2	46.0	87	6	59.8	44.4	W. NNW. NNE.	47
27.	29.30	50.2	46.0	87	6	59.8	44.4	W. NNW. NNE.	47
28.	29.30	50.2	46.0	87	6	59.8	44.4	W. NNW. NNE.	47
29.	29.30	50.2	46.0	87	6	59.8	44.4	W. NNW. NNE.	47
30.	29.30	50.2	46.0	87	6	59.8	44.4	W. NNW. NNE.	47

* Dew.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:-
Barometer (in inches) corrected .. 30.70 30.76 30.72 30.72 30.70 30.63
Temperature of Air .. 50.2 50.2 50.2 50.2 50.2 50.2
Temperature of Evaporation .. 49.7 49.7 49.7 49.7 49.7 49.7
Direction of Wind .. W. NNE. ENE. ENE. E. E. ENE.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 13.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1 40	1 30	2 20	2 40	3 30	4 20	5 10

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS, "THE BRAZEN SERPENT,"
"CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM," and "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE," each 33 ft. by 22 ft.; with "Dream of Pilate's Wife," "Christian Martyrs," &c., at the DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street, W. Daily, 10 to 6, 1s.

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE-GALLERY.—Open all the year round for the RECEPTION and SALE of PICTURES by the British and Foreign schools. For Particulars apply to Mr. C. W. Wase.

MASKELYNE and COOKE. Daily at Three and Eight o'clock. EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly. Fifth year in London. The present programme embraces: Psycho and Zee, the twin automatic mysteries; the sensational scene, in exposure of so-called Spiritualism, in which Mr. Cooke floats about the room taking the cabinet with him—the most astounding feat ever accomplished; and many other illusory items of novel and original character. Such is the success of the entertainment that it is advisable to book seats in advance, for which there is no charge. Admission, 6s., 3s., 2s., 1s. W. Mouron, Manager.

AGRICULTURAL HALL.—Great Success.—HAMILTON'S RUSSO-TURKISH WAR. Vivid representations of the most important Events of the Campaign. Magnificent Scenes in Constantinople, St. Petersburg, Moscow, Vienna, Belgrade, &c. EVERY EVENING at Eight; Wednesday and Saturday, at Three and Eight.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT. A HAPPY BUNGALOW: AT THE SEA-SIDE, by Mr. Conroy Grain; and A NIGHT SURPRISE. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., 5s.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS
will introduce an ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME. The whole of the Songs contained in the first or musical portion of the Entertainment will be changed. New Dances, New Whimsicalities, and New Burlesque Sketches. The New Programme will be given.
EVERY NIGHT at EIGHT, and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at THREE and EIGHT.
Fountainla, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Doors Open at 2.30 for the Day Performance; at 7.30 for the Evening Performance. No fees. Ladies can retain their bonnets in all parts of the Hall.

THE MOONSTONE. By WILKIE COLLINS. A New Drama. EVERY EVENING at 8.30.—OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Now ready,

THE ILLUSTRATED PENNY ALMANACK for 1878.
containing Twenty-Four Engravings from the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS—viz. Gates of Constantinople, Ports on the Bosphorus and the Black Sea, Old Modes of Locomotion, &c.; Tables of Stamps, Taxes, and Licences; Eclipses, Remarkable Events, Post-Office Regulations, and a great variety of Useful and Interesting Information. The Trade supplied by G. VICKERS, Angel-court (172), Strand; and H. WILLIAMS, Warwick-lane, Paternoster-row, London.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1877.

Reasons enough, plausible if not conclusive, may be suggested to account for the fact that General Todleben did not accompany the Russian army when it set forth for the Invasion of Bulgaria, but was left at home at St. Petersburg. He is, perhaps, the best Military Engineer of the present day; but it was not anticipated by the Czar of Russia and his Staff that the war was going to be one of Engineering. A great mistake was made as to the probable character of the campaign. No accurate information had been gained respecting the impediments which the Russian Army would meet with after it had crossed the Danube. There were fortresses, to be sure, too strong to be taken by assault; but they were to have been masked while a sufficient portion of the Russian Army should make a military promenade to Adrianople. It was too easily taken for granted that the strategy to be adopted with success was that of dispersion and extension, rather than of concentration. Confident in the effect which would follow upon striking terror into the minds of the Turks, the Staff of the Czar eschewed the rules of scientific warfare and undertook enterprises which, if they failed of success, would almost necessarily entail great disasters. They have probably come to see their error. Their neglect of the most obvious precautions has proved to be more than a counterpoise to the superiority of numbers which they were supposed to possess. The consequence is that there is no probability of finishing the war during the present campaign. The presence of General Todleben at Plevna may be held as ground for the assurance that time and labour will for some weeks to come be more in requisition than mere impetuosity and dash, and that if Osman Pasha is to be forced out of the strong position which he holds before winter sets in, the slower methods of science will be substituted for those more showy but disastrous ones which have hitherto been employed.

An army without a capable head; all the material forces which, properly handled, might have achieved, not an easy, but a certain, conquest; bravery and devotion the most thrilling wasted as completely as the spilling of water upon the ground; fierce fighting without any decisive results; exhaustive conflicts, devoid, as far as one can see, of meaning;—such, hitherto, has been the campaign in Bulgaria. And one knows not whether to attribute to the Turks or the Russians the lower conception of the duties of generalship. On the whole, we fear it must be confessed that, for immediate objects, the Turks have a slight advantage. There has been nowhere, on their part, any considerable inferiority even of numbers. Their troops are better armed than are those of the Russian Emperor. Their knowledge of the ground under contention is naturally fuller and more to be relied upon than that of the invaders. They are not exempt, it is true, from the paralysing influence of divided commands, yet, on the whole, the great majority of their soldiers, of whatever post, high or low, are conscious that they fight for the continuance of an ascendancy which Eastern Rule has conferred upon the representatives of Islam. They are not, therefore, likely, even if they are able, to appreciate the probabilities of what lies before them. They do not seem to admit that in the end they must be worsted in the struggle. They hope to maintain by their arms that deliverance from the tutelage of the Western Powers which they have not feared to proclaim to the world as their right. Their military morale is at a high point of excitement, and, looking back upon what has occurred in days long gone by, and especially since the opening of the present campaign, they deem themselves justified in putting forth their utmost strength, inasmuch as they believe that they will not have done so in vain.

The Russians, on the other hand, have to pay, as they themselves admit, a heavy penalty for their earlier errors. Their reverses, following hard upon the first flush of apparent success, have brought with them, as might have been expected, some discouragement. The system of warfare sanctioned by their chiefs has tested with terrible severity their patriotic and martial spirit. They are still sound in their allegiance. There is no evidence that they have become lax in their discipline. They attempt whatever they are told to attempt with a *verve* which, all things considered, is astonishing. Strong as they know themselves to be, however, they also know that incapacity

at head-quarters bids them undertake tasks which no soldiers ought to be asked to perform, while in numberless cases, as they cannot but be aware, to be wounded by the foe is to be exposed to a worse fate than death upon the battle-field. Of course, this aspect of affairs, even although it may not have undermined the spirit of the men, can hardly have failed to have awakened in their breasts a strong feeling of disappointment, and perhaps the very best prospect which the Russian army could have before it would be the transference of the Command in Chief to one competent to recognise and meet all the responsibilities of the position.

The arrival of General Todleben at Head-Quarters was not a day too soon. A genius for war, happily for mankind, is not hereditary, nor is it a matter of course that the sons of Emperors, however highly qualified in other respects, should possess within themselves the instincts which the chief command of a great army presupposes. Grand Dukedoms do not necessarily attract towards themselves even supplementary talent. Though General Todleben has acquired a high reputation for scientific skill, he has hitherto employed it in defensive rather than offensive strategy. But there is little doubt that if he is let alone his methods of warfare will largely supersede those which have hitherto been blindly adopted. It may be confidently hoped that henceforth there will not be that waste, one might almost call it that wanton waste, of human life which the Russian command has until recently displayed. There will, perhaps, be less of sensationalism and more of true science. It is not to be inferred that the difficulties which the incapacity of the Czar's Staff has brought upon the Army are insurmountable. That they are great is clear enough, but experience is the most efficient of teachers. Even Russian Dukes are bound to listen to the reiterated monitions of indisputable facts. There are still on the side of the invaders most of the elements of eventual success. But they will have to wait and work; to woo victory by patience and foresight in order to win it. They must be lowly as well as brave. They must neglect no chances if they would secure fortune in their favour. They have before them, even now, an enterprise of surpassing magnitude, and it seems not unlikely that in accomplishing it they will become enlightened as to the only sure means of achieving solid and permanent triumph.

In the circumstances to which we have alluded, the Czar and the counsellors who have nearest access to him have begun to perceive that no help which they can legitimately secure is to be thrust aside. It seems that they are holding a different tone towards Serbia and even Greece than that which they displayed at the commencement of the campaign. It is by no means certain that they will not accept help from the little State upon whose heroic efforts some months since they looked with proud disdain. If the neutrality of Austria can be secured Serbia might undoubtedly render some aid by blocking the road between Plevna and Sofia. But we hope it will not come to this. One cannot but dread any extension of the area of the present struggle. The present campaign draws to its close, and the conclusion of it, we trust, will admit of such an interposition by the neutral Powers of Europe as may put an end to one of the most savage and sanguinary conflicts of the present century.

THE COURT.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice continue at Balmoral Castle.

The Princess of Wales, with her children, lunched with her Majesty yesterday week. Mr. Henry Lambert's choir came from Glasgow to the castle and sang a selection of music in the ball-room before the Queen, the Princess of Wales, Princess Beatrice, and the young Princes and Princesses of Wales; the ladies and gentlemen and servants of the Royal household and their families, as well as some of the tenants, were present. Prince Leopold arrived at Balmoral. The Duke of Connaught and Strathearn left the castle on Saturday last on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Breadalbane at Taymouth. On Sunday the Queen and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service, performed at Balmoral by the Rev. Archibald Campbell, of Crathie. Her Majesty, accompanied by the Princess of Wales and Princess Beatrice, drove to the Geldie Shiel on Monday. Prince Leopold drove to the Linn of Quich. Viscount Macduff and Colonel the Hon. C. Lindsay and Miss Lindsay arrived at the castle. Miss Lindsay, Viscount Macduff, and the Right Hon. R. A. Cross, dined with the Queen.

Her Majesty has paid frequent visits to the Prince and Princess of Wales at Abergeldie Castle, and, accompanied by the members of the Royal family, has made various excursions, among which have been those to the Linn of Dee and the Derry. The Queen has made a donation of £250 to the Red Cross Society's funds for the relief of sick and wounded of both armies in the East.

The Lord Chancellor has succeeded the Right Hon. R. A. Cross as Minister in attendance on her Majesty. Major-General Ponsonby has left, and Sir Thomas Biddulph remains at the castle.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, with their children, continue at Abergeldie Castle. Their Royal Highnesses have frequently visited the Queen at Balmoral, and have also made varied excursions in the neighbourhood. The Duke of Connaught has dined with the Prince and Princess. On Tuesday the Prince and Princess had a picnic party at Loch Maick. The Prince drove to Ballater to meet the party from Abynne Castle, and, being there nearly half an hour before the others arrived, had refreshment at the Invercauld Arms, subsequently taking leave of Lord Fife at the station on the arrival of the party, which consisted of the Marquis and Marchioness of Huntley, Lord Granville Gordon, Lady Margaret and Lady Grace Gordon, and Mr. Oliver.

Princess Louise of Lorne and the Marquis of Lorne arrived at Greenock yesterday week from the south, and drove to

Prince's Pier, where they embarked on board the Duke of Argyll's steam-yacht *Columba* for Inverary Castle.

The Duke of Connaught arrived at Taymouth Castle on Saturday last on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Breadalbane. His Royal Highness travelled by special train to Aberdeen, and joined the mail to Stanley, where another special train conveyed him to Aberfeldy. Triumphant arches were erected, and the Duke was enthusiastically welcomed. He drove to Taymouth in company with Lord and Lady Breadalbane.

Prince Leopold, accompanied by his host, Mr. Whyte Melville, visited the Tay bridge on Thursday week. His Royal Highness drove to Newport, and crossed thence by steamer to Dundee. After driving to the north end of the bridge, the Prince recrossed the Tay and returned to Mount Melville. In the evening he was present at the annual ball of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club at St. Andrews.

The Duke of Cambridge returned to Gloucester House on Saturday last, from visiting Lord and Lady Londesborough, at Londesborough Lodge, Scarborough. His Royal Highness, during his journey from Scarborough, visited York, and inspected the Scots Greys, now stationed in the York barracks, and also visited the men's quarters and inspected the plan for the new barrack accommodation at York, the contract for the completion of which has just been let to a Bradford firm for some £150,000. He also inspected the staff-quarters which are in course of construction near the city.

The Duchess of Sutherland arrived at Stafford House, St. James's, on Saturday last from Dunrobin Castle.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Hertford have left Ragley Hall for Scotland.

The Earl and Countess of Wilton have arrived in Grosvenor-square from Cowes.

The Earl of Tankerville has arrived at Gordon Castle, on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Richmond and Gordon.

The Countess of Harrington, accompanied by Lady Fanny, the Hon. Lincoln, and the Hon. Wyndham Stanhope, has arrived at Harrington House from Stanhope Lodge, Cowes.

Viscountess Combermere has left Tunbridge Wells for Brunswick-square, Brighton.

Lord and Lady Rendlesham have arrived at Rendlesham Hall, Suffolk, from Torquay.

Lord and Lady Odo Russell have arrived in London from the Continent.

Lord and Lady Monson have returned to Belgrave-square from the Continent.

Lady Egerton of Tatton returned to St. James's-square on Saturday last from Germany and Switzerland.

Lord Brabazon has joined the Earl and Countess of Meath and Lady Kathleen Brabazon at Kilruddery House, in the county of Wicklow.

Captain and Lady Rosamond Fellowes have arrived at the Viceregal Lodge, Dublin.

Captain and Lady Florence Duncombe have arrived at Gordon Castle on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Richmond and Gordon.

On Friday, the 28th ult., the mortal remains of Madame Negrete, wife of his Excellency the Minister of Guatemala, were conveyed from the Embassy, 21, Bedford-square, to St. Mary's Cemetery, Kensal-green. The funeral service having been celebrated by Father Liguori, Prior of the Carmelite Fathers, assisted by the cemetery priest, the remains were temporarily deposited in the catacombs, pending their ultimate removal to Guatemala.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage of Lord Ernest Seymour, third son of the Marquis of Hertford, with Lady Georgiana Fortescue, fourth daughter of Earl Fortescue, was solemnised on Wednesday, the 26th ult., at Filleigh church, North Devon. The party at Castle Hill was restricted to immediate relatives of both families. The bride's dress was composed of white poul-de-soie trimmed with old point de Flandre lace, a wreath of myrtle and jessamine with a long tulle veil fastened to the hair by diamond and pearl marguerites. The bridesmaids were the Ladies Susan, Mary, Alice, and Frances Fortescue, sisters of the bride; Lady Margaret Seymour, niece of the bridegroom; and Miss Leslie, cousin of the bride. They wore Puritan dresses of dove-coloured cashmere with high white muslin caps and aprons. Soon after two o'clock the bride and bridegroom left for Bittescombe Manor, Somerset, to pass the honeymoon. The presents to the bride were numerous and costly.

Marriages are arranged between the Hon. Lionel Massey, late Lieutenant-Colonel and Captain Scots Guards, and third son of the late Lord Clarina, and Miss Bannatyne, eldest daughter of Mr. Alexander Bannatyne, Woodstown, in the county of Limerick; between Mr. Cyril Flower and Miss Constance de Rothschild, eldest daughter of the late Sir Anthony de Rothschild.

Two spoons which are supposed to be relics of the Franklin expedition have been bought by an American Consul at St. John's, Newfoundland.

A Board of Trade inquiry into the circumstances connected with the fatal collision in the Channel between the *Avalanche* and the *Forest* was opened on Wednesday, at the Wreck Commissioner's Court, Westminster, before Mr. H. C. Rothery.

Lord Shaftesbury attended a crowded meeting, held in the City Hall, Glasgow, on Monday evening, in celebration of the union of the Young Men's Society for Religious Improvement, instituted in 1824, and the Young Men's Christian Association, instituted in 1841. The chair was occupied by Mr. John Burns, of Castle Wemyss. Lord Shaftesbury, in the course of his address, said that he rejoiced he was invited that night to aid in so good a work as that before them. The inventors of Young Men's Christian Associations, he said, ought to be reckoned among the benefactors of mankind. These associations were not the result of theory, but were the result of much experience and the pressure of necessity. The rush of modern days to the towns was such that they were sucking up the life-blood and strength of the country. We could no more prevent this than we could prevent the movement of the solar system. We must accept it, utilise it, and make it not only safe, but co-conservative. Young persons who left their homes and went to all parts of the country to seek employment had many difficulties and temptations to contend with. They had none to receive, guide, and protect them, and were removed from all domestic influences and securities. It might have been so on a small scale in former days, but now it was on a vast scale—so vast that, considering the numbers of young men in her Majesty's dominions so situated, it had become a question of national importance. He mentioned in detail the social, moral, intellectual, and religious advantages to be derived from these institutions, the friendships they might form for mutual aid and encouragement, the libraries, the lectures, and the time that might be passed pleasantly and profitably otherwise spent in solitude or in mischief.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Bank directors on Thursday morning advanced the rate of discount from 3 per cent, at which it was fixed on Tuesday, Aug. 28, to 4 per cent.

A gang of burglars have lately made the neighbourhood of Clapham the scene of their labours; and in the course of a week or two have broken into nine houses.

The Lord Mayor has consented to distribute the prizes to the successful students at the Young Men's Christian Association next Monday evening, Oct. 8, at seven o'clock.

The extension of the Great Western Railway between Westbourne Junction and Southall was opened last Monday for passenger traffic. The Great Western and Metropolitan new service to Richmond was also opened.

A show of dairy produce, poultry, donkeys, goats, mechanical appliances, &c., was opened at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, on Wednesday, when a number of prizes were awarded by the judges of the several departments.

A new board school, which will accommodate 271 boys, 271 girls, and 307 infants, was opened last Friday in Medburn-street, St. Pancras. A public meeting was held, presided over by Sir Charles Reed, Chairman of the School Board. There are now in London 166 board schools, giving accommodation for 142,134 children.

In addition to the works by deceased British painters in water colour to be exhibited this winter at the Grosvenor Gallery, it is proposed to exhibit drawings by the old masters. Her Majesty will contribute some drawings from the Windsor library, and it is hoped that the assistance of other well-known collectors may be obtained.

At the weekly meeting of the School Board for London, held on Wednesday—Sir Charles Reed presiding—a resolution was passed, on the suggestion of the Rev. G. M. Murphy, instructing the school management committee to prepare and submit to the board a draught memorial to Government respecting the establishment of secondary schools.

Cardinal Manning presided last Sunday afternoon over a meeting consisting of about 6000 people, on Tower-hill, convened by the Temperance League of the Cross, for the promotion of teetotal principles. Mr. A. M. Sullivan, M.P., having given an address, the Cardinal also exhorted his hearers to observe temperate habits. His Eminence was followed by other speakers, and several men and women took the pledge.

The regimental gold badge of the 2nd London Volunteers was competed for last Tuesday at Rainham, the following being the result of the competition:—Captain Hardy, 30 points; Sergeant H. J. Brown, 22; Corporal Orram, 21; and Colour-Sergeant J. W. Green, 19 points. A match was afterwards fired between the right and left half battalions, which resulted in a victory for the left half battalion.

The autumn term of the Quebec Institute for evening classes will begin on Monday next, Oct. 8. The institute has been removed from Lower Seymour-street to 28, Baker-street. Several additional classes have been formed in connection with South Kensington. Mr. C. J. Plumtre, of King's College, will give a course of lectures on elocution, beginning Oct. 18. The reading-room is supplied with reviews and magazines, and a library of useful books is open to the members.

The verdict and sentence in the case of what is known as the Penge murder have given rise to a great conflict of opinion, as shown by the letters on the subject, some of them very violent, with which the daily papers are flooded. At a meeting held on Wednesday at the Cannon-street Hotel a petition to the Crown in favour of commuting the sentence passed in the Penge case was unanimously agreed to, and a committee appointed to superintend its presentation.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers at the end of the fourth week of September was 76,693, of whom 36,648 were in workhouses and 40,045 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in the years 1876, 1875, and 1874, these figures show a decrease of 914, 4946, and 19,564 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 661, of whom 452 were men, 169 women, and 40 children.

The second annual exhibition of poultry and pigeons will be held at the Alexandra Palace on the 16th inst., and two following days. The poultry, which are divided into sixty-one classes, are to be confined to birds bred this year; while the pigeon classes, seventy-four in number, are mostly for birds of any age. Forty-one silver cups, varying in value from three guineas to ten guineas each, are offered for competition, and the total value of the prizes amounts to between £700 and £800.

A conference of librarians began on Tuesday at the London Institution, under the presidency of Mr. J. Winter Jones, Principal Librarian of the British Museum, who gave an opening address on the subject of printing and the formation of collections of books. He advocated the establishment of libraries for general readers in all localities. Several papers were afterwards read. On Wednesday several papers dealing with subjects of organisation and cataloguing were read; and on a paper calling into question the admission of fiction into free public libraries a discussion took place. In the afternoon the members of the conference visited the library of the British Museum, on the invitation of Mr. Winter Jones, the chief librarian. The conference continued until Friday.

We are requested to announce that the Commissioners of her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings intend to distribute this autumn among the working classes and the poor inhabitants of London, the surplus bedding-out plants in Battersea, Hyde, Regent's, and Victoria parks, and in the Royal Gardens, Kew, and the pleasure gardens, Hampton Court. If the clergy, school committees, and others interested will make application to the superintendent of the park nearest to their respective parishes, or to the director of the Royal Gardens, Kew, or the superintendent of Hampton Court gardens, in the cases of persons residing in those neighbourhoods, they will receive early intimation of the number of plants that can be allotted to each applicant, and of the time and manner of their distribution.

Mr. Alderman Nottage and Mr. Alderman Staples, the Sheriffs elect of London and Middlesex, were yesterday week inducted into their office. They subsequently entertained a numerous company at the Albion.—On the following day Mr. Alderman Owden was elected Lord Mayor for the ensuing civic year. Immediately after the announcement of the fact, Mr. Jones moved, "That, in view of the high responsibilities of the office of Lord Mayor, the Aldermanic veto is a valuable security for the dignity of the office," which was carried by a small majority. In the evening a banquet was given at the Mansion House by Sir Thomas White and the Lady Mayoress, in honour of the Lord Mayor elect. Mr. Alderman Owden has appointed Mr. William Jameson Soulsby, barrister-at-law, of the Middle Temple, to be his private secretary during his year of office. Mr. Soulsby has held the same position in the present mayoralty and in that of Mr. Alderman Cotton, M.P.

A wardmote was held at the Guildhall Tavern on Tuesday—the Lord Mayor presiding—to nominate a fit and proper person to represent the Ward of Cheap in the Court of Aldermen. Sir John Bennett was again selected by show of hands against Mr. Deputy Breffit, on whose behalf a poll was demanded. The poll took place on the following day, when Sir John Bennett was again returned at the head of the poll by a great majority. Both candidates briefly addressed a crowd outside the Guildhall Tavern, and Sir John Bennett, in an address he issued subsequently, says:—"I go again before my colleagues as the only candidate you will return. You have done your duty to the great principle I have the honour to represent—a principle which is the very essence of municipal government. I alone can be recognised as the Alderman chosen by the electors of the Ward of Cheap."

At an adjourned meeting of the Royal Humane Society on Wednesday a long list of cases of saving life from drowning was investigated, and rewards were conferred. The silver medallion was unanimously voted to T. W. Shortland, midshipman of her Majesty's ship *Pallas*, and to W. H. Ford, ordinary seaman, of the same ship, for saving William Nicholls, who was in danger of drowning at Salonica on May 17. On the recommendation of the Lords of the Admiralty, the silver medallion was also voted to Lieutenant J. Brant, R.N., of her Majesty's ship *Research*, and to Robert Lawrence, able seaman, for saving Henry Godwin at sea off Port Said on July 31. The rescue was effected notwithstanding the presence of sharks, one (a hammer-headed shark) being seen at the time close to the spot. It was incidentally mentioned that Lawrence had distinguished himself in a similar way to the above on three separate occasions since the *Research* had been in commission.

There were 2410 births and 1237 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 96, whereas the deaths were 136 below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths from smallpox, which had been 10 in each of the two preceding weeks, rose to 13 last week. There were 16 deaths from measles, 40 from scarlet fever, 4 from diphtheria, 18 from whooping-cough, 22 from different forms of fever, and 52 from diarrhoea; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 174 deaths were referred, against 226 and 190 in the two preceding weeks. These 174 deaths were 118 below the corrected average number from the same diseases in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The Registrar-General states in his report this week that the widow of a carpenter died in South Hackney on Sept. 23, who is stated to have been born on Sept. 10, 1777, and thus to have completed the hundredth year of her age. In Greater London 2956 births and 1452 deaths were registered. In the Outer Ring 6 fatal cases of smallpox were recorded, five of which were unvaccinated cases. Another fatal case of diphtheria was registered at Bromley (Kent). The mean temperature was 48.5 deg., or 6.2 deg. below the average. The duration of registered sunshine during the week was 19.7 hours out of the 83.1 hours that the sun was above the horizon.

The Executive Committee of the Amalgamated Society of London Cabmen has issued its report, which contains curious information. After reviewing some disputes between masters and men, the report states that during the past year 386 horses and 3431 public carriages were reported unfit for public use; 95 omnibuses, 272 hansoms, and 363 four-wheelers were rejected; while 50 omnibuses and 400 new cabs were placed on the streets. The following licenses were issued:—Metropolitan stage carriages, 1448; hackney carriages, 8262; drivers of stage or hackney carriages, 13,012; conductors, 3742. During the past seven years 83,393 articles were found in public carriages, and given up. Many valuable articles were deposited during the past year with the police, the principal being a bag of jewellery valued at £1000, a case containing £1000 in Bank of England notes, and a diamond necklet worth £1000. In all these cases the drivers were suitably rewarded. The number of summonses issued on the application of the police against metropolitan, stage, and hackney carriages was 4903. These numbers included those engaged at Staines, Epsom, Hampton Court, Richmond, Putney, Wimbledon, Twickenham, Kingston, and other small places near London. In London proper there were not more than 8000 cabmen. There were more summonses taken out during the past year against cabdrivers than any other body of men. Of the 130 persons killed in the streets last year by vehicles 13 only were caused by cabs. During the same period 2740 were injured, of which 618 were by cabs.

MR. FORSTER ON THE WORKING CLASSES.

Mr. W. E. Forster, M.P., addressed a large meeting of Oddfellows and others at Bradford on Saturday evening. He said that one of the most hopeful features of this time and in this country, where there were many things that were not very hopeful, was the amount of self-help and voluntary exertion existing among working men themselves to better their condition in the best possible way—by the exercise of self-denial, care, and foresight. His opinion was that no strike could be a prudent thing for working men at the present moment. All classes must see which could work the hardest for the purpose of endeavouring to get goods produced as cheaply as possible, and the depression of trade would then probably disappear, but he did not believe it would disappear much before. He did not believe it was true that in proportion to their means working people saved less than others. There was no doubt that one great good which friendly societies were doing was that, just in proportion as they were succeeding and had succeeded in perfecting their organisations, they tended to diminish that greatest of all our social dangers—the number of paupers and the cost of their relief. He was not opposed to the poor law, believing that, great as its evils were, it was a necessary law, and, upon the whole, had done more good than harm in England. He believed it was our duty to have a State provision against starvation. He believed that one chief reason why we had got over many social and political changes in this country without those bloody revolutions which had taken place among nations on the Continent was that our people had not had that terrible, embittering, infuriating fear which possessed the people of France, at the time of their First Revolution, of being actually left to starve to death. Still, he thought the friendly societies should make some provision for old age, and he should be glad to offer £50 for those two members of any registered friendly society or societies who should write the best essays on the question of the duty of working men to provide for old age, and especially how members of friendly societies could best do so.

A telegram from Bahia announces that the Emperor and Empress of Brazil landed there on Sept. 26, and were enthusiastically received.

At the Royal South Bucks agricultural meeting on Wednesday the Prince Consort's silver cup, value twenty guineas, for the growth of root crops, was awarded to Mr. Slocock, of Upton; Mr. Pullen, of Horton, taking Mr. Lamber's cup for second prize.

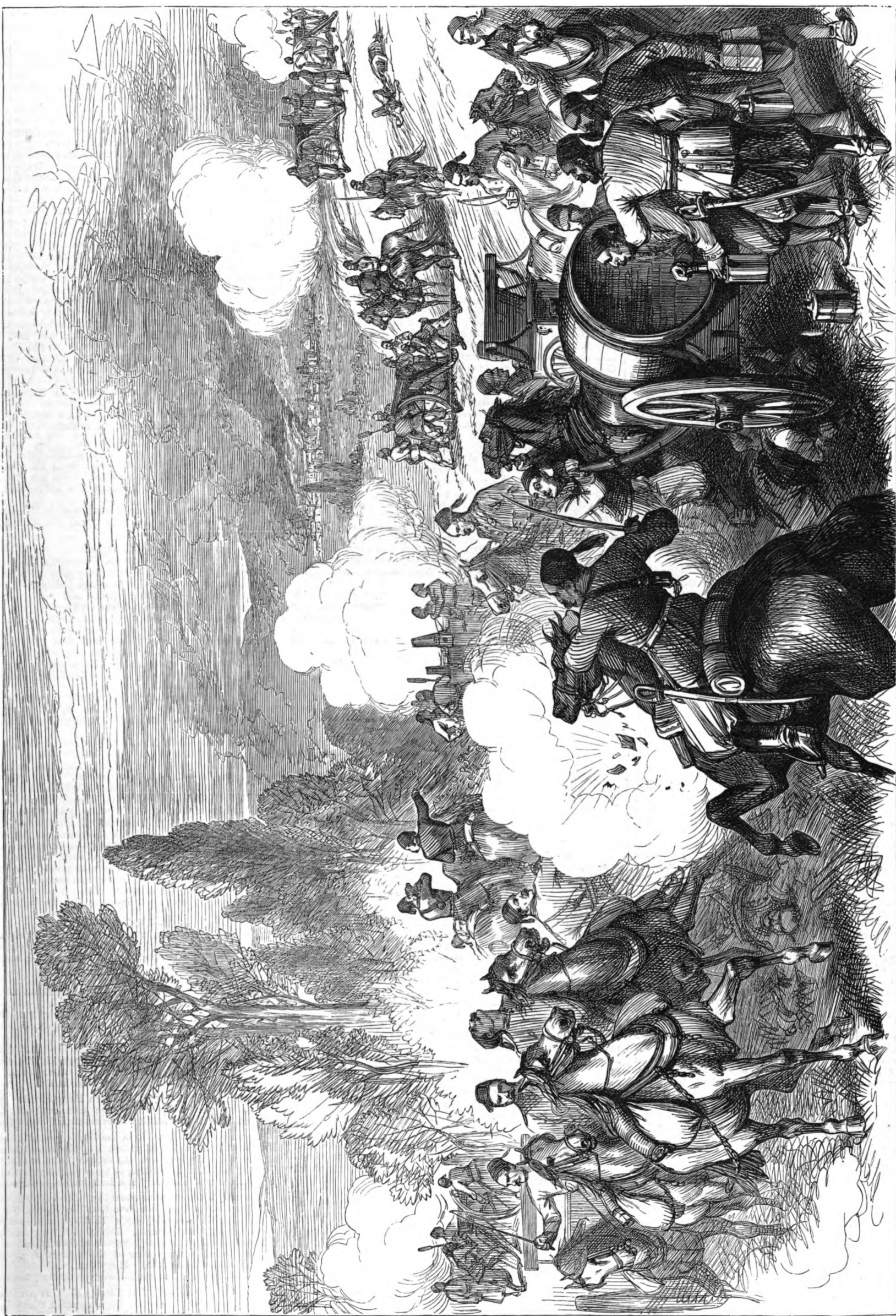
WAR SKETCHES, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



TURKS RETURNING WITH SPOILS FROM THE FRONT.



TURKISH WOUNDED TAKEN OUT OF ACTION AT THE BATTLE OF KIZIL-TEPE.



THE WAR: TURKISH ARTILLERY AT WORK AT THE BATTLE OF KACELJEVO.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

THE WAR.

The past week, to Thursday evening, has witnessed no active operations in Bulgaria of any great importance. The Turkish army under Mahomet Ali Pasha, between the Lom and the Jantra, met with a serious check on the 21st ult. at Teherkova, and has been obliged, instead of attacking the positions of the Czaritch, to fall back on the line of the Lom. This leaves the Russian communications with the Danube at Sistova perfectly free and secure. The whole of the Russian Imperial Guard has arrived on the Danube, and will reinforce both the Czaritch, and the army of the Grand Duke Nicholas before Plevna. Mahomet Ali Pasha has therefore, by an order of the Sultan published at Constantinople, been superseded in his command of the principal Turkish army, which is to be taken by Suleiman Pasha, late commander of the Turks in the Shipka Pass and the Balkans. The Sultan has also conferred the honorary title of "Ghazi," or "Victorious," on two of his most successful Generals—namely, Osman Pasha, the commander at Plevna, and Ahmed Moukhtar Pasha, commander-in-chief in Armenia. The Russian General Kriloff is to be superseded.

A Russian official despatch, dated from before Plevna on Tuesday last, says:—"Yesterday and to-day the Grand Duke Nicholas, accompanied by Prince Charles and General Todleben, inspected all Russian and Roumanian advanced positions and batteries. All our works, as well as those of the Roumanians, are far advanced. The Turks do not reply to our fire." The *Standard* has received the following telegram, dated Sistova, Wednesday:—"Very heavy and continuous cannonade is being kept up against the Turkish position opposite to the Gravitz redoubt, shot and shell being poured in without intermission in order to deter the Turks from massing in sufficient numbers in their trenches to direct a sudden attack upon the Roumanian working parties. They have pushed forward their fourth parallel in close vicinity to the great redoubt facing the Gravitz, and it is expected that, should the weather prove favourable, an attack will be made within three days. The entry of the Turkish convoys into Plevna has created a very unfavourable impression here, and, in order to prevent the arrival of any more convoys, two rifle brigades and a strong cavalry force have been sent westward to intercept the columns reported to be already on the road from Orhanieh."

The Emperor Alexander has declared, it is said, that he will not go home till the war is ended. His sixth son, the Grand Duke Paul, has joined the Imperial Camp at Gorny Studeni. There has been some excitement on account of the discovery of a plot in Transylvania to send an irregular invading expedition into Roumania.

News of this week from the seat of war in Asia is rather difficult to estimate. A battle was fought last Tuesday somewhere between Kars and the Russian frontiertown of Alexandropol. It is admitted that 1500 were killed on the Russian side. General Loris Melikoff commanded, under the orders of the Grand Duke Michael. The *Daily News*' correspondent says that the Russians were victorious, and that they hope to cut off Moukhtar Pasha from Kars.

The war of Montenegro seems to be closed, or at least suspended, as the Prince of Montenegro is satisfied with the conquests he has made.

THE BATTLE OF KIZIL TEPE.

The Russian campaign in Armenia, during the month of August, was a series of military disasters. Our Special Artist (Mr. Bell) with the army of Ahmed Moukhtar Pasha, the Turkish Commander-in-Chief, continues to supply us with illustrations of the battles to the eastward of Kars, which have been partly described. That of Jahnilar, fought on Aug. 18, was the subject of two or three Engravings in our last publication. The Russians were driven back to their entrenched camp at Kizil Tepe, a name which in Turkish means "Red Hill;" and there, on the 25th, they were attacked by the Turks, who succeeded in capturing the position. The following is a correct account of this important action:—

Kars, Aug. 25.
Moukhtar Pasha—having received information of a Russian movement from Kizil Tepe to the camp of Pulwaran, with fifteen battalions, on the night of the 23rd, leaving only five battalions, with little cavalry, and two batteries—gave orders to attack Kizil Tepe on the night of the 24th. At one o'clock in the morning six battalions, under the command of Captain Mehmet Bey, moved out from our centre, drove away the Russian outposts between Sarbatan and Kizil Tepe, and approached the foot of Kizil Tepe. This brigade's movement was supported by the advance of the right Turkish wing, with two brigades under the command of Ferik Ali Pasha. After a short struggle—the firing only lasted two hours—the heights of Kizil Tepe were stormed by the Turkish battalions and taken, besides which some hundred tents were captured, and, it is said, two ammunition-waggons. To judge from the Russian fire, the force holding the heights was very small, and it was clear that the Russians had moved the bulk of their forces to Pulwaran and the mountains in front. It was only an hour after sunrise that fifty Russian guns and several columns of infantry took up position in front of Kurukdara on the eastern side. They opened a formidable cannonade on Sarbatan, and sent great masses of tirailleurs against Kurukdara, just occupied by the Turkish soldiers. Three times they assaulted the eastern and north-eastern side of the hills of Kizil Tepe, but without any result, all their attacks and assaults being repulsed. Meantime, while the struggle was very severe about Kizil Tepe and between that place and Sarbatan, twenty-six battalions of Turkish troops from the left flank, consisting of eighteen battalions under the command of Cheket and Hussein Hamid Pasha, and eight battalions of the garrison of Kars, under the general command of Achmet Pasha, who has recently come back from Bayazid, were seen advancing on our left on the plain. The Russians dispatched large forces of infantry, as well as cavalry and artillery, against the assailants. At the same time a Russian tirailleur column tried to storm the village of Sarbatan, and opened a terrible fire on it. Before the village could be stormed, however, the troops of Hussein Hamid Pasha, supported by four batteries, which opened a fierce fire on the Russians, attacked the enemy. The Russians then changed front from Sarbatan to oppose Hussein's army, facing westward, and some of the sharpest fighting that has been seen during this war ensued. It lasted till half-past two or three o'clock, when the Russians, no longer able to withstand the irresistible attacks and the effective fire of the Turks, commenced retreating *en échelon* towards Pulwaran, closely followed by our pursuing tirailleurs. At four o'clock in the afternoon all was over. The Turkish Commander-in-Chief, soon after the occupation of Kizil Tepe, went down, and remained there during the whole of the fight.

"I cannot tell you how much I have been surprised by the gallantry and great courage of the Turkish troops. I was present at the fighting at Sarbatan, and there I had occasion to see with my own eyes the intrepid manner in which Turkish

soldiers attacked the enemy; but I have heard from high officers present at the assault on Kizil Tepe that their behaviour there had been yet more admirable. The hero of the day was Captain Mehmet Bey. It was he who with his five battalions stormed the heights. But it must be said that all the Turkish commanders did their duty in the best way. It must be remembered, also, that thirteen batteries, with 104 guns, were firing from the Russian side, while the Turkish troops were only able to oppose to them nine batteries, with fifty-four guns. You know that a Russian battery has eight guns, while a Turkish battery has only six.

"Five Turkish battalions and one battery now occupy Kizil Tepe, which has been strongly entrenched. The Turks also pushed forces out into the plain east of Kizil Tepe, where they now are, and where the Russian camp had been before. Between Kizil Tepe and Sarbatan is a long ravine. Behind it were stationed several Turkish battalions and a couple of batteries. The Russian cannonade at ten o'clock against these positions was very severe, but without result. Long columns of fugitives were seen in the afternoon, when the Turks succeeded in pushing back the Russians at Batrakta, on the road to Alexandropol. The losses on the Turkish side are very heavy; the Russian losses in every case much greater."

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

A Cabinet Council was held on Tuesday morning at the Elysée, under the presidency of Marshal MacMahon. All the Ministers were present, with the exception of M. Paris, who is at Chambéry. The sitting was occupied with the discussion of current affairs.

The election meetings in Paris are proceeding quietly. The Government have issued an official list of their candidates, all of whom are avowed Bonapartists or Legitimists.

The Minister of Finance has issued a circular in which he invites his subordinates to afford the prefects all the assistance in their power during the electoral period without going beyond the reserve imposed on them by their official position.

The pastoral of the Archbishop of Bourges, prescribing special prayers on the eve of the elections, is being imitated by many prelates. The Archbishop of Chambéry declares that a supreme effort must be made *pro aris et focis*, for religion and society, and that abstention from the poll would argue a bad citizen and a bad Christian, for Church and country tearfully entreat that they may not be abandoned to the power of the wicked. All should vote, and vote well—which in the present case means vote for Catholic Conservatives.

A letter of M. Thiers has been published, in which, approving of the idea that to his electoral manifesto he should add a brief résumé, which every deputy could incorporate with his address, and so placard it through France, he says that the crisis did not leave him free to choose between activity and idleness. All who had ever had to do with the conduct of public affairs in France were now defied, and every man who desired for France moderate but ample liberty was bound to resist the pretensions of a power which had become arrogant and blind.

M. Gambetta has visited a large factory at Noisiel, and, addressing the workpeople, expressed his confidence, not only of the return of the 363 members of the late Chamber of Deputies, but that the approaching elections would fulfil his prediction that the new House would contain 400 Opposition members.

M. Gambetta has lodged an appeal against the recent judgment by default condemning him to three months' imprisonment and 2000f. fine.

Prince Napoleon, who represented Ajaccio in the last French Chamber, and whose seat is contested by Baron Haussmann, the well-known Bonapartist, has issued an address to the electors, in which he says that they are deceived in being told that the Empire is coming back. A frankly Republican Government can alone respond, he declares, to the needs of modern society.

M. Rouher has issued an address to the electors of Riom, which may be regarded as the manifesto of the Bonapartist party. He says that the nation being threatened by Radical despotism, the Imperialists have been induced for the time being to forget their animosity to the present Constitution, and to associate themselves with Marshal MacMahon and his party.

In view of the forthcoming elections in France, a large meeting of Radicals was held last Sunday afternoon in Paris to hear M. Clemenceau's defence of the late Chamber. The officials wore blood-red rosettes, the audience was mainly composed of working men of strong Democratic opinions, and the president frequently addressed the assembly as citizens, often exclaiming "Vive la République!" M. Clemenceau's candidature was unanimously accepted.

Judgment has been given by the Tribunal in the appeal of the *Lanterne* against the sentence of two months' imprisonment and 2000f. fine pronounced against the journal for libelling General Ducrot. The Court has reduced the term of imprisonment to fifteen days, but increased the fine to 3000f.

Judicial proceedings have been instituted against M. Fourot, formerly deputy, on account of a letter which he wrote in reply to the prefect's decree dismissing him from the post of mayor. Fresh dismissals of mayors are announced. Several persons in the provinces have been condemned for libelling Marshal MacMahon and the Ministers. M. Mestreau, a former deputy, is to be prosecuted for libelling Marshal MacMahon and insulting the Ministers in his electoral circular.

The Tribunal of Commerce of Paris has dismissed the demand for the dissolution of the *Crédit Mobilier* and raised the sequestration of the company's property.

SPAIN.

The King returned to Madrid yesterday week, accompanied by the ex-Queen Isabella, the Duke and Duchess of Montpensier, and the Princess Mercedes. There was a great crowd in the streets and much cheering.

The Minister of Finance has introduced economies to the amount of 1,000,000 pesetas in the expenses of his department, and has also requested his colleagues to make all possible retrenchments compatible with good administration.

Castillo and his son, two prominent leaders in the Cuban insurrection, have surrendered to the authorities.

HOLLAND.

The Ministry, having been defeated in the Second Chamber in the debate on the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne, have tendered their resignation to the King.

Dr. Van Lansberge, Governor-General of the Dutch East Indies, has been created Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Lion of the Netherlands.

GERMANY.

The Emperor William arrived on Sunday at Baden-Baden, where he intends to remain about a fortnight.

An Imperial Order has been issued convoking the German Federal Council at Berlin for the 8th inst.

The opening of the Prussian Diet is expected to take place on the 21st inst., at the Royal Palace.

Signor Crispi, the President of the Italian Chamber of Deputies, previous to his departure from Berlin, sent the following telegram to the Emperor William:—"On the point of bidding farewell to Germany, and regretting not being able to take leave of your Majesty personally, I feel it my duty to express my most sincere thanks to your Majesty, as the sovereign protector of a great nation, for the proofs of sympathy for Italy given by the élite of the German nation."

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

Prince Auersperg, in the Austrian Reichsrath, and Herr Tisza, in the Hungarian Diet, have replied to questions as to the policy of the Government with regard to the war. Both Ministers declare that absolute neutrality will be maintained, and that the interests of the Monarchy will be the first object considered. Both decline to say what would be done in the case of Serbia becoming a belligerent. The Hungarian Minister appears to have spoken more plainly than Prince Auersperg. He says that the victories of the Turks have undoubtedly made the interests of the Monarchy more secure than they were some months ago. Herr Tisza adds that no alliance of the three Emperors exists with reference to the Eastern Question, and declares that the Austrian Cabinet has never entertained the notion of a division of the Ottoman dominion.

A secret project for helping the Turks is said to have been discovered in Transylvania. Its object is reported to have been the formation of a Hungarian legion of 5000 men, who were to meet at a certain point in the Alps, on the frontier of Transylvania, with the view of making an irruption into Roumania, where, in conjunction with a Turkish corps, they were to destroy the Roumanian railways, with the object of preventing the Russian reserves from proceeding to the seat of war. As usual in such cases, many persons are being arrested, and rumour connects many names, probably without truth, in the wild project. General Klapka denies complicity. He has written a letter in which he states that had he known, during his recent stay in Hungary, that the formation of a Hungarian legion, destined for the invasion of Roumania, was intended, he should have dissuaded his friends from taking such a step, as it would be useless to Turkey, and calculated to bring about divisions in the ranks of the Hungarians.

The death of Baron von Lichtenfels, a member of the Upper House of the Austrian Reichsrath, is announced.

DENMARK.

The Rigsdag was opened on Monday by the President of the Council. There was no Speech from the Throne. Next day the Minister of Finance submitted to the Folkething the Estimates for 1878-9. The Budget for 1877-8 will be laid on the table subsequently.

Prince Waldemar, youngest brother of the Princess of Wales, has passed a brilliant examination, and has been appointed a Sub-Lieutenant in the Navy.

AMERICA.

At the New York Republican Convention resolutions have been passed to the effect that they will take no issue nor express any opinion on the Southern policy of the President. They hope the result will be peace and justice, and that he will advocate a wise reform of the civil service, and oppose the exclusion of officeholders from active participation in politics. The Convention demands the enforcement of the Act for the resumption of specie payments and that the President will oppose the granting of subsidies to corporations. An amendment heartily approving the Southern and reform policies of Mr. Hayes was opposed by Senator Conkling, and rejected by a majority of 295 to 109.

The Minnesota Republican State Convention has re-nominated for Governor Mr. John G. Pittsburg, and has also unreservedly endorsed the President's Southern and civil service policies.

Two of the band of robbers who on the 19th ult. robbed the passenger-train on the Union Pacific Railroad in Nebraska of 75,000 dols. have been overtaken and shot, and 20,000 dols. of the sum stolen have been recovered.

Colonel Shafter, at the head of 600 Federal troops and two Gatling guns, crossed the Rio Grande for the purpose of extricating a detachment that recently went over the frontier into Mexican territory in pursuit of Indians, and who were believed to be surrounded. A telegram from New York of the 2nd inst. states that the American troops have recrossed the Rio Grande into Texas without loss. The expedition was unsuccessful, as the Indian thieves had been forewarned. A small body of Mexican cavalry followed the Americans during a part of their return march.

A New York telegram announces the death of Archbishop Bayley.

THE CAPE COLONIES.

An official telegram received from the Governor of East London confirms the fact that affairs are settling down quietly in the Trans-Kei districts. Traders and farmers are returning to their usual vocations.

JAPAN.

The Mikado opened a national exhibition at Tokio on Aug. 21.

The total amount expended by the Government for military purposes during the insurrection in Japan is estimated at £5,500,000.

A telegram received on Wednesday at Lloyd's, from Liverpool, states that the steamer Olga, having the Cleopatra Obelisk in tow, has put into Algiers for coals.

The scientific survey of Western Palestine has been completed by the party under the command of Lieutenant Kitchener, R.E. The result will be embodied in a splendid map.

Announcement is made in the Pesth journals that Captain Engelbach, inspector of police, has discovered traces of the thieves who stole bonds of the value of one million florins in London in 1875. According to these statements the principal perpetrator of the robbery is a London house-owner.

Tuesday's *Gazette* announces the following appointments:—The Hon. Sir Arthur Hamilton Gordon, K.C.M.G., Governor of Fiji, to be her Majesty's High Commissioner for the Western Pacific; Colonel Robert William Harley, C.B., C.M.G. (late Lieutenant-Governor of the Island of Tobago), to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Island of Grenada; and Augustus Frederick Gore, Esq. (late Colonial Secretary of Barbadoes), to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Island of Tobago.

The correspondent of the *Daily News* at Alexandria telegraphs that information has been received there that Colonel Gordon had arrived at Kassala on his way to Sennaar to conclude terms of peace with King John of Abyssinia. Colonel Gordon will afterwards go down to the coast to embark for Egypt. A steamer has arrived at Suez from Massowa, having on board the body of General Rachid Pasha, who was killed in the war with Abyssinia last year. The body has now been ransomed by order of the Khedive from the Abyssinians and it was forwarded to Cairo by special train.

NEW BOOKS.

Great popularity may be predicted for *Fénelon, Archbishop of Cambrai*, a biographical sketch, by the author of "Life of Bossuet," &c. (Rivingtons), greater even than that which may be presumed to have been attained by similar works of the same author. For there are special reasons why the Archbishop of Cambrai should be an object of interest to even a larger circle than that which would be attracted by the splendid reputation acquired and bequeathed by the famous Bishop of Meaux. The very sourest Protestants feel a sneaking kinship for Fénelon, because they harbour an unfounded suspicion of his orthodoxy, and believe that he was at heart such as they are. Then, he was the author of "Télémaque," a story which, probably, no sane person, having come to years of discretion, would read, unless for penance, in the present day, but which is still, no doubt, a favourite school-book; so that Fénelon's memory is kept alive, and perhaps endeared, among tens of thousands to whom the name of Bossuet suggests nothing more than a great preacher of surpassing eloquence. It was the fate of "Télémaque," moreover, to have been published, in the first instance, treacherously, and to have, whether consequently or not, fallen under suspicion of being intended as a satire "upon Louis XIV. and his surroundings;" so that Fénelon comes to be included among the authors whose prestige is enhanced, among a certain large class, by the sort of mystery belonging to their works and by the credit or discredit they may have, rightly or wrongly, obtained for revolutionary tendencies. Fénelon's connection, also, with the case of Madame Guyon was such as to give him favour in the eyes of the majority, at any rate in a Protestant country or among religious Gallios; they would look at the romantic and chivalrous aspect of the matter. For many reasons, then, one is justified in supposing that, if a biographical sketch of Bossuet attracted its thousands of English readers, one of Fénelon will attract its tens of thousands; the very prejudices which would produce a coldness in the reception of the former would promote the circulation of the latter, whilst the persons who would be unaffected by those prejudices would, nevertheless, be likely to feel the greater interest in the more romantic character and flock to the study of it in proportionately greater numbers. An outline of Fénelon's life and career is soon sketched, and may be serviceable as a refresher. He came of a noble family; he at a very age distinguished himself as a scholar; and he displayed so precocious an eloquence that, "like Bossuet, he was put forward at fifteen to preach to an admiring audience." He would fain have become a missionary; but his friends opposed this step. He was constrained to remain at home; he was ordained in due time; he acquired celebrity as a preacher and as a writer, especially by his "Treatise on the Education of Girls;" he was sent on a difficult mission, after the revocation of the edict of Nantes, to Poitou and Saintonge; and in 1689, when he was thirty-eight years of age, he, having recommended himself by his many personal graces and mental endowments to Madame de Maintenon as well as to other good judges and influential personages, was appointed preceptor to the little Duke of Burgundy, grandson of Louis XIV. Six years afterwards he was nominated Archbishop of Cambrai; and his favour, having culminated, began to decline. He was involved in the charges brought against Madame Guyon; he was attacked and roughly handled by his old friend Bossuet; he was disgraced by the King and banished from the Court; and the publication of "Télémaque" soon confirmed "Louis XIV. in an unchangeable aversion and mistrust of Fénelon." Henceforth he busied himself almost entirely about his diocese, where he lived a simple, blameless life, and, being given to hospitality, as a Bishop should be, entertained all comers handsomely. Thence he corresponded with his former pupil and with his many friends; there he received the heart-rending news of the Duke of Burgundy's untimely death; and there he himself, in his sixty-fifth year, died and was buried. At his death, according to Saint Simon, "he neither owed nor left behind him a sou," in which case the servants, to whom he is said to have left "certain legacies," and his nephew, whom he constituted his "residuary legatee," must, probably for the first time in their lives, have felt themselves aggrieved by the conduct of the good Archbishop, whose life, as set forth in the volume under consideration, is very interesting as a narrative, and very profitable as an object of contemplation.

A frightful act of literary piracy, alleged to have been committed full forty years ago, is submitted to the notice of the public in the second edition (greatly extended and improved) of *Origin and Migrations of the Polynesian Nation*, by John Dunmore Lang, D.D., A.M. (Sampson Low and Co.), a work of which the first edition is understood to have been published, under a somewhat different title, as long ago as 1834. It appears that the two gentlemen who are charged with having committed the aforesaid act of piracy are now dead, so that the complainant has no remedy against them; and whether he expects public indignation at his wrongs to take the form of a general rush upon the new edition of his work he does not say; but he himself is naturally very much hurt at having been deprived, as he asserts, "of the credit and honour" due to him "for forty years past." The history of the case is as follows:—Our author, about half a century ago, made, or thought he had made, two important discoveries—one as to "the origin and earlier movements of the Polynesian race;" and the other as to "God's way of peopling America, after man had been vainly toiling at the great problem in all the languages of Europe for upwards of three centuries before." In 1834 he published a modest little volume, of some two hundred pages, announcing his discoveries, as it seems. The little book apparently fell rather flat, so far as the general public were concerned; but the value of the discoveries did not escape the notice of the Rev. Mr. Williams and the Rev. Mr. Ellis, who, between them, composed and published, in 1835 or 1836, "A Narrative of Missionary Enterprises in the South Sea Islands," and who are roundly taxed, notwithstanding their holy orders, with having appropriated, without acknowledgment, and with having embodied in their joint work all that they considered valuable in the aforesaid little book of two hundred and odd pages. Both those reverend gentlemen, of whom Mr. Williams, described as "one of Nature's own undoubted gentlemen," is considered to have been comparatively blameless in the matter and to have acted under influence, have now gone to their account; but our author is reasonably of opinion that, in order to vindicate his own just claims before the public, he is at liberty, in the case of these two literary pirates, to change the maxim which runs "of the dead naught but good" into "of the dead naught but truth." So that the public have now an opportunity of learning who was the original maker of certain more or less important discoveries, what they are, and how he was led to make them. It will probably be deemed sufficient to state here, in brief terms, the conclusions to which his investigations have conducted him. Firstly, then, he satisfied himself that "the Polynesians, or South Sea Islanders, were of Asiatic origin and Malay race;" secondly, that "there was a belt of ocean in the Pacific in which it was quite as practicable, at certain seasons, to sail to the eastward as to the westward;" thirdly,

that "America had been first reached by the Polynesians," whose "identification, as being the same people, with the Indo-Americans," he believes himself to have established. For his arguments and for the details of his various inquiries the reader must be referred to his interesting book; and the soundness and the value of his deductions must be left to the judgment of ethnologists and other scientific bodies.

A very vigorous picture of a very interesting country is drawn in the volume entitled *Peru in the Guano Age*: by A. J. Duffield (Richard Bentley and Son), and described as "a short account of a recent visit to the guano deposits, with some reflections on the money they have produced and the uses to which it was applied." The author states that he "was sent to Peru for the express purpose" of examining into "the existing guano deposits;" but he, of course, did not confine himself to that. He evidently used his opportunities of general observation assiduously; and he has recorded his impressions freely and strongly. His style, indeed, reminds one of "sloshing about." He may speak well of the country, as regards its natural charms and capabilities, and he may have a good word to say both for the inferior classes and for particular friends of his own; but for the better classes in general, if there be any good and better in the case, for the Government, for the public works, for the habits, manners and customs, except hospitality, he has little but evil to say. He hits out right and left. Nor does he spare his own countrymen and country-women, such of them as he met in Peru. He has harder knocks for them than for the natives. "Few English ladies," he says, "have ever been permanently resident in Lima. It has been visited by one or two showy examples of the money-monger class;" and that is about the best he can say of his country-women. Of his countrymen he gives a sad account. "An English sailor," he declares, and it is to be feared, with some foundation, "in every part of the commercial world which he visits is too often a disgrace to himself and a dishonour to his country. But in Peru he is a standing disgrace to humanity." He became "personally acquainted with nearly five hundred captains of merchant-ships in the Pacific," and he is "ashamed to confess that the French, the Italian, the North American, and the Swede were every way superior men to the English captains." He made the acquaintance of several Chinamen in Peru; he found them "all shrewd, courteous, gentleman-like fellows," and goes so far as to say that it was a much greater pleasure to him "to pass an evening with some of these," than with his own "brandy-drinking, tobacco-smoking, and complaining countrymen, whose conversation is garnished with unclean oaths, whose Spanish is a disgrace to their own country, and their English to that in which they reside." His description of Peru may be summed up in a few sentences. The government is as "unstable as water;" the land, which "cannot be said to belong to anyone—certainly not to God," is uncultivated; the system of irrigation which once prevailed is "all broken up;" as for cleanliness and health, "it is a wonder the inhabitants have survived;" as for idleness, it is among the upper classes "the order of the day;" as for "going to law," it is made "a means of living;" as for education, "the education of the people has never been seriously attempted, except in carrying a flimsy old musket;" as for marriage, "if marriage be a public virtue, large numbers of the Peruvians of the Manure Age are not virtuous;" but "incontinence is general, and the number of illegitimate children greater than those born in wedlock." Our author has "known a Bishop of the Peruvian State Church, sworn to celibacy, whose illegitimate children were more numerous than the years of his life," and "a parish priest who had living in several houses more than thirty children by several women;" as for public works, "the chief during this time has been a penitentiary, and a railway to the moon not yet finished;" as for dress, "the coffin in which a Peruvian of the Guano Period is carried to his last home is about the best made suit he ever wears, and the best fitting;" as for the way of living, "there are no public granaries," and "people live from hand to mouth on what others grow for them and bring to them;" the "roads and bridges of the present day" are beneath contempt; "there are no woollen manufactories," although there is no reason for the deficiency, and every reason for the contrary; and "as for stealing—not that form of it which comes within the range of petty larceny, but the wider and more awful range of felony—it may be safely said that nearly all public men have steeped themselves to the neck in this crime, and the common people take to it as easily and naturally as birds in a garden take to sweet berries." And if anybody should ask: "What use has Peru made of the great income it has derived during the past generation from the national guano? What is there to show for the many million pounds sterling it has derived from this source, and from money lent by English bondholders?" Here is the answer: "Let us hasten at once to acknowledge that it has spent 150,000,000 dols. in railways. But let us also add that the greatest authority in Peru has stigmatised these railways as *locuras*, or follies. This is not an encouraging beginning. But, alas! it is not only the beginning, it is also the end of the account." This is severe criticism and a fearful picture. What means the critic and painter had of forming his judgment and filling his canvas is, of course, the principal question; and he can boast that he has "lived in every kind of house, rancho, posta, cottage, quinta, and mansion, occupied by the various classes which make up the population of Peru," and has consorted "with archbishops and bishops, priests and monks, merchant princes, senators, judges, generals, miners, doctors, professional thieves, and widows." He, therefore, seems to have had a pretty wide experience, and to have been thrown among persons most capable of affording him information upon most subjects, as well as, in their own persons, offering him subjects for study and samples of the orders to which they severally belonged.

To Mr. Greenwood, editor of the *Pall-Mall Gazette*, the public are indebted in the first instance, if there be no mistake, for the much lauded and also much abused purchase of the Khedive's shares in the Suez Canal; and to that purchase we are, no doubt, indebted for the publication of the two large volumes entitled *The Great Canal at Suez*, by Percy Fitzgerald, M.A. (Tinsley Brothers). The work professes to contain a "political, engineering, and financial history" of the canal, together with "an account of the struggles of its projector, Ferdinand De Lesseps." But, unless memory be extremely delusive, it is not so very long since the illustrious projector himself published an account of his own struggles; and, to speak from recollection, nothing of any great importance and nothing of any particular interest has been added in the present instance to that personal narrative, upon which, of course, the biographical portion of the two volumes is based. Nor, as regards the political, engineering, and financial aspects of the great venture, is a flood of fresh light let in upon us. It is true that official documents and other authoritative papers have been drawn upon unsparingly; they have even been introduced bodily into the text; but it would have been sufficient to extract the spirit of them, instead of leaving readers to perform the extraction for themselves, and to state in a few words, for the satisfaction of the

curious and of such as might seek after a reference, from what materials the essence had been distilled. That the two volumes contain a vast amount of information is unquestionable, and that they may on that account be of considerable service for reference is probable enough; but that they contain anything about which the general reader had not already heard as much as he would be likely to consider interesting is not to be asserted with any confidence. Still there may be persons to whom the story of the Suez Canal, with its concomitants, may come with all the exhilarating effect of an agreeable surprise. The compiler, at any rate, appears to have gone to the best sources for his materials, and to have expended a considerable amount of labour upon his work, which, on the whole, may be regarded as an exhaustive account of a great undertaking.

THE POSITIONS AT PLEVNA.

Our Special Artist, Herr Schönborg, was with the Second Division of the Roumanian army before Plevna, and saw the storming of the Grivitza Redoubt on the afternoon of Tuesday, the 11th ult.; and a facsimile of his sketch of that surprising action is engraved for our Extra Supplement. He writes to us:—"I was an eye-witness of the action, from four o'clock in the afternoon, taking my stand near Colonel Herdt's battery, where some of the Russian spent balls whistled close to my head. The assault was terrific, and the Turkish defence was extremely obstinate. The losses seem enormous, in proportion to the object to be gained by this attack. I should think the Turks had about 600 killed and wounded; but there must be 3000 dead on the attacking side, besides all the wounded. So far as I understand, from what I hear, this redoubt cannot be long occupied. There is another Turkish redoubt, 400 metres distant; and the dead and wounded lying about this one cannot be approached by the ambulances without coming under the fire of that other. I left the place at eight o'clock the same evening, and rode to Metschka through a tremendous rainstorm. Being already ill, and getting very wet, I had to turn into the hospital there and put myself under the skilful care of Mr. Davilo, surgeon to the General Staff. But the excitement of feeling prevented sleep, in spite of my extreme fatigue; the slaughter of such heaps of poor soldiers which I had just seen was still before my eyes. So I rose from my bed in the night and finished the sketch that I now send you. It would have been taken immediately to the post by my own hand, but I was obliged to go back to Plevna, to the head-quarters of the Second Roumanian Division. It was there I found the best point of view for my second sketch of the Russian and Roumanian positions, looking towards the south-west. I will next send you a sketch of the battle-field, with the dead lying on it, and a scene of the burying. The Turks have recaptured two of the redoubts which were taken on Tuesday by the Russians."

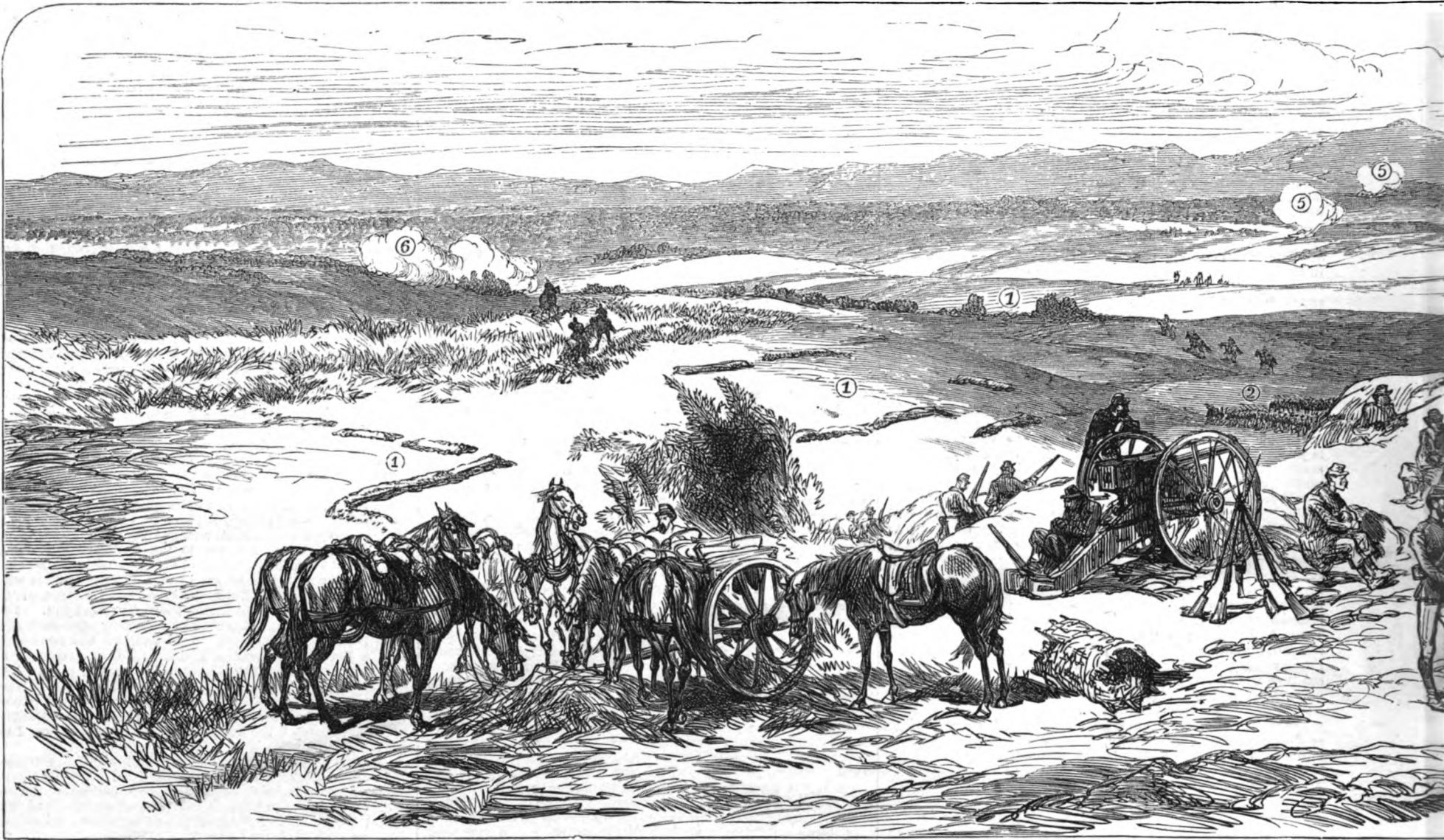
The two general views, one looking towards the south-east, the other towards the south-west, of the Russian and Roumanian attacking positions, were carefully drawn by Herr Schönborg, on Sept. 9 and 13 respectively, and will be found worth examination, with the references to foot-notes beneath each of those Engravings. We have already given a particular description of the hills surrounding Plevna; and our plans or maps have shown the positions occupied and fortified by Osman Pasha for its defence, as well as those of the allied beleaguering forces. The Gravitza or Grivica redoubt, so called from the village of that name, situated on the hill eastward of Plevna, was the central advanced work of the Turkish fortifications; but it is commanded by another redoubt north-west of it, which is now the object of attack, not by the sanguinary method of a direct assault, but by approaching lines of trenches, in which the Roumanians are still hard at work. Should this Turkish work fall, the great entrenched camp on the western brow of the ridge upon which stands the Gravitza redoubt will probably be the next object of attack. This camp is the key of the Plevna position. It overhangs the city, and dominates the redoubts west and south-west of the village of Gravitza, and, should it fall, the Turkish centre would be pierced and the position untenable. The capture of the redoubt against which the Roumanians are now working would give the besiegers very favourable facilities for attacking the entrenched camp. Straight along the line of this ridge, where the Roumanians are advancing, was the true direction of attack upon Plevna. Had the Russian Commander-in-Chief commenced on this line with pick and shovel, and merely entrenched himself on the rest of the line around Plevna to prevent flanking sorties from the garrison while his eminently superior force of cavalry prevented convoys of provisions approaching from the south and west, he might have taken Plevna with one fourth the loss he has now sustained—without, too, making sensible impression on the Turkish lines. This ridge, running east and west, was the palpable highway into the heart of Osman Pasha's position, and his desperate defence and attempted recapture of the great redoubt shows his appreciation of the facts above stated. This ridge dominates all the other Turkish fortifications, and therefore must depend upon its own strength alone.

We were informed last week that the Roumanians have sapped up to within fifty yards of the redoubt which at a distance of 200 yards commands with its fire the great work that they have already occupied. The most difficult portion of their task, even as far as this redoubt is concerned, is still before their pioneers. The sap must be carried in the last fifty yards up the glacis, and the descent into the ditch must still be made. Under the fire of the breechloaders of the garrison it will be extremely difficult to establish breaching batteries, and probably the actual advance against the ramparts will have to be made by the aid of mines. Turkish engineers have never been found wanting in a capacity for subterranean warfare. Counter-mines will probably be freely employed, and many days may probably be expected to elapse before the assault can be delivered. Its success then is problematical, for the attacking columns must advance from narrow trenches, and will be able to rush upon the breach only with a small front. If this redoubt falls, a distance of 1500 yards separates it from the entrenched camp at the western extremity of the Gravitza ridge, which alone commands the works below Radishevo, and a long time must be required to carry trenches across this space of ground. The Russian troops on the left of the Roumanians seem to make no progress in their siege operations. Meantime, as stated in our last, the Turks have been enabled to send reinforcements, supplies, and munitions into the entrenched lines held by Osman Pasha; and their being able to do so demonstrates that the fortress is not invested, but is being merely attacked on a portion of its front.

We shall give further illustrations of the conflicts at Plevna, from our Special Artist's sketches, next week.

The premises occupied by Messrs. Kershaw and Co., cotton-spinners, and Mr. David Howarth, founder, Watworth-road, Leechdale, were nearly destroyed by fire on Wednesday night. The loss is estimated at about £20,000.

THE ATTACK ON PLEVNA: SKET



Village of Gravitza behind the hill of left foreground. _ Balkans in the distance.

1. Rifle-pits on the hill against Gravitza. 2. Russian

VIEW OF THE POSITIONS AT PLEV

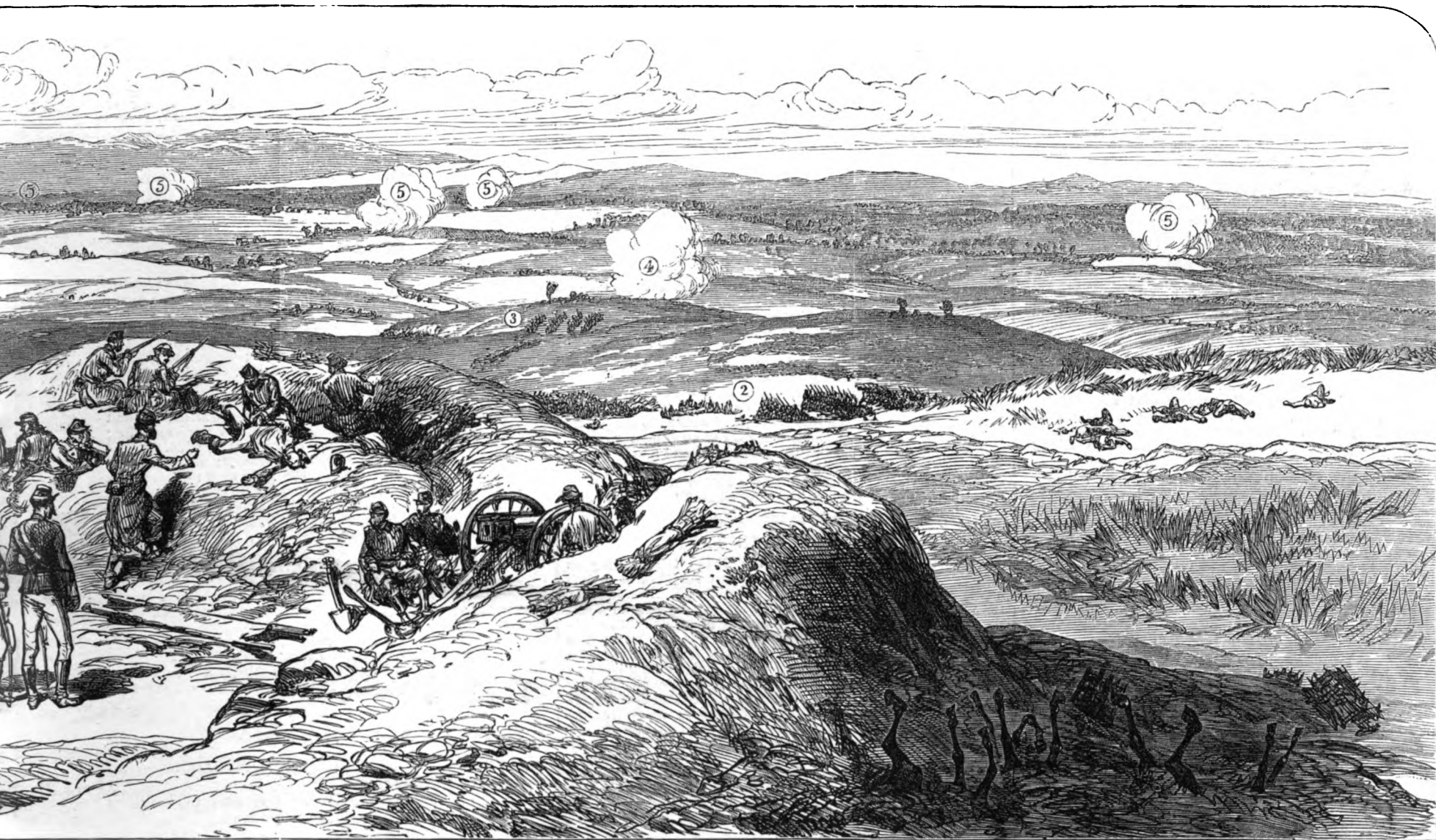


Village of Gravitza (or Grivica) in the hollow of left foreground. The Balkans in the background.

1. Turkish redoubts. 2. Russian batteries

VIEW OF THE POSITIONS AT PLEV

CHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



infantry advancing. 3. Roumanian infantry. 4. Roumanian battery. 5. Turkish redoubts. 6. Russian battery.

YA, LOOKING SOUTH-WEST, SEPT. 13.



3. Roumanian batteries.

Colonel Angelescu and staff, commanding Second Roumanian Division.

YA, LOOKING SOUTH-EAST SEPT. 9.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

The main object of the British Constitution is, as we have all been told, to get twelve honest men together in a box, and, in the good old times, when the twelve honest men, being impanelled as a jury sworn well and truly to try a case between a prisoner and the Crown, the public were wont respectfully to acquiesce in the verdict, and leave the sentence to the Judge, and the commutation of that sentence (if there were cause) to the wisdom and mercy of the Sovereign and her advisers. We seem to have changed all that nowadays; and to impugn the verdict of a jury, to challenge the purity of the witnesses, to sneer at the counsel engaged on either side, and to libel the Judge and seek to disturb the judgment, have become a growing and to my mind a most pernicious fashion.

It was bad enough in the Tichborne case; but in this horrible Penge business the practice to which I have referred has assumed an even more offensive aspect. Four wicked people have been found guilty by a jury of their countrymen of a most foul, unnatural, and cowardly murder. They have been sentenced to death. Surely the revision of the sentence (if revision it needs) might safely be left to the Home Secretary. Unfortunately, this happens to be what is called the "silly season" in journalism. Readers are finding the daily butchers' bills from Plevna growing somewhat monotonous; the great newspapers find it somewhat difficult to fill their columns; and to their depleted pages the verdict of the Penge murder has come as a sweet boon. All the bores, all the crotcheters, all the sciolists, all the people who are fond of "seeing themselves in print," have rushed into it; and the amount of gabble and brabble indulged in has reached the astounding point. Against such unseemly manifestations those lofty (and often useful) censors the *World* and the *Pall Mall Gazette* sternly protest, and I dare say that the *Saturday Review* is likewise protesting, even as these Echoes are passing through the press; but the censors are wrong when they qualify the nonsense which has been talked as emanations from the "mob" and the "street." The nonsense emanates from Jawkins and from Borekins: from the people who have nothing to do, or who insist upon doing more than they are called upon to do, and whose chief object in life seems to be to "write to the papers." I know them well enough for my sins and to my sorrow; and they write me many hundreds of letters every year. If the Penge murderers had been left to the "mob" or the "street," the wretches would probably have been torn to pieces. As it is, I believe that the vast majority of the people thoroughly agree with the verdict of the Jury. If I am wrong let Jawkins write and tell me that I am an ignoramus, while Borekins denounces me at a public meeting (got up by himself) as a hard-hearted monster.

Mem: One amazing newspaper correspondent has delivered himself of the opinion that, "in cases where the medical testimony holds such a prominent position, the jury should be exclusively medical, as an ordinary jury are in no way fit to grapple with such evidence." *Tous des orfèvres, Monsieur Jossé.* For my part, if I had murdered anybody, there would be nothing I should like so much as to be tried by an exclusively medical jury. I am perfectly certain that no twelve medical gentlemen put into a box would be able to arrive at a unanimous verdict; so they would be discharged, and fresh jurors would have to be empanelled, and again discharged, till the public cried at last, *jam satis!* and the Judge bade me begone for a nuisance.

Many most interesting and a few somewhat whimsical statements have been made at the Congress of Librarians, just now being holden at the London Institution. For example, I learn from Mr. Poole, of the Public Library, Chicago, that "books cannot live where men cannot live." I can understand that very lofty libraries are a mistake, because the atmosphere above an altitude of fourteen or fifteen feet is apt to become too rarefied; but this contingency may always be provided against by building a clerestory or second range of windows over against the wall which is lined with books. "Louvre" windows, like those in the cooling-house of a brewery, are best. Circular libraries (I don't mean circulating ones) are apt to become ovens; but Mr. Poole's assertion that books cannot live where men cannot live is only a smart piece of dogmatism. There are some notable books which have managed to live for thousands of years in the sarcophagi, and even in the wooden coffins of Egyptian mummies. Indeed, next to a cat, I do not know anything that is so difficult to kill as a book.

Mem: There are exceptions to every rule. Many thousands of cookery-books mysteriously disappear from the face of the earth every year. My impression is that when a lady is kind enough to send a cookery-book into the kitchen, Mrs. Cook takes the earliest opportunity of lighting the fire with the volume, yielding as she does to the superstitious prejudice that the culinary ritual should be orally and not literally preserved. That is why there are so few first editions of Mrs. Glasse extant.

Talking of first editions of rare books, can any kind and scholarly correspondent tell me who was "Thomas Gayton, Esq.," the author of "Festivous Notes upon Don Quixote," London, 1654? I find these notes (a quarto of nearly 300 pages) bound up with the first edition of Thomas Shelton's translation of "The History of the Valorous and Witty Knight-Errant, Don Quixote of the Mancha," London, 1632. I am not ashamed to ask the question (notwithstanding my hideous turpitude in the matter of the Ladies of Llangollen), because I think I once heard my grandmother (who was the widow of a Dr. Hippocrates) say that life was short and that art was long; that the occasion was fleeting, judgment difficult, and experience fallacious; and that if people were not continually asking questions nobody would ever know anything. Until last Friday I had never seen nor heard of the "Festivous Notes upon Don Quixote."

The book is a mine of curious matter of the *Notes and Queries* kind. Here is just one tiny sample in a note on the passage about the Don's weapons and armour. "This description of his house is in short the very same with an ancient Justice of Peace his Hall, a very dangerous Armory to be touched like Paul's scaffolds, monumentally standing because none dare take them down (Where were these monumental scaffolds in 1654? Round the dilapidated spire of Paul's?) he proceeds, not unlike the Welsh Inventory (What was the Welsh Inventory?) but it is not so large nor so good, Sow's babies in Spain being a meat for the House of Austria (What is the meaning of this "festivous" allusion?), his wardrobe not much exceeding that of the Mayor of Quinborough (Who was the Mayor of Quinborough?), though for the thrift less notorious." The whole "festivous" note recalls the prediction of Junius of the period when "the force and direction of personal satire shall be no longer understood."

"We did not see that whale, my boys!" Is not this, or something like this, the refrain to a wondrous after-dinner song which in old days I have heard one W. H. R. (who is an LL.D. to boot, and was in India the other day with the

Prince) sing to an admiring audience of merry men? Shirley Brooks and Michael William Balfe were among the merry men present the last time that I heard W. H. R. sing "The Whale." We have not seen that whale yet. For some days the "wooden walls of old England" (I mean the ubiquitous Mr. Willing's boardings) have been covered with proclamations—"The Live Whale is Coming!" He came—a poor little white fellow, not much more important in size than a large porpoise—to the Westminster Aquarium. They put him into a tank, and gave him eels to eat; but there was something the matter with the whale, or the tank, or the water; and the poor lilliputian leviathan died. And then the eels fastened on the fins of the deceased and began to eat him! Which is the way of the world.

Mr. George Reeves Smith, of the Brighton Aquarium, was so sorry when he heard that the Westminster whale was dead that he shed floods of tears (of course, salt ones), and caused the flag of the popular establishment by the old Chain Pier to be hoisted half-mast high. But the experienced naturalist of the Brighton establishment, Mr. Francis Francis, writing to the *Brighton and Sussex Daily Post*, adds to his condolence with Mr. Wybrow Robertson the significant reminder, "I told you so." Mr. Francis Francis knew well enough that the conditions of the whale's captivity must be fatal to its existence. "When we can get a good open pond," he writes, "in a nice breezy spot, and from 150 to 200 ft. long, 50 or 60 ft. wide, and a dozen feet deep, with a constant stream of salt water flowing in and out, then I will confidently undertake the introduction of whales with a full expectation of keeping them alive." For my part, I am of good Bishop Piers Claughton's opinion (the Bishop has written to the papers complaining of the constructive cruelty of cooping a whale in a cistern), and would let Leviathan alone. John Keats used to revel in that magnificent Spenserian epithet, "the sea-shouldering whale." What would the author of "Endymion" have thought of a "tank-shouldering whale?" G. A. S.

THE FAMINE IN INDIA.

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, telegraphing on Sunday night, says that the famine report for Madras is still highly favourable. There has been a good rainfall throughout the whole Presidency, and agricultural operations are in active progress. The summer crops are nearly harvested. The out-turn of the southern districts is fair, while in the north it is small. Prices, however, have not yet fallen appreciably. In Mysore a general rain has fallen, with a marked improvement in the harvest prospects. The weather reports from Bombay are favourable. The crops are thriving, but rain is urgently wanted. In Gojerat the rivers are still low. In Scinde the harvest prospects are bad. There has been no rain in the Central Provinces, save a few local showers, and great anxiety is felt for the crops. There is scarcely any rain in Rajpootana, and no improvements in prospects. In the North-West the drought still continues. The prospect for the Punjab is very gloomy. There is hardly any rain; and prospects are decidedly bad. Colonel Merriman's report for the Bombay famine districts for the week ended Sept. 20 states that the number on the relief works had fallen to nearly a quarter of a million, being actually 241,314, or a decrease of 9399 since the previous week; but there is an increase of 11,866 in receipt of charitable relief, and of 841 young children taken care of. The actual expenditure to date is—on the relief works, £9,212,696; charitable relief, £640,495; maintenance of children, £314,375. Since June 9, the date of the maximum number on the relief works, there has been a decrease of 153,191, and a general, though gradual, improvement in the situation. The prevailing high prices, however, have told severely on the poorer classes. From the Madras returns for the week ended Sept. 22 it appears that the total number employed on the relief works of the Presidency was 708,255, or a decrease of 64,839 since the previous week; but the number seeking gratuitous relief had increased to the extent of 119,882, and reached 1,633,437. In Mysore the number of persons on relief work was 53,601, or an increase of 100 on the previous week. The number in receipt of charity was 221,176, showing a decrease of 5881.

THE MANSION HOUSE FAMINE FUND.

The Fishmongers' Company on Thursday, the 28th ult., voted £525 to the fund. Among the subscriptions from towns on that day were:—Darlington, £500; Derby (second contribution), £500; Heywood, £500; Louth (house to house collection), £478; Dublin (twelfth), £500; Rochesay and Bute, £300; Harrogate (second), £300; Keighley (second), £250; Canterbury (fourth), £200; Teignmouth, £100; Carlisle, £100; Taunton (fifth), £100; Lewes (fourth), £100; Stourbridge, £200; Hanley (fourth), £100; Derry, £100; Kilkenny County (second), £100; Holmfirth, £100; West Bromwich (fourth), £100; Monmouth, £646; Mr. Philip T. Smith contributed £100. Among the church and chapel collections were the following: St. James's, Marylebone, £102; Lugwardine Chapel, Hereford, £109; Blackheath Congregational Chapel, £163; St. Mary's, Chelmsford, £142; Matson Church, Gloucester, £213. In the box outside the Mansion House £16 odd were found.

The Lord Mayor received an autograph letter yesterday week from the Prime Minister, in reply to a communication announcing that the Indian Famine Relief Fund had reached the sum of over £250,000 in less than six weeks. Lord Beaconsfield says in his letter that that amount raised in such a time is a splendid instance of national sympathy. He expresses the hope that that generous aid will be continued, as, although the action of the Indian Government is not hampered by want of funds, the assistance administered by private hands reaches localities and classes which the necessarily more formal help accorded by public authority cannot touch. The principal contributions from towns were:—Burnley, £1000; Grimsby, £600; Brighton (third contribution), £500; Hull (third), £500; Tynemouth (second), £300; Saffron Walden, £300; Batley (second), £150; Ripon, £140; Loughborough, £130; York (additional), £100; Scarborough (fourth), £132; Burton-on-Trent, £119; Kingston-on-Thames, £100; Gravesend (second), £100; Southampton (tenth), £100; Nafferton, £100; Yeovil, £100; Hanley (fifth), £100; Pontefract (third), £100; Rochester (third instalment), £50; and Beaumaris, £35. Earl Cowper contributed £100; Lord Penrhyn (second donation), £100; E. B. C. L., £100; Mr. Henry Clarke, £160. Among the church and chapel collections received were: St. Peter's, Belize Park, £166; New Court Congregational Church, £103; Christ Church, Highbury, £197; Christ Church, Malvern, £105. In the box outside the Mansion House £32 19s. 5d. in notes and coin was found.

Among the principal sums received last Saturday were:—Leicester (additional), £1000; Wakefield (second), £500; Halifax (fourth), £500; Hartlepool (fourth), £400; Salisbury, £500; Arbroath, £350; Rotherham, £300; Tenby, £231; Gloucester (second, including £77 in church collections), £200; Perth (second), £250; Yarmouth (second), £200; Winchester (fourth), £100; Chesterfield, £100; Peterborough, £100; Knottingly, £100; Faversham, £153. The Cordwainers'

Company contributed £100; the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, £100; Messrs. John Broadwood and Sons, £100.

A meeting of the executive committee was held on Monday, the Lord Mayor presiding. The fund was reported to amount to £284,000. A telegram from Madras, dated Saturday, was read representing the demands to be daily increasing, and prospects to be without material change. It was resolved to telegraph to Madras the state of the fund, and to postpone a remittance until Friday, the Madras committee having money in hand, and some of the native States presenting strong claims. The principal donations from the provinces were the following:—County of Banff, £750; Stockton (second instalment), £200; Dublin (thirteenth), £500; Norwich (fifth), £400; Whitby (second), £200; Wolverhampton (additional), £200; Grantham (third), £150; Shrewsbury (third), £100; Tamworth (second), £100; Stoke-on-Trent (fourth), £100; Tavistock, £100; Bedford, £100; Royston, £100; Newport (second), £100; Penzance, £100; Montrose, £110. Among the church and chapel collections were Christ Church, Gipsy-hill, £143; Downs Baptist Chapel, £113; St. James's and Old St. James's, Dover, £139; St. James's, Paddington, £125.

On Tuesday the principal contributions from towns were:—Hull (fourth remittance), £500; Plymouth (third), £500; Cleckheaton, £400; Nottingham (fourth), £400; Barton-on-Umber, £295; Southport (additional), £250; Southampton (eleventh), £100; Carnarvon (second), £100; Winchester (fifth), £100; Lymington (second), £100; Gravesend (third), £100; Stourport, £100. The Provincial Grand Lodge of Freemasons of Hampshire and the Isle of Wight sent £105; Mr. John Bilke, £105; Messrs. Gonzalez, Byass, and Co., £100; Messrs. Schuster, Son and Co., £100. Over 300 church and chapel collections were received during the day, including St. Jude's, Mildmay Park, £102; Otley Church, £126.

The sum paid in on Wednesday was £8000; and among the contributions from towns were the following:—Doncaster, £500; Dublin (fourteenth instalment), £500; Congleton, £300; Neath, £272; Reigate (second), £250; Keighley (third), £250; Cambridge (second), £200; Torquay (third), £100; Maidstone (sixth), £100; Kirkcaldy (second), £100; St. Austell, £100; Colchester (fourth), £100; New Malton, £100; Cheltenham (third), £300; Mr. W. Gibbins subscribed £200; Messrs. Siemens Brothers, £105; Mr. Thomas Stainton, £100; Messrs. J. Lirie and Co., £100. Upwards of 200 church and chapel collections were received, including St. Mary Abbots, Kensington, £333; St. John's, Penge, £155; St. Matthew's, Redhill, £112; and Christ Church, Cheltenham, £143.

The Mansion House Indian Famine Relief Fund amounted on Wednesday night to £302,000, of which a quarter of a million has been remitted to India for distribution through the famine districts.

The police have been informed of the fact that persons are collecting money in London, using collecting-boxes, and professing to be authorised by the Mansion House Committee. No such authority has been given.

The Duke of Marlborough has sent £100 to the Lord Mayor of Dublin as a subscription to the fund.

Last Saturday the Edinburgh committee reported that the sum received by them on behalf of the fund amounted to £12,671, of which £11,000 had been transmitted to Madras.

The members of the Glasgow Trades' House have agreed to give a subscription of £250 from the funds of the incorporation towards the Famine Fund.

At Westminster Abbey last Sunday collections were made in the morning and afternoon in aid of the relief fund; and next Sunday (to-morrow) the annual harvest thanksgiving services will be held in St. Paul's Cathedral, and the offertories at the three services will be given to the Relief Fund.

The annual competition between selected shots of members belonging to the Royal East Kent Mounted Rifles for a valuable silver cup, presented by Colonel the Marquis Conyngham, took place on Wednesday. Thirty-four marksmen competed, and Private Whiting, of the Faversham troop, won.

At Wednesday's meeting of the Liverpool Town Council Alderman Bennett presented to the town the picture, "Self Emancipation," painted by Mr. Armitage, R.A., which found a place in the last Academy Exhibition, and is now on the walls of the Liverpool Autumn Exhibition. The picture was accepted with thanks, and will find a permanent place in the new Walker Art-Gallery.

Under the presidency of Mr. Chadwick, C.B., the first annual congress of the Sanitary Institute of Great Britain was begun on Wednesday afternoon at Leamington. The chief event of the evening meeting was the delivery of an address by Dr. Benjamin Richardson, consisting of an exposition of his theory of the origin and course of the various epidemic, or spreading, diseases which affect mankind. The papers read at the daily meetings were diverse, including all subjects relating to the preservation of health and life.

At a general meeting of the Midland Farmers' Club at Birmingham Mr. G. Lindsey read a paper on A Few Features of American Farming, in which he pointed out the probability of the United States ultimately securing the control of the grain markets of Europe, the present war greatly tending to limit the advantages of Russia, now the greatest cereal-producing country. In the discussion which followed the reading of the paper, Mr. Houghton contended that the produce of wheat per acre in America was only about one half that of England, and that the larger aggregate yield was only due to the great extent of land under cultivation.

Mr. Farmer having resigned the judgeship of the Sussex County Court, the vacancy has been filled up by the appointment of Mr. Martineau, formerly of the Staffordshire Circuit, who, a few months ago, was transferred to the circuit comprising Berks and Surrey on the removal of Judge Stonor to one of the metropolitan courts. Mr. Vernon Lushington, Q.C., who has recently resigned the permanent secretaryship of the Admiralty, has been appointed Judge of the Surrey and Berks Circuit, in the room of Mr. Martineau.—Mr. J. Heatn Cadman, barrister-at-law, of Leeds and Ackworth, has been appointed Recorder of Pontefract, in the place of the late Mr. R. N. Phillips.

Professor Tyndall, who has accepted the presidency for the year of the Birmingham and Midland Institute, gave an address last Monday night at the Birmingham Townhall, on the occasion of the opening of the new session. His topic was the law discovered by Dr. Joule, which governs the conversion of heat into force, from which has been deduced the doctrine of the conservation of energy, and Dr. Mayer's illustrations of the same subject. From this Professor Tyndall passed to some considerations of the scientific difficulties surrounding the belief in the existence of a free human soul and to observations upon the doctrine of free will. Mr. J. Chamberlain, M.P., in proposing a vote of thanks, advocated the establishment of a University for Birmingham similar to Owens College.

THE CHURCH.

PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Acworth, Carr Glyn, to be Perpetual Curate of Combe Down.
 Aulyn, W. St.; Rector of Stoke Damerel.
 Bigge, H. J.; Rural Dean of the Second Portion of Weldon Deanery.
 Bradstreet, William; Rural Dean for South Dunwich.
 Breay, Henry Thomas; Sine Cure Rector of East Hams.
 Campbell, W. P. A.; Vicar of Almeley, Hereford; Rector of Fladbury.
 Francis, J. L.; Rector of Monkokehampton, Devon.
 Fry, Charles E.; Missions to Seamen Chaplain, Penarth Roadstead.
 Hill, A.; Chaplain of Portland Convict Prison; Rector of Preston, Dorset.
 Hustler, G.; Rector of English Bicknor.
 Kennedy, William James; Vicar of Barnwood.
 Lowndes, E. S.; Curate of Ludlow; Curate of Little Comberton, Pershore.
 Powell, Charles; Vicar of East Coker.
 Reece, J. E.; Curate of St. Michael's Cathedral, Barbadoes.
 Robinson, C. J.; Surrogate for the Diocese of Chester.
 Warner, Richard Hyett, Vicar of Astley; Vicar of Almeley, Hereford.
 Wilkinson, T. W.; Rector of Pen Selwood, Somerset.
 Wilson, C. W.; Rector of Lapford.—*Guardian*.

Canon Carter laid the foundation-stone of a new district church in the parish of Charlton-by-Dover on the 27th ult.

The Oxford Diocesan Conference began on Thursday morning in the Sheldonian Theatre, under the presidency of the Bishop of the diocese, and was largely attended.

The usual autumn confirmation will be held in St. Paul's Cathedral by Bishop Piers Claughton on Thursday, Nov. 22. Names should be sent to the Bishop at the cathedral.

Among the subscribers to the rebuilding of Woolwich parish church are the Rector, £500; the Earl of Lichfield (brother of the Rector), £100; Sir S. M. Maryon-Wilson, £500; and Mr. Gladstone, £20.

A stained-glass window, by Mr. Kempe, of Beaumont-street, has been placed in the Church of the Holy Ascension, Upton, near Chester, by Colonel Humberston, in memory of his late wife. The subject is the Annunciation.

The foundation-stone of a new church at Burton Leonard, near Ripon, was laid on Saturday last by Mrs. Shiffner, sister of the late Mr. James Brown, of Copgrove Hall, by whose liberality the church was mainly erected.

Her Majesty has approved the appointment of the Rev. T. Valpy French, late Fellow of University College, Oxford, and for many years head of the college at Lahore, to be the first Bishop of the newly-created see of Lahore.

The Temple Church will be reopened on Sunday next (to-morrow). The morning preachers for this month will be:—Oct. 7, the Rev. Alfred Blomfield, M.A.; Oct. 14, the Rev. Dr. Edersheim; Oct. 21 and 28, the Rev. W. Boyd Carpenter, M.A. The Master of the Temple (Dr. Vaughan) will resume his place in November.

The parish church of Thirsk, which has been restored at a cost of £4500, was reopened on Tuesday by the Archbishop of York, who preached at the service in the morning, and also at that in the afternoon, when the members of the friendly societies of the town were present. His Grace also presided at a luncheon which was held.

The parish church of Pensher, in the county of Durham, was reopened on the 26th ult. Towards its restoration the Marquis of Londonderry, the Earl of Durham, and Sir G. Elliott, M.P., gave £500 each. The Bishop of the diocese preached at the morning service, after which the Vicar (the Rev. P. Thompson) entertained his Lordship and a large number of the clergy and laity at luncheon.

Lord Coleridge, presiding at the annual meeting of the Exeter Auxiliary Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, said that, notwithstanding the zeal and self-denying energy on the part of clergy and laity, the present state of the Church of England was unsatisfactory, internal dissensions having reached a point without parallel. Dissensions at home might have done something to cool enthusiasm for foreign missions; but with reference to that work it was not easy to conceive that there could be any difference of opinion.

Last Saturday the Bishop of Chester consecrated the new Church of St. Michael and All Angels, Dalton, near Wigan, which had been built at a cost of between £5000 and £6000 by Lord Skelmersdale and Mr. Prescott, of Dalton Grange. The first stone was laid two years ago by Lady Skelmersdale, who was prevented by ill-health from attending the opening services. At the luncheon the noble Lord said he wished it to be clearly understood that all sittings were free and open for ever. The architect was Mr. Wyatt, of London.

At the Lichfield Diocesan Conference on the 27th ult. the question of the Burials Law was discussed, on a motion of the Earl of Dartmouth against any alteration in the law, which was carried by overwhelming majorities of both orders. A strong opinion was expressed by many speakers that considerable ignorance prevailed on this question, and that it was desirable that people should be instructed. The Reform of Convocation was debated on the 28th ult., when resolutions were adopted in favour of allowing curates to vote for proctors, and increasing the representation of the parochial clergy; but the proposals for amalgamating the two Convocations and for the creation of a consultative house of laymen were rejected.

A large meeting was held at Bradford last Monday night on the question of free and open churches—the Earl of Wharncliffe presided. Mr. T. Hughes, Q.C., moved a resolution to the effect that the pew system was opposed to scriptural precept, to the law of the Church, and to the spiritual requirements of the people. The Dean of Manchester and Mr. W. Spencer-Stanhope, M.P., spoke to the resolution, which was carried. Earl Nelson moved a resolution declaring that every church ought to be open and free of access at all times. The Rev. Canon Lowe and others spoke to the resolution, and it was adopted, as was also another enjoining the use of the weekly offertory.

The Bishop of St. Asaph delivered his third triennial charge to the clergy of the diocese at Wrexham on Wednesday. His Lordship referred to the satisfactory progress and present position of the several institutions in the diocese to aid in carrying on the Church. He urged the clergy to come into personal contact with every one of their parishioners, and to make themselves acquainted with their character, habits, and conditions. He would, however, caution them against the abuse of such intercourse. If they encouraged them to make what was usually termed sacramental confession, they would convert what might prove a wholesome remedy into a deadly poison. The reasons alleged for the introduction into the Church of auricular confession were various. Some regarded it as a help to those who might not otherwise be able to quiet their consciences; others recommended it as a remedy against sin; and some treated it as a wholesome discipline to be undergone by those who aspired to a higher spiritual life. To forgive sins was a function too high for any created intelligence. God alone had the requisite knowledge. But, if auricular confession was dangerous to the confessor, what must it be to the shrinking, modest spirit of one who was urged to unveil her heart, and was gradually led into thoughts of evil to which she had hitherto been an utter stranger? The practice thus sought

to be introduced into the Church of England was perfectly alien to her system.

The annual conference of the diocese of Bath and Wells was begun last Tuesday in the Chapterhouse of Wells Cathedral. Lord Arthur Hervey, the Bishop of the diocese, who presided, delivered an opening address, in the course of which he reviewed the Ridsdale judgment, and expressed his general approval of it. His Lordship also spoke in support of the authority of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, from whom the judgment emanated. The Rev. A. Mahon read a paper on the Ridsdale case, and proposed a resolution approving of the same as being generally in accord with the mind of the English Church as expressed in her formularies, and no encroachment upon her liberties. Archdeacon Denison moved, as an amendment, that it was inexpedient for the conference to express approval of the judgment. The Archdeacon dissented from it in principle and in detail, and characterised it as the biggest falsification on record. There had (he said) been no more remarkable instance of non-natural interpretation than that of the Ornaments Rubric by the Judicial Committee. As to the vestments question, their decision was the biggest judicial failure on record; while, so far as the eastern position was concerned, it was a great judicial evasion. Other amendments were proposed; and eventually the conference decided to abstain from expressing either approval or disapproval of the judgment, and passed on to the next business. The burials question was discussed, and a resolution was adopted to the effect that it was not expedient for other than clergymen of the Church of England to officiate in churchyards.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The Oxford University Commissioners having decided upon suspending two out of the three fellowships now vacant at All Souls', only one Fellow will be elected in November.

Monday being the first day of the Michaelmas Term at Cambridge, there was a Congregation for the election of Proctors for the ensuing academic year, when the following were chosen—the Rev. George Forrest Browne, M.A., of St. Catharine's, and the Rev. Alfred Edward Humphreys, M.A., Fellow of Trinity. The pro-Proctors for the year are the Rev. James William Cartmell, M.A., Fellow of Christ's, and Mr. William Francis Smith, M.A., Fellow of St. John's.—The secretaries to the Cambridge University Commission are the Rev. G. F. Browne, M.A., Senior Proctor of the University and member of the Council of the Senate, late Fellow of St. Catharine's College, and Mr. Henry Davidson, M.A., Barrister-at-Law, late Fellow and Bursar of Trinity Hall.

The Cambridge Local Examinations begin on Monday, Dec. 17, at eighty-two centres for boys and sixty-four for girls. Lists of the centres of examination and the addresses of the local secretaries at the centres may be obtained from the Rev. G. F. Browne, St. Catharine's College, Cambridge. The forms of entry for candidates are now in the hands of the local secretaries, to whom application for them must be made. The forms are to be returned to the same local secretaries on or before Oct. 10, 1877. The certificates obtained in these examinations excuse the holders, under various conditions, from the Cambridge previous examination and the preliminary examination for the legal and medical professions, and for musical degrees in Cambridge.

Mr. Archibald Orr-Ewing, M.P. for Dumbartonshire, has announced his intention of founding, in connection with Glasgow University, four bursaries of £25 per annum each, tenable for four years. Mr. Orr-Ewing expressly declares this to be an experiment to test the working and results of the bursary system before resolving upon a permanent endowment. To this end he has decided to place the sum of £1600, payable in seven annual instalments, at the disposal of the Senatus.

Dr. Scott, Head Master of Westminster, has written to the papers to contradict the rumour of the removal of the school into the country being under the consideration of the governing body. He says:—"As far as my knowledge goes, this statement has absolutely no foundation in fact. Under the Public Schools Act, 1868, Westminster School, if removed beyond the limits of the city of Westminster, is to forfeit the whole of its endowment, and all buildings or property derived from the Dean and Chapter or the Ecclesiastical Commissioners are to revert to those bodies. This could not be altered without a new Act of Parliament. The governing body have never had, nor have they now, the question of 'removal' before them. They met last in July, and cannot meet again before November. Under the Act of 1868 the Ecclesiastical Commissioners are required to endow the school with real estate in lieu of the present annual payment; this arrangement is now in progress, and such estate will no doubt be out of London; that, however, has nothing to do with the site of the school." An under master of the school gives the following list of honours gained for the school within the last ten or eleven years:—At Oxford—Seven First Class in Final Schools (besides a large number of First in Moderations), thirteen Second Class, twelve Third Class, one Fellowship of All Souls', one Vinerian Scholarship, one Burdett-Coutts Natural Science Scholarship, one Mathematical Fellowship at New College, one Denyer Theological Scholarship, one Radcliffe Travelling Fellowship, one Scholarship of Corpus, one Scholarship of Pembroke, one Proxime accessit for Hertford Scholar, one Newdigate Prize, one Fellowship of St. Augustine's, Canterbury, one Professorship of Elphinstone College, Bombay. At Cambridge—One First Class Classical Tripos, four Second Class, five Third Class, one Ball's University Scholarship, one Trinity Scholarship (first year), two Trinity Scholarships (third year), one Scholarship of Jesus College, one Law Studentship at Trinity Hall. Civil Service—Four Indian Civil Service (open competition), four Artillery or Engineers (Woolwich). "This list," says the under master, "may not be found complete; but, at any rate, it will show that, under the shade of the Abbey, a school of somewhat less than 200 boys is able to hold its own in the wider fields of public competition into which our old pupils enter after they leave us."

The Rev. C. T. Cruttwell, Fellow and Tutor of Merton College, Oxford, has been appointed to the Head Mastership of Bradfield College. Mr. Cruttwell took a first in classics, in moderations, and again in final schools. He was also Pusey and Ellerton Hebrew scholar.

The first examination of candidates for the Bishop Lee Scholarship has been concluded at Owens College, Manchester. There were five candidates, and the successful competitor was Mr. Francis Joseph Kelly, of the Manchester Grammar School, son of the Rev. J. D. Kelly, Vicar of Christ Church, Ashton-under-Lyne.—The Bishop of Manchester, in opening the session of Owens College last Tuesday, replied to some observations of Professor Tyndall on the previous evening. The Bishop considers that the theory of evolution postulates the interfering presence of a personal Creator at every stage of its operations.

Professor Goldwin Smith, as president for the year of the Salt schools at Shipley, which include the schools and institute

founded by the late Sir Titus Salt, delivered an address at the opening of the lecture session on the 27th ult. He highly commended the clause in the foundation deed of the schools which provides that the teaching shall be unsectarian.—Presiding on Monday last at the opening of a series of lectures at Bolton in connection with the Cambridge University extension scheme, he referred to the question of the multiplication of universities, alluding especially to the application by the council of Owens College, and said that, without presuming to express any opinion as to the propriety of granting a charter to that institution—for which he expressed the highest respect—he trusted that, before any irrevocable step was taken, some definite rule of proceeding for the future would be established. He seemed to fear that the founding of additional universities would involve the danger of a general lowering of the university standard and of a general depreciation of degrees, and he pointed out what had been the effects of the system in the United States.

The subjects of examination in military history and geography at the examination for admission to the Staff College, to be held in June, 1878, are:—"The Campaign of 1813 in the Peninsula" (candidates will be expected to have a general knowledge of the geography of the country), and "The General Principles of War" (text-books: Jomini, "L'Art de la Guerre," and Hamley, "Operations of War").

A testimonial has been presented to Mr. Maxwell, who held the position of Second Master of the Perse Grammar School at Cambridge, and whose dismissal created a great deal of sympathy, as it was alleged that such dismissal was due to the fact that he was a Nonconformist. The testimonial consisted of a handsome silver salver and £120 in money. It was presented at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Some important changes are contemplated in St. Olave's Grammar School, which was founded by Queen Elizabeth in 1573, a draught scheme having been issued by the Charity Commissioners for its future administration. The present building accommodates 584 children, and provision is made in the scheme for increasing this number to 700. The school is now divided into an upper and lower school, and in future is to be divided into three departments—senior, junior, and elementary—and in the first two the children of the ratepayers of St. Olave's and St. John's, Southwark, are to be charged not more than one half of the amount payable by boys from other parishes. A number of free scholarships are provided, and will be granted to not more than 10 per cent of the pupils, and, in addition, power will be given to the governors to apply £400 per annum in scholarships, each of the yearly value of not more than £25. An annual sum of £500 is to be devoted to exhibitions for girls—half to enable girls to attend any upper school in Southwark, and the other half to enable holders to enter any college or training institution for the higher education of women. The charity is endowed with sixteen acres in Fleet-lane and part of Tooley-street, and has an estimated income of £5000.

THE INTERNATIONAL RIFLE-MATCH.

The international contest of skill between eight United States' citizens and eight of her Majesty's subjects of Great Britain has resulted in the victory of the American marksmen. It took place on the 13th and 14th ult., in the neighbourhood of New York. The British team consisted of Sir Henry Halford, Lieutenant-Colonel Fenton, Lieutenant G. Fenton, and Messrs. J. K. Millner, W. Rigby, H. S. W. Evans, W. Ferguson, and A. P. Humphry. The Americans were General T. S. Dakin, Major H. S. Bruce, and Messrs. Frank Hyde, J. L. Allen, L. Weber, C. E. Blydenburgh, W. H. Jackson, and L. C. Bruce. We present a bird's-eye view of the grounds, which are situated at Creedmoor, Queen's County, Long Island, upon the Long Island and Central Railroad, not far from the city of New York. These grounds are admirably adapted to the purpose for which they were selected by the American Rifle Association. As level as a billiard-table, they afford twenty separate ranges, each of which can be used at distances varying from a hundred to a thousand yards, without the use of elevated firing stands, found necessary upon most English and Canadian rifle-ranges. The grounds forming a perfect plain, the Association, in order to ensure safety, was compelled to construct a heavy embankment in the rear of the targets. This was originally 25 feet high and 570 feet long. The height has been materially increased by a close fence of thick planking on the top of the embankment, running its whole length, and since the grounds were first opened, in 1873, many improvements have been made. A large area of land has been added, affording more space for the tents and camps shown on the left of our picture. The building in the middle of the foreground is the railway station. To the right is a structure which forms a general rendezvous for visitors, where a great deal of sport may be enjoyed in firing with shot-guns at glass balls thrown into the air. From the station a broad avenue, lined with trees, runs to the main entrance to the grounds. On the right are flag-poles indicating the several ranges at which the matches are shot. In the centre is seen a tall tripod surmounted by a vane, which is connected by rods with a large clock-face, the hands of which indicate the direction of the wind, and this explains the frequent announcement upon published scores that the wind was from half-past six to seven. The pennant upon this tripod, as well as those upon the various flagstaves down the range, serves to acquaint the rifle-men with the varying force or value of the wind. The restaurant, controlled by the Association, stands on the right of the entrance. On the left is General Dakin's tent, with the running deer beyond, and in the extreme distance may be seen the fixed targets, relieved against the heavy embankment.

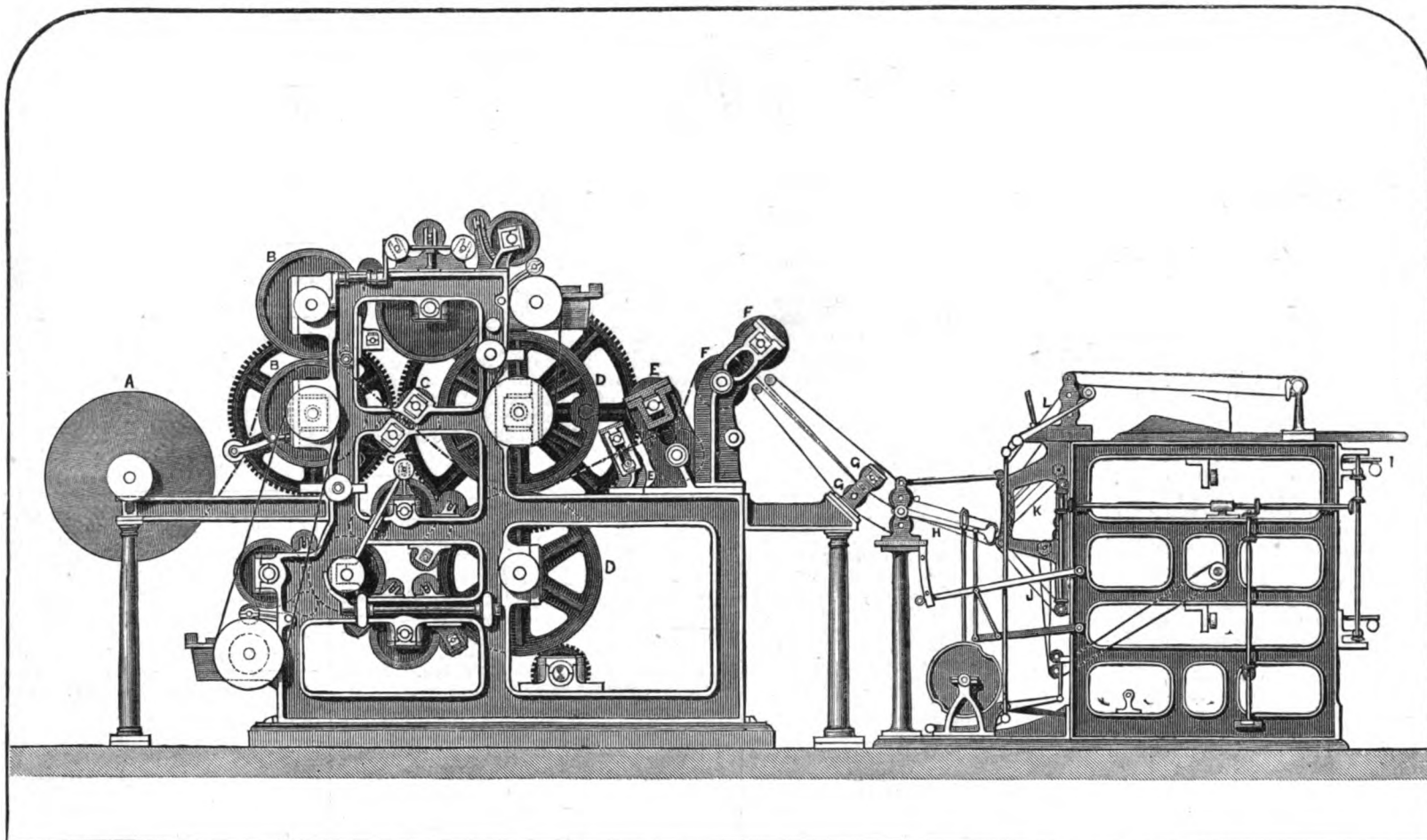
The shooting at Creedmoor was an interesting sight: from five to eight thousand spectators were present. The first range taken was 800 yards, at which the American team made a score of 568 points, the fullest possible score being 600, while the British team made 558 points. The next range, 900 yards, allowed the Americans to gain an equal further success, their score being 547 against 537 made by our countrymen. In the shooting at the 1000-yards' range, again, the Americans made 540 points, while the British riflemen made 534. The highest scores of individual marksmen were, at the longest range, those of Mr. Blydenburgh and Major Jewell, each 72, and of Sir H. Halford, 71; at the second range, Messrs. Weber and Bruce, each 73; and Mr. J. K. Millner, Lieutenant Fenton, Mr. Evans, and Mr. F. Hyde, 70 each; and at the 800 yards' range, Mr. Blydenburgh, 74, General Dakin and Mr. Rigby, 73; Messrs. Millner and Ferguson, 72; Colonel Fenton, Sir H. Halford, and Mr. Evans, 71, and the same for three of the Americans. The result, however, was decided enough, showing a moderate superiority of the Americans at all the ranges, and giving them an aggregate majority of 92 in the total score of points for the two days' shooting.

A terrible railway accident is reported from Russia. A train which was laden with 400 Abchassian prisoners on their way to Siberia was destroyed, and all the exiles were killed.



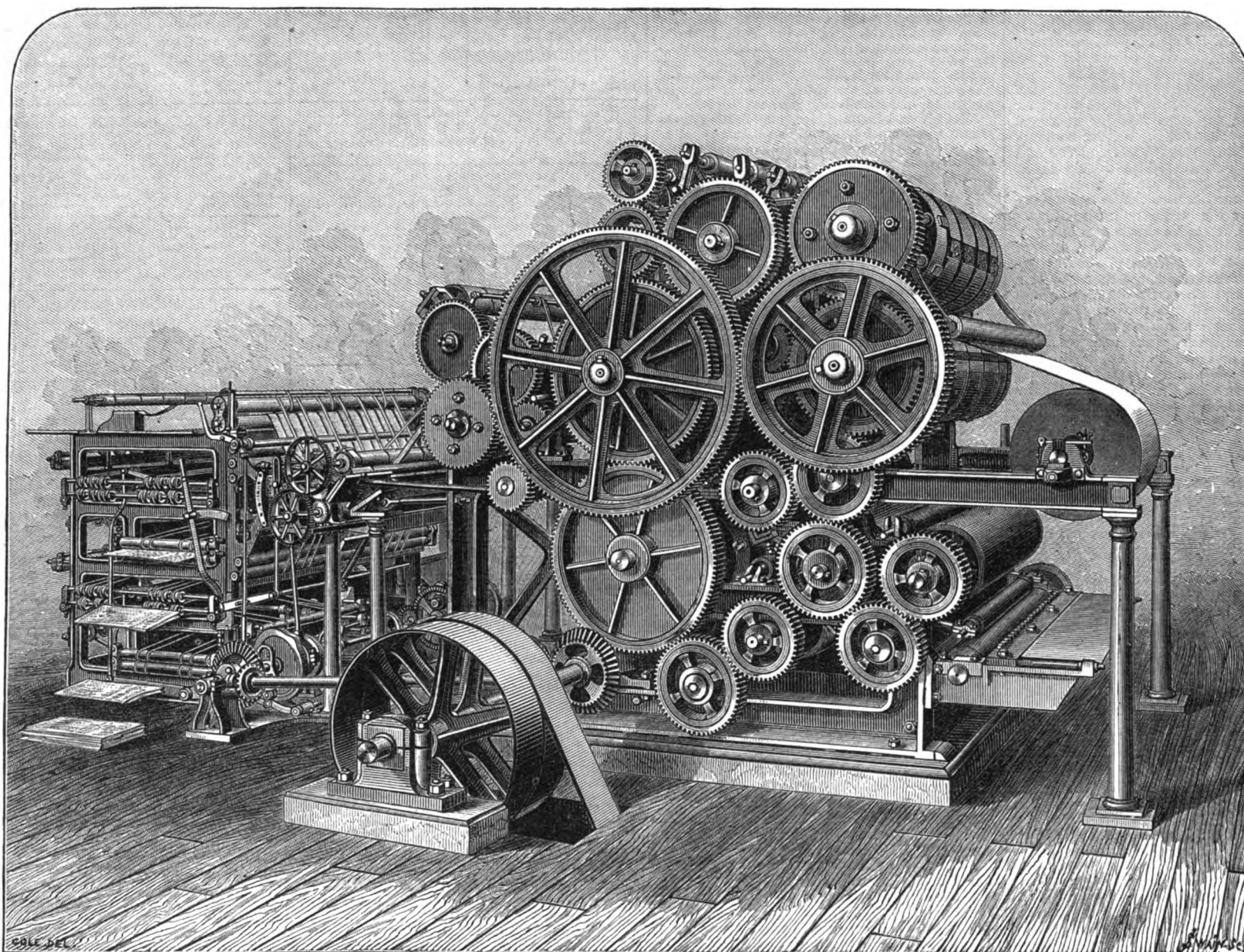
INTERNATIONAL MATCH OF AMERICAN AND BRITISH RIFLEMEN AT CREEDMOOR, NEW YORK: BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE GROUND.

THE INGRAM PATENT ROTARY MACHINE FOR PRINTING ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPERS.



A. Roll of paper. B B. Type cylinder and impression cylinder for printing the inner forme. C C. Calendering or smoothing rollers, to remove the indentations caused by B B.
D D. Type and impression cylinders for the outer forme. E E. Cylinders with saw-teeth and corresponding indentations, to perforate the sheet of paper.
F F. Rollers for holding the paper securely. G G. Snatching rollers, to break the paper at the lines perforated.
FOLDING MACHINE.—H. Vibrating arm which delivers the sheet. J and K. Alternate carrying tapes. L. Roller to deliver sheets unfolded.
The dotted line from A to L shows the course of the paper from the roll A to the folding machine.

SIDE ELEVATION.



GENERAL VIEW.

THE INGRAM PATENT ROTARY MACHINE FOR PRINTING ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPERS.

Reviewing the vast progress which has been made in the literary and art education of the people during the past thirty-five years, Sir Stafford Northcote lately paid the *Illustrated London News* the compliment to mention this Journal as one of the beacons that illuminated the dark period of 1842. Whilst we hope that our pages have themselves been a faithful record of the chief improvements which have enriched and elevated the nation since that time, we may, perhaps, be allowed for a moment to dwell upon a new and ingenious invention which has been effected to facilitate the printing of the *Illustrated London News*. As it was the late Mr. Herbert Ingram, M.P., who originated in the *Illustrated London News* the first illustrated newspaper, so it was his son, Mr. William James Ingram, M.P., who conceived the idea of the rotary machine depicted in our present Number, and never rested till he had brought this machine to perfection. "As type is printed from circular formes, why should not engravings be so printed?" That was the question Mr. Ingram put to himself; and as a practical answer he has now the satisfaction of pointing to the successful working of the first web rotary machine that has been made for printing illustrated newspapers. The difficulties to be overcome were enormous. Indeed, it may be said that only a practical printer, thoroughly versed in the niceties of "overlying" and "underlying"—that is, of preparing engravings for printing after they have left the hands of the artist and engraver—could have surmounted the thousand-and-one obstacles which barred the way to success. It was to Mr. James Brister, Manager of the Machine Department of the *Illustrated London News* for the past seventeen years, that Mr. Ingram intrusted the carrying out of his design. Working from the plans and instructions of Mr. Brister, Messrs. Middleton and Co., the engineers, of Southwark, finished the machine in little more than two years, whereas, we believe, previous improvements in rotary machines had not been accomplished in less than five years.

The "Ingram" Machine should be seen at work to fully appreciate its excellence. But a fair idea of its completeness and compactness is given by the accompanying Engravings. At one end is placed a roll of paper about three miles long; and the machine is no sooner started than the paper is caught in the first instance by the cylinders immediately above the reel, receiving an imprint of the inner letterpress forme; thence it is carried diagonally downward to the picture cylinders which print the illustrations on the other side of the sheet; it is next conveyed to the species of guillotine which cuts each Number to its proper size, and being carried therefrom by tapes to the folding-machine, this finally delivers a perfect copy of the paper—well printed on both sides, and folded—at the rate of 6500 an hour. One marked advantage claimed for this new machine is the great saving of time in making ready the illustrations for printing, from the fact that the cylinders are more rigid, and require a thinner "overlay" than any other machine we know. As for the letterpress forme, neither "underlying" nor "overlying" is required, and the machine is constructed to work without roller-lifts or bearers on either forme. We may remark, in further illustration of its many advantages over the ordinary press, that in the second week it was in use for printing a large issue its average work exceeded that of four of our fastest "two-feeders"—a rapidity which may be realised all the more forcibly when we add that, whereas the new machine prints both sides of the paper, cuts each sheet, and delivers it folded, the old horizontal machines simply printed one forme in the same time, and did not fold the sheets. There is thus a considerable saving of manual labour, only four men being engaged on the rotary machine, whilst twenty-four men were employed on the four machines. Let it be added that the "Ingram" Machine only occupies the space of an ordinary perfecting machine; and little more need be said to prove that it bids fair to effect as great a revolution in the printing of illustrated newspapers as the latest Walter and Hoe rotary machines have effected in the printing of daily newspapers.

We may here quote from Mr. Ingram's specification to the Commissioners of Patents the passages referring to the principal improvements which he has introduced:—

"It has been found in practice that 'cuts' or engravings require much more careful inking than the letterpress, and that the ordinary inking arrangements, which are found to answer very well for printing letterpress, will give but very imperfect work from engravings or cuts. It has also been wellnigh impossible to obtain satisfactory impressions from 'cuts' or engraved plates bent to the sharp curve required to correspond to printing cylinders of the ordinary size.

"In order to overcome these difficulties I considerably increase the diameter of the printing cylinder to which the 'cuts' or engraved plates are to be adapted, so that the curves to which these 'cuts' or engraved plates are bent may be gentler and of longer radius than the curved surface of the other printing cylinder. By this means I am also enabled to place on the same printing cylinder two, three, or more copies of the cuts or engravings, so that while the surface speed of the large and small printing cylinders is the same, the

small cylinder, if it contains only one set of stereotype plates for the letterpress, will rotate two, three, or more times for every revolution of the large cylinder. The impression cylinder, which acts in conjunction with the large printing cylinder, is also correspondingly increased in size, and rotates at the same surface speed. If desired, the type cylinder may be increased in size so as to be capable of receiving a duplicate set of stereotype plates for the letterpress, while the large cylinder will have a triplicate or other suitable number of sets of cuts for the engravings. The large printing cylinders will therefore perform two thirds of a revolution while the smaller or type cylinder is making one complete revolution.

"My next improvement relates to the inking apparatus, which is used in conjunction with the large printing cylinder, and consists in the use of an increased number of inking rollers and distributing rollers, so that the engravings may be more perfectly inked than heretofore. The ink, as is usual, is transferred by a vibrating roller from the ductor or fountain roller to the first distributing cylinder, from which it is taken by two rollers, and is deposited on a second distributing cylinder, to which an endway motion is given by means of any suitable mechanism. The ink is thereby evenly distributed over the surface of this second cylinder, from which it is transferred by other rollers to two other distributing cylinders, in contact with which four inking rollers rotate and take therefrom the ink, which they transfer to the printing surface. In this manner the cuts or engravings are plentifully and evenly supplied with ink, and good impressions are obtained therefrom."

Practical printers will readily acknowledge that it required a rare combination of skill, knowledge, and perseverance to bring to perfection the improvements suggested by Mr. Ingram. To Mr. James Brister, next to the originator of the idea himself, praise is due. And so ably have the plans been carried out by Messrs. Middleton that this well-known firm of engineers has received an order for another machine to be constructed with a few fresh improvements, which will make it possible to print two whole sheets and two half-sheets of the *Illustrated London News* on the same machine. It should also be mentioned that the folding-machine (which can be used or not, at will) was made by Mr. Davis, late of Messrs. Harrild and Sons; and that the plates are being very successfully curved by Messrs. Leitch and Co. It will suffice for the general reader if we add particulars of the side elevation view, representing the action of the "Ingram" Machine:—

A is the roll of paper, containing a length of from two to three miles. B B, the type and impression cylinder for printing the inner forme, or type side, of the paper. C C, calendering or smoothing rollers to remove the indentations produced by the impression of B B, so that a smooth surface is preserved to receive the outer forme, or illustrated side of the paper, which is printed by D D. E E are cylinders, one provided with a saw-toothed knife, and the other with a corresponding indentation, to perforate the paper between each impression.

F F are rollers for holding the paper securely, to resist the effect of G G, which are called snatching rollers, and, being driven at a rather higher surface speed than the holding rollers, snatch or break the paper at the places where it has been perforated, and form it into separate sheets. As it is found that machinery for folding newspapers works much better at a moderate speed, in this case it has been arranged in duplicate, so that each folder only works at half the speed of the printing machine. The vibrating arm H delivers the sheets alternately to K and J, which are carrying tapes leading to the two folding machines. If the sheets are wanted unfolded, the arm H is moved to its highest position and there fixed; it then delivers the sheets to the roller L, and, by means of a blast of air and a flyer, they are laid in a pile on a table provided for them. This change can be made without stopping the machine.

It is announced that Mr. Robert Baker, Chief Inspector of Factories for the western district of England, Wales, and Ireland, retired from the department on the 1st inst.

At the review of the Worcestershire Yeomanry Cavalry at Powick on Wednesday Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Sandys said he intended to resign the command of the regiment, and intimated that Lord Lyttelton would be his successor.

A course of forty lectures on the Historical Development of Art, by Dr. G. G. Zeff, F.R.Hist.S., will be begun next Tuesday evening, Oct. 9, at eight o'clock, in the lecture-theatre of the Science and Art Department, South Kensington Museum. Students in training and national scholars are admitted free, whilst the public may attend on payment of nominal fees. The lectures will be richly illustrated by photographs, diagrams, maps, plans, and sketches, and are of general interest, directed more to a correct appreciation of the history of art than to the technicalities of ornamentation.

The Earl of Kimberley presided on Wednesday evening at the annual dinner of the North Walsham Agricultural Association at Norwich, and, in replying to the toast of his health, which was proposed by Colonel Duff, M.P., his Lordship referred at some length to the Eastern Question.—The same evening Mr. Lambert, M.P., and the Hon. T. F. Fremantle, M.P., were present at the forty-fifth anniversary dinner of the Royal South Bucks Agricultural Association, at the Royal Hotel, Slough. The Hon. R. Carington (the unsuccessful candidate at the last election) was also among those present.—The annual meeting of the Wokingham Agricultural and Horticultural Association, of which Mr. Walter, M.P., is

president, was held the same day. In the course of a speech at the dinner Mr. Walter said he should be glad to see something like a compulsory deduction made from every man's wages for the purpose of providing a retiring allowance. Many banks and other establishments acted on that system. He saw no other mode of dealing with the gigantic evil of pauperism, and he would recommend its adoption to all the employers of the country.

The recent annexation of the Transvaal territory to the British dominions in South Africa makes it desirable to have correct geographical and statistical knowledge of that fine country in a compact form. This is provided by Messrs. S. W. Silver and Co., of Cornhill, in the newly-published "Handbook to the Transvaal," which contains, in little more than a hundred pages, all the information likely to be wanted, methodically arranged, and clearly set forth in an agreeable style. It ought to have been in the hands of some honourable members of the House of Commons during the last few weeks of the late Session, and it would have saved them from perpetrating many blunders of ignorance when they spoke against the South African Confederation Bill. The history of the Dutch settlement and Republican province is fairly related, with its helpless quarrels and native wars, and the final collapse of its Government. The natural features of the country also, its population, and their gold-field and other industries, are sufficiently described.

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SPECIAL INFORMATION.—La Directrice des Modes dans l'établissement de Messieurs JAY et CIE, a l'honneur d'informer sa Clientèle de son retour de Paris avec un grand CHOIX de CHAPEAUX et COIFFURES pour l'AUTOMNE. Les Chapeaux sont différents et des plus confortables formes. Les Bonnets et Coiffures sont élégants, et de formes tout à fait nouvelles.

SPECIAL INFORMATION.—The latest FRENCH SILK COSTUMES for Autumn wear, composed of Black Silk with Velvet, and some very novel garnitures, have been imported by Messrs. JAY. Ladies are specially invited to view these productions of the French modiste's art and good taste.

SPECIAL INFORMATION.—New Pattern Black SILK COSTUMES, trimmed handsomely with velvet and other fashionable garnitures, at 64 gs. each Costume, including 34 yards of Silk for making a Bodice.

SPECIAL INFORMATION.—FASHIONS for AUTUMN.—Messrs. JAY have received from Paris some beautiful specimens of French art and ingenuity, in a variety of Mantles so diversified in style, texture, and material as almost to constitute a new class in lady's costume.

JAY'S THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE, Regent-street, W.

G A S K and G A S K. NEW VIGONA CLOTH, 2½d. per yard, in New Autumn Shades; also, fine FRENCH CACHEMIRE, 2s. 11d., double width; and the fashionable SNOWFLAKE CLOTH, 10d., with a large collection of NEW DRESS FABRICS, from 10d. to 3s. 9d. per yard. PATTERNS FREE. Oxford-street and Wells-street.

NEW AUTUMN COSTUMES, made of the fashionable Foreign and English Fabrics from novel and elegant Paris Models, 2s. to 4s. 6s. RICH BLACK SILK COSTUMES, exceptionally good, 4s. SILK COSTUME SKIRTS, 21s., with a vast variety of new Costumes of all kinds equally cheap. GASK and GASK, Oxford-street and Wells-street.

G A S K and G A S K. New Lyons Silks, Blacks and Colours, still cheaper. The best makes of BLACK SILKS, recommended for wear, and every shade of Colour, in all qualities, 3s. 3d. to 7s. 9d. per yard. NEW FANCY SILKS. PATTERNS FREE. 66, 68, 69, 71, 73, 75, Oxford-street; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, Wells-street, London.

THE STOCK OF MADAME SILVESTRE, late of Vere-street, Cavendish-square, W. (Modiste by Appointment to her Majesty), has been purchased at a large discount off by PETER ROBINSON, OXFORD-STREET, W. and is now on Sale, together with extraordinary purchases (in anticipation of the Autumn Season) in SILKS, FURS, MANTLES, and COSTUMES. For Particulars please write for Circular.

A LARGE PURCHASE OF NEW COLOURED SILKS, at 3s. 6d., 3s. 11d., and 4s. 6d. per yard, 220 choice shades to select from. Patterns free.

ONE THOUSAND PIECES OF BLACK GROS GRAINS. This extensive purchase comprises Silks of the best and most reliable makes, and are specially recommended. Prices 2s. 6d., 3s. 3d., and 3s. 9d. per yard. Also richer goods, from 4s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. Patterns free from PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.

THE NEW PEKIN BROCADES (Spun Silk), in all the New Colours, at 4s. 11d. per yard. A novel Material, having a pretty effect blended with plain-coloured Silks. Patterns free.

COLOURED GENOA VELVETS, to match every silk, short pile, well covered, suitable for gowns, 6s. 11d. per yard. Any length cut. Patterns free.

COLOURED SILK COSTUMES, of the latest designs and most fashionable description, in all the new Coloured silks, commencing at 4s. 6s. Patterns of the Silks and Engravings post-free.

BLACK SILK COSTUMES, made from the new Paris Models in eight different styles of the most approved designs, as shown in engravings. Price, with bodice complete, 4s. 6s. Patterns of the Silk and Fashion-Plates post-free from PETER ROBINSON, Oxford-street, London, W.

A LARGE COLLECTION OF NOVELTIES FOR AUTUMN AND WINTER DRESSES, in every variety of Fabric and Shade of Colour, from 12s. 6d. to 42s. the Full Dress. Patterns free.

IN 62 NEW SHADES OF COLOUR. CACHEMIRE DE PARIS. This elegant material is all wool, beautifully soft, and richer in its colourings than any article previously introduced, 48 inches wide, 3s. 11d. and 4s. 6d. per yard. Patterns free. PETER ROBINSON, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON, W.

VERY FASHIONABLE THIS SEASON. CASHMERE MERINOES, all Wool. This most useful material can be had in every new Shade of Bronze, Vert, Bouillie, Prune, &c., from 2s. 2d. to 2s. 11d. per yard, 48 in. wide. Patterns free.

A NEW FABRIC FOR PALETOTS, &c. POIL DE CHAMEAU (Registered). This elegant Fabric, though very warm, is remarkably light and soft, and can be had in choice Shades of Fawn, Drab, Grey, Light Brown, &c., 54 in. wide, from 5s. 6d. per yard.

A VARIETY OF NEW MATERIALS FOR WARM WINTER PETTICOATS, including a large assortment of Silk-striped Cloth Skirtings, Reversible Velvets, plain Colours, &c., from 3s. 3d. to 6s. 6d. per yard. Patterns free.

IN WHITE, BLACK, AND ALL NEW COLOURS. VELVET-FINISHED VELVETEENS, beautifully soft, rich, and very wide. This charming fabric can be had in Black, from 2s. 9d. to 6s. 6d. per yard, and in 35 choice Shades of Colour at 3s. 6d. per yard. Patterns free. PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.

NOW ON SALE AT HALF PRICE. 1000 UNMADE PALETOTS (Black), richly embroidered on very fine Cashmere or Diagonal Cloth. Full size and Newest Shape, from 2s. 6d. to 42s. each; formerly 3 to 4 gs.

AUTUMN COSTUMES. New Designs in Cashmere and Silk Costumes, 4 gs. Specialties in Travelling Costumes, 3s. 6d. to 7 gs. Rich Velvet Under Skirts, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. Illustrations and Patterns Materials post-free.

PETER ROBINSON, OXFORD-ST., W., having concluded the purchase of large quantities of REAL FUR SKINS and Squirrel Furs, they are now on Sale, as quoted below:—Russian Seal Fur Jackets, loose shapes, 24 to 28 in. deep, 6 to 10 gs. Ditto, fitting shapes, 30 to 36 in. deep, 9 to 20 gs. South Sea Seal, loose shapes, 2 to 4 gs.

THE LATEST PRODUCTIONS IN MANTLES AND PALETOTS. Cashmere Circulars, lined Fur, 2 to 5 gs. Cashmere Paletots, lined Fur, 3 to 8 gs. Silk Circulars, lined Fur, 3 to 10 gs. Silk Paletots, lined Fur, 6 to 15 gs.

THE NEW DIAGONAL CLOTH PALETOTS, 2 gs. to 5 gs. The New Beaver Cloth Paletots, 2s. 6d. to 4 gs. New Under Skirts, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. Waterproof Mantles and Ulsters, 1s. 6d. to 42s. PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London, W.

LADIES' SEALS HATS, 1000 Seal Turban Hats, 4s. 11d., 5s. 6d., and 6s. 6d., post-free. 150 Ladies' Alpine ditto Shape, 15s. 6d. BAKER and CRISP, Regent-street.

BAKER and CRISP'S CHEAP SILKS, Dress Fabrics, Costumes, Jackets, and General Drapery, &c. Patterns, Engraving, or Price-Lists free.—Regent-street, London, and Eastbourne.

LADIES' DRESSES! SERGES! SERGES! Patterns post-free. All the New Colours and Makes in Wool Serges, from 34d. per yard. Patterns free.—138, Regent-street.

LADIES' DRESSES. All the New Snow Flakes and other Fancy MATERIALS FOR AUTUMN from the lowest prices. Patterns free.

LADIES' DRESSES. All the New Cachemires, French Merinos, and other Soft Woolen Fabrics, from 1s. 6d. per yard. Patterns free.—BAKER and CRISP.

LADIES' DRESSES.—VELVETEENS! Velveteens!—The Royal Silk Molekin Velveteens in Black and all Colours, from 1s. 9d. to 3s. 6d. per yard. Patterns free. BAKER and CRISP, 138, Regent-street, London.

COSTUMES! Engravings free. All the New and most Ladylike Costumes, Jackets, Ulsters, and Cloaks. Patterns free. BAKER and CRISP, 138, Regent-street.

SILKS, SILKS, SILKS. The Richest Black, Coloured, Figured, and Japanese Silks, from 1s. 11d. to 4s. 8d. per yard. Patterns free. BAKER and CRISP, 138, Regent-street.

HENRY GLAVE'S NEW SILK PATTERNS are now ready. The Princess Black Silk, at 3s. 9d. } A new make of The Princess Black Silk, at 4s. 9d. } The Princess Black Silk, at 5s. 9d. } The Princess Black Silk, at 6s. 9d. } The Princess Black Silk, at 7s. 9d. } The Princess Black Silk, at 8s. 9d. } The Princess Black Silk, at 9s. 9d. } The Princess Black Silk, at 10s. 9d. } The Princess Black Silk, at 11s. 9d. } The Princess Black Silk, at 12s. 9d. } The Princess Black Silk, at 13s. 9d. } The Princess Black Silk, at 14s. 9d. } The Princess Black Silk, at 15s. 9d. } The Princess Black Silk, at 16s. 9d. } The Princess Black Silk, at 17s. 9d. } The Princess Black Silk, at 18s. 9d. } The Princess Black Silk, at 19s. 9d. } The Princess Black Silk, at 20s. 9d. } The Princess Black Silk, at 21s. 9d. } The Princess Black Silk, at 22s. 9d. } The Princess Black Silk, at 23s. 9d. } The Princess Black Silk, at 24s. 9d. } The Princess Black Silk, at 25s. 9d. } The Princess Black Silk, at 26s. 9d. } The Princess Black Silk, at 27s. 9d. } The Princess Black 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Page 26.

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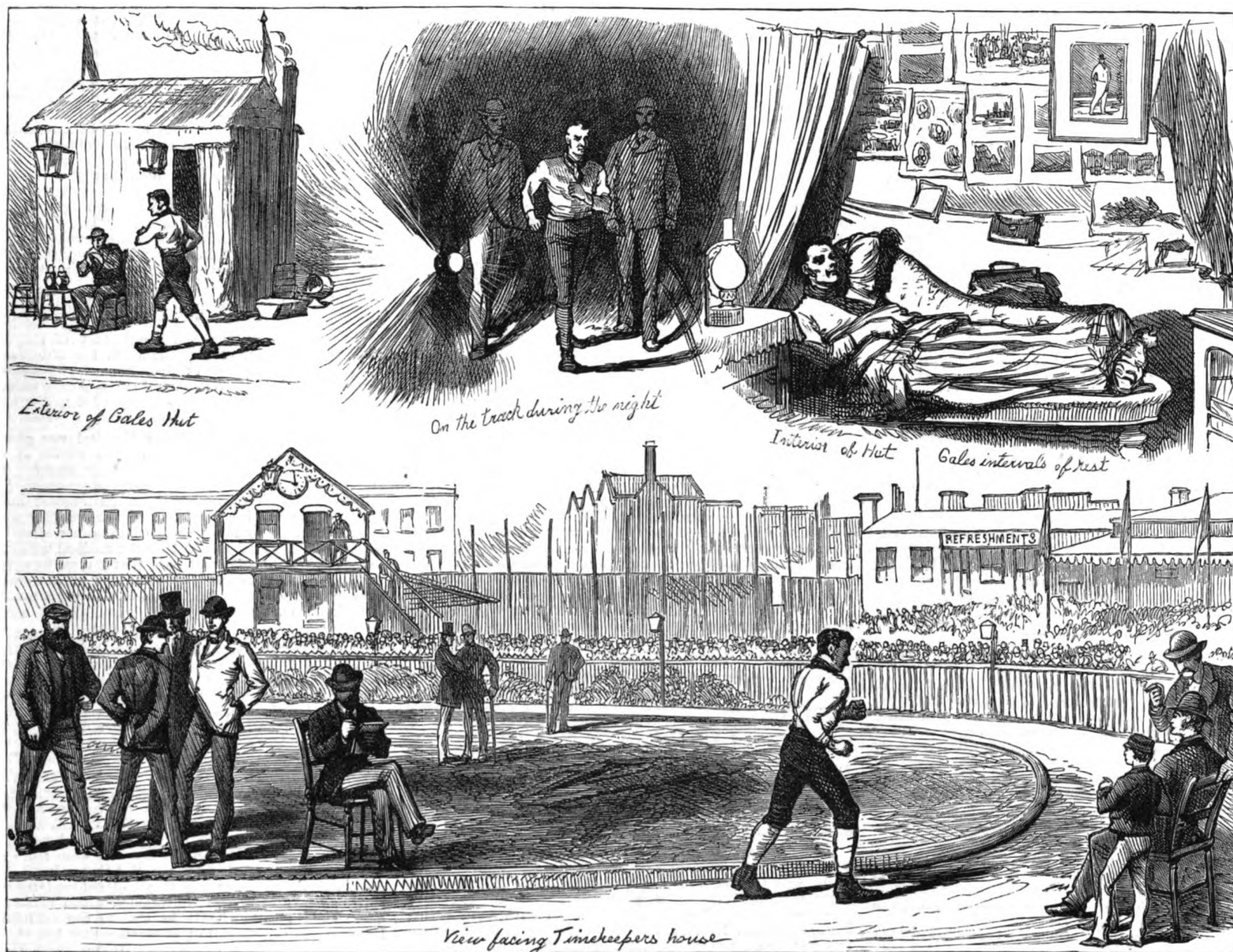
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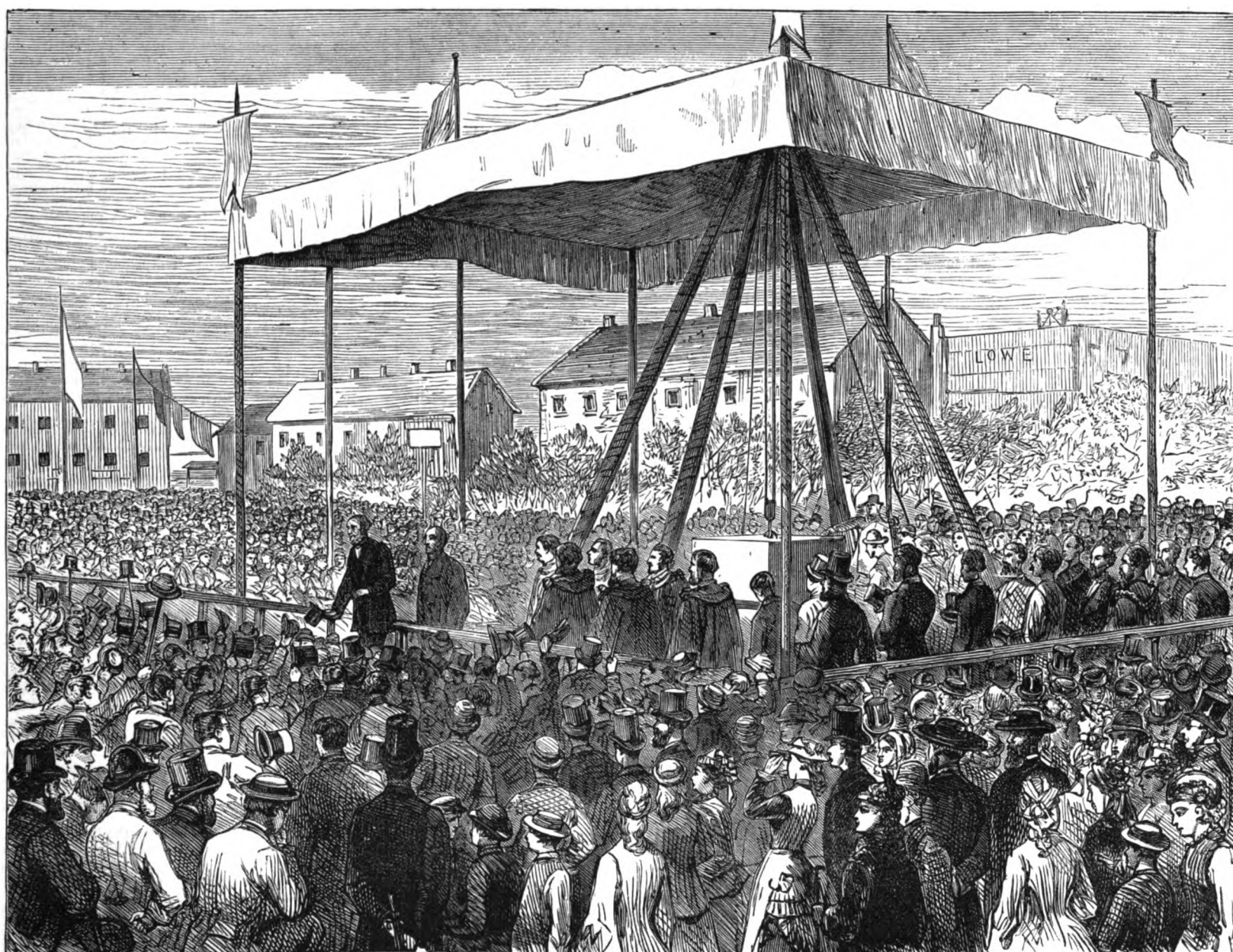
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"FAT IN THE HUMAN BODY." Page 41.

"NOTHING appears to restore the healthy
functions of the liver and pancreas in these cases except
the frequent ingestion of oil or liquid fat, so treated artificially
that it is already partially transformed by fermentation and



WILLIAM GALE WALKING 1500 MILES IN A THOUSAND HOURS.



LAYING THE MEMORIAL-STONE OF THE NEW UNIVERSITY COLLEGE AT NOTTINGHAM: MR. GLADSTONE ADDRESSING THE ASSEMBLY.

THE GREAT WALK AT BROMPTON.

The great pedestrian feat in which William Gale, of Cardiff, has been engaged at the Lillie-bridge Grounds, West Brompton, during the past six weeks, has attracted much public notice. It covers much greater space and time than the recent performances of Weston and O'Leary at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, or that of Captain Barclay in 1869, at Newmarket. Captain Barclay walked a thousand miles in a thousand hours, doing one mile in each hour. William Gale, on Sunday, Aug. 26, started to walk 1500 miles in 1000 hours, one mile and a half to be walked regularly at the commencement of each hour. There are other points of difference. When Captain Barclay walked his 1000 miles in 1000 hours, he was allowed to walk each mile in any part of the hour he chose; so that by walking one mile at the finish of the hour, and the next mile at the commencement of the following hour, he was enabled, supposing he walked at the steady rate of only four miles an hour, to obtain a rest of an hour and a half at one time. Consequently, Captain Barclay for six weeks walked twenty-four miles a day, and never at any one time had more than an hour and a half's sleep. William Gale, on the contrary, has been compelled to walk each mile and a half at the commencement of each hour; consequently his undertaking amounts to the far more arduous one of walking for six weeks thirty-six miles a day. Again, presuming four miles an hour to be the average rate of his walking, it has never at any one time been possible for him to take more than 37½ minutes' rest. Unlike Captain Barclay, William Gale is a little man, forty-two years of age, standing 5 ft. 3½ in. high, and weighing, at starting, but 8 st. 4 lb. Captain Barclay was a tall, fine man, thirty-nine years of age, over 6 ft. in height, and weighed at the commencement of his memorable walk 13 st. 4 lb., which decreased to 11 st. at the finish, showing how much the fatigue had told upon him.

William Gale has already accomplished many great feats in walking. Among other achievements, he has covered 1000 quarters of a mile in consecutive intervals of ten minutes, thus walking a mile and a half per hour for a fortnight, during the whole of which time he never rested for more than seven minutes at a time. His average pace is about four miles per hour; but his thousandth mile, which was accomplished last Saturday week, only occupied ten minutes. He generally starts rather stiffly, but this soon wears off; and he is in apparent health, and sanguine of success. His present performance should be finished this day (Saturday, Oct. 6), at five o'clock in the afternoon.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, NOTTINGHAM.

The speeches of Mr. Gladstone and Lord Carnarvon at Nottingham on Thursday week, upon the occasion of laying the foundation-stone of the buildings for the new University College, were reported in the daily papers. We give an illustration of the scene at the performance of this ceremony upon the platform in Shakespeare-street, adjacent to the old Horse-Fair Close. The stone was laid by the Mayor of Nottingham, Mr. J. Warren Bowers. Among those present were the Duke of St. Albans, Earl Manvers, Lord Belper, Mr. Lancelot Rolleston, High Sheriff of the county, and Mr. S. Morley, M.P., with the Duchess of St. Albans, Lady Belper, and other ladies, besides the members of the municipality and local clergy. There was a luncheon afterwards in the Albert Hall, at which Mr. Gladstone again spoke; and he made a third speech in the evening to the Liberal Association at the Alexandra Rink.

The history of this institution, since the beginning in 1873 of a movement for the establishment of University education in Nottingham, is worthy of notice. The Nottingham Mechanics' Institution memorialised the Syndicate of Cambridge University, which appointed lecturers on English and French literature and history, and on physical sciences. An anonymous benefactor, in March, 1875, offered £10,000 for a college, upon condition that the Town Council should erect a suitable building, and endow it with £400 a year. In 1876 the arrangements were made, and the designs of Messrs. Lockwood and Mawson, architects, were adopted for the proposed building, which is to cost £42,000. It will be divided into three sections—the Free Library, the Natural History Museum, and the Scientific and Chemical Department, with class and reading rooms, which can be used in connection with each department or separately. The accommodation provided by the Free Library consists of a large news-room, general reading-room, and the lending library, with a spacious entrance and staircase to this part of the building from South Sherwood-street. A separate reading-room is set apart for ladies, and also one for students. The Natural History Museum forms the north-east wing of the building towards Bilbie-street, corresponding to the Free Library wing, in South Sherwood-street. The vertebrate and invertebrate museums are on the front and first floor. A separate entrance and staircase from Bilbie-street give access to this department. A reference library, curator's room, and working and preparation rooms adjoin the museum, with rooms for students and special objects. Ladies' and gentlemen's cloak and retiring rooms are provided. The centre of the building towards the front and the central wing at the back are occupied by the University Extension and Science School and Classes. It contains a large theatre for popular lectures and addresses and for public meetings, capable of holding 600 people. This theatre, together with the other rooms belonging to this department, are approached from the principal entrance of the building, in the centre of the front towards Shakespeare-street, through three wide open archways, filled with wrought-iron gates, giving access to a lofty entrance-hall. The principal staircase opens out of this hall through three arches. The audience in the large theatre may enter and depart without interfering with any other part of the edifice. To the right and left of the principal entrance are placed the students' class-rooms, on the ground and first floors, approached by broad, well-lighted corridors. At the back of the large lecture theatre, and lighted from the open quadrangle formed by the wings of the library and museum, are placed the chemical theatre, chemical laboratory, and professors' rooms. Separated from these, but in the same block, are the physical theatre and laboratory, with professors' rooms, borough analyst's laboratory, and other accommodation. The building will be constructed of Ancaster stone; its style of architecture is the Pointed, simple and of a collegiate character, without excessive ornamentation; and the grouping of its three several parts will have a picturesque effect.

The Lords of the Admiralty arrived at Portsmouth on Monday on their annual tour of inspection. Their Lordships were received with a salute from the batteries and flagships.

A proposal having been made to the Prince of Wales to consider practical measures for preventing wrecks and loss of life at the Scilly Islands, which are embraced in the dukedom, his Royal Highness has directed the correspondence to be laid before the Duchy of Cornwall Council at their next meeting.

MUSIC.

At the Covent Garden Promenade Concert of last Saturday evening M. Maurel made his first appearance at these performances. This accomplished baritone is well known in association with the Royal Italian Opera, of which establishment he has been a prominent member during recent seasons. M. Maurel's artistic singing has continued to be a feature in each evening's performance. Wednesday was a Wagner night, the instrumental selection from the works of the composer having comprised the overture to "Tannhäuser," the funeral march on the death of Siegfried, and a grand orchestral arrangement of themes from "The Flying Dutchman." Vocal pieces were contributed by Miss Warwick and M. Maurel. M. Henri Ketten's brilliant pianoforte playing is still an attractive item in each evening's programme. This (Saturday) evening is to be a ballad night.

We referred last week to some of the specialties announced for production during the ensuing season of the Crystal Palace Saturday afternoon concerts, the first of which takes place this week, the programme including Beethoven's first symphony (in C), Weber's overture to "Oberon," and Auber's to "Le Premier Jour de Bonheur." Sir J. Benedict's pianoforte concerto in E flat (with Madame Arabella Goddard as pianist), and Mr. Arthur Sullivan's incidental music to Shakespeare's "Henry the Eighth." Performances of operas in English are still continuing at the Crystal Palace, under the direction of Mr. Isidore de Solla. On Tuesday Donizetti's "L'Elisir d'Amore" was given, and for Thursday "Il Trovatore" was announced.

THEATRES.

The London houses are now in full activity—each, after its kind, aiming at distinction and success. Small houses as well as great houses unite in the general competition.

The Prince of Wales's, on Saturday, tried its fortune with Mr. Tom Taylor's comedy of "The Unequal Match." This work owed its original prosperity to the heroine, and its heroine to the remarkably genuine manner in which the part was interpreted by Miss Amy Sedgwick. Her performance was, indeed, a representation of the author's idea deserving itself the name of a "creation;" for the actress improved upon the playwright's conception in a manner that must have excited even his astonishment. Mrs. Bancroft now undertakes the impersonation—on a smaller scale, perhaps, but with as great an effort to be true to the ideal in which the public had been already so well instructed. Gladness was in her steps and joy on her cheeks as she first tripped before the audience, following the fascinating Henry Arcliffe (Mr. Charles Sugden), who is henceforth to become the master of her destinies, yet to prove himself not altogether worthy of her simple and pure affection. But Hester has undeveloped powers which, in the end, shall secure her final victory. A rich nature like hers includes the minor modifications of inferior individualities. Mrs. Montessor (Miss Marie Linton) was outshone in worldly display by the blacksmith's daughter; whose triumph, besides, was shared by Sir Henry, her husband, so soon as his first surprise was fairly conquered. This comedy must be looked upon as its author's best, and will serve eminently the purpose of the enlightened management.

The Strand, during the recess, has been redecorated by Mr. W. J. Ball. The prevailing colour is white for the front of the boxes, with gold festoons and borders of blue and gold. The cushions of the stalls and dress circle are of amber; the whole presenting a cheerful appearance. The performance on Saturday opened with Mr. H. J. Byron's "Timothy to the Rescue," followed by a new comedy taken by Mr. F. C. Burnand from "Aux Crochets d'un Gendre," and entitled "Family Ties." A newly-married bride is too much attached to her scheming father, always in a state of reckless bankruptcy, but saved from its effects by a settlement made upon his wife. He and his family take the opportunity of intruding on the newly-married couple, possessing themselves of all the bed-rooms in the house, and compelling its owners to take refuge for themselves at a neighbouring inn. After suffering every kind of inconvenience, they only get rid of them by presenting the chronic bankrupt and his wife with a house of their own. Mr. Barton Bryce (Mr. Horace Wigan) is the type of selfishness, and was capitally well sustained. The action of the piece is slight, but its structure is ingenious, and admitted of a large amount of business. It was followed by a new burlesque, entitled "Champagne: a Question of Fiz," by Messrs. H. B. Farnie and R. Reece. The business is military, and its hero a poor example of courage; for, being called upon by his Suzerain to take part in an impending war, he manages to evade his duty by changing dresses with the Family Minstrel (Mr. Penley), who goes in his stead. What can be done by puns and funny situations is supplied for bringing to a merry end an essentially comic plot. The scenery and accessories were tasteful and appropriate.

A morning performance at the Globe on Saturday consisted of "The Rivals," with a new epilogue by Mr. H. J. Byron. The cast included Mrs. Stirling as Mrs. Malaprop. To-day another matinée representation will be given, consisting of "Still Waters Run Deep."

Sir Stafford Northcote will preside at the annual meeting of the Exeter Chamber of Commerce, next Monday afternoon.

The Liverpool papers announce that the Upper Mersey dues were abolished on Monday, sufficient money having been forthcoming to redeem the entire debt and interest.

Mr. Claudius Beresford has been appointed assistant private secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; this office to be held in addition to the office of aide-de-camp which Mr. Beresford already holds on the viceregal staff.

The memorial-stone of a new general Baptist chapel was laid at Cambridge on Tuesday by Mr. J. J. Colman, M.P. for Norwich. The new chapel is rendered necessary by reason of the increasing congregation at Zion Chapel, under the ministry of the Rev. J. P. Campbell. It is calculated to seat 900 persons. Addresses were delivered by Mr. Colman and the Rev. J. P. Chown, of London. There was a luncheon at the Alexander Rooms, and a tea at the same place in the evening.

Mr. W. E. Forster, M.P., and Sir John Lubbock, M.P., attended the annual soirée at the Bradford Mechanics' Institute on Tuesday night. Sir J. Lubbock distributed the prizes to the successful students, and addressed the meeting on the importance of introducing scientific teaching into the code for elementary schools. Mr. Forster also spoke, and said he thought that Sir John Lubbock had made out a strong case for elementary science to be put in the same position as history, geography, and grammar, but neither of these three things ought to be omitted from the school list. He referred to the efforts which had been made by the late Government in the cause of education, and said the time was fast coming when education should be given free of charge in all cases in which the parents were not in a position to pay for the training.

OPENING OF THE MEDICAL SCHOOLS.

Monday being the commencement of the academical year of the English Schools of Medicine, opening addresses were, as usual, delivered in the schools attached to the various metropolitan hospitals, with the exception of St. Bartholomew's, the London, and Guy's.

Mr. W. Warwick Wagstaffe, B.A., M.B., London, F.R.C.S., Assistant-Surgeon and Lecturer on Anatomy at St. Thomas's Hospital, gave the lecture at that hospital. After a reference to the recent deaths of Sir F. Hicks (treasurer) and Mr. R. G. Whitfield (medical secretary), he urged that the first condition of success in anything they had to do or meant to do was to understand what result they were aiming at. The second condition of success was that they saw, or strove to see, how they were most likely to bring about the result they aimed at. Of the many qualities which it seemed to him were wanted not only in student life, but when that was over, he placed first honesty in their work—reading nothing without understanding it, and verifying the accuracy of statements made to them; and caution in scientific research and in making disclosures of what they considered real discoveries or unique cases. Without multiplying too much the qualities they ought to cultivate, he added to these courage in their work, courage in themselves and in their own opinions when honestly worked out.

Dr. John Williams, Assistant Obstetric Physician at the University College Hospital, delivered the inaugural seasonal address to the students of that hospital, and treated of the progress of gynaecology and the history of the discoveries which have been made in pathology, the treatment of the organs, and the bearing of the study of physiology on the pathology of them. The address was a purely technical one, and concluded with an earnest exhortation to the students to be diligent.

The address at the Middlesex Hospital was given by Mr. Arthur Hensman. He began with a review of the early history of the hospital and its medical school. He urged students to work diligently in the dissecting-room, for though they would forget much they would learn more; and if they did not become accomplished anatomists they would have learned enough to make them cautious hereafter. In conclusion, the lecturer, contrasting the medical with other "so-called" learned professions, said that it must be obvious that, whilst the faculties and powers of the mind were exercised alike in all, the special cultivation of the senses was necessary in theirs alone.

At Charing-cross Hospital Mr. J. Astley Bloxam, F.R.C.S., assistant-surgeon, pressed upon his hearers the great importance of application and study, and pointed out that there was no boundary to their studies. In addition to their ordinary studies, he exhorted them to gain some further knowledge of the allied sciences—botany, zoology, geology, and mineralogy—for without it they could not hope to lay a sure foundation. He begged them to adopt habits of regularity and industry, and, above all, to avoid "cramming."

The lecturer at St. George's was Mr. Thomas Pick, the senior assistant-surgeon. He began by giving a brief sketch of the boyhood and early career of Hunter, Astley Cooper, and Brodie—three of the great masters of their art of the past, two of whom had graced the walls of the hospital in which those of his hearers to whom his words were more especially to be addressed had that day enrolled themselves. He pointed out the great disadvantages they had suffered from, and the entire absence of systematic teaching which existed in their days; and, in spite of this, he showed the distinctions they had won and the amount of knowledge they had obtained and transmitted to their successors. He besought his hearers, with their immeasurably greater advantages, to endeavour to follow in the footsteps of these men, and, like them, do some good in the world, so that their names should be revered and honoured when their place should know them no more.

Dr. Grigg was the lecturer at Westminster. In the course of his address he said that, unhappily for the cause of suffering humanity in England, the hands of the physiological student were seriously trammelled by recent legislation, and experimental physiology, the sheet-anchor of medicine, had received a severe strain. To show how inconsistent was this Act of Parliament, he stated that investigations in certain cases had been greatly delayed by the difficulties placed in their way in obtaining the now necessary license to perform a few experiments in transfusion. It might seem incredible, yet it was only too true, that at the introduction of anaesthetics a considerable opposition was raised against them by some theologians on account of their supposed interference with the literal fulfilment of the curse under which they suffered, that their first entrance into life should be attended with sorrow and suffering. With regard to State legislation, Dr. Grigg said that it was of no use passing half measures, which only irritated the public without effecting any real benefit.

At University College Dr. John Williams said that medicine had now reached its final phase, and had assumed a preventive character, the power of preventing and even stamping out some diseases having been acquired, the acquisition of this power being the result of labour extending over a long period.

Professor Lister, at King's College, referred principally to some experiments he had made at Edinburgh into the nature of that class of phenomenon known as the change of organic matter, or fermentation.

The address at St. Mary's was given by Mr. Herbert Page, who confined his remarks chiefly to the influence and importance of culture.

The opening of the winter session was inaugurated at the London Hospital with a conversazione, which was numerously attended; and a similar entertainment was given at Guy's Hospital, where, in the course of the evening, the medals, scholarships, and prizes awarded at the end of the last session were distributed.

The opening of the London School of Medicine for Women, Henrietta-street, Brunswick-square, also took place, an address being given by Mrs. Garrett-Anderson, M.D., at the school; and Dr. Cockle giving an address at the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's-inn-road, with which the school is now in connection.

On Tuesday evening Dr. Richard Hughes gave the opening address of the session to the students of the Homoeopathic Medical School, at the Homoeopathic Hospital, Great Ormond-street. The lecturer urged his hearers to make good use of the advantages offered to them, and invited others who might not mean specially to devote themselves to this system to study it, as he said homoeopathy and its practice were a necessary part of a liberal and thorough medical education. In conclusion, he called upon all those who were homoeopaths to support the hospital and schools.

At the National Dental College the inaugural address was to have been delivered by Dr. B. W. Richardson, but at the last moment that gentleman was prevented from attending, and an address was therefore given by the President, Mr. S. Lee Rymer. The subject of the discourse was upon the progress made in the profession of dental surgery during the last twenty years.

The students were urged to avoid the mistake of being contented with a routine course, and to cultivate original investigation, so as not to be men of one idea. The importance of legislative action was dwelt upon at length, with the object of securing in the future the registration of qualified practitioners, for the protection of the public.

The session at the Royal Veterinary College was opened with an address to the students by Professor Axe, Professor of Pathology and Morbid Anatomy. Colonel Sir Frederick Fitzwigram presided. Professor Axe said it was with regard to that section of political economy which dealt with the food supply of the nation that veterinary science claimed its most intimate relation with the people, and the fact that nearly two thirds of the losses which affected our meat stock resulted from causes completely within the control of a judicious application of hygienic and sanitary principles, imposed on them a serious responsibility. If there was one subject in which the wisdom of recent reformers in our educational system stood out more boldly than another, it was in that science of "preventive" medicine. He concluded by referring to the improved conditions under which the students studied, and pointed out the necessity for the introduction of physics as one of the subjects of preliminary education in veterinary science. The prizes were presented by the chairman.

LIFE-BOAT SERVICES.

A meeting of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution was held on Thursday at its house, John-street, Adelphi. Rewards amounting to £97 were granted to the crews of life-boats for recent services. The sum of £13 was voted to some boatmen of Kinsale, Ireland, for saving, under perilous circumstances, five men belonging to a fishing-boat which had been capsized off Blackhead, in the county of Donegal, in a S.W. wind and heavy sea on Aug. 28; also £8 10s. to some fishermen for putting off in their boat and saving three men belonging to the fishing-boat St. Columb, which had been capsized by a heavy sea off Tory Island, in the county of Donegal. Other rewards were granted to the crews of shore-boats for saving life from wrecks on our coasts; and payments amounting to £3310 were made on life-boat establishments. The institution has contributed this year, by its life-boats and other means, to the saving of 655 lives from different wrecks.

A contribution of £1028 has recently been received, being the amount of a fund raised to provide a life-boat as a memorial to the late Admiral Rous. The gift will be appropriated to the life-boat station at Withernsea, on the coast of Yorkshire. Mrs. Turner, of Liverpool, has forwarded £100.

Reports were read from the inspectors of life-boats to the institution on their recent visits to the coast.

From Mr. Giffen's report to the Board of Trade it appears that 31,711,000 acres of land in Great Britain were under crops last year, an increase of 160,000 acres on the previous year, mostly due to the reclamation of marsh or mountain land.

The fourth delegate meeting of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants was opened on Monday at Birmingham, and continued during the week. One hundred and twenty delegates, representing about 200 branches, were present from all parts of England, Wales, and Scotland. The business consisted chiefly of alterations in rules for reconstruction of the society. Mr. P. S. MacIver, of Bristol, presided on Monday, and, referring to the railway strike in Ireland, expressed a hope that the society might be instrumental in bringing about a reconciliation.

The fourth annual tour of the Durham and Northumberland Archaeological Society has been made this week in North Yorkshire. On Monday a strong party, headed by the Rev. Canon Greenwell, F.S.A., of Durham, visited Malton and the neighbourhood, which is rich in antiquities. The society called at Thirsk on their way down, and inspected the newly-restored church there. On arriving at Malton they were met by Mr. G. Edson, a local antiquary, who showed them a lot of Roman pottery, just discovered in some excavations at the Gasworks. Thence they proceeded to the Roman camp, and forward to the fine old church of Old Malton, now being restored at the cost of Earl Fitzwilliam. The party then adjourned to the Talbot Hotel, where they dined and spent the night. On Tuesday morning early they drove off to Castle Howard, the picturesque seat of the Earl of Carlisle. The mansion, which was from the design of Sir John Vanbrugh, the architect of Blenheim House, was closely inspected, and the magnificent Great Hall, with its finely-painted cupola by Pellegrini, the picture-gallery, and the museum were much admired. The party next drove to Sheriff Hutton, to view the remains of the interesting old castle, built by Bertram de Bulmer, in the reign of Stephen. Some time was spent over the castle, and after a short visit to the adjoining Church of St. Helen, the party took train at Flaxton station for York, where they remained till Wednesday, and, after viewing the city, they proceeded homewards.

The Metropolitan Board of Works has resolved to carry out the following alterations in the names of streets and numbering of houses:—The houses in Peacock-street, Newington, will be re-numbered; Queen-street (east of Pittfield-street), and Crown-street, Hoxton, will be incorporated under the name of Coronet-street, N., and the houses re-numbered. The subsidiary names in Hanover-street, Newington, will be abolished, and the houses re-numbered; Abercorn-place and Abbey-place, St. John's-wood, will be incorporated under the former name, and the houses re-numbered. The houses in Sarah Ann-street, Newington, will be re-numbered. The houses on the western side of New Bond-street, from No. 168 to the end of the street, will be re-numbered with consecutive numbers, and the name Clarendon-mansions abolished. The Board will adhere to their order of March 16 last, incorporating Michael's, The Grange, and Grange-terrace, Brompton, under the name of St. Michael's-grove. Queen-street (west of Pittfield-street), and Charles-street and Charles-square, Hoxton, will be incorporated under the name of Charles-square, N., and the houses re-numbered. The subsidiary names in Church-passage (otherwise Church-place), Newington, will be abolished, the houses re-numbered, and the whole line named Church-passage, S.E. The subsidiary names in Downs-street, Camberwell, will be abolished and the houses re-numbered. Little Store-street, Chienies-mews, and Upper Chienies-mews, Tottenham-court-road, will be incorporated under the name of Chienies-mews, and the houses and premises re-numbered. The names of Ivanhoe-road, S.E., Grove-hill-road, S.E., Bromer-road, S.E., Malfort-road, S.E., and Arondale-road, S.E., have been sanctioned for new roads on the Denmark Park estate, Camberwell, on the condition that no barriers be at any time erected or other obstructions caused to the free use by the public of the said roads. The houses in Ontill-road, Bow, will be re-numbered.—The suggestions before the board include a letter from the Vestry of Camberwell asking for the re-numbering of houses in Blake's-road, Peckham, and a memorial from residents in Albert-terrace, Knightsbridge, praying for a change of name to Albert-gate.

THE BATTLES ON THE LOM.

Our Special Artist, Mr. Melton Prior, accompanying a division of the army of Mahomet Ali Pasha on the River Lom, furnishes illustrations of the battle of Kaceljevo (or Kazelevo), fought on the 3rd ult., and the battle of Sinankeui, on the 14th, both of which were decided Turkish victories.

The following is a concise account of the former action, which took place on the upper stream of the Kara Lom on the 3rd:—"At eight o'clock in the morning Ahmet Eyoub's forces, under Fuad Pasha, moved towards the Lom, and encamped for the night at Esirdji. The column stopped at Kustandje, on the Little Lom. On the following day the troops made for Solenik, following the course of the Lom through a country covered with pathless woods. In the meantime the remainder of the Rasgrad army had arrived at Solenik by the high road. The Russians occupied positions at Kazelevo. Fuad's troops were placed opposite, and attacked, whilst Sabit was coming up from Karahassan with his division. The manoeuvre of the day, however, was a turning movement towards Stroko, where the Russians had retired, which was made by Rachid Pasha's brigade. It proved very useful, but was not entirely successful, owing to a misunderstanding. The Russian attack commenced at eight o'clock in the morning. At one in the afternoon the Russians, although fighting hard, were beaten back, their three lines of offence broken, and they beat a retreat by Stroko and Ablava, their line being dangerously threatened by Rachid's turning movement. Entire possession of the Lom was accomplished; but Ibrahim Pasha, with six battalions, unluckily attempted to pass the Lom without orders. He took Ablava, half way up the hill, but the Russians came down upon him from the crest of the hill, and he had to beat a hasty retreat. Nevertheless, the battle at Kazelevo was a marked success for the Turks. The Fourteenth Russian Corps were engaged, and one division of the Fourth. The Turkish losses in killed and wounded were 1200, and the Russians upwards of 2000. The results were important. The Turks thus compelled the complete evacuation by the Russians of the whole country around Rustchuk east of the Lom, and even forced their base of operation back to Biela and the Jantra; for, to the surprise of all, the Russians not only repassed the Lom, but also abandoned the left bank of that river and retreated to the plain in the vicinity of the Jantra." With regard to the engagement on the 14th ult., our Special Artist writes as follows:—

"Battle-field of Sinankeui, before Bjela.

"We have had another very strongly-contested battle, in which the Turks were again completely victorious. The Russians commenced the attack with very heavy cannonading, and pushed forward their infantry to take the village of Sinankeui, which was then in our hands. For several hours it was difficult to tell how it was going; but just before sundown the 'Allah! Allah!' from our troops proved that we had been successful, and that the Russians had had to retire with very heavy loss on their side. I am writing this, and drawing, on the field of battle, with a naked candle between my feet, which act as a candlestick. I am surrounded by the dead; and the groans of the wounded pain my ear. The English doctors, as in my sketch, are very hard at it, and have been for some hours. Drs. Busby, Wattie, and Boyd are indefatigable in their labours, and astonish all around with the unceasing way in which they go through their horrible and ghastly work. At the commencement of the battle, I went over with my interpreter and Circassian, through a thick forest, to a battery of six cannons, which was banging away as fast as it was possible, and with wonderful effect. As I rode up across a ploughed field the enemy's shells came rolling over and around so thick that I was almost compelled to retreat; but I put spurs and galloped up. These particular shells were all clearing and missing our battery, and only came hissing and crashing some 300 or 400 yards to the rear. At last it became so terribly hot that I actually had to beat a side retreat. The village lies on a ridge running into a deep valley, with hills spreading out each side in the shape of a V, and it was along the crest of the right-hand hills that I had to travel in order to gain a safer place for looking. I found, however, that I was worse off; and the ping, ping, ping, of the Russian bullets as they went overhead was most demoralising. Again we advanced quickly out of the forest, and suddenly the whole village opened before our eyes, and I soon found Dr. Wattie busy at the wounded, every now and then having a look round to see how it was going on. The Russians poured up the valley, and even advanced so close to us that we had to take counsel how we could save our arabes in case of being forced back; but the Turkish troops met them with a fire so fearful and deadly, and with such determination, that it was quite clear we might remain for the time being. Each time the enemy sent in fresh troops, each time were they received with an incessant volley so severe and crushing that an old campaigning Turkish officer beside me remarked that no troops could possibly live in such a thunderstorm of leaden hail; and so it turned out. While we—i.e., a Turkish officer, my interpreter, and myself—stood talking, a messenger of death came up the hill and hit the officer through the leg, smashing the bone into splinters. The poor fellows being operated upon are very, very brave; but it is impossible to resist whining and groaning, and the sounds are ringing in my ears all round as I write. I have just been to see how a bullet had gone through a body and killed a man who was just coming up to join us. Another, returning for more cartridges, received a bullet in the back, which struck upwards and came out of his mouth; a man beside him received another in the mouth, which travelled downwards and was cut out of his back.

"Saturday morning. In conversation with Ibrahim Pasha this morning I managed partly to understand the manner of attack of the Russians. It appears Prince Hassan with his army was attacking the enemy from his side on his march to join us; and our opponents, under the impression we were a weak force, and knowing our retreat was simply through a narrow path in a forest, advanced steadily up a gorge in the middle of the valley, while their artillery, planted on three different mountains, began pounding away to cover their advance and draw off, if possible, our attention. But our sentinels on the crest of the mountains were too wide awake to be taken unawares like that, and simply fell back to allow them to come well up, when all of a sudden they opened the deadly fire already mentioned. They succeeded in crowding out of the gorge up into the valley, and then began pouring up the mountains on each side; but, as they had fifteen battalions engaged, and we only four battalions, I think it must be allowed that the Turks fought bravely and grandly. We had large amounts of reserves, but for some reason they were not engaged. Cavalry could simply look on, as there was no means of operating in the valley; but though the Russians succeeded in working up the hills still it was no use; they had to give in and retire. This morning I have been again over the battle-field just in time to see the burial of the dead (as in sketch), which is generally a solemn proceeding, but is most affecting when you see fine fellows thrown into a gorge, or the dry bed of a mountain torrent, one on top of the other, and the embankment simply dragged down on them. Having a desire if possible to

see the Russians, or even Bjela, I rode on along a ridge running far into the valley of the White Lom, within 800 or 900 yards of the enemy's advanced posts, going right up to the skirmishing trenches. The beauty of the valley dividing us from Bjela now broke upon us. We clearly saw the Russians building gun-pits and shelter-trenches for our next attack, which I imagine is not far off. While making a note of all I could see and occasionally looking through my telescope, a Russian sentry took a steady pot shot at us, and I had the unpleasant satisfaction of hearing the bullet flatten itself against a stone not far ahead. An officer went forward and called to me, and when I went up I found the stone cracked and the lump of lead as flat as a penny. We returned, and I went on with my work, but almost instantly another puff of smoke and a sharp bang showed that another attempt had been made to dislodge us. The aim was far better this time, for there was no doubt about the 'ping' as the bullet whizzed by. The only thing to do was to get under shelter, which I very soon did. We are now tented, but I fear not for long. For my part, I should like a smart march, a grand victory, and home, having been away now ten months with the exception of a fortnight, and I am longing to see a hansom cab again."

THE NEW ARMY SCHEME.

Last Tuesday's *London Gazette* contains twenty-one columns of military retirements and promotions consequent on the provisions of article 137 of the Royal Warrant of Aug. 13, 1877. Sixty-eight Generals, thirty-two Lieutenant-Generals, and 118 Major-Generals are placed on the retired list from the 1st inst.

Among the best-known of the Generals included in this list are Sir Richard England, Sir William John Coddington, Sir Duncan Macgregor, the Earl of Lucan, Sir Edward Cust, Sir William Knollys, Sir Richard Dacres, Sir William Fenwick Williams, Lord Rokeby, Sir Edward Sabine, Sir Patrick Grant, Lord Airey, Sir George Buller, Sir James Alexander, Viscount Templetown, Lord W. Paulet, and Sir C. Hastings Doyle.

Consequent on these retirements, and in order to complete the establishment of general officers provided for the Indian Staff Corps, by article 26 of the Royal Warrant of Aug. 13 last, eighty Lieutenant-Generals are under the head brevet promoted to be Generals, and under the same heading 118 Major-Generals are promoted to be Lieutenant-Generals.

Sir Arthur Cunynghame, Lord George Paget, Sir John Garvoock, Sir Alexander Hamilton Gordon, Sir Frederick Chapman, Sir Trevor Chute, Sir Lintorn Simmons, Sir Frederick Paul Haines, Sir Charles Ellice, Sir Thomas Bidolph, Sir Thomas Steele, Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Sir Collingwood Dixon, and Sir David Wood are among the Lieutenant-Generals who receive promotion; while the Major-Generals who advance a step include Sir Eardley Wilmot, Sir Thomas MacMahon, Sir Edward Greathead Shute, Lord Alfred Paget, Sir Charles d'Aquilar, Sir Arnold Kemball, and Sir Arthur Phayre. Thirty-three Lieutenant-Generals on the retired list are promoted to be Generals, and eight Major-Generals on the retired list are made Lieutenant-Generals. Nine Lieutenant and three Major-Generals on half pay of their former regimental commission are promoted to be Generals and Lieutenant-Generals respectively; 138 officers are made Major-Generals; they include Sir Garnet Wolseley and Sir William Jervois. There are 438 promotions to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and 136 Captains become Majors.

There are also a number of promotions in the Royal Artillery and Engineers. In the former branch twenty-one Brevet-Colonels become Colonels. There are eighteen promotions to the grade of Lieutenant-Colonel, eleven to that of Major, and six to that of Captain.

The Royal Engineer changes include seven promotions to the rank of Colonel, fifteen to that of Lieutenant-Colonel, twelve to that of Major, and nineteen to that of Captain.

At a meeting of the subscribers of the Wolverhampton Orphanage on Monday Mr. William Rogers, the chairman, announced a donation of \$1000 to the funds. He was prohibited from telling the name of the donor.

The American Society for the Encouragement of Study at Home has 576 names on its list of students. During the last year history was selected by 208, English literature by 211, science by 108, art by 78, German by 42, and French by 34. The society now possesses 231 volumes, of which 178 are in Boston, 25 in New York, and 28 in Louisiana. A fourth library is to be established on the Pacific Coast.

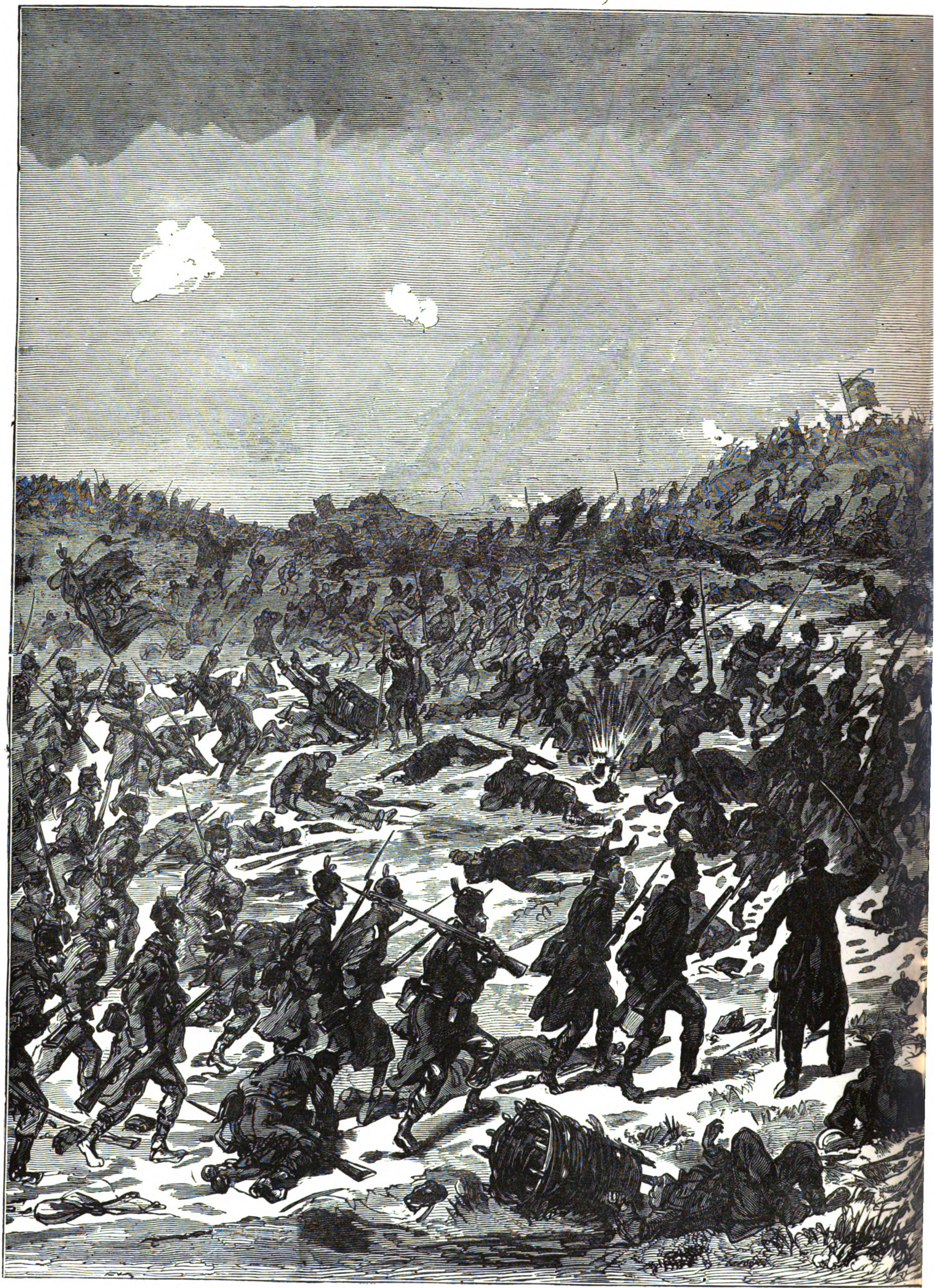
Parliamentary papers recently issued include a copy of the report of the Astronomer-Royal, Sir J. B. Airy, "On the telescopic observations of the transit of Venus, 1874, made in the expedition of the British Government, and on the conclusion derived from these observations." This report contains a large number of astronomical data of great value, and is accompanied by illustrations of the various phases of the transit witnessed at the different stations. The general result arrived at is that the mean solar parallax is 8.760 seconds, which corresponds to a mean distance of the earth from the sun of 93,300,000 miles.

The Duke of Cambridge on Tuesday made his usual autumnal inspection of the troops at Woolwich, the number of men upon the ground being about 6000, including eleven batteries of artillery, with sixty guns.—On the same day the troops at Aldershot went through a sham fight, under the direction of Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Steele. They were divided into attacking and defending forces. The former, consisting of a regiment of cavalry, four batteries of artillery, and seven battalions of infantry, was commanded by Major-General Anderson. The defending force was composed of two regiments of cavalry, three batteries of artillery, four battalions of infantry, and a detachment of the Engineers, under Major-General the Hon. F. Theigier, and took up positions to cover a large dépôt of supplies. The field operations lasted about three hours, and at the conclusion the attacking force had apparently the best of the fight.

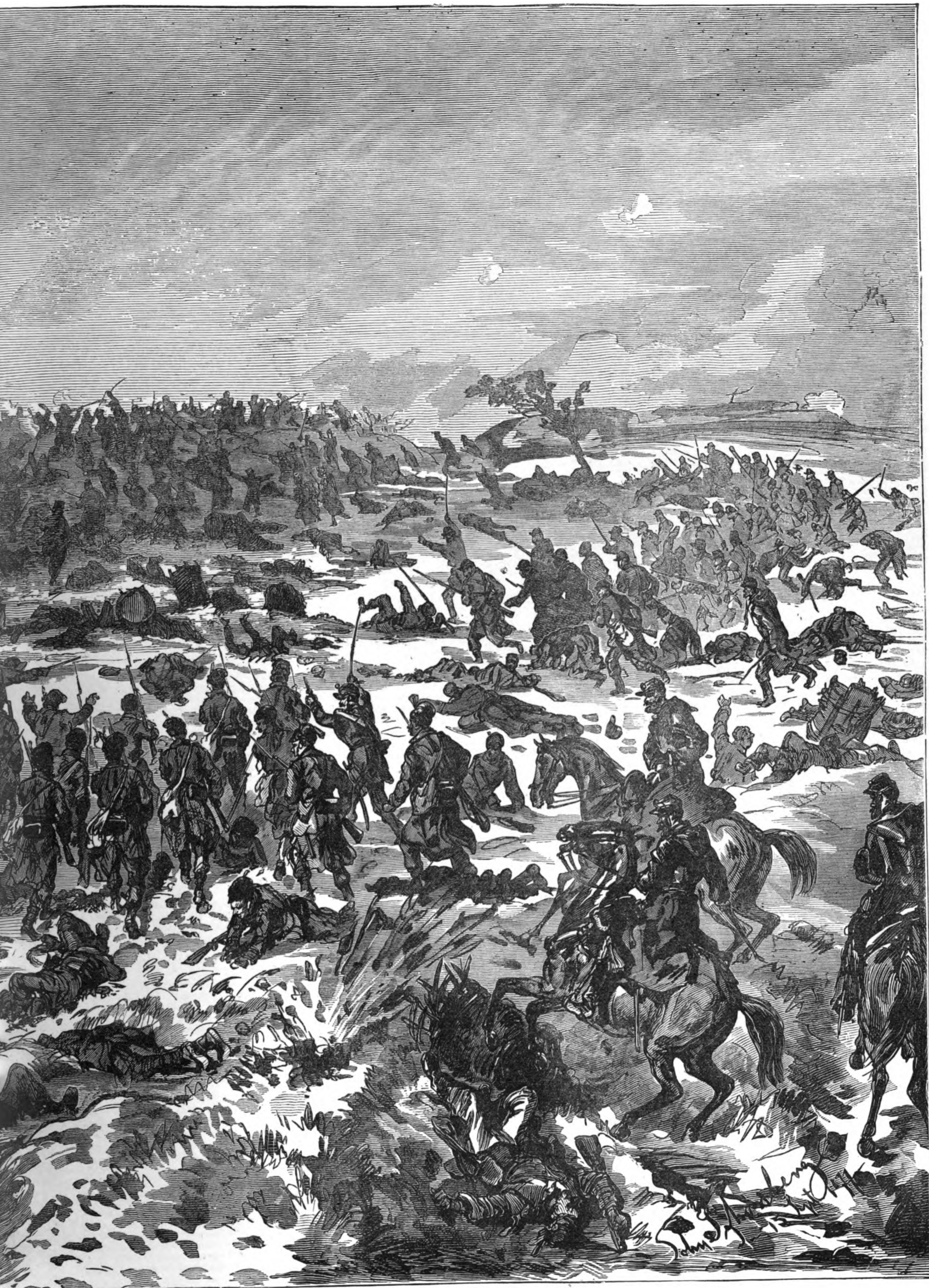
The Earl of Strathmore, Lord Lieutenant of Forfarshire, opened an exhibition of pictures, sculpture, and works of art in the Albert Institute Buildings, Dundee, last Monday. The pictures, of which there are about 1100, have been almost exclusively forwarded by the artists, and include works by Millais, Marcus Stone, Macwhirter, Oakes, Peter Graham, Poole, Desange, Richmond, Sir Noel Paton, Boughton, Leighton, Goodall, Fyfe, and others. The sculpture embraces busts in marble of Gladstone, Bright, Brougham, Cobden, Napoleon III., and many others distinguished in politics, literature, &c. Among the sculptors represented are Brodie, Stevenson, Webster, Bruce-Joy, Lawson, and others. In addition to the pictures and sculpture, there are large collections of works of art. Competent judges pronounce the exhibition the finest, most extensive, and most complete which has ever been held in Scotland. It will be kept open some months; and it may be mentioned that it is under the immediate patronage of the Queen, who has sent the picture of Sir Francis Chantrey's Studio, by Landseer.



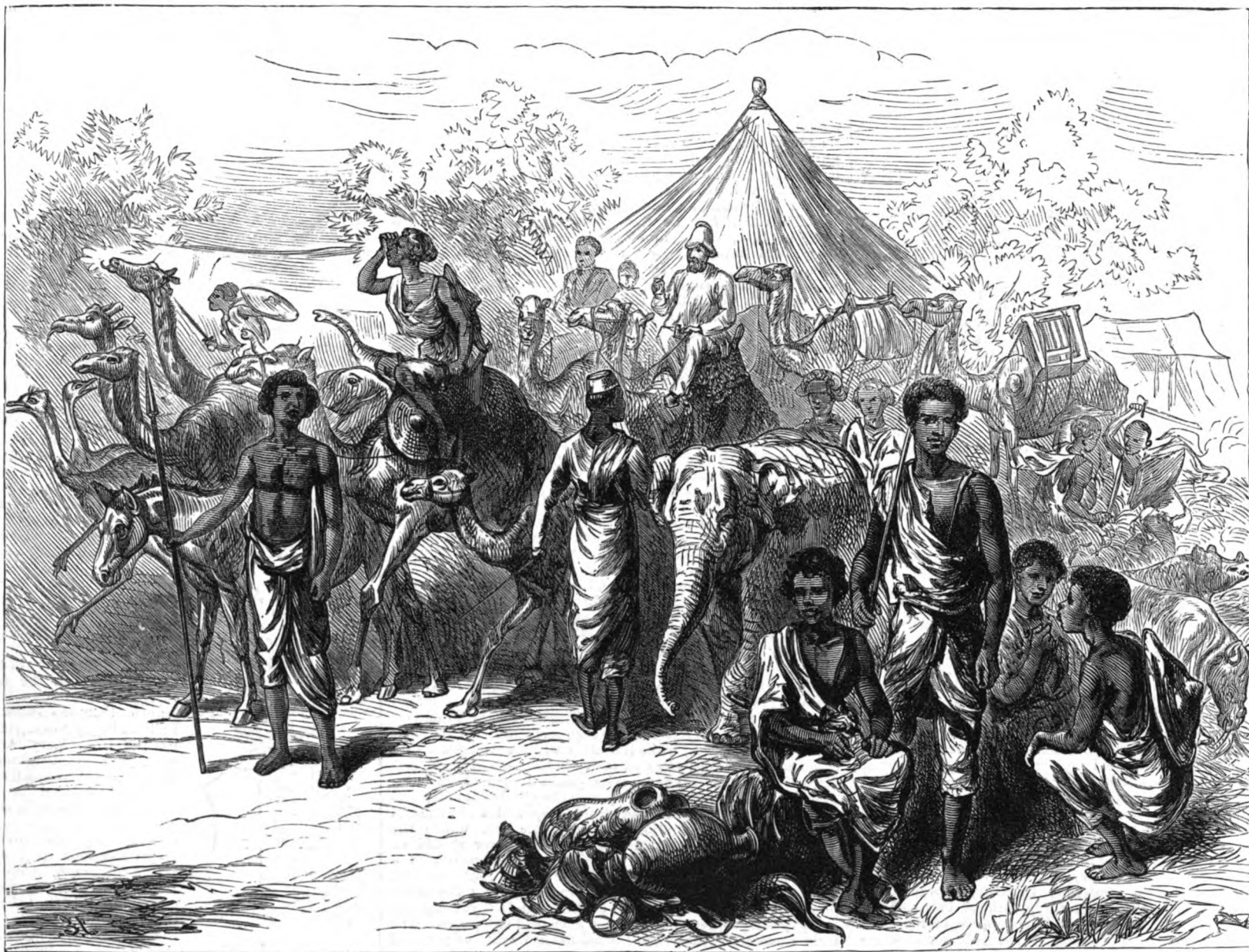
1, 1, 1. Turks (also in right foreground). 2, 2, 2. Russians. 3, 3. Russian Guns. 4. Turkish Guns.
THE WAR: BATTLE OF SINANKUI: TURKISH POSITION DEFENDED AGAINST THE RUSSIAN ATTACK.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



THE WAR: STORMING THE GRIVITZA
FACSIMILE OF A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST



REDOUBT BEFORE PLEVNA, SEPT. 11.
WITH THE ALLIED RUSSIAN AND ROUMANIAN ARMY.



ANIMALS AND NUBIANS AT THE ALEXANDRA PALACE.

ANIMALS AND NUBIANS, ALEXANDRA PALACE.

The exhibition at the Alexandria Palace of a collection of wild and tamed animals from Nubia, with people of that country in attendance, has been much admired. It comprises five elephants, eight giraffes, three rhinoceri, twenty-one dromedaries, eight buffaloes, and a number of ostriches and Abyssinian hunting-dogs. The animals are all in fine condition, and do not appear to have suffered from their journey to England. The elephants are youngsters of twelve or thirteen months old, and are playful, inquisitive little creatures; the giraffes and rhinoceri are also of tender age. The camels are mostly full-grown animals, of various species. The Nubian attendants are fourteen in number, drawn from five or six different tribes, inhabiting the great Nubian desert. They are tall, slim, active men, with dark skins, splendid white teeth, and fantastically arranged hair; and, robed in their loose cotton dresses, they present a decidedly picturesque appearance. All but one are in religion Mohammedans, the exception being a heathen negro of the Baza tribe. The others are of the tribes Beni-Amir, Hadendoa, Halenga, Djaalein, Hamrau, and Takroui. The negro of the Baza tribe is scarcely admitted to any sort of fellowship with the rest, but is treated by them as a pariah. He is a freed slave, aged twenty-one, that being about the average age of the entire party, the eldest of whom, by at least five years, is thirty-two, and the youngest fifteen. They are under the leadership of a Maltese, Vincenzo Callija, long resident in Upper Egypt. The introduction of these men and their various captives of the chase into civilised Europe is due to the enterprise of Mr. Carl Hagenbeck, of Hamburg. Having long been in the habit of sending periodically to Nubia for his elephants, giraffes, ostriches, dromedaries, and other zoological pets, he conceived the notion of fetching thence a few specimens of the humanity employed by his agents in the collection of game. The animals may be classed under two heads—those trained in servitude, and those which, being either untameable or of no use when tamed, are valued simply as rarities for exhibition. Such are the rhinoceroses or rhinoceri, the buffaloes, the zebras, the giraffes, the

ostriches, and the hippopotamus. Several elephants are among the "utility" members of the band; one little fellow is exceedingly clever at all kinds of tricks, which have been taught him in a wonderfully short time. There are twenty-four dromedaries, all highly trained, and many of the black species, almost new to Europe. One of the ordinary light-coloured kind is only six weeks old, having been born on the voyage from Egypt. Goats and Abyssinian hunting-dogs make up the catalogue of the camp. Tents of matting, decorated with leopard skins, trophies of savage arms, and skulls of large beasts killed in the chase, are pitched by the Nubians, as in their native wilds, and every day, weather permitting, they go through their representation of desert life, saddling their dromedaries, racing them, and moving in slow, long procession, with the huge waterskins, and other baggage on the backs of the patient beasts. But the most curious picture is afforded when the animals lie down to rest in a circle, and the drivers are busied in the preparations for repose or refreshment, incidental to a halt of the caravan.

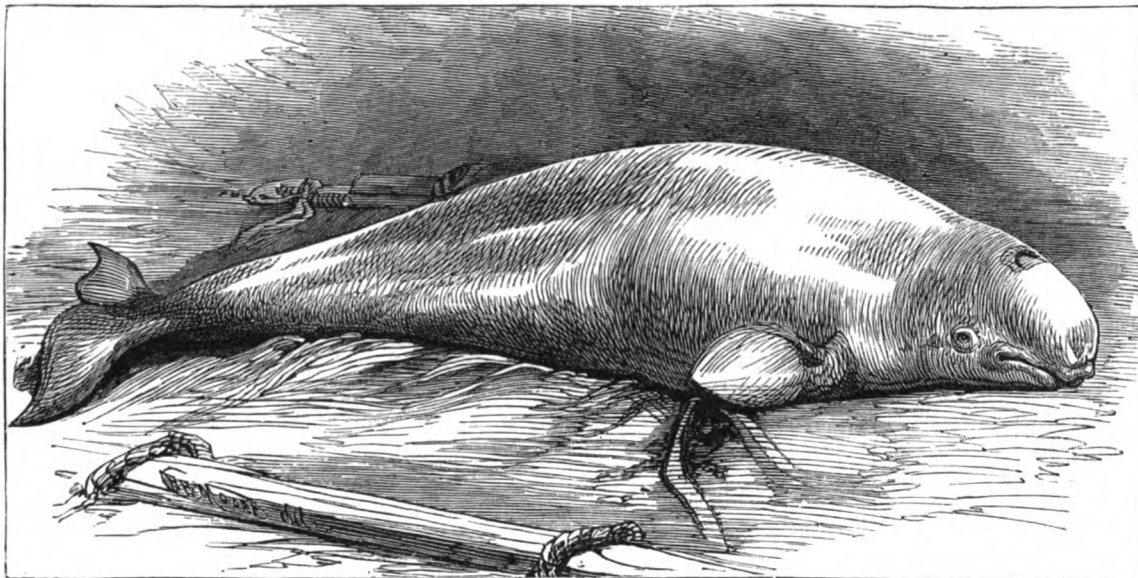
THE ROYAL AQUARIUM WHALE.

The whale from Labrador, which arrived at the Royal Westminster Aquarium on Wednesday week, expired on Saturday morning shortly before four o'clock. While on its way from Southampton to London, Mr. John T. Carrington, naturalist,

and curator to the Royal Aquarium Society, noticed that it had a severe cold and that mucus was issuing from the blow-hole. On arrival at the Royal Aquarium, the whale was put into the tank which had been specially constructed; but the symptoms gradually increased. On Friday week Mr. Carrington remained with the whale until midnight; it was then breathing very heavily, often coming to the top and blowing several times before diving. About one o'clock on Saturday morning it became very uneasy, and its uneasiness developed into a state of delirium; going about the tank a great deal and swimming very rapidly, its head came into contact with the end of the tank, but without doing itself much damage. Having somewhat recovered, it again swam several times round the tank, again came into collision with the end of the tank, turned over, and died. The body was removed to a table and exhibited to the public on Saturday, and in the evening a plaster cast was made. On Sunday morning Professor Flower, F.R.H., Hunterian Conservator to the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons, Dr. Garrod, Prosector of the Zoological Society, Mr. H. Lee, F.L.S., naturalist, Mr. T. Bond, Westminster Hospital, Mr. H. Pollack, F.Z.S., Mr. Tegetmeier, and Mr. J. T. Carrington attended at the Aquarium; and a post-mortem examination was held. The stomach was found well filled with food and all the parts were healthy, except the lungs, which were in a high state of congestion. It was considered by the professional gentlemen

that this congestion had been going on probably eight or nine days, proving that the cold had been caught during the voyage. This is the more probable, seeing that the creature was exposed on deck, where it was soured with sea water at intervals of not more than five minutes; and in the intervals very rapid evaporation occurred from the skin of the animal, which would produce intense cold. The whale was a female, and had attained about two thirds of the full size of its species, being 9 ft. 6 in. in length. All the internal organs have been presented to the museum of the Royal College of Surgeons; they will make very interesting preparations.

The whale was valued at about £1000, and was insured only up to the time of delivery at the Aquarium. A contract has already been signed between Mr. Wybrow Robertson and Mr. Farini, under which Mr. Zack



THE DEAD WHALE AT THE ROYAL AQUARIUM.

Coup, who captured and brought over from America the whale just deceased, undertakes to supply a series of whales to the Royal Aquarium during the coming season, so that the extensive preparations made will not be altogether thrown away. It is the opinion of the curator that, with the experience just gained, failure in keeping a whale alive in captivity is in future not very likely.

BOOKS ABOUT EGYPT.

A solid, business-like work, which is the proper description of *Egypt As It Is*, by J. C. McCoan (Cassell, Petter and Galpin), may have small claim to be included in the category of elegant literature and may run a risk of being lightly esteemed by the tens of thousands who read for sheer entertainment, but it will rejoice the hearts of the thousands who read for instruction, of the practical men and women who prefer facts to fancy, and statistical information to the most picturesque description. The book, from the point of view adopted by its author, is—or at any rate, has the appearance of being—exhaustive. As for the author's qualifications, he claims, and has good reason to claim, "an intimate acquaintance with Egypt," an acquaintance enjoyed "during a long residence in the Levant," and improved by "several lengthened visits to the country, made specially within the past three years to collect statistical and other information on the spot." So that he writes not only with authority, but with authority strengthened and refreshed by investigations conducted up to the latest date. The map, moreover, with which his volume is furnished was "taken from the most recent survey." It may surprise and even annoy some of his readers to find that he has said scarcely anything about the social life of Egypt; but, if they read his preface, they cannot deny that he gives them due warning, roundly asserting that that part of what might have been considered his duty has been done "once for all by Mr. Lane, whose vivid portraiture of the manners and customs of both Arab and Copt is as true still as it was forty years ago." He admits that "the spread of education and the influence of a much larger European society have effected a few changes," but he maintains that, on the whole, "the native private life of 1877 differs but little, if at all, from that of 1835, and in the 'Modern Egyptians' incomparably the best description of it is still to be found." And it must be confessed that, so far as "the social life of Egypt" can be observed by the host of travellers who, season after season, seek health or distraction in a trip up the Nile, we have had almost a surfeit of journals, and diaries, and sketches, and more pretentious publications, inasmuch that the apparition of anything similar is calculated to produce a feeling of nausea accompanied by a cold shudder. Having thus premised what readers are not to expect, we may lay before them a brief account of the treat which is in store for them, and for which, when they have taken their fill of it, they certainly ought to be truly thankful. The author, then, discourses of the territory, of the diverse populations, of the various aspects presented by cities, towns, and villages, of the relations between Egypt and the Porte, of the administration, of the finances, of the commerce, of the agriculture, of the public instruction, of the public works, including, of course, the Suez Canal, of the judicial reforms, of the manufacturing and other industries, of the slavery still existing in Egypt, of the fauna and flora, of the climate, and, lastly, of the Egyptian Soudan. To his text are added five appendices, having reference, respectively, to "the viceregal family," to "Egyptian currency, weights, and measures," to "Egyptian calendars," to "military grades and rates of pay," to the "cost of living in Egypt," to "Egyptian trade with Great Britain," to "Mr. Cave's report on the financial condition of Egypt," and to "the financial decrees" of May 2, May 7, and Nov. 18, 1876. And, to fitly finish off the work, there is an index, which enables one to pounce without difficulty upon any subject one may choose to select. The author does not find it easy to determine the exact limits of "the territory now subject to the Khedive;" but, as regards Egypt proper, he reckons the population at about 5,500,000, which gives some "484 inhabitants per square mile of its cultivable area; or, in other words, in ratio of population to arable surface Egypt ranks before Belgium, the most densely-peopled State of Europe." He holds that, though eight Egyptian towns, to wit, Cairo, Alexandria, Rosetta, Damietta, Port Said, El-Arish, Ismailia, and Suez, are "officially classed as cities," the latter term can be properly applied, in the European sense, only to the first two. But of the whole eight, as well as of several other towns, he gives a more or less complete account. He concludes his notice of the relations between Egypt and the Porte with a forecast, prophesying good for Egypt from the present Turco-Russian war, whatever may be the result. "If the Porte," he argues, "escapes heavy loss and humiliation, the Khedive will have earned the right to new concessions, tending to sever the few remaining fibres of the thread that still binds him to Stamboul; while in the worst event of Turkish dismemberment, he may safely count on emerging from the general wreck, piloted by British friendship, it may be into complete independence, or at worst—or best—exchanging the costly suzerainty of the Porte for the fostering and disinterested (*sic*) protection of Great Britain." He sums up the system of administration in a few words, a parody of a well-known saying: "L'état, c'est le Khédive." He does not, however, neglect to point out that there is already the "germ of an Egyptian Parliament," which appears to be gradually growing and blossoming into independence and usefulness. And he tells an anecdote which may be taken to heart by those whose impatience prevents them from making allowances for the Turkish Government and its difficulties in working Parliamentary institutions. The story runs in Cairo that "when the newly-chosen delegates came together the Minister of the Interior attempted to give them some rough notions of Parliamentary duty and organisation, and explained that they would be expected to frankly approve or disapprove the measures that should be laid before them. . . . God forbid," was the general answer, "that any of them should think of questioning anything the Effendina (Khedive) proposed!" And yet this servile body is learning by degrees to discharge its functions honestly. Nor, so far as one can see, is the lesson likely to be much harder for Turks than for Egyptians. The author discusses the Goschen-Joubert scheme in a manner which English bondholders will be best able to appreciate. He traces a steady growth in Egyptian trade, and he draws a hopeful picture of her agriculture. He considers "the educational level attained by Egypt" to be "respectable," though, in comparison with the European, it "is not, of course, a high one." In dealing with "the public works of Egypt," he asserts with good reason that they "are so numerous and important that a mere catalogue of those constructed during the present reign would go far to account for the recent great development of both its trade and its debt;" and of the Suez Canal he tells the history so plainly, succinctly, and comprehensively, that he accomplishes in a few pages what might have been expanded into a volume. It is not easy, however, to follow him when he arrives at the conclusion that the canal "represents a distinct and more or less permanent loss"

to the country, especially when he remarks, in another passage, that "the political gains from it have been great, and material compensation is only deferred." One would say, on the contrary, that this is a case in which the loss is only apparent and temporary; for, although "seventy-six years," the interval after which "the whole property will lapse to the Government," are more than the age of a man, they are as nothing in the life of a nation "half as old as Time." He certainly uses the words "more or less permanent;" and that is, no doubt, an elastic phrase, but a little too suggestive of perpetuity. Besides, there is the chance that the property may be disposed of in the meantime, not, perhaps, to the immediate disadvantage of Egypt. The author considers that the grandest monument of Ismail's reign will be the spectacle expected to present itself in 1881, when, in consequence of judicial reforms, Egypt will stand out as "a unique example of a Mussulman State governed by a system of laws in harmony with modern civilisation, under the ægis of which all classes of its population will, for the first time, enjoy equal justice and protection from administrative abuse." The author devotes a chapter to the subject of slavery, of which he takes a somewhat cold-blooded, matter-of-fact, and even trader-like view, describing young women, who are bought and sold, in language which one would apply to an article of furniture. Nor, to speak from memory, does the generally rosy colour with which he touches up the subject harmonise with the horrible instances recorded but lately in a book called, if the title be rightly remembered, "The Cradle of the Blue Nile," by Mr. De Cosson (John Murray). As to the extinction of the traffic in slaves, he is not very sanguine, though he believes "that Gordon Pasha will do much towards minimising its attendant evils within the area of his effective authority." And on many other topics the author discourses freely; indeed, it is doubtful whether he has omitted to pass in review a single one among the "economical conditions of New Egypt." Even small matters do not escape his notice; he is thoughtful enough to give the proper pronunciation of Khedive, a word which few Englishmen are found to attack with any confidence. Suffice it to say, that the word is a dissyllable, and that a Frenchman would, by the light of nature, come very near to the right utterance.

A comparison of *The Khedive's Egypt*, by Edwin De Leon (Sampson Low and Co.) with Mr. McCoan's "Egypt As It Is" (Cassell, Petter, and Galpin) will reveal many points of difference. The former has a sub-title, "The Old House of Bondage Under New Masters," which at once proclaims the popular character of the work; while the latter, with its straightforward title and without any attempt at a striking sub-title, is evidently intended chiefly for serious, practical men of business. The former has illustrations to please the eye, but no map and no index; the latter has an admirable map and a most useful index, but no illustrations to please the eye, unless the specimens of draughtsmanship upon the cover should be denominated illustrations. The former commences with a cheery shout of "Eastward Ho!" and with a lively account of the voyage from Southampton to Port Said; the latter plunges at once into the middle of things, and has you engaged in Egyptian geography before you have read two pages. The former makes a great point of social life in Egypt, of personal portraiture, of picturesque scenes; the latter eschews such matters almost, but not quite, altogether. They both, of course, meet sometimes on the same ground; and though they may, on the whole, agree, there is occasionally so wide a divergence between them that the effect is quite staggering. In the statistics, for instance, connected with the Suez Canal, the discrepancy is almost incredible. Yet both authors can plead excellent opportunities for collecting information. Mr. De Leon, indeed, writes with all the prestige of an ex-agent and Consul-General in Egypt, and of one who, besides "his exceptional advantages of many years' residence" in the country, can boast of "his intimate public and private relations with the last three Rulers, including the present Khedive." For all this his figures differ to a startling extent from those of Mr. McCoan, as regards, at any rate, the number of ships and the tonnage passed through the Suez Canal. However, they both come to the same conclusion—that, "three fourths of the whole tonnage passing through the canal sails under the British flag." The apparently contradictory statements of tonnage might, perhaps, be reconciled; but as much cannot be said for the numbers of the vessels. And yet there surely ought to be, and are, official lists accessible, so that there should be no mistake at all about the computation. Nevertheless, the number of ships that passed through in 1876 is put at 1457 in one book and at 1395 in the other. And, oddly enough, the complication is made still worse by an evident misprint in one of the tables. Of course it is satisfactory, on the one hand, to have proof that the statistics were independently compiled; but, on the other, it is unsatisfactory to discover that the results do not tally. However, it is, after all, a question of no great moment to the English reader, who will be content to know that both computations redound to the honour and glory of England and to the credit of the canal. But there is diversity of opinion as well as of figures. Mr. De Leon asserts, p. 30, that "Egypt is sparsely populated, even for its area of already cultivable land," whereas Mr. McCoan, p. 37, states that "in ratio of population to arable surface Egypt ranks before Belgium, the most densely peopled State of Europe." When gentlemen who are apparently, by their antecedents and opportunities, equally entitled to respectful attention, differ so materially, there is nothing for it but to leave them to fight out their difference and the reader to pin his faith to whether of the twain he, on perusal of their works, judges most worthy of his confidence. Meanwhile we may proceed with our rapid survey of the narrative contained in Mr. De Leon's volume. His arrangement is not very methodical; and the way in which he hops from subject to subject, as a bee goes buzzing from flower to flower, is entertaining enough, but somewhat bewildering withal. He seems, moreover, to have intermingled his earlier and his later experiences and investigations without always employing a due amount of discrimination and modification. For example, he, at p. 237, states that "the taxes, too, are taken in kind, not in cash; so that the tax collector can levy an additional amount by his valuation of the crop;" whereas Mr. McCoan, at p. 122 of his volume, asserts that "the vicious Turkish system of collecting the land tax in kind" was abolished, save as a matter of mutual arrangement, in the time of Said Pasha. When discoursing of the Suez Canal, Mr. De Leon takes occasion to observe that, "when the gratitude or the means of the company shall prompt them to raise some memorial to the founders of the canal, alongside of that which shall commemorate the name and fame of Ferdinand de Lesseps—already so world wide in this connection—should be placed another of equal magnitude, to commemorate the services of S. S. Ruyssenaers, Consul-General of Holland, and first vice-president of the company, whose shrinking modesty has hitherto veiled from the public eye his claims to an almost equal paternity of the great enterprise, which without him might, and probably would, never have proved a success." This will probably be news to most people; but Mr. De Leon pledges his own knowledge as his authority. Of Cairo, old and

new, he gossips agreeably; of the founder of "the present Egyptian dynasty," Mehemet Ali, of Ibrahim Pasha, of Abbas Pasha, of Said Pasha, and of the Khedive, Ismail Pasha, he gives sketches, enlivened by anecdotes; and to these sketches he adds others, portraying "some of the Khedive's native Ministers" and "scions of the Royal house of Mehemet Ali;" he draws portraits, from personal acquaintance, of the celebrated traveller Captain Burton, and of the no less, if not more, celebrated Colonel Gordon, known as "Chinese" Gordon; he touches upon the sport of "chasing the gazelle with hawk and hound over the desert;" and, in fact, though he does not fail to dwell upon many of the more important topics which form the staple of Mr. McCoan's work, he supplies all that variety of colouring and all that chit-chat which are so dear to the general reader, and which are, for the most part, designedly neglected in the pages of the other author. He, like Mr. McCoan, devotes one whole chapter to the Soudan; and to examine the two chapters side by side is enough to show the difference in the lines upon which the two authors have proceeded; Mr. De Leon being more concerned to show how, by whom and with what consequences the provinces of the Soudan were acquired, and Mr. McCoan to enumerate, with considerable detail, the physical aspect and productive capabilities of those provinces. As to the proposed and partially constructed Soudan Railway, it is treated of by Mr. De Leon in his chapter concerning the Soudan, but in Mr. McCoan's book it naturally, according to his plan of dividing his subjects, falls within the space occupied by the remarks upon "public works," and one would say that it would have with equal appropriateness found a place in the chapter which Mr. De Leon has headed "Improvements and Public Works in Egypt," for it is surely one of the most remarkable features of "the Khedive's Egypt" as distinguished from "the old house of bondage." This is, however, a mere matter of taste, and of very little consequence.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR ARUNDELL NEAVE, BART.

Sir Arundell Neave, fourth Baronet, of Dagnam Park, in the county of Essex, J.P. and D.L., formerly Captain 3rd Dragoon Guards, died on the 21st ult., at Llysdules, Anglesey. He was born June 5, 1829, the eldest son of Sir Richard Digby Neave, third Baronet, by the Hon. Mary Arundell, his wife, youngest daughter of James Everard, Lord Arundell of Wardour, and was educated at Eton. He succeeded to the title at the death of his father, March 10, 1868, and married, Sept. 26, 1871, the Hon. Gwyn Gertrude Hughes, only surviving child of William Lewis, first Lord Dinorben, by Gertrude, his second wife, sister of the Princess of Capua, and daughter of Grace Blakeney Smyth, Esq., of Ballynatra, and acquired with her a very considerable estate in Wales. He leaves issue Sir Thomas Lewis Hughes Neave, present Baronet, born June 26, 1874; Arundell, born July 2, 1875; and Mary Gertrude Catherine, born Sept. 24, 1872.

SIR MATTHEW WHITE RIDLEY, BART.

Sir Matthew White Ridley, fourth Baronet, of Heaton Hall, in the county of Northumberland, died on the 25th ult. at his seat, Blagdon, near Cramlington. He was born Sept. 9, 1807, the eldest son of Sir Matthew White Ridley, third Baronet, M.P., by Laura, his wife, youngest daughter of George Hawkins, Esq., and was consequently nephew of the late Right Hon. Nicholas William, Lord Colborne. He was educated at Westminster, and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated in 1828. He succeeded his father in 1836, served as High Sheriff in 1841, and was M.P. for North Northumberland from 1859 to 1868. He married, Sept. 21, 1841, Cecilia Anne, eldest daughter of Sir James Parke, afterwards Lord Wensleydale, and by her (who died in 1845) had issue. The eldest son, the present Sir Matthew White Ridley, fifth Baronet, M.A., M.P. for North Northumberland, was born July 25, 1842, and is married to Mary Georgiana, eldest daughter of Sir Dudley Coutts Marjoribanks, Baronet of Guisachan.

SIR JAMES POWER, BART.

Sir James Power, second Baronet, of Edermine, in the county of Wexford, died at his seat, near Ennis-corthy, on the 30th ult. He was born Dec. 6, 1800, the only son of Sir John Power, of Roebuck House, in the county of Dublin, and Sampton, in the county of Wexford, on whom was conferred the dignity of Baronet in August, 1841. Sir James succeeded his father June 25, 1855, and served as High Sheriff for the city of Dublin in 1859, having previously been High Sheriff of the county of Wexford in 1851. He sat for several years in Parliament as member for that county—viz., from 1835 to 1847, and from 1865 to 1868. He married, Jan. 26, 1843, Jane Anna Eliza, daughter and coheir of the late John Hyacinth Talbot, Esq., of Ballytrent, in the county of Wexford, M.P. for New Ross, and had issue three sons and three daughters, the eldest son being now Sir John Talbot Power, third Baronet, born May 2, 1845, and married to Frances Emma, daughter of Captain Henry Seagrave, next brother of O'Neill Seagrave, Esq., of Kiltimon. Sir James Power had long ranked among the most eminent commercial men of the city of Dublin, and he was a considerable landed proprietor in the county of Wexford. He was a director of the Bank of Ireland, of the Patriotic Assurance Company, and of the Dublin and Wicklow Railway.

COLONEL R. W. BERNARD.

Colonel Richard Wellesley Bernard, Lieutenant-Colonel of the King's County Militia, Deputy-Ranger of the Curragh, and Chamberlain to his Grace the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, died suddenly on the 25th ult. He was born in 1822, the youngest son of the late Colonel Thomas Bernard, Esq., of Castle Bernard, M.P. for King's County, by Lady Catherine Henrietta Hely-Hutchinson, his wife, sister of the third Earl of Donoughmore. He married, in 1859, Ellen Georgina, widow of Colonel the Hon. Henry Handcock (killed at Sebastopol, Sept. 8, 1855) and eldest daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Williams, R.A. Long connected with the Court of Dublin, Colonel Bernard had filled the offices which he held with such urbanity and kindness of spirit that he had gained universal popularity and esteem.

The Act to enable the Metropolitan Board of Works to make new streets and street improvements, by which 10,129 of the labouring classes will be displaced, has been printed. The western improvements consist of a new street beginning at Regent-circus, Piccadilly, crossing Tichborne-street and Great Windmill-street to Rupert-street, Richmond-street, and King-street, ending with West-street; a new street, in continuation of the new street No. 1, to widen Dudley-street, along Broad-street; a new street across Bloomsbury-street, &c., terminating with Duke-street, St. George's, Bloomsbury; a new street from Regent-circus, widening Piccadilly on the north side, Coventry-street on the south side, and Prince's-street on the west side, and ending at Pantons-street, St. Martin's-in-the-Fields; also to widen Tichborne-street and Great Windmill-street. Further, a new street to be formed, beginning in Trafalgar-square at its south-east corner, to widen St. Martin's-place, thence by a short length of new street, beginning at Hemming's-row and ending at Castle-street, and widening the several streets, to terminate at Tottenham-court-road. The other improvements to be effected are in Gray's-inn-road, Kentish Town, Angel, Islington; Mare-street, Hackney; Tooley-street, Bermondsey-street (abandoned), Southwark Bridge-road, Jamaica-road, Camberwell and Peckham, and Deptford Bridge. There are provisions for the accommodation of the labouring classes displaced by the intended improvements. The compulsory purchase of the land must be within seven years, and the improvements are to be completed within ten years.

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CHOICE BLACK MATERIAL COSTUMES COMPLETE, in the New Style. (Princess Polonaise and Skirt). Patterns and Photos free.

URGENT MOURNING.

"ON RECEIPT OF LETTER

or TELEGRAM."
MOURNING GOODS will be forwarded to all parts of England, on application—no matter the distance—with an excellent fitting Dressmaker (if required), without extra charge.
PETER ROBINSON, 205, 206, 207, 208, Regent-street, London.

DEEP MOURNING ORDERS.

DRESSES, COATS, MANTLES, MILLINERY, and all made-up articles in the most appropriate and best styles, at the lowest possible cost. Dressmaking and Millinery, by clever and expert artists.

INEXPENSIVE MOURNING, as well

as the Richest Qualities, can be supplied by PETER ROBINSON, upon the most advantageous terms, to Families. The Court and Family Mourning Warehouse, 205, 206, 207, 208, Regent-street, London.

BLACK SILKS.

PETER ROBINSON, of REGENT-STREET, has just completed some large Purchases from the Lyons Manufacture at great advantage, and can supply REALLY GOOD BLACK SILKS at 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 5s. 6d., 6s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 8s. 6d., 10s. 6d.

The EMPRESS BLACK SILK, at 2s. 6d. is specially recommended for good wear by the Manufacturer.

Also, DECOUVRE PURE BLACK SILK, which gives universal satisfaction, at 2s. 7s., and 8s. For Patterns, address PETER ROBINSON, REGENT-STREET, where the above can only be obtained.

BLACK SILK DRESS VELVETS.

Exceedingly good quality, at 7s. 6d., 8s. 6d., 9s. 6d., 10s. 6d., 11s. 6d.

A Special Bargain in Lyons Velvet, at 10s. 6d. Black Silk-Trimming Velvets, at 4s. 6d., 5s. 6d., 6s. 6d. At PETER ROBINSON, of REGENT-STREET, Nos. 205 to 208.

SUPERB NOVELTIES

at PETER ROBINSON'S, of REGENT-STREET. Just received, The New Silk Costumes, The New Material Costumes, The New Jacket and Mantles, The New Millinery, and other New Goods for the Autumn Season. Inspection invited.

A BLACK SILK COSTUME,

MADE OF RICH LYONS SILK, for 4s. and 5s.; formerly 6s. and 7s. for 7s.; formerly 8s. for 10s.; formerly 10s. for 12s. Perfectly new and trimmed by French Artists. Photographs and Patterns of the Silk free. Address—PETER ROBINSON, of REGENT-STREET, Nos. 205 to 208.

THE NEW CRAPE.

The Pure Silk Gordin Crap, for Widows and Families. Its advantages are—That it is made of Silk so pure that it will not crease when set upon, nor spot with rain. It is a richer black, free from dress and the gummed appearance so objectionable in other Crapes. The wear of every yard is guaranteed.

The Gordin Crap is a Specialty, and is to be obtained at PETER ROBINSON'S, of REGENT-STREET. THE MOURNING WAREHOUSE, Nos. 205 to 208. Excellent qualities at 4s. 6d., 5s. 6d., 6s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 8s. 6d. Patterns free.

FUR-LINED CLOAKS

at Summer Prices. Good quality Cloaks at 8s. 6d. and 9s. 6d.

SEMI-FITTING SEAL PALETOTS,

33 inches long, for 9s. 36 inches long, for 10s. At PETER ROBINSON'S, of REGENT-STREET.

NOTICE.—In reference to the

above advertisements, it is important that letters should be clearly addressed to 205 to 208, REGENT-STREET.

SWAN and EDGAR beg to announce that

they are now daily displaying in all departments, the absolute Novelties in LADIES' DRESSES for the approaching season. The prices marked will be found lower than any hitherto known for goods of such excellence. Special attention is called to a new stock of Black and Coloured SILKS, made for wear, at 3s. 11d., 4s. 11d., and 5s. 11d. A yard. An immense variety of Dress Materials in new textures, from 12s. 6d. a yard; patterns free. Selected Paris Styles in Costumes, Mantles, and Jackets for autumn wear. Designs and estimates on application. Piccadilly and Regent-street, London.

ROYAL ESTAMINE SERGES.—A Stock

of this beautiful warm material, in the new dark shades, now selling at 4s. 6d. per yard. Patterns free. JOHN HOOPER, 36, Oxford-street, W.

PRETTY FLOWERS.—Bridal, Bridesmaids,

and other Bouquets of the choicest flowers tastefully arranged, at very moderate prices. Wreaths and Crosses. Loose cut flowers forwarded to any part of London or to meet any train.—WILLIAM HOOPER, 36, Oxford-street, London, W.

JUDSON'S DYES.

Curtains, Tablecloths, Mantles, Scarves, Jackets, dyed in ten minutes in a pall of hot water. Twenty-four colours. Sixpence per Bottle, of Chemists and Stationers.

JUDSON'S DYES.—Willow Shavings,

Bone, Ivory, Feathers, Horsehair, Hemp, Jute, Horn completely dyed in ten minutes.

JUDSON'S DYES.—Silk, Wool, Feathers,

&c., are easily dyed without soiling the hands, in ten minutes. 6d. per Bottle, of Chemists and Stationers.

WRIGHT'S COAL-TAR SOAP

("SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS"). Antiseptic, Detergent, Disinfectant. The most healthful, agreeable, and refreshing TOILET SOAP in the world. By its daily use, freedom from infectious diseases is secured; the complexion improved; pimples, blotches, and roughness removed; and the skin made clear, smooth, and lustrous.

"In our hands it has proved most effective in skin diseases."—The Lancet. "It is the only true antiseptic soap."—British Medical Journal. In Tablets, 6d. and 1s. each, of all Chemists. W. V. WRIGHT and CO., Southwark-street, London.

TAMAR INDIEN.—Owing to the marked

success of this fruit-essence—so agreeable to take and universally prescribed by the Faculty, for constipation, headache, bile, hemorrhoids, &c.—Beware of imitations containing drastic irritants being foisted on the public. The genuine preparations bear the title "Tamar Indien." Price 2s. 6d. per Box.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—On MONDAY and

TUESDAY, OCT. 15 and 16, Messrs. OETZMANN and CO. will OFFER for SALE an immense Stock of FLANNELS, SHIRTS, and COLLARS, purchased for each during the recent depression, and which will be sold at much below their usual cost. Reduced Price-Lists will be sent post-free on application.—OETZMANN and CO., Complete House Furnishers, 67 to 79, HAMFSTEAD-ROAD, near Tottenham-court-road.

NOTICE.—CLEOPATRA TOILET

SERVICES.—Messrs. OETZMANN and CO. have COMPLETED ARRANGEMENTS at the York, affording GREATLY INCREASED FACILITIES for PRODUCING this SPECIALITY, and hope to keep pace with the demand, which they have hitherto been unable to do. Customers can now be supplied with any of the colours direct from Stock.—OETZMANN and CO., Complete House Furnishers, 67 to 79, HAMFSTEAD-ROAD. Descriptive Price-Lists post-free.

FURNISH THROUGHOUT.

OETZMANN & CO.,

67, 69, 71, 73, 77 & 79,

HAMPSTEAD-ROAD,

NEAR TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD.

FURNISH THROUGHOUT.

OETZMANN and CO., 67, 69, 71, 73, 77 and 79, Hampstead-road, near Tottenham-court-road. Cabinet Factory, Albion Works, Drummond-street. Bedding Factory, Eagle-place, London, N.W. Carpets, Furniture, Bedding, Drapery, Furnishings, Loomingery, China, Glass, Paper-Hangings, Pictures, Bronzes, Clocks, &c., and every other requisite for completely furnishing a house throughout.

THE IMMENSE RANGE OF PREMISES

formerly the EAGLE BREWERY having been REBUILT and ADDED to their SHOW-ROOMS, it is now one of the largest Furnishing Establishments in the world. Comparison of price and quality respectfully solicited before deciding elsewhere. OETZMANN and CO. are enabled to offer special advantages to Country Customers in delivery of Goods by their own large PAINTED VANS, and fixing in position by competent persons. Descriptive Catalogue, the best Furnishing Guide extant, post-free.—OETZMANN and CO.

DINING-ROOM SUITES.—OETZMANN

and CO.—Handsome Mahogany Dining-Room Suite, consisting of a Couch, Six Chairs, and two Easy-Chairs, well upholstered in best leather, price 20 guineas; superior ditto, in Oak or Spanish Mahogany, with handsome Lounges, Six Stuffed Back Chairs, and Two Easy-Chairs, upholstered in best leather and finished in a superior manner, price 28 guineas; handsome Early English and Medieval Dining-Room Suites in Oak, consisting of a large Divan Lounges, Six Chairs, and two noble Easy-Chairs, upholstered in best leather and finished in the best possible manner, price 35 guineas.—OETZMANN and CO.

THE SANDRINGHAM EASY-CHAIR,

full size, upholstered very soft and comfortable, suitable for any room, price 25s.; Lady's ditto, smaller size, 21s.; also the Sandringham Couch, upholstered very soft and comfortable, price 2 guineas. Everyone about to furnish should see these marvels of excellence and economy. Packed free and dispatched same day on receipt of order per post.

THE "NON-PAREIL" BED-ROOM

SUITE, complete, 64 guineas, superior to any hitherto produced at the price; is enamelled imitation of ambryna, satin-wood, or any other handsome woods; also enamelled in drab or white ground, decorated with fine lines, any colour. Ditto, but having a larger wardrobe, with silvered plate-glass in door, and a marble top to washstand, complete, 9 guineas. OETZMANN and CO.

ARTISTIC CANE WINDOW BLINDS

and SCREENS.—These fashionable Blinds can now be had from STOCK or MADE to ORDER in any size or design. Also Cane and Wicker Chairs, Ladies' Needlework Mounts, Flower Stands, &c., in colours or black and gold. Prices considerably below those usually charged for such goods. Illustrated Price-List post-free.—OETZMANN and CO.

CARPETS. FLOORCLOTH.

CARPETS. FLOORCLOTH.

CARPETS. FLOORCLOTH.

CARPETS. FLOORCLOTH.

ANGLO-TURKEY CARPETS.

OETZMANN and CO.—These superior Carpets, of which Messrs. OETZMANN and CO. have the exclusive sale, are of first-class Turkish manufacture, have all the style and appearance of real Turkish Carpets, at little more than the price of good Brussels, and are very durable. Price-List post-free on application. For the convenience of those residing at a distance, a large piece, showing the Border and Centre of Carpet, sent on receipt of 6s., which will be deducted from price of Carpet or returned upon return of pattern. Hearthrugs to match, 6s. long by 2 ft. 3 in. wide, 4s. 6d. OETZMANN and CO.

CARPET DEPARTMENT.—A quantity

of ready-made Carpets will be cleared out at a bargain. Quotations forwarded per post upon receiving size and description required. Large-size Hearthrugs, 4s. 6d. each; super ditto, 8s. 11d.; Axminster ditto, 12s. 6d.; Best Axminster ditto, 16s. 6d.; price 21s. 6d. Floorcloth, at 6d. per yard. Patent Linoleum Floorcloth and Staircloth, from 10d. per yard. Hemp Dutch Carpet, yard wide, 8d. per yard; Large Kitchen Hearthrug, 3s. 6d.; Sheepskin Hearthrugs, from 15s. 6d. upwards; ditto Mats, from 2s.—OETZMANN and CO.

DOWN QUILTS.—OETZMANN and CO.'S

EDGED and ARCTIC DOWN QUILTS and CLOTHING combined, the greatest amount of warmth obtainable with the least possible weight, and are of the very best quality. Price-List post-free.—OETZMANN and CO.

CURTAIN DEPARTMENT.—Handsome

Damask and Rep Curtains, from 25s. per pair, the largest, cheapest, and best assortment in London; Grosgrain ditto, from 15s. per pair; Madrid striped ditto, all wool, 15s. per pair; Mullin and Lace Curtains, elegant designs, 3 yards long by 40 and 50 inches wide, 4s. 6d. per pair; worth 6s. 6d. per pair; with the all the long by 52 to 64 inches wide, 10s. 6d., worth 15s. 6d.; magnificent Guipure Lace Curtains, 4 yards long by 60 inches wide, 15s. 6d. per pair.—OETZMANN and CO.

FURNISHING IRONMONGERY

DEPARTMENT.—Strong Branded Fenders, from 1s. 6d. each; super ditto, 3s. 6d.; handsome Drawings, from 1s. 6d. each; top, 1s. 6d.; ditto, with polished steel mouldings, new design, from 12s. 6d. to 5 guineas; fire-irons, from 1s. 6d. per set; handsome ditto, 4s. 6d.; burnished steel ditto, from 7s. 6d. to 5 guineas; bar set; Japanese Oval Tea Trays, from 11s. 6d. per set of three, 1s. 2d. and 3d. each; handsome ditto, clasped pattern, gilt and enamelled, 7s. 6d. per set; elegant ditto, from 12s. 6d. to 5 guineas per set.—OETZMANN and CO.

CLEOPATRA TOILET SERVICE.

OETZMANN and CO.'S New Special Design, a beautiful Grecian shape, meets the great desideratum of art-manufactures—viz., the shape best adapted for the use required, combined with the most artistic design and decoration. Prices from 10s. 6d. per set. Descriptive Price-List post-free.

WEDDING PRESENTS.—USEFUL and

ARTISTIC.—Intending Purchasers should inspect OETZMANN and CO.'S VAST DISPLAY of ELEGANT VASES, Lustres, Figures, Clocks, Bronzes, Pictures, Cut-Glass Decanters, Wines, Tumbler, &c.; Electro-Silver Plate and Table Cutlery, best quality, at lowest possible prices. Descriptive Catalogue post-free. Country orders taken from the Catalogue receive prompt and careful attention.

OETZMANN and CO., COMPLETE

HOUSE FURNISHERS, 67, 69, 71, 73, 77 and 79, Hampstead-road (three minutes' walk from Tottenham-court-road and Gower-street Station, Metropolitan Railway). Lowest prices consistent with guaranteed quality. Orders per post, large or small, receive prompt and faithful attention in the selection. Close at seven, and on Saturdays at Four o'clock. Descriptive Catalogue post-free.—OETZMANN and CO.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE,

THE BEST FURNISHING GUIDE

EXTANT.

POST-FREE.

OETZMANN & CO.,

HAMPSTEAD-ROAD.

"In point of fact, the mass of the London Water is drawn from sources which are contaminated by the most offensive of all impurities."—Times Leading Article, Monday, Aug. 13, 1877.

A POLLINARIS WATER.

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS." London Medical Record.

"The history of human sickness induced by water pollution, if it could be fully written, would be a very horrible and startling record."—Times Leading Article, Aug. 17, 1877.

A POLLINARIS WATER.

An eminent physician says:—"He who drinks Apollinaris will never be troubled with gout, rheumatism, or indigestion."—Morning Post.

"It is now demonstrated, beyond possibility of doubt, that the water supplied by the existing London companies is uniformly impure, and that, notwithstanding the exorbitant rates at which it is delivered, the quantity furnished is insufficient to meet the general wants of the community. The Thames and the Lea, at present the principal sources of supply, are well known to be extensively polluted with organic impurities from the sewage of towns and hamlets contiguous to their banks; and, although some improvement has been effected in this respect by the removal of the 'intakes' of the companies to greater distances from the metropolis, and by the adoption of more efficient methods of filtration, there is still ground for complaint that the quality of the water derived from the rivers mentioned is unfit for drinking and culinary purposes."—Daily Telegraph, Aug. 20, 1877.

A POLLINARIS WATER.

"Free from any organic or inorganic impurity."—Professor A. WAKLEY, Public Analyst, County of Buckingham.

"Again, London is wretchedly supplied with potable water. The statistics on this point are decisive, but the citizens of the capital do not need the evidence of statistics. They have much more direct proof of the nature and extent of the evil. All the world knows that unless London water is carefully filtered it cannot be safely consumed. It contains an alarming amount of organic

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

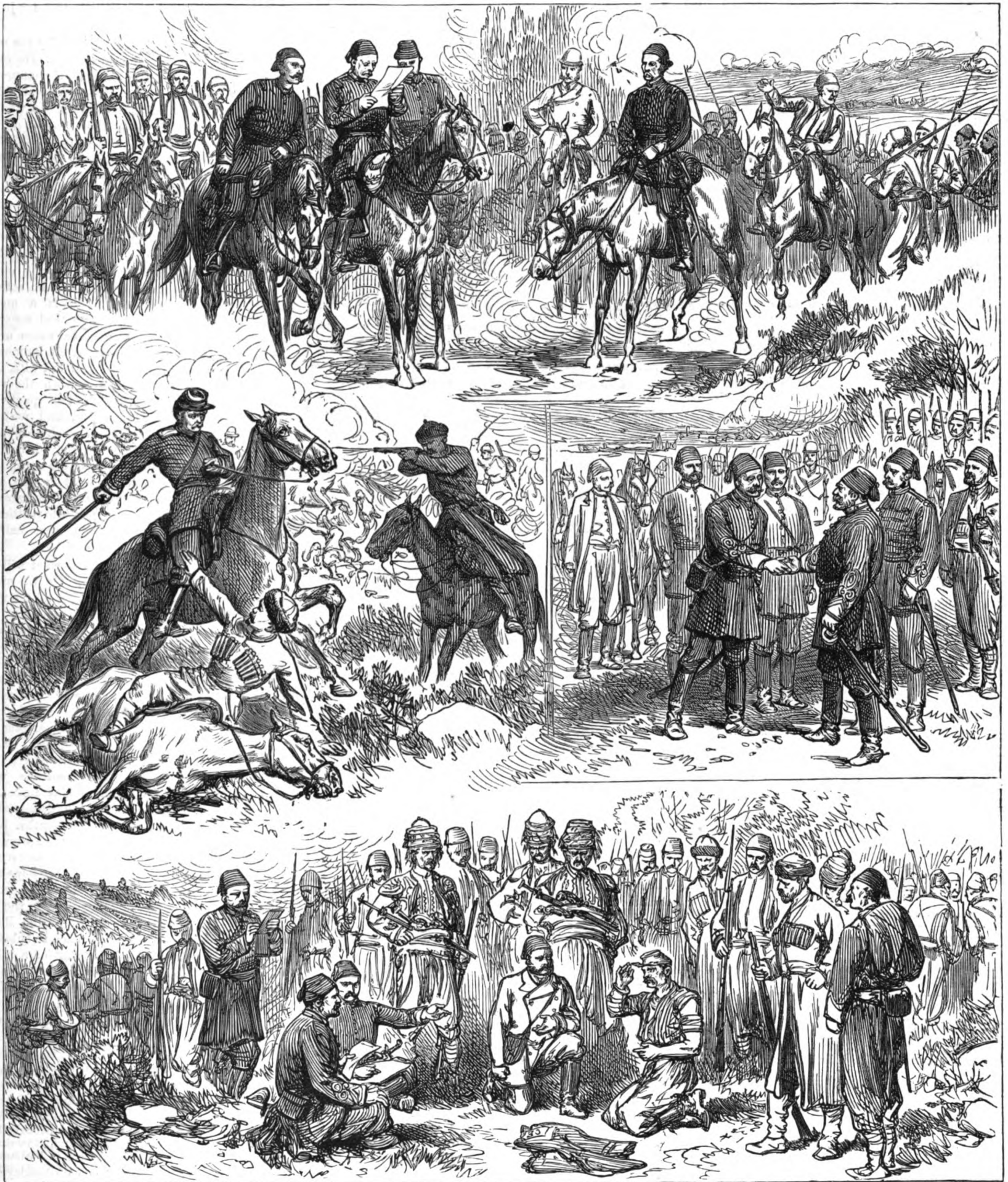


REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1996.—VOL. LXXI.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1877.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6^d.



Arrival of a Despatch on the Battle-Field.

Incident at the Battle of Kaceljevo: Saving a Brother's Life.

Meeting of Achmed Eyoub and Nedjib Pasha after the Battle of Kaceljevo.

Interrogating a Wounded Russian after the Battle of Kaceljevo.

WAR SKETCHES, BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

BIRTHS.

On the 29th ult., at 7, Tivoli-terrace, Kingstown, Dublin, the wife of T. W. McLaughlin, Esq., of Valparaiso, Chile, of a son.
On Aug. 31, at Cuddalore, Madras Presidency, the wife of Octavius Butler Irvine, Madras Civil Service, of a daughter.
On the 4th inst., at Petworth, Lady Leonfield, of a son.
On the 9th inst., at Parndon Lodge, Harlow, Essex, the wife of Captain Bombulow Pearce, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 10th inst., at West Derby parish church, by the Rev. Frederic Harke, Vicar of St. Stephen's, Canonbury, assisted by the Rev. Canon Stewart, Rector of the parish, Ellis Mather, Esq., of Finch House, West Derby, to Blanche, eldest daughter of Peter George Heyworth, Esq., of Yewtree, near Liverpool.

On the 8th inst., at the Pro-Cathedral, Kensington, by the Rev. Father Foley, assisted by the Rev. Fathers Palmer and Moore, J. W. O'Keefe, Esq., of Calcutta, to the Countess Mary (Minnie) Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Colonel Count Rivarola, late 67th Regiment, and granddaughter of the late General Count Sir Francis Rivarola, K.H.K., C.M.G., G.C.M.L., &c.

DEATHS.

On the 2nd inst., at Bayford Grange, Herts, Dame Charlotte Polo, relict of Sir William Templer Pole, of Shute House, Devon, and niece of the late John Farquhar, of Fonthill Abbey, Wilts, aged 91.
On the 29th ult., suddenly, at Weston-super-Mare, Lady Steele-Graves, of Mickleton Manor, Gloucestershire, in the 61st year of her age.

* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 20.

SUNDAY, Oct. 14.	
Twentieth Sunday after Trinity. Moon's first quarter, 3.45 a.m. St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Prebendary Kynaston; 3.15 p.m., Bishop, Claugton; 7 p.m., Rev. Prebendary Clarke, Vicar of St. Mary's, Taunton. Whitwell, closed. Savoy, closed.	Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Rev. Canon Farrar; 3 p.m., Rev. Canon Duckworth. St. James's, noon, Rev. Canon Duckworth. Temple Church, 11 a.m., Rev. Dr. Edersheim; 3 p.m., Rev. Alfred Ainger, the Reader.
MONDAY, Oct. 15.	
Prince Alfred of Edinburgh born, 1874. Medical Society, 8.30 p.m.	Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, quarterly court, Freemasons' Hall, noon.
TUESDAY, Oct. 16.	
Humane Society, committee, 4 p.m. Pathological Society, 8.30 p.m. Gresham Lectures, 6 p.m. (Dean Cowie on Geometry); and three following days.	Alexandra Palace Annual Poultry and Pigeon Show (three days). Races: Coventry, Croydon, Newcastle, Curragh.
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 17.	
The Duchess of Edinburgh born, 1853. Fox-hunting begins.	Cryptogamic Society of Scotland, 10 a.m., annual conference, at Dundee (three days).
THURSDAY, Oct. 18.	
St. Luke the Evangelist. Numismatic Society, 7 p.m.	Quebec Institute, 8 p.m. (Mr. C. J. Plumptre on Education).
FRIDAY, Oct. 19.	
Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, 2 p.m.	Medical Microscopical Society, 8 p.m. Races: Northallerton.
SATURDAY, Oct. 20.	
London Athletic Club, Stamford Bridge. Thames Sailing Club.	Royal General Theatrical Fund: morning performance at the Lyric Theatre.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28' 0" N.; Long. 0° 19' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.			
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 p.m.	Minimum, read at 10 a.m.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.	Rain in 24 hours, in inches.
Oct. 13.	30.083	45.2	39.3	82	2	57.9	33.5	N.W. N.E.	5.7	0.00
14.	30.191	44.8	41.4	88	6	59.2	32.7	N.E. E.	6.1	0.00
15.	30.450	47.5	42.1	83	3	60.9	36.7	E.	1.68	0.00
16.	30.598	47.0	40.0	78	2	59.3	37.6	E. N.E. N.W.	1.00	0.00
17.	30.385	45.2	44.3	97	1	55.1	35.9	N.W. N.W.	1.17	0.05
18.	30.150	48.1	37.0	68	7	54.0	43.8	N.W. N.	3.53	0.00
19.	30.284	45.5	36.6	78	5	53.8	39.9	N. N.W.	2.01	0.00

* Dew.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:-

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.987	30.126	30.426	30.636	30.505	30.137	30.293
Temperature of Air	44.0	44.0	44.0	45.4	41.0	37.7	40.0
Temperature of Evaporation	43.0	43.0	43.0	42.0	41.4	47.0	44.0
Direction of Wind	N.W.	N.E.	E.	N.E.	N.W.	N.W.	N.W.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 20.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
2 30	2 40	2 51	3 03	3 15	3 27	3 40

ALBERT MEMORIAL COLLEGE, Framlingham, Suffolk.

The Public DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES for the year 1877 will be made by the Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Norwich on THURSDAY, the 18th inst., in the COLLEGE DINING-HALL, at 12 o'clock. The Distribution of Prizes will be followed by the usual Concert by the College Choir at 4.30. All application for Tickets should be made without delay to the Head Master.

SMART'S WRITING INSTITUTION, 97b, Quadrant, Regent-street (entrance in Swallow-street). Open from Ten till Nine Daily. Persons of all ages received (privately), and taught at any time sitting, writing, and penmanship. Lessons one hour each. No classes. No extras. Improvement guaranteed in eight to twelve easy lessons. Separate rooms for Ladies.—Apply to Mr. Smart as above.

EXHIBITION GALLERY.—To Artists, Exhibitors, and others.—A well-frequented gallery, in the best position in London, the light perfect, AVAILABLE for a short period, on Moderate Terms, with competent assistance, and every facility for advantageously Exhibiting and Selling, or for subscribing and Publishing. Only Artists of recognised reputation, or their representatives, treated with.—Address, E. G., Messrs. Street Brothers, 5, Serle-street, W.C.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS, "THE BRAZEN SERPENT," "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM," and "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE," each 35s. ft., with "Dream of Plato's Wife," Christian Martyrs, &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 33, New Bond-street, W. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

MASKELYNE and COOKE. Daily at Three and Eight o'clock. EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly. Fifth year in London. The present programme embraces Psycho and Zee, the twin dramatic mysteries; the sensational scene, in exposure of so-called Spiritualism, in which Mr. Cooke floats about the room taking the cabinet with him—the most astounding feat ever accomplished; and many other illusory items of novel and original character. Such is the success of the entertainment that it is advisable to book seats in advance, for which there is no charge. Admission, 2s., 1s., 6d., 3d., 2d., 1d.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS will introduce an ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME. The whole of the songs contained in the first or musical portion of the Entertainment will be changed. New Dances, New Whimsicalities, and New Burlesque Sketches. The New Programme will be given EVERY NIGHT at EIGHT, and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at THREE and EIGHT.
Furniture, &c.: Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Doors Open at 2.30 for the Day Performance; at 7.30 for the Evening Performance. No fees. Ladies can retain their bonnets in all parts of the Hall.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT, A HAPPY BUNGALOW, AT THE SEA-SIDE, by Mr. Corney Grain; and No. 204. Morning Performances every Thursday and Saturday. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., 4s.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place.

Will be published on the 16th inst.,

PRICE ONE SHILLING (FREE BY POST 1s. 2d.),

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK

FOR 1878,

CONTAINING

SIX COLOURED PICTURES.

PRINTED BY LEIGHTON BROTHERS' CHROMATIC PROCESS.

TWELVE ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE WAR, FINE ART, &c.

TWELVE ENGRAVINGS AS HEADINGS TO THE CALENDAR.

ASTRONOMICAL DIAGRAM OF REMARKABLE PHENOMENA,

WITH EXPLANATORY NOTES.

The Royal Family of Great Britain; the Queen's Household; her Majesty's Ministers; Lists of Government Offices and Officers; Bank of England and London and Westminster Bankers; Law and University Terms; Fixed and Movable Festivals; Anniversaries; Acts of Parliament passed during the Session of 1877; Obituary of Eminent Persons; Christian, Jewish, and Mohammedan Calendars; Tables of Stamps, Taxes, and Government Duties; Times of High Water at London and Liverpool; Postal Regulations; Remarkable Occurrences, &c., 1877-78; Eclipses in the Year 1878; together with an amount of useful and valuable information, which has during the past thirty-two years made the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK an acceptable and elegant companion to the library or drawing-room table.

The unprecedented demand for the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK year after year stimulates the Proprietor to still greater exertions to secure for this Almanack a reception as favourable as that which has hitherto placed its circulation second only to that of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

The ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK is inclosed in an elegant cover, printed in Colours by the same process as the SIX COLOURED PLATES, and forms a charming and pleasing ornament to the drawing-room table.

The SHILLING ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK is published at the Office of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 198, Strand, and sold by all Booksellers and Newsagents.

Now ready,

THE ILLUSTRATED PENNY ALMANACK FOR 1878.

containing Twenty-Four Engravings from the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS—viz., Gates of Constantinople, Forts on the Bosphorus and the Black Sea, Old Modes of Locomotion, &c.; Tables of Stamps, Taxes, and Licenses; Eclipses, Remarkable Events, Post-Office Regulations, and a great variety of useful and interesting information. The Trade supplied by G. VICKERS, Angel-court (177), Strand; and H. WILLIAMS, Warwick-lane, Paternoster-row, London.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—Sole Lessee and

Manager, F. B. Chatterton.—On MONDAY and during the Week, at Seven, SARAH'S YOUNG MAN; at Eight, ENGLAND IN THE TIME OF CHARLES II.—Messrs. S. Amery, J. Fernandez, W. Tertius, E. P. Edgar, Funnington, A. Glover, H. Colliard, &c. Messrs. Leighton, Gertrude Dor, A. Murray, D'Arcy, and Willis. At 10.15, THE CONSCRIPTION.—Messrs. C. Lanni and F. Sims, Miss Kate Hamilton, &c. Prices from 6d. to 25s. Box-Office open from Ten till Five Daily.

THE MOONSTONE, by Wilkie Collins, at 8.30. A New Drama, altered from the Novel. EVERY EVENING. Box-Office open daily from Eleven to Six. No booking fees.—OLYMPIC THEATRE.

MORNING PERFORMANCE OF THE MOONSTONE, by Special Request, on SATURDAY, OCT. 27, at 2.30. Box plan now open. ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1877.

The political contest in France—one, perhaps, of the most significant in regard to both her domestic and foreign policy that has occurred for the last half-century—will begin, and to all substantial ends will come to a close, to-morrow. The world will then know what is the present mind and will of France as to the basis upon which she desires to rest her civil institutions and her policy. Once already, and that not long since, the people of that country spoke with rare decision. By a large majority they elected to remain under a Republican form of Government, to be administered by Executive Officers loyally accepting the fiat of the Nation. Dissatisfied political parties, constituting a minority formidable for their social influence rather than for their numbers, persuaded the President of the Republic that the last Parliamentary Election was the result of a popular misapprehension; that the Chamber of Deputies was more radically disposed than were its constituents; that another trial would be followed by quite another verdict; and that for the sake of the safety, progress, and social order of France it was indispensable that Marshal MacMahon should demand the resignation of his Cabinet, should dissolve the Chamber which had supported it, and should once more appeal to universal suffrage to judge between the minority under his own patronage and the majority whom a moderate and conciliatory temper had followed the lead of his Ministers. Unfortunately, the soldier-statesman listened but too eagerly to their suggestions. On May 16 he announced his purpose, which the French people heard with as much astonishment as if they had seen a thunderbolt fall amongst them from a clear azure sky. For at that moment everything was going on calmly and prosperously. Trade and commerce, industry and National Finance, exhibited a smiling aspect. There was nothing to excite the alarm even of the most timid—no political cabals (at least, outside the Parliamentary arena), no secret or dangerous conspiracies, no popular clamours tending to subvert public authority, no serious difficulties to embarrass a peaceful foreign policy. It was not merely a day of hope, but a day of the partial realisation of hope; and it is probable that if the people of any other State of Europe had been called upon to point out the brightest instance among nations of the general success of self-government, France would have been named.

The abrupt disturbance of this tranquillity came from above. It came from men who seem to fear that the Republic was justifying its own being and was rapidly tending towards its own permanent establishment. It secured the co-operation of the Executive Power, and it presented to the world the strange spectacle of an Administrative revolt against the authority of the Nation, represented by the recently-elected House of the Legislature. It was uncalled for, unless intended to satisfy party and, we fear we must add, factious purposes. But, after all, it

professed to be a frank appeal to the judgment of the French people. All subsequent events have proved that it was not what it professed to be. Its abruptness, the instant prorogation of Parliament, the postponement of a new general election to the extremest period which the law will sanction, the wholesale change of prefects, sub-prefects, and minor executive officers, the closing of obnoxious municipal bodies, the prosecution of no end of Liberal journals, the misapplication of colportage regulations, the establishment of a vast system of political espionage, and a large variety of repressive arrangements, clearly intended to gag the free expression of opinion and to intimidate electors, especially those of rural constituencies, into acquiescence with the views of the President Marshal and his Ministers, lead almost irresistibly to the conclusion that, if possible, whether by fair means or by foul, France shall be made to declare her distrust of Republican institutions and her confidence in the loyalty and wisdom of President MacMahon and of the De Broglie Cabinet. As far as foreigners are concerned, there needs not the eloquence of M. Gambetta to place in its true light the question which the constituencies of France will have to determine to-morrow; nor, we apprehend, is there much danger that in France itself the real point submitted for judgment will be overlooked or misunderstood.

The broad issue to be determined by the result of the morrow's Elections may be thus stated. The choice will be between Personal and Parliamentary Government. Whence is national authority to be derived—from an official or from the people who placed him in office? In what spirit is it to be exercised—to gratify the demands of a few men occupying a prominent station, or to subserve the common interests of the people defined and interpreted by themselves? Who is to be supreme—the self-constituted "saviours of society," or the community which they undertake to save? With what voice is law to speak to Frenchmen—that of the Nation, or that of the man or men whom the Nation has chosen to give effect to its will? This is the grand question to be decided by the Elections just about to come off. But it is not on any mere abstract question that judgment will be solicited, or the answer will be given to it. It is a question with which many and far-reaching practical consequences are intertwined. It is one of eventual peace or war. It is one involving religious liberty in all its most important phases. It is one intimately associated with the development of commercial enterprise, with the remunerative employment of industry, with the quiet progress of education under liberal auspices, and with the steady elevation or degradation of the French people as a civilised community. The stake to be played for is in value enormous—quite incalculable. And it depends very much upon how, by whom, and when, it is won, whether the position of France in Europe shall be peacefully maintained, or whether, being plunged into political confusion, she be doomed to encounter another half-century of ruinous and depressive disquietude.

It would be foolish to prophesy what will be the end of the pending electoral contest. On the one hand, the agents of the Government are taking all the means within their reach to obtain a National verdict adverse to the Republic; and, on the other, M. Gambetta makes the confident announcement that not only will the 363 Republican Members of the last Chamber be re-elected, but others will be sent to join them who will bring up their number to 400. This only will we remark. The "Radicals," as they are called, but who in reality would be classed by English politicians among ultra-Conservatives—should they succeed, as M. Gambetta gives out that they will, will have thoroughly deserved their success. Their patience under incessant provocation, their marvellous forbearance, their self-restraint, their calm but determined resolution uninterruptedly exercised for five months, have supplied ample evidence that the French people are quite as capable of self-government by means of Parliamentary Institutions as any people that can be named. We hope they will not be tried beyond their strength; that their decision, whatever it may be, legitimately deposited in the Ballot Urns, will be accepted by the President of the Republic; and that no illegal attempts will be made to substitute for the will of France, by a *coup d'état*, that of a minority practically opposed to it. The crisis is one of the gravest that can be imagined, and it ought to be morally impossible to postpone the solution of it beyond the General Election, or by any means to over-rule the popular voice legally expressed.

The *Times* states that Mr. Gladstone's intended visit to Ireland will be of a purely personal and private character.

Captain G. H. Parkin has been appointed Superintendent of Pembroke Dockyard, vice Hamilton, promoted.

Dr. Erasmus Wilson, who has provided the funds for bringing Cleopatra's Needle to England, has written to express a hope that the obelisk will be placed in Parliament-square.

The Marquis of Ripon spoke on Wednesday at the annual meeting of the Yorkshire Penny Bank, held at Sheffield, and warmly commended the practice of thrift by the working classes.

Mr. Walter, M.P., presided at a conference held at Reading on Monday in connection with the Church of England Temperance Society, to consider "The national intemperance, and the best means of checking it."

THE COURT.

The Queen entertained at dinner at Balmoral Castle on Wednesday week the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Marchioness Dowager of Ely, the Countess of Erroll, and the Lord Chancellor. The Hon. Lady Biddulph, Sir Allen Young, Colonel Teesdale, Mr. F. Knollys, the Rev. Mr. Dalton, and Dr. Proffit dined with the household, who were invited to join the Royal circle, with the other ladies and gentlemen, in the evening. The Right Hon. R. A. Cross and General Viscount Bridport left the castle. His Excellency the American Minister and Mrs. Pierpont came from Aberdeen the next day and lunched with the household, after which they were received by her Majesty. The Lord Chancellor left for London to attend a Cabinet Council. The Very Rev. Principal Tulloch arrived at the castle on Saturday last and, with the Lord Chancellor, dined with the Queen. Her Majesty and the members of the Royal family attended Divine service on Sunday at Crathie church. The Rev. Principal Tulloch officiated. Principal Tulloch dined with the Queen. Sir Thomas and the Hon. Lady Biddulph dined with her Majesty on Monday. The Queen has paid frequent visits to the Prince and Princess of Wales at Abergeldie, and, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, has made various excursions to the Lion's Fair and other picturesque localities. The Lord Chancellor has dined generally with her Majesty. Prince Leopold has dined with the Prince and Princess of Wales at Abergeldie.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales, with Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales, attended Divine service on Sunday at Crathie church. The Prince has enjoyed excellent sport in the Dean Forest. Yesterday week he killed six prime stags, and on Saturday last four fell to his gun, two falling to right and left barrels. There was to have been a stag-dance in the evening in front of Abergeldie Castle, but owing to the illness of Miss Knollys, who is suffering from typhoid fever, it was postponed by command of his Royal Highness. Dr. Clayton is at the castle in attendance upon Miss Knollys. The Princess of Wales has driven out with the Queen.

Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales are expected to take their places on board the Britannia at Dartmouth next week. They are in No. 1 class (the lowest), and belong to the starboard watch. With the exception of having separate apartments, the Princes will be treated in every way like the other cadets.

Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein have been the guests of Earl and Countess Dudley at Black Mount, Scotland.

The Duke of Connaught arrived at Rossmore Castle, Monaghan, last week, on a visit to the Earl of Rossmore, after visiting the Earl of Breadalbane at Taymouth Castle. His Royal Highness travelled by the Glasgow mail-steamer Flame to Belfast, and proceeded thence by the ordinary nine a.m. train to Monaghan. Yesterday week the Duke inaugurated a drinking-fountain at Monaghan, which had been erected as a memorial of the late Lord Rossmore. The Duke has since been confined for a day or two to his room, in consequence of slight indisposition.

His Excellency Count Beust returned on Saturday last to the Austrian Embassy, to resume his diplomatic duties.

His Excellency the Danish Minister and Madame de Bülow have returned to town.

His Excellency the American Minister and Mrs. Pierpont have been the guests of the Earl and Countess of Strathmore at Glamis Castle.

General Meredith Read, American Minister at the Court of Athens, went out cub-hunting on Saturday last with Sir Watkin Williams Wynn. The meet was at Carden, and two foxes were killed and two run to earth. General Meredith Read left Wynnstown on Monday for Trentham, on a visit to the Duke of Sutherland.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Masters of the City Guilds were entertained at dinner at the Mansion House on Wednesday by the Lord Mayor.

The School of Art, Science, and Literature for Ladies was opened at the Alexandra Palace on Monday.

The Thames overflowed its southern bank from Blackfriars Bridge to Westminster Bridge on Monday. Many houses were flooded, and traffic was in places suspended.

A further upward movement was made in the Bank rate on Thursday—namely, from 4 per cent, at which it was placed on the 4th inst., to 5 per cent.

About 5000 butchers and their relatives were present at an entertainment given to them by the Butchers' Trade Committee on Tuesday evening in the Metropolitan Tabernacle, Newington. The Rev. J. A. Spurgeon presided.

The gelada monkey, known to naturalists only from the description of Dr. Edward Rüppell, who travelled in Abyssinia and published a book in 1835, is now to be seen alive in England. Some specimens are at the Alexandra Palace.

We learn from the *City Press* that Mr. Henry Nicholson, Inspector and Surveyor of the Inland Revenue Department, Somerset House, has been elected Clerk to the Commissioners of Income Tax for the City, in place of Mr. Senior, deceased.

Sir Charles Reed, chairman of the London School Board presided last Monday evening over the public opening of a new school in Westcott-street, Southwark, with accommodation for 818 children. The cost of the building and site amounts to £14,060.

At a recent meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works, Mr. Leslie moved a resolution in favour of that body considering the desirability of obtaining a supply of sea-water for fire-brigade purposes, for baths, and for watering the streets of London. After some discussion, this proposal was negatived by twenty-three votes to three.

The Lord Mayor distributed the prizes on Monday evening to the successful students in the educational classes of the Young Men's Christian Association, Aldersgate-street. The French prize was awarded to Mr. Dodd; German, to Mr. Tregaskis; English history, to Mr. C. W. Rowlandson; Latin, to Mr. J. Cameron; singing, to Mr. S. Williams; and Scripture knowledge, to Mr. Rebenlisch. A selection of music was given by the members of the singing class.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers at the end of the first week of October was 77,169, of whom 36,972 were in workhouses, and 40,197 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in the years 1876, 1875, and 1874, these figures show a decrease of 1135, 4296, and 14,022 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 816, of whom 528 were men, 225 women, and 63 children.

The Marylebone Vestry has authorised their surveyor to take steps for planting 176 plane-trees in Hamilton-terrace, St. John's-wood, towards the cost of which the inhabitants have raised £240. It is said that in two or three years' time this will be one of the finest avenues in London.—An application from Mrs. Whitton, of Well's-road, Regent's Park North, asking permission to plant lime-trees in Well's-road at her own expense, was granted.

A second public meeting was held on Tuesday at the Cannon-street Hotel, at which a petition praying for a commutation of the sentence upon the Penge prisoners, on the ground that the verdict was not supported by the evidence, was adopted. The meeting was largely attended.—Mr. J. Scarlett Campbell, a Judge of Appeal in India, taking the chair. Among the speakers were Mr. Sheridan, M.P., Dr. Forbes Winslow, and Dr. Bristowe.—The newspaper controversy upon the verdict continues with unabated vigour.

The Lord Mayor presided on Tuesday over a meeting of the committee appointed in February last to consider the position and prospects of the Crystal Palace. The report of the committee, which was adopted, expressed the opinion that the company possessed a most valuable property, and, while its educational and public advantages are great, with the Parliamentary powers now obtained, under able and judicious management, an amount of public usefulness far surpassing anything hitherto realised is still before the company.

At Wednesday's weekly meeting of the School Board for London—Sir Charles Reed presiding—the scheme of the school management committee for the instruction of pupil teachers and candidates at centres underwent another discussion, and the further consideration of the question was again adjourned. The vacancy in the representation of Westminster, caused by the death of Mr. Danby Seymour, was declared, and it was arranged to hold a special meeting for the election of a person to fill the vacancy on the 24th instant.

Dr. Frankland reports, as the result of his analysis of the waters supplied to the Metropolis and some of its suburbs during September, that the Thames waters furnished by the Chelsea, West Middlesex, Southwark, Grand Junction, and Lambeth Companies showed much greater pollution with organic matter than in July or August. The Grand Junction Company's water was turbid, from inefficient filtration. The proportion of organic impurity showed a marked excess in the Lambeth and Southwark Companies' waters. The Lea waters supplied by the New River and East London Companies were of superior quality, and had been efficiently filtered. The Kent and Colne Valley Companies and the Tottenham Local Board delivered deep well-water of excellent quality.

The repairs and improvement committee of Westminster Hospital have recently received the following contributions to their responsible undertaking, which is now nearly completed:—£210 from the Corporation of the city of London; a special legacy of £1000 from the residuary estate of the late Mr. James Graham, of 11, Cornwall-terrace, Regent's Park; and £500 from "A Friend of the Hospital." Upwards of one half the amount required has now been subscribed.—The North-Eastern Hospital for Children, Hackney-road, has received £1000 from the executors of the late Mr. James Graham. The executors state that the first distribution of the residue of his personal estate, amounting to £100,000, has been made to the various schools, hospitals, &c., selected by them in accordance with the provisions of his will.

A match was fired at Rainham on the 2nd inst., for the Inland Revenue Challenge Cup, between C company London Scottish and H company London Rifle Brigade (the holders), and resulted in favour of the latter by sixty-one points.—The Challenge Cup of the K Company, London Rifle Brigade, was competed for at Rainham on the 4th inst., when Sergeant Kitchingman was successful.—The annual prizes, given by the officers and gentlemen to the British Museum Rifle Association, were competed for at the South London Rifle Range, Nunhead, on Saturday last. The following were the principal winners:—Private Woolford, Silver Cup; Private Woolford, Champion Badge. Money prizes: Messrs. Woolford, Baxter, Clay, Waghorn, English, Mooney, Jeffrey, Tatnall, Harvey, Calver, Arlett, Baynes, Anderson, Lake, Paul, and Saunders.

The Coroner's inquiry into the death of Frederick John Chalkley, which occurred at the House of Detention (where the deceased was placed on the charge of having been concerned in the outrage and burglary at the house of Mr. Braham, in City-road, on the night of Sept. 8), was brought to a close on Friday, the 5th inst. The jury, after three-quarters of an hour's consideration, returned a verdict of "Accidental death," and said that Detective Allingham was much to blame in moving the deceased against the wishes of the hospital authorities, and that in future written authority should be obtained before the removal of any person charged with crime. The jury added an expression of opinion that the deceased was in no way connected with the burglary, and said they hoped the Treasury would give something towards the expense which his mother, a widow, had been put to. Mr. Braham said he would give the widow £10.

The address to the members of the Birkbeck Literary and Scientific Institution, upon the occasion of the opening of its fifty-fifth session, was given on Wednesday evening by Dr. W. B. Richardson, F.R.S., the subject selected being the Culture and Pursuit of a Literary Life.—The annual meeting of the College for Men and Women, Queen-square, Bloomsbury, was held there last Monday evening. Mr. Kegan Paul gave the opening address, and the other speakers were Mrs. William Grey, with the following teachers of the college—Professor Amos, Mr. Nesbitt, the Miss Drewrys, Professor Seeley, Mr. R. S. Poole, and others. The value of mixed education, of simple pass examinations, and the absence of prizes was strongly urged, and the special objects of the different classes explained. The annual report, read by Mrs. Malleon, the hon. sec., spoke hopefully of the state of the college, and drew attention to the lectures and discussions held on Saturdays.

There were 2420 births and 1308 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 75, whereas the deaths were 66 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths from smallpox, which had been 10 and 13 in the two preceding weeks, further rose last week to 14, of which 10 were recorded in the Metropolitan Asylum Hospitals, and 4 in private dwellings. There were 23 deaths from measles, 38 from scarlet fever, 2 from diphtheria, 21 from whooping-cough, 19 from different forms of fever, and 36 from diarrhoea. Thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class only 153 deaths were referred, against 226, 190, and 174 in the three preceding weeks. These 153 deaths were 121 below the corrected average number from the same diseases in the corresponding week of the last ten years, and were equal to an annual rate of 2.3 per 1000. In Greater London 2947 births and 1530 deaths were registered. The mean temperature of the air was 48.5 deg., or 5.2 deg. below the average. The duration of registered sunshine during the week was 33.3 hours out of the 80 hours that the sun was above the horizon.

THE LATE COLONEL ANDERSON, C.B.

The Australian papers of last July announced the death of this venerable gentleman, a veteran soldier and colonist of many years' standing, who was also the father of Colonel Acland Anderson, the officer commanding the volunteer forces in the province of Victoria. Colonel Joseph Anderson, who was eighty-eight years of age, had served throughout the great French war, at the battle of Maida, at Aboukir, and in the Peninsula, at Talavera, Busaco, and Fuentes d'Onor, in Guadalupe, and in Central India. He entered the Army in 1805 as an Ensign in the 78th Highlanders, but afterwards held commissions in the 24th Regiment, the York Chasseurs, and the 50th (Queen's Own), of which he became Lieutenant-Colonel. He distinguished himself by many acts of courage and military skill, and was severely wounded in the Gwalior campaign, while commanding a brigade in a charge against the enemy's guns. For this he received the bronze Star of India and was made a Companion of the Order of the Bath. He had also obtained by his previous services the rank of a Knight of the Royal Hanoverian Guelph Order; and he held the Peninsular war medal, with four clasps. Colonel Joseph Anderson, after forty years' service on full pay, retired from active duty in 1848, and settled in Australia, where he became the owner of lands and sheep on the Goulburn River. He was appointed a member of the old nominee Legislative Council of Victoria in 1852, and exerted himself to prevent the admission of convicts, and latterly of Chinese immigrants, into that province, as well as to provide for its military defences. His son, Colonel W. A. D. Anderson, is mentioned above; he has also left several daughters, married to gentlemen of good position in the colony. His funeral, in the St. Kilda Cemetery, near Melbourne, was conducted with military state and ceremony, the coffin borne upon a gun-carriage, with the Union Jack and his cocked-hat and sword; and his horse led behind it. Many officers and gentlemen of his acquaintance, with two of the Governor's Staff, followed it to the grave; the procession was filled by the different volunteer corps of Melbourne, Collingwood, St. Kilda, Richmond, and Emerald Hill; and, finally, the Victoria Artillery Volunteers fired a farewell volley over the grave. We give a Portrait of the deceased gentleman, from a photograph by Johnstone and O'Shanessy, of Melbourne.

H.M.S. IRIS.

ARMED DESPATCH-VESSEL.

This vessel is remarkable as being designed to be the fastest vessel of war in the world. That position is believed to have been held hitherto by H.M.S. Inconstant, a ship of 5780 tons displacement, and with engines of 7360-horse power. The Inconstant, when fully rigged, and having a displacement of 5330 tons, attained a mean speed on the measured mile of 16.513 knots.

The Iris, with engines expected to develop a power of 7000 horses, will have a load-displacement not exceeding 3700 tons. There ought therefore to be no difficulty in realising the promised speed of 17½ knots, or twenty statute miles an hour. This ship, too, will differ greatly from other fast seagoing vessels, by reason of her shortness in proportion to her breadth. She has only six and a half beams in her length, her length being 300 ft., and her breadth 46 ft. 1 in.

Unlike other fast vessels, she will be propelled by twin screws. Each of these screws has four blades, and the trial of the vessel on her passage round from Pembroke to Portsmouth has shown that with this arrangement the ship is able to withstand the strain of the engines, with very little vibration. The engines have not yet been worked to their full power, but there is every promise of great success in this respect. The main advantages of two screws in a ship of war are, however, other than this. They are, that the ship can still work and manoeuvre with one engine or one screw broken down; and can be steered, if both engines are intact, when the rudder is disabled; and, further, that the engines can be placed in separate engine-rooms shut off from each other by water-tight partitions, and that the power of the engines can be developed with a lighter draught of water.

The late firm of J. and W. Dudgeon, of Millwall, did much to introduce twin screws; and the late Captain Cowper Coles and Messrs. Laird introduced twin screws into the Captain with success. But the twin-screw engines of the Devastation, arranged by Mr. Reed and Mr. Wright, and made by John Penn and Sons, were the first great success, as compared with the single screw.

Since the Iris' trials, the Alexandra and Téméraire, masted ships, have given further illustration of the excellent steaming results of twin screws. The Alexandra, with twin screws, had a higher engine efficiency on her six-hours' trial, as well as on the measured mile, than had been obtained in the Hercules or Sultan with single screws; and the Téméraire, although only 285 ft. long, and with but a trifle more than 4½ beams in her length, gave on the measured-mile trial, when complete for sea, and at a speed of 14.651 knots, better indices of performance than had ever been obtained from the Hercules, Sultan, Alexandra, or Monarch.

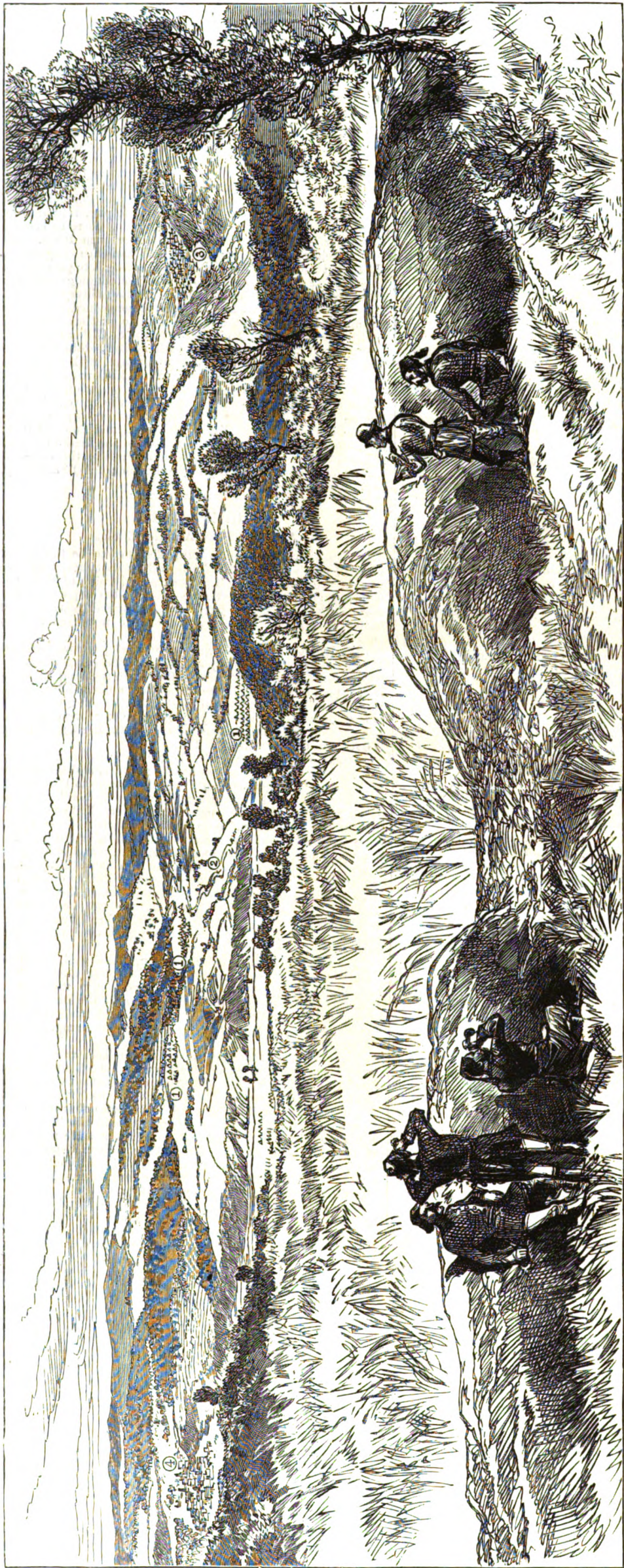
The engines of the Iris are built by Messrs. Maudslay, Sons, and Field. The diameter of the low-pressure cylinders is 64 in. The working barrels of these cylinders are made of Whitworth fluid compressed steel. The screw shafts are made of the same material, and are forged hollow. It is intended to work the engines, when the highest speed is wanted, with steam at a pressure of 60 lb. to the square inch; but the engines can be worked, when there appears to be need for it, at not more than 6 lb. or 7 lb. pressure. The shells of the boilers are also made of steel, the same material as has been employed for the whole of the hull. This steel, which has given the very highest satisfaction, was manufactured at the Landore-Siemens works at Swansea, by the Siemens process.

There are two engine-rooms and two boiler-rooms, occupying together one half of the length of the ship. The weight of the machinery and fuel will equal nearly one half of the total displacement or weight of the ship.

The Iris is intended, as her designation implies, for despatch service in time of war—a service which she ought to perform without the slightest risk of hindrance from any other existing ship. She has the means of defending herself if she should be attacked, having an armament of ten light but long range and accurate shell guns, two of which are mounted upon the fore-castle and poop respectively.

The Iris and her companion vessel, the Mercury, are hardly likely to be surpassed in speed for some years at least. They are costly messengers, and require a very powerful war fleet as their Jupiter to justify their creation.

The Marquis of Salisbury opened on Wednesday a Convalescent Home which has been erected at Rawdon, a few miles from Bradford, by Mr. H. W. Ripley, M.P. On Thursday his Lordship was presented in the Corn Exchange, Bradford, with an address from the Chamber of Commerce in that town; and in the evening he addressed a political meeting in St. George's Hall.



1. Russian Tents.

2. Road to Biela.

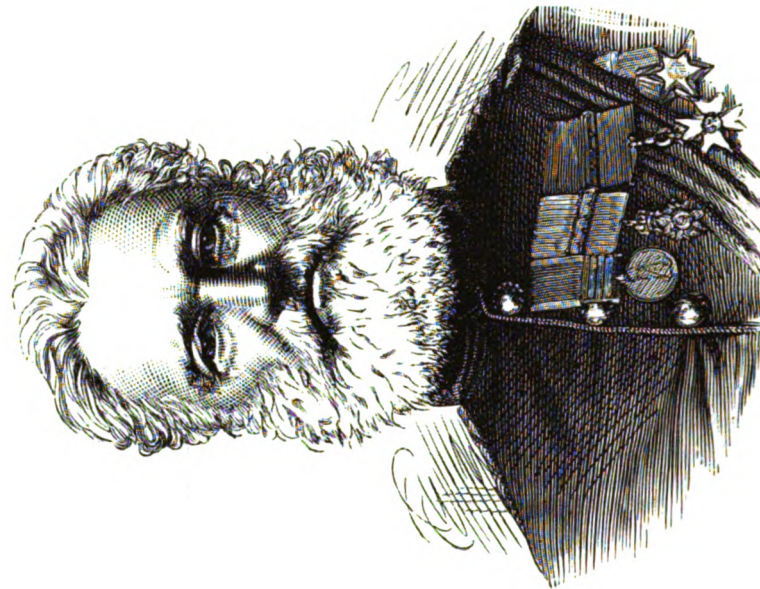
THE RUSSIAN POSITION, FROM AN ADVANCED POST NEAR BIELA.

3. Village of Buzovotzka.

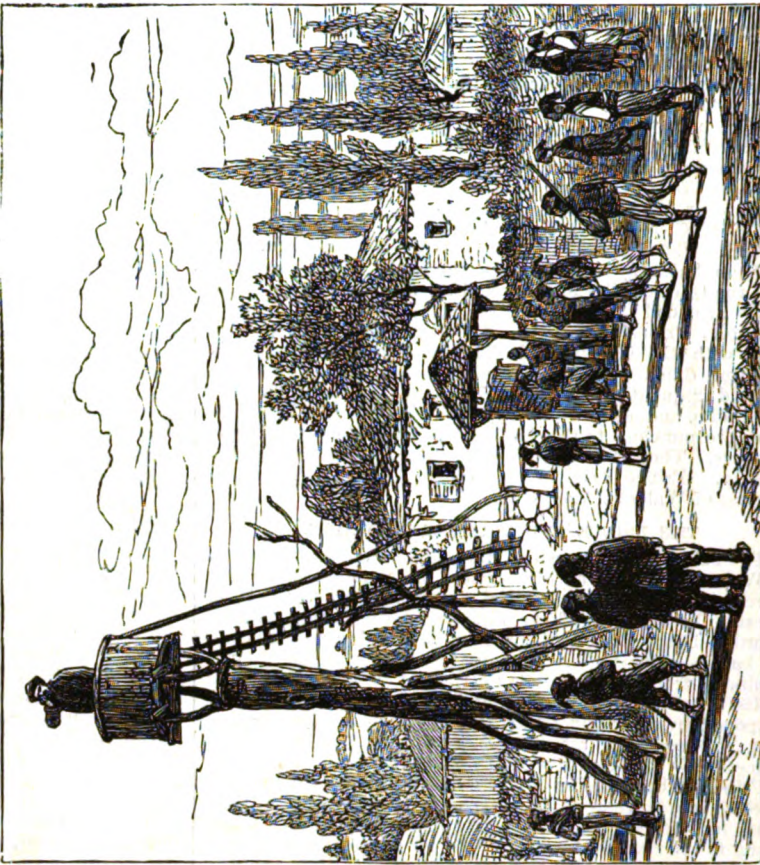
4. Bani z'a.



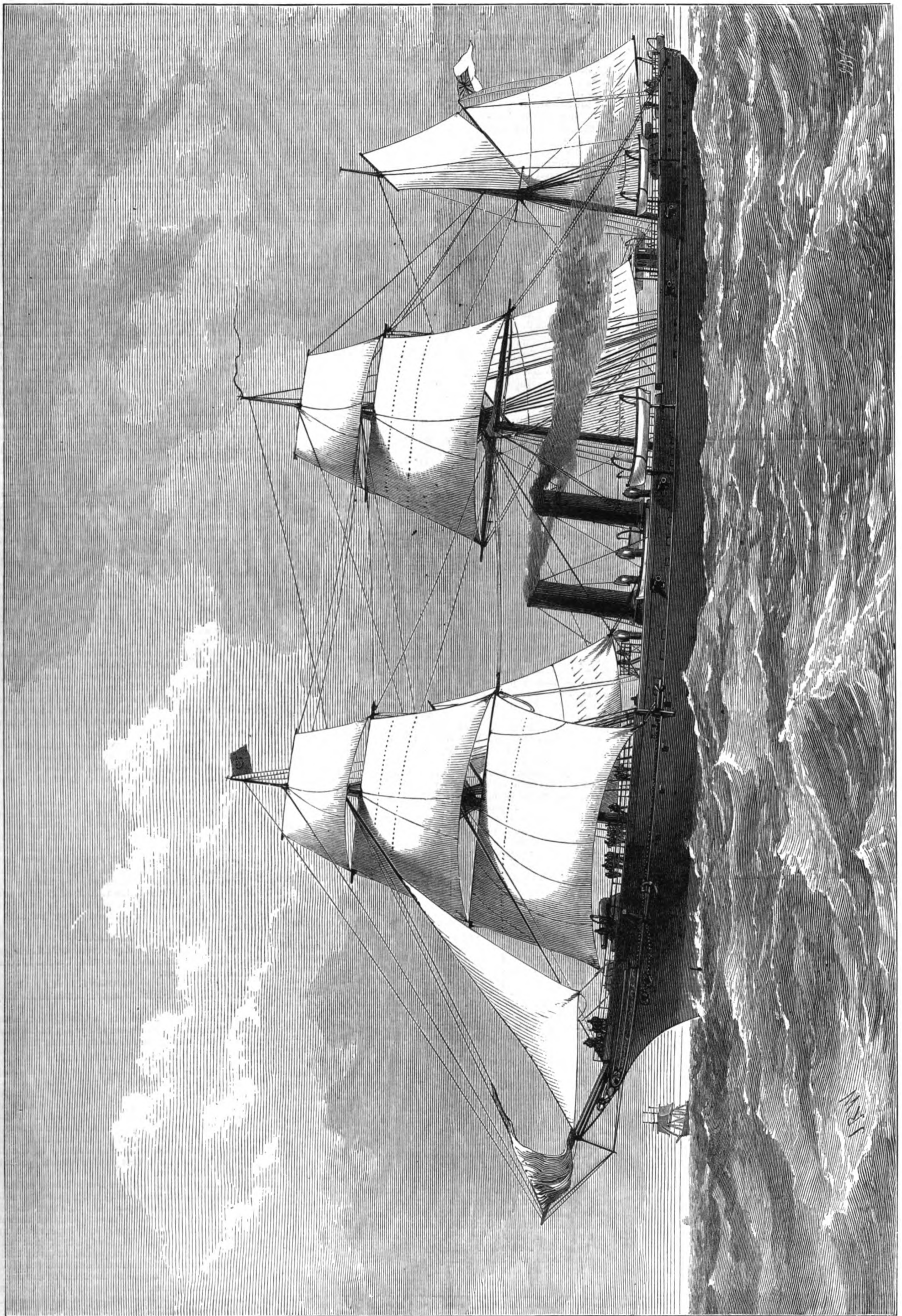
MARCH ON BIELA: A BREAK DOWN—ENGINEERS TO THE FRONT.



THE LATE LIEUT.-COLONEL JOSEPH ANDERSON, O.B., K.H.



BEFORE BIELA: NIGHT BEFORE BATTLE—CALLING TO PRAYER.



NEW DESPATCH VESSEL, H.M.S. IRIS, BUILT OF STEEL.

THE WAR.

Changes of military command, both on the Russian and on the Turkish side, have been announced, as if in reply to some recent conjectures about the probable suspension of active operations for this year's campaign. General Todleben, the renowned director of the fortifications and defences of Sebastopol, has taken charge of the approaches and advanced works for the renewed attack on Plevna. General Skobelev, who lately won high distinction by his capture of two of the Turkish redoubts, and by his share in the capture of Lovatz, is appointed to command the Sixteenth Army Division. Prince Imeritinsky, to whom, jointly with Skobelev, belongs the merit of those achievements, now becomes Chief of the Staff, in place of old General Nepokoitchitsky; and General Gourko, who led the bold though vain and useless raid across the Balkans, takes command of a large cavalry force on the roads westward of Plevna, by which it is hoped to cut off Osman Pasha's supplies. On the Turkish side, as we mentioned last week, considerable changes have been made. Mahomet Ali Pasha has been removed from his chief command of the Turkish army on the Lom, between Rustchuk and Shumla, and has been sent back to guard the Serbian and Bosnian frontiers. He is succeeded by Suleiman Pasha, who leaves the Shipka Pass and the Army of the Balkans to Raouf Pasha; but there is an enforced cessation of the sanguinary struggle there, owing to the fall of wintry snow.

The Russian Imperial Guard being now added to the forces of the Grand Duke Nicholas before Plevna, it is expected that renewed fighting will speedily take place in that quarter, and that the Roumanians will soon make another attempt on the second Gravitza redoubt, to which they have drawn their parallel lines of trenches as near as they can. We refer to the illustration, in our Supplement this week, from a sketch by Herr Schönberg, our Special Artist with the Roumanian army before Plevna. It presents a View of both the Turkish redoubts at Gravitza, with the right wing of Osman Pasha's defensive positions and the Roumanian approaches to them. Other sketches, by Mr. Melton Prior, our Special Artist with a division of the Turkish army between the Lom and the Jantra, furnish illustrations of the battle fought on the 14th ult. at Kaceljevo, and of the subsequent march in the direction of Biela. The Russian positions, however, near Biela, were found by Mahomet Ali Pasha rather too formidable, and he retired upon the Lom, for which act of discretion, it seems, he has been deprived of his Bulgarian command. We learn that the Turkish defence of Plevna has been strengthened by the junction of Chefket Pasha's forces with those of Osman Pasha, bringing a large amount of stores and ammunition. This was effected last Tuesday, in spite of an attempt to intercept them by a detachment of Russian cavalry, who were repulsed with much loss in a skirmish at Lukovitz.

Detachments of the Turkish garrison of Silistria occupy the island of Chicin, in the lake of Borcea on the Danube, where they are constructing fortifications. The Russians, on their part, are engaged in throwing a bridge with a fortified *tête de pont* over one of the arms of the Borcea lake, with the object of cannonading the Turkish position in Chicin. A large number of Russian troops have been sent to Kalarasch, and the Roumanian militia in the adjacent districts have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to prevent a possible Turkish landing from Silistria.

The head-quarters of the Grand Duke Nicholas are to be removed back to Sistova, while the Emperor Alexander proposes to sojourn during the winter at Bucharest, and the Empress will join him in the Roumanian capital. Military hospitals for ten thousand Russian sick and wounded are being erected on the banks of the Danube. The materials of the late Vienna Exhibition Palace are used for these temporary buildings. It is rumoured that the pontoon bridges at Sistova and Nicopolis are much damaged.

Although the participation of Serbia in the war is not looked for immediately, the military movement in the Principality is now in full train. The artillery is on its march from Branicevo to Veliki and Izvor. The formation of new batteries has also commenced, and single detachments of cavalry have already left for Krusevatz.

A brief account of the recent Turkish victories in Armenia, with a small map to aid its comprehension, will be found in our Supplement. Ahmed Moukhtar's official despatch, dated yesterday week, states that on that day "the bulk of the Russian forces left the heights of Kabak and fell back to the foot of Karatmol, abandoning their positions parallel with our line." He further says that "the losses of the enemy during the three days' battles at Yahnilar, Gulveren, and Aladjagh are estimated at 10,000 hors de combat. Ours are estimated at about 2000 men, including nine officers killed and six wounded. The Grand Duke Michael commanded in person. Providence has happily frustrated the formidable plans of our enemies." On the other hand, a Russian official despatch from Karajal, dated last Tuesday, states that, "in consequence of the actions on the 2nd and 3rd inst., and the new positions occupied by us, the enemy on Monday night abandoned most of his positions—Kizil-Tepe among others—and began to retreat. Our troops pursued the Turks energetically, and by nightfall occupied the line of Hadschiveli, Soubatan, and Gulveren." We must await further information to decide between these contradictory accounts.

Last Tuesday, at Constantinople, upon the occasion of the Feast of the Bairam, the Sultan transmitted to the commanders of the troops his congratulations and good wishes. His Majesty added that he hoped the war would soon be concluded to the advantage of Turkey, and that the soldiers would return from the seat of war to repair by labour the enormous losses sustained in the defence of the country.

The fourth annual provincial meeting of the Incorporated Law Society of England was begun in Bristol on Wednesday, under the presidency of Mr. Edward Frederick Burton, of London. There was a large attendance of the profession.

The Free Presbytery of Glasgow has resolved to recommend that ministers should call the attention of their flocks to the unusually favourable harvest season as a fit matter for thanksgiving; and it was suggested by the mover of the resolution that in connection with the subject the minds of the people should be directed to the atheistical teaching of those who are called distinguished men of science as to the operation of natural laws, and which is calculated to undermine the foundation of all religion.

The court of inquiry into the loss of the *Avalanche* and the *Forest* ended on Tuesday. The Commissioner and his assessors found that the captain of the *Avalanche* was partly to blame for the collision, and that Captain Lockhardt, the captain of the *Forest*, was much to blame for not having kept his eye on the light of the *Avalanche*. At the same time, in regard to the long services of Captain Lockhardt, to the way in which he had given his evidence, and his subsequent conduct, the Court was of opinion that, while not cancelling or suspending his certificate, he ought to be reprimanded for not having shown greater promptitude at the moment of collision.

RELIEF FOR VICTIMS OF THE WAR.

Mr. A. K. Lloyd, commissioner to the National Aid Society, writes to Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, giving an account of his operations at the seat of war. At Bucharest, he says, the hospitals require but little, oil and silk being the only thing not procurable on the spot. In the case of the Roumanians, private benevolence has found house room and medical attendance. The state of things at Fratesti is serious. "The Russians could not foresee," says Mr. Lloyd, "that Fratesti would be called upon to play any part in the service of the sick and wounded. If Rustchuk had fallen their depôt would have been Giurgevo; and, in fact, it was not till the Turkish shells threatened to set fire to that town that they made Fratesti the terminus for commissariat purposes of that line." The Princess of Roumania has had two barques specially fitted up, in which she receives thirty-six patients, selecting from the other hospitals the most serious cases, in order that they may have the quietude and fresh air of the neighbourhood outside the town. Mr. Lloyd mentions that the want of trained nurses in the hospitals is greatly felt.

Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, M.P., on behalf of the National Aid Society for Sick and Wounded, has placed the two ambulance-waggons presented by the French Government after the Franco-German war and twenty copies of the Red Cross book at the disposal of the Order of St. John, for use at the centres being established over England for relief of sufferers by accident and for instruction in sick-bearing drill and elementary surgery. Already, at Sevenoaks, Woolwich, and Worcester, depôts of ambulance material are being formed, and local committees are being organised.

We have received from the Central Committee of the Red Crescent Society a circular explaining its objects and imploring aid. This society, which is founded on the basis of the Geneva Convention, was started on the declaration of the present war for the relief of the wounded, and at the outset had very serious obstacles to overcome. At the present moment two hospitals, fitted up for more than 500 wounded, have been established, one on the banks of the Bosphorus, at the mouth of the Black Sea, and the other at Beylerbey, in the Royal Palace, which has been placed at the disposal of the society by the Sultan. Similar establishments have been opened at Varna, Adrianople, Rustchuk, Silistria, Rasgrad, and Shumla, which daily receive their quota of wounded. Five field ambulances, too, fully provided with all alleviating contrivances, follow the armies, and gather up and tend thousands of wounded previous to their being forwarded to the various hospitals of the Army and the Red Crescent. The committee are exceedingly grateful for the assistance they have already received from English benevolence, particularly the Red Cross Society and the Stafford House Committee; but still their anxiety to relieve suffering far exceeds their ability, and they make an earnest appeal for additional succour in money or in kind. The Ottoman Bank, London, will receive subscriptions.

The schooner yacht *Constance*, of 255 tons burden, belonging to Captain P. C. Lovett, of Luscombe-park, Buckinghamshire, which her owner has placed at the disposal of Lady Burdett-Coutts for the purposes of the Turkish Compassionate Fund, sailed from Southampton last Saturday for Constantinople, with a full cargo of miscellaneous goods, which she has shipped at that port. The *Hampshire Independent* of Saturday says:—"The main saloon—a capacious department, handsomely fitted—has been cleared of all its furniture and converted into a ship's hold; and this, as well as the space under the flooring and many of the cabins, is filled with substantial contributions to the fund. These gifts are of a most miscellaneous kind, and the parcels vary in weight from a couple of ounces to at least half a ton. The articles sent embrace quinine, drugs, pills, Etna lamps, flannels, calicoes, blankets, cotton prints, and hosiery, many kinds of patent foods, hammers and nails, 252 bottles of chlorodyne, a case of camphorina, mackintosh sheeting and other indiarubber goods, sewing-cotton, needles, bandages, a bandage machine, lint and old linen, and mufflers." Captain Lovett, who has had the yacht thoroughly refitted for this voyage at his own cost, and who also bears the expense of maintenance of ship and all on board while away, himself commands the *Constance*, assisted as sailing master by Captain John Pond, of Weymouth, and a crew of fifteen hands all told. Mr. Bartlett, a member of Keble College, Oxford, goes out in the *Constance*, at the Baroness's request, to act for her Ladyship, under Mr. Layard's directions, in the distribution of relief to the suffering non-combatants, for whom the proceeds of the fund are entirely intended.

In view of the pressing needs of the sick and wounded, as stated in letters from the Russian Red Cross Society, it was resolved, at a meeting recently held of the Sick and Wounded Russian Soldiers' Relief Fund, to solicit contributions of blankets, warm dressing-gowns, flannel vests, woollen stockings, lint, bandages, &c., which may be sent to No. 9, Great Winchester-street, E.C. (Mr. John Sands); Lady Lyett, Mrs. Hamilton Fletcher, Mrs. John Draper, Mrs. Honore Philbrick, and Miss de Winton having kindly undertaken the charge of their reception; and it was further resolved to solicit the co-operation of ladies in London and the provinces in this work. Mr. Lewis Farley reported that the Rev. Mr. Lamson had left London en route for the seat of war, taking with him a supply of money, blankets, flannel vests, woollen stockings, &c.; and that Dr. George H. Lamson had also left direct for Bucharest with a supply of medical stores and surgical instruments. The thanks of the committee were expressed to the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company, which had kindly consented to carry the stores at half rates as far as Vienna.

The Stafford House Committee have received further subscriptions from India, together with many letters expressing sympathy with the Turks. The following is an extract from one of these letters, written by an English resident in the Punjab:—"I hope to be able to send you £50 more in a few days. The interest the war is exciting among the upper classes of Mohammedans is intense. When they call little else is talked about; and many of them have the maps at their finger-ends."

Mr. Edwin H. Baverstock writes to the *Times*:—"Your special correspondent's interesting account of Lady Strangford's hospital work at Adrianople induces me, as a member of her British Hospital and Ambulance Fund Committee, to call attention to the fact that a most urgent telegram has been received from Lady Strangford requesting another thousand pounds to be forwarded. This, from lack of funds, it is impossible to do, and unless money comes in, and that speedily, the hospital must be closed. Lady Strangford left England in full faith that means would be forthcoming to sustain the hospital; she is there as 'the friend of the suffering'; and, as your correspondent witnesses, her patients are receiving a 'practical lesson in Christian charity.' She asks for help from those able and willing to give, and I do not believe she will ask in vain. Donations may be sent to the head office of the London and Westminster Bank, Lothbury; to its branch, St. James's-square, S.W.; to the account of Lady Strangford's British Hospital and Ambulance Fund; or to myself, 36, Queen-square, Bloomsbury."

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Marshal MacMahon on Thursday issued a new manifesto, in which he says the Constitutional Republic is not in danger, and the present Government is not under clerical influence, as is supposed. The present struggle in France is a battle between order and disorder. The President appeals to the French nation to answer to his call, and the Marshal says, placed by the Constitution in a situation that duty forbids him to abandon, he will maintain order and peace.

The electoral addresses of both the real and the nominal chiefs of the Opposition have been published.

M. Gambetta professes great confidence in the result of the elections. He says:—"My profound conviction, based on sure premises, allows me to declare without rashness a week before the voting that France, in spite of all the manoeuvres directed against the freedom of her votes, will repudiate the administrative pressure, will scorn the official candidature and its agents, and will thrust far from her Royalists, Cæsarists, Clericals, the knaves as well as the violent; she will condemn dictatorial policy, she will leave the Chief of the Executive Power, transformed into a plebiscitary candidate, no other alternative but to submit or resign; for as for ourselves, sure of the support of the country thus solemnly declared, we shall know how to cause its will to prevail over the opposition of a powerless and incorrigible minority. Without passion, without weakness, without vehemence, we will do our duty. The union of all good Frenchmen, Liberals, Republicans by conviction or by birth, labourers, peasants, bourgeois, the world of work and of thrift, will keep us discreet, and will render us invincible for the country and the Republic." Dispensing with the usual preliminary inquiry, in order to get the judgment of the Correctional Police before the day fixed for the election, the French Government have summoned M. Gambetta to appear before that tribunal on Friday, the 12th, to answer the charge of offending the Marshal by placarding the electoral address in the streets.

M. Jules Grévy, in his address—powerful in its judicious calmness of statement—refutes the various accusations brought against the late Chamber of Deputies, and compares the present league of dynastic parties to that of 1849. The league of the present day, he avers, wishes, as in 1849, to revise the Constitution, an impossibility with a Republican Chamber.

M. Gambetta addressed the electors of the twentieth arrondissement on Tuesday night in the American Circus, Château d'Eau. About 6000 persons attended by invitation, and M. Gambetta had an enthusiastic reception. He spoke for an hour and a quarter, enlarging during a great part of his speech on the benefits of universal suffrage, and attributing the quietness of the French people under the provocations which they are now suffering to its establishment. M. Gambetta continues to be confident in the result of the appeal to the nation.

The Duc de Broglie, addressing the Conservative committee on Wednesday, devoted himself to refuting the charges of M. Gambetta, asserting that the real issue lay between Radicalism and Conservatism. He declared that the President had no desire to destroy the Republic, and denied the accusations of clericalism brought against the Government.

M. de Fourtou has addressed a sharp circular to the prefects, directing them to take instant and stringent proceedings against what he calls the "agents of disorder," who continue to spread in the provinces—notwithstanding repeated disavowals on the part of the Head of the State—the idea that the Government is allowing itself to be so influenced by clericalism as to pursue a course of policy of a nature to compromise the maintenance of peace.

M. Louis Blanc addressed a meeting of his constituents in the fifth arrondissement on Sunday, and said that the enterprise of May 16 was the work of clericalism, which, if successful, would render that influence all powerful.

The manifesto of the Left groups in the Senate has been published. It urges the electors not to abstain from voting and not to be intimidated, and tells them that when they have spoken their word ought to be obeyed.

Hostile manifestations were made on the arrival of Prince Napoleon at Ajaccio to carry on his canvass. In consequence, the Prince has addressed a communication to the Minister of Justice complaining of the conduct of the police and the authorities.

The Government continues to prosecute persons for libelling either the Marshal or the Ministers, and two convictions of ex-deputies are reported. The manager of the now deceased *Mot d'Ordre* has been sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment and a fine of £80, for insulting the Court of Appeal in Paris. The *Bien Public* has been fined £20 for reporting the second stage of the Gambetta prosecution.

The authorities have authorised the town of Chateaudun to incorporate the cross of the Legion of Honour with the town arms, in remembrance of the glorious resistance of 1870, and announced the favour beforehand to M. Pontalis, the official candidate.

HOLLAND.

The King on Wednesday received MM. Kappeynne and Van de Copello, the leaders of the United Liberal parties in the Second Chamber.

GERMANY.

Prince Bismarck left Berlin for Varzin on Monday, attended by Count Herbert.

The Prussian Cabinet held a sitting last Saturday, when proposals for carrying further the policy of internal administrative reform were brought under discussion.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The Emperor of Austria left Vienna on Monday night for Hungary, where, according to now established custom, the Court will spend the remaining part of the autumn at the chateau of Gödölloe, and the early part of winter at the Royal residence in Buda. Count Andrássy also left on Monday night for Hungary, where he proposes to spend about a fortnight with his family at his country seat, and then probably establish himself at Buda until the meeting of the Delegations, which are to assemble this year in Vienna, probably towards the end of November.

In Monday's sitting of the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet an explanation was given on the part of the Government in regard to the police supervision to which the deputy Herr Helfy has been subjected. It was declared that none of the authorities had given orders for such supervision, and that the policeman on duty in Kisfaludy-street had entered Herr Helfy's house solely in consequence of a misunderstanding. After a protracted and heated discussion the House resolved by a large majority to pass to the order of the day, in accordance with a motion brought forward by the Government. On Wednesday Herr Helfy gave notice of a question asking if the Government were disposed to lay before the House a full and detailed account of the recent occurrences in Szelek.

GREECE.

The King has decided, in accord with the Ministry, to convoke the Chambers for the 22nd inst. His Majesty wishes the Cabinet, as at present constituted, to continue the transaction of affairs.

DENMARK.

The Supreme Court has acquitted MM. Hall and Worsade, former Ministers of Public Worship, of the charge brought against them by the Folkething of illegal proceedings in connection with the building of the new theatre. The State will bear the costs of the trial.

In the Folkething a motion, introduced by the leader of the Left, to refer the budget for the current financial year to a committee of fifteen, has been unanimously adopted.

AMERICA.

The New York Democratic Convention has adopted resolutions condemning the election of President Hayes as illegal; at the same time, the Convention approve the southern policy of the President.

The Democrats in Ohio have carried the State elections by a large majority, which is variously estimated from 10,000 to 25,000. In Iowa the Republicans have been successful, but their previous majority has been reduced.

Senator Patterson, of South Carolina, was arrested in Washington last Saturday on a warrant issued in compliance with a requisition from South Carolina, where he is indicted for felony against the State Government. Patterson, however, was subsequently bailed out on the Habeas Corpus Act till Oct. 17.

General Miles, who has been pursuing the Nez Percés Indians fleeing towards the Canadian border, came up with them on Sept. 30, and had a severe engagement. Seventeen of the Redskins, including the brother of their chief, Joseph, were killed and forty wounded, most of their horses being captured. Twenty-four of the soldiers were killed and forty-four wounded. The Indians have surrendered.

A tremendous storm, which raged along the Atlantic coast on Thursday and Friday, the 5th and 6th, wrecked many vessels, and caused great damage by freshets. The coasts were swept by hurricanes from Nova Scotia to Florida, and the storm was also severe on the lakes. Numerous railway disasters have also occurred in the middle States by the washing away of the rails, and over a hundred persons have been thus killed and injured. A portion of the iron railway bridge across the Missouri River at Atchison, at Kansas, was undermined by a freshet, and fell.

The *London Gazette* notifies that the Siamese Government has prohibited the export of rice from Sept. 23, to Sept. 13, 1878.

At Grahamstown experiments have been made which are said to prove that the coal from the Indive mines is equal in every respect to English.

It is announced in the *Gazette* that the Queen has appointed William Alexander George Young, Esq., C.M.G., to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Colony of British Guiana.

An earthquake shock was felt at Geneva on Monday morning. Clocks were stopped, bells were rung, buildings cracked, and the English and Russian churches were rather shaken.

The order of Jan. 27 last prohibiting the landing in Great Britain of cattle brought from a port or place in Belgium or the German Empire has been revoked by the Privy Council.

Cleopatra's Needle is threading its way safely towards our shores. The steamer Olga, with the Obelisk in tow, left Gibraltar on Monday in fine weather, and on Wednesday morning they were seen passing Cape St. Vincent.

Information has been received by telegraph of the safe arrival on the 3rd inst. of the ship Waitangi at her destination in New Zealand. This vessel was dispatched by Sir Julius Vogel, the Agent-General for New Zealand, with 258 emigrants for Canterbury, sailing from Plymouth on July 12.

Amended regulations for the open competition of July next for the Civil Service of India have been issued. At the final examination at the close of the second year of probation of the selected candidates under the new regulations, any one of the following additional subjects may be taken up—viz., botany, geology, and zoology, for which 350 marks will be allowed.

Lloyd's Shipping List states that two German steamers have reached Siberia by sea this year; and a sailing-vessel has made the passage from the mouth of the Jenissei to Norway laden with Siberian products. The Thames, Captain Wiggins, after wintering at Jenissei, grounded at the mouth of the river on starting, and has not yet been floated, though its cargo was thrown overboard, including, it is feared, the collection of Mr. Seeborn, who was a passenger.

Messrs. W. T. Weekes and Co. dispatched from Plymouth Sound on the 4th inst. two ships for the Australian Colonies. The first was Messrs. Devitt and Moore's ship Sabraon, 2131 tons (Captain Elmelle), for Melbourne; having on board 59 first and 36 second class passengers, in addition to a full general cargo. The second was Messrs. Shaw, Savill, and Co.'s ship Trevelyan, 1041 tons (Captain W. Edwards), for Sydney, with Government emigrants. She was chartered for this purpose by Mr. Forster, Agent-General for New South Wales, and takes out 67 married couples, 86 single men, 46 single women, 59 boys, 62 girls, and 26 infants.

A disastrous wreck occurred in July last on the coast of Chili. The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's vessel Eten struck upon a sunken rock at Ventura Point, 120 miles south of Coquimbo, and only thirty-five persons were saved out of 155. Painful rumours were circulated by the Chilean journals to the effect that Captain Chitfield, of H.M.S. Amethyst, had neglected to afford assistance; but from papers which the Admiralty have communicated to the press it appears that the allegation was groundless. The Amethyst was actually sent to give relief to the shipwrecked mariners, and it was only on finding that the sea was sweeping over the rock where the shipwrecked travellers had taken refuge, and that none of them remained on it, that the Amethyst returned from her errand of mercy.

The *Gazette* announces that the Queen has directed letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal granting the dignity of a knight of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto William Buell Richards, Esq., Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Dominion of Canada; Antoine Aimé Dorion, Esq., Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench for the Province of Quebec, in the Dominion of Canada; John Henry de Villiers, Esq., Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and Speaker of the Legislative Council of the colony of the Cape of Good Hope; David Tennant, Esq., Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of the colony of the Cape of Good Hope; George Wigram Allen, Esq., Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of the colony of New South Wales; and John Budd Phear, Esq., Chief Justice of the Island of Ceylon.

To mark a long and close connection with the borough of Saffron Walden, the Mayor, Mr. G. S. Gibson, has presented to the Corporation suitable plans and a cheque for £4000 for the erection of a new Townhall for municipal and educational purposes. Mr. Gibson, who is completing his second year of office as Mayor, has been connected with the town for more than half a century.

THE FAMINE IN INDIA.

Reports of a highly favourable nature have been received with regard to the harvest prospects of Southern India. Rain has begun to fall also throughout the North-West Provinces, Oude, the Central Province, Central India, Rajpootana, the Punjab, and parts of Bombay, and there is every sign of its continuance.

The following telegram from the Viceroy of India, dated Oct. 5, has been received at the India Office:—

Season telegram, Sept. 25 to Oct. 3. Madras.—Continuous good rain everywhere, except part of Coimbatore and Madura. Good freshes in rivers; crops thriving; north-east monsoon not yet appeared on coast. Works, 628,259, decrease 70,000; gratuitous 1,603,721, decrease 2000. Madras revised orders for administration relief issued Sept. 24. General, but slight, fall in prices; imports fully maintained. Bengal and Burmah daily grain dispatches to Madras ports 5454 tons, besides from Peninsular Railway 900. Railway working from Madras meagre.

Bombay.—No appreciable rain in Goojerat, where needed; rest of Presidency good general rain. Temple telegraphs: General situation markedly better. Works 219,910, decrease 23,000; gratuitous 163,008, increase 3000.

Mysore.—Good rain continues; crop prospect good; prices slightly cheaper; supply of sufficient railway imports; reduced people returned to field pursuits. Works 54,000, gratuitous 162,000. Deaths in Bangalore temporarily increased from rain. Famine Commissioner telegraphs that effect of putting paupers on works is marked improvement in health and spirits; they crowd to works.

North-West Provinces.—No rain save showers in Ghazepore; drought and heat continue; distress felt in Agra and Rohilkund divisions.

Condition in Oude less serious; prices stationary, but high; grain being imported from Nerbudda Valley; October rain would save spring crop; cloudy weather reported on 4th from several districts; relief work arrangements in forward state.

Punjab.—No rain save in Rawul Pindi and frontier; no improvement except Multan divisions; dear prices; distress not yet reported.

Rajpootana.—Partial showers in Ajmere and Marwar; no rain elsewhere; drought increasing in Eastern States; prices not yet excessive; relief works arranged on three sections of railway.

Indore.—No rain, except at Neemuch. Malwa crops beginning to wither; Gwalior condition bad. Great emigration from Northern and Eastern States southwards. Relief work open on three railway sections near Gwalior, Neemuch, and Rutlam.

Hyderabad.—Moderate showers; crop prospects favourable. Bengal.—Prospects good in Bengal Proper. Anxiety about South Behar, where rain holds off.

Burmah.—Prospects favourable; floods subsided; rice being replanted.

Assam.—Prospects good.

Central Provinces.—Protracted break in rains causes some loss of crop, and anxiety in rice-growing tracts; rabi (?) crops good. Large number of immigrants from Central India States, for whom relief works provided.

A telegram from Calcutta, dated Thursday, 1.9 p.m., received through Reuter's agency, says:—"A general and most favourable change has set in over Northern and Central India. From the 5th to the 9th inst. there has been excellent rain, extending to Patna and Nagpore in the south, to Jhelum in the north, and from Hurdul in Oude, in the east to Ajmir, and Goojerat in the west. The rainfall ranges from two to ten inches everywhere, and is not yet finished. Behar, Oude, the North-West Provinces, the Central Provinces, Berar, Goojerat, Rajpootana, the Central Indian States, and the Punjab all have the benefit of the rain. The weather and the crop prospects in Mysore, Bombay, and Madras continue favourable, and prices are falling. The autumn crops in Northern India, wherever surviving, and especially the irregular crops, will benefit greatly. Pasturage will soon be abundant, and the spring crop sowings will be safe. Emigrants from the threatened tracts are already returning home, and agriculture is active everywhere. All immediate apprehension of famine that was expected in Northern India next year has now passed away, though high prices and some pressure on the poor will remain until the spring crop is assured. Financial prospects are much improved by the change in the situation."

THE MANSION HOUSE FAMINE FUND.

A communication was received by the Lord Mayor on the 4th inst. from the Duke of Buckingham, Governor of Madras, expressing the heartfelt gratitude which pervades the minds of the natives of that presidency for the exertions being made in England on their behalf. The noble Duke adds that the emergency is indeed great, and remarks that if the people of England could imagine what their position would be if the quartern loaf ranged from 2s. 8d. upwards, and if, at the same time, there was an utter scarcity of everything with which food could be ordinarily supplemented, they would be able to form some idea of the scarcity which prevails in India, and the terrible position of the classes even above the poor labourers or cultivators. His Lordship also received a telegram from the Mayor of Sydney, stating that a public meeting would be held immediately to take steps for raising funds in aid of the sufferers from the famine. Among the donations received that day were—Birmingham (sixth instalment), £1000; Wigan (additional), £650; Cork, £500; Bath (fourth), £400; Wolverhampton (additional), £250; Banbury, £200; Carlisle (additional), £200; Lincoln (third), £200; Reading (second), £200; Guildford, £163; Chard, £137; South Molton, £120; Holmfirth (additional), £100; Stourbridge (third), £100; Portsmouth (additional), £100; Richmond, £100; Jersey (additional), £500; Ramsgate (third), £100; Chiswick, £120; Christ Church, Tunbridge Wells, £120; Ackworth parish church, £176; Bath Abbey, £124; St. Peter's, Bayswater, £183.

The Duke of Edinburgh has written a letter to the Lord Mayor (received on the 5th inst.) stating that he had been desired by the Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean fleet to transmit subscriptions raised at his Royal Highness's suggestion among the ships at Besika Bay for the Mansion House Indian Famine Relief Fund, and inclosing a cheque for £259. The subscriptions included £100 from the Duke of Edinburgh himself. The Duchess of Edinburgh has contributed £50 to the fund. The secretary of the Madras committee writes:—"I am directed by the committee to acknowledge their deep sense of the great kindness of the English people towards their suffering fellow-subjects in Southern India, and to inform you that the munificence exhibited has made a deep impression upon the minds of the natives of this country." The Mayor of Leeds sent a further remittance of £3000; and among the other donations from towns were the following:—Warwick (third instalment), £1000; Chester, £1000; Dudley, £250; Wilton (including £70 from the Earl and Countess of Pem-

broke), £170; Morpeth, £155; Dorchester, £150; Hawick, £150; Northallerton, £140; Hanley (sixth), £100; Oswestry, £175; Durham (second), £100; Southampton (twelfth), £100; Titchfield, £152; and York (additional), £100; the Armourers' and Braziers' Company contributed £105; Mr. J. Arthur James, £105. Among the church and chapel collections received were:—Westminster Abbey, £140; St. Mark's, Hamilton-terrace, £136; Wimborne Minster, £162; St. John's, Hove, £100; St. Mark's, Lewisham, £150; Christ Church, Lee, £139; and Mortlake church, with East Sheen, £117.

The sums received last Saturday included the following remittances from the provinces:—Preston, £2500; Newcastle-on-Tyne (fourth instalment), £1000; Dublin (fifteenth), £500; Exeter (fourth), £500; Hull (fifth), £500; Barrow-in-Furness, £500; Northampton (additional), £450; Cardiff, £500; Harwich, £207; Dewsbury (third), £150; Royton, £100; Hanley (seventh), £100; Colchester (fifth), £100; Ipswich (third), £100; Tipton (second), £100; Brighouse, £100; Burton-on-Trent, £100; Newcastle-under-Lyme (third), £100. The British residents at Stockholm contributed, through Mr. Watson, the Chargé-d'Affaires, £42; and a collection by the Rev. Dr. Forbes in the English church, Rue d'Aguesseau, Paris, realised £80. The proprietor of the *Freemason* newspaper sent £100. Among the church collections was Farringdon church, £111.

On Monday afternoon the Executive Committee met in the Venetian Parlour for the dispatch of business; the Lord Mayor presided. The fund was reported to amount to £340,000. At the last meeting the condition of the Hyderabad district was brought to the notice of the committee, and a special telegram offering assistance was dispatched to the British Resident. In reply, his Highness the Nizam conveyed his best thanks to the committee for their kind offer of aid, but stated that, owing to late rains, assistance was not urgently required at present in his territory, and there was no apprehension of an increase in the distress, although, if aid was really needed, he would not hesitate to apply for it. It was resolved to transmit a further sum of £50,000 to India, making £390,000 in all, and to inquire as to the distress in the North-West Provinces. A telegram was received stating that all the Mayors in the colony of Victoria were raising contributions in aid of the fund. The principal contributions from towns were:—Inverness, £350; Rotherham (additional), £300; Norwich (sixth), £300; Bedford, (second), £100; Tavistock (additional), £100; Kilkenny (third), £100; Devizes, £100; Llandudno, £170; Dublin (sixteenth), £500; York (additional), £300; Totnes, £102; and Folkestone, £100. The North and East Ridings of Yorkshire Freemasons' Provincial Grand Lodge sent £100. Among the principal church and chapel collections were—Christ Church, Crouch-end, £105; St. George's, Bickley, £101; St. Michael's, Highgate, £108; Craven-hill Congregational chapel, £100; Stroud parish church, £102; and Folkestone parish church, £101. In the box outside the Mansion House £29 was found.

The Lord Mayor received a telegram from the Madras Famine Relief Committee on Tuesday stating that the prospects of the Presidency were improving, and that, should the north-east monsoon prove good, the famine will end in four months. In the north-west prospects are so much improved that the scheme of railways which had been devised and the relief works have been abandoned. The fund at the close of the day amounted to £347,000. Of this, £300,000 has been already transmitted to India. The principal donations from towns paid in were the following:—Bristol (fourth instalment), £1000; Southport (additional), £250; Coventry (second instalment), £250; Runcorn (second instalment), £200; Reading (third), £200. The Provincial Grand Lodge of Freemasons of West Lancashire sent £200 through Lord Skelmersdale; the supreme council of the thirty-third degree of A. and A. Rite Freemasonry, £100; Mr. R. C. L. Bevan, £100. Upwards of 200 church collections were received, including Christ Church, North Brixton, and schools, £157 odd; St. George's, Bloomsbury, £125; Trinity Church, Weston-super-Mare, £159; the parish church, Cheltenham, 182; Foundling Hospital Chapel, £105. A telegram was received from the Mayor of Melbourne stating that £6000 had already been transmitted thence direct to Madras, and more would follow. An intimation was also received from the Jersey committee stating that £660 additional, making £1600 in all, would be forwarded by the next mail.

On Wednesday evening the fund amounted to over £354,000, of which about £8000 was received during the day. The Crown Prince and Princess of Germany contributed £100, and deputed Baron von der Brincken, the German Chargé-d'Affaires, to hand over their donation personally to the Lord Mayor, with an expression of their best wishes for the success of the fund. Among the principal donations were the following:—Huddersfield (third instalment), £800; Dublin (seventeenth), £500; Lewisham Congregational Church, £130; the Countess de Noailles, £100; New Malton (second), £100; Halifax (fifth), £500; City and County of Perth (third), £350; Wisbeach, £100; Teignmouth (additional), £100; per Messrs. Coutts and Co., £104; St. Paul's Cathedral Harvest Thanksgiving Service, £147; the Central Synagogue, £183; Knareborough, £127; Penzance, £100; Rochdale (third), £500; Tamworth (third), £100; Holy Trinity, Tunbridge Wells, £239; St. Jude's, Kensington, £231; and many more.

Last Sunday, in all the Roman Catholic churches and chapels of the archdiocese of Westminster, after the different masses, and at vespers in the evening, a pastoral letter was read from Cardinal Manning, calling the attention of his clergy and their flocks to the famine now spreading desolation in the Presidency of Madras, and desiring that on the following Sunday, in accordance with the arrangements which he had made, collections should be made in aid of the fund.

A meeting of the Bradford committee was held last Saturday in the Mayor's parlour at the Townhall. In the absence of the Mayor the Right Rev. Bishop Ryan, the Vicar, presided. The subscriptions in Bradford were stated to be £8921.

Last Saturday the Edinburgh committee reported that they had received £15,215 on behalf of the fund.

The Liverpool committee have remitted to Madras £20,000. The total amount of the Liverpool subscriptions is £26,000.

The Board of Inland Revenue have issued a circular letter to all the officers in their department inviting contributions for the Indian Famine Fund to be sent to them, to form a separate contribution, to be called the Inland Revenue Relief Fund.

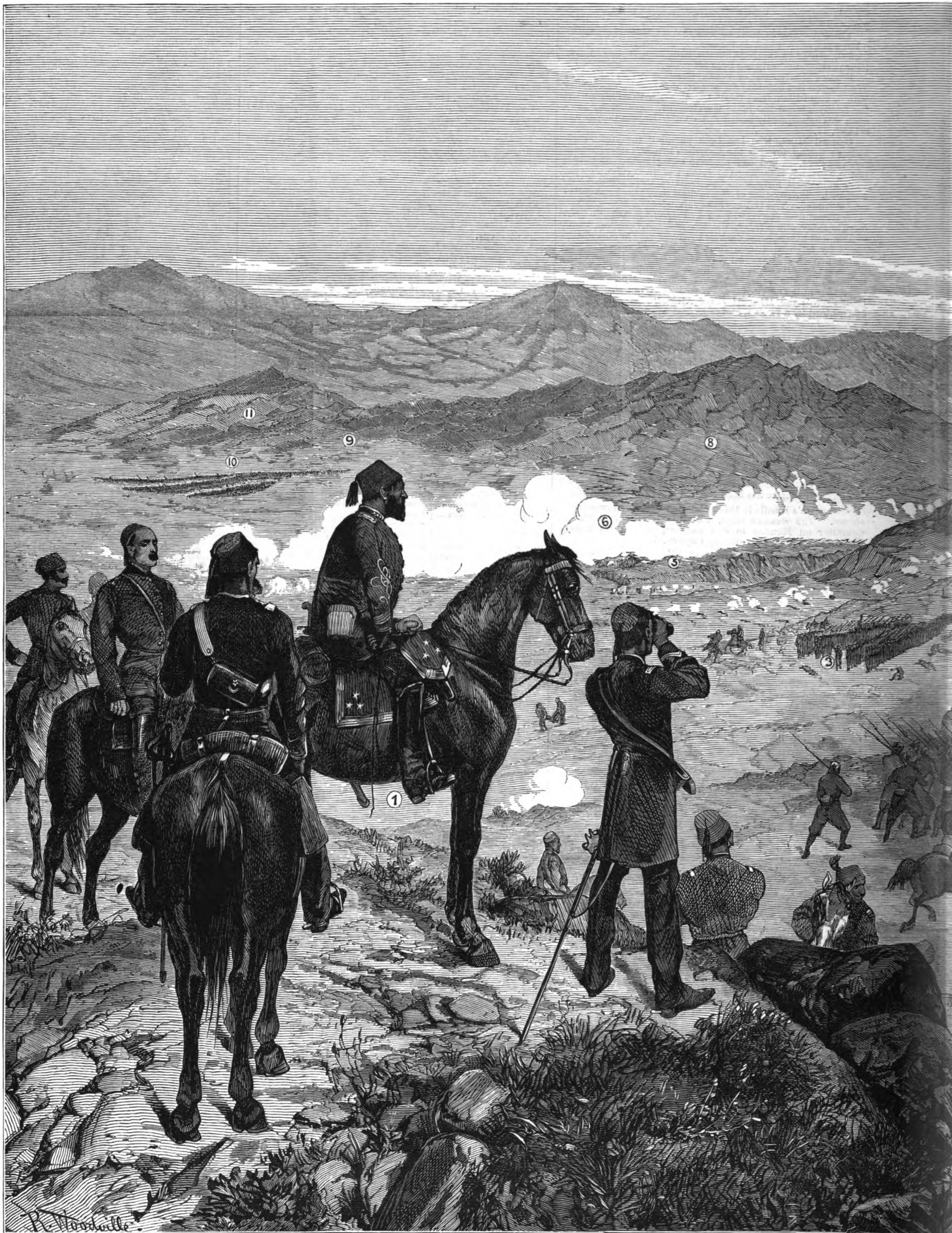
An appeal is now being made to the commercial travellers, and a good result has already been effected.

The report of the Committee of Council on Education in Scotland for 1876-7, with appendix, has been issued.

The Mersey Dock Board have decided to seek powers to construct an overhead tramway along the line of docks.

The Town Council of Leicester has decided to purchase the waterworks of that town.

Mr. Mitchell Henry, M.P., has written disapproving of the proposed conference of the Home-Rule League and urging a conference of the Irish members.



1. Moukhtar Pasha, the Turkish Commander-in-Chief.

2. Turkish reinforcements going to the front.

3. Turkish infantry engaged.

4. Turkish battery on the Kizil-Tepe hill.

5. Russian

THE WAR IN ARMENIA: BATTLE

FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF C



ishers. 6. Russian guns, about sixty in line. 7. Russian shells bursting. 8. Hill occupied by the Russians 9 and 10. Russian troops advancing. 11. Kurukdar hill.

OF KIZIL-TEPE, AUGUST 25.

R SPECIAL ARTISTS.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

A short and unsatisfactory summer has been succeeded by a seasonable and most enjoyable autumn, and never were visitors to the "back-end" meetings at Newmarket favoured with more perfect weather, while the sport provided for them has been very far above the average. A commencement on Monday told that we were rapidly approaching the close of the season, and that it was necessary to take advantage of nearly every day that remains. The first race of importance was a Post Sweepstakes over the T.Y.C., in which Clementine, Strathfleet, Fair Lyonese, and Malay took part. The first-named had only a slight call of Strathfleet in the betting, and ran so badly that her easy defeat of Childeric and a good field in the Champagne Stakes at Doncaster is more inexplicable than ever. The finish between the Duke of Westminster's filly and Fair Lyonesse was a pretty one; and, though the latter improved on her York form, she was beaten cleverly. Rifle, who has recently displayed unsuspected excellence, added the Burwell Stakes to his late victories, never giving Rosbach, who was attempting to concede 10 lb., much chance.

On Tuesday the Clearwell Stakes very nearly collapsed, as it was reduced to a match between Jannette and Insulaire, the former, with all sorts of odds laid on her, winning as she liked, and securing the stake for Lord Falmouth for the fourth year in succession. Not only has Jannette never been beaten, but she has never been made to gallop, and can certainly claim to be considered the crack two-year-old of the season. Twenty-five numbers were hoisted for the Cesarewitch, a number that is below the average, and, doubtless, the three public trials run by Hilarius (6 st. 5 lb.) frightened away a good many intending competitors. The son of Brown Bread naturally started favourite; but he had not much advantage over Prince George (7 st. 13 lb.), who has always been a great public fancy, and was constantly backed until the fall of the flag. Zucchero (6 st. 9 lb.) pressed them both very closely in the quotations; but a comparatively long price could be obtained about everything else. Great disappointment was felt when it was found that only seven of the competitors were saddled in the Birdcage; and even those who galloped down to the starting-post had little time to take stock of the others, as the field shot away, on very even terms, at the first attempt. Luckpenny made the running at a capital pace, and held the lead until reaching the T.Y.C. post, where Duchess of Cambridge (6 st. 5 lb.) and Zucchero went by him. The last-named pair were in trouble as soon as they had passed the Bushes, and retired, leaving Macaroon (6 st.) with the lead, which he retained until entering the Dip, where little Macdonald, who rode in most patient style, let out Hilarius, and he at once shot away from the rest, and won with ridiculous ease by four lengths from Macaroon, who beat Belphebe (7 st. 9 lb.) by a neck for second place. The last-mentioned ran exceedingly well, for no three-year-old could be expected to give 18 lb. and sex allowance to Hilarius, who palpably had the race in hand so far from home that the positions gained by the rest of the field go for little. We noted, however, that old Pageant (8 st. 9 lb.) always held a good place, and carried his heavy weight most gallantly. According to precedent, Hilarius was at once made first favourite for the Cambridgeshire, in which he will have 7 st. 7 lb. to carry, and is likely to find Manœuvre, who is weighted with 15 lb. less, a very dangerous antagonist. In the Royal Stakes, Lady Golightly made a fearful example of Norwich and Albert Edward, and thus thoroughly confirmed the excellence of Hilarius.

Though Wednesday was generally considered an "off" day, there were nevertheless two or three very interesting races. Foremost among these was the Select Stakes, decided over the R.M., for which Thunderstone, Jongleur, Verneuil, and Placida competed. After his clever defeat of Hilarius at the First October Meeting, backers naturally elected Thunderstone to the position of favourite, an honour of which he proved quite unworthy, being beaten at the Bushes; and, though the Oaks winner ran well, she had no chance with Jongleur, who appears to be better at a mile than over the longer courses to which he is accustomed. Tredegar, a son of Scottish Chief and Lady Morgan, who had never run previously, was generally considered a "good thing" for a Post Sweepstakes over the Breyth Stakes course, against Fair Lyonesse and Inval; but, after a desperate finish, the judge declared it a dead-heat between the three. As this was the last race of the day, the run-off had to take place almost immediately, when Tredegar won cleverly, Inval being second.

On Monday last R. W. Boyd, of Newcastle, and J. Higgins, of London, sculled from Putney to Mortlake for the championship of England. This was the third time the men have met in a match, and each had previously won once. The last occasion was on the Monday in the Derby week, when odds were laid on Higgins; but he proved utterly unable to get his boat through the rough water, and was defeated by a quarter of a mile. As there was a great deal of wind on Monday, and the Thames was once more like a little sea, a similar result was anticipated, and, in some cases, as much as 5 to 2 was laid upon the Northerner. Higgins, however, stripped in splendid condition; and, as his work was set much higher than on the previous occasion, he was able to clear his knees with ease, and got through the rough water in rare style. Higgins, having won the toss, chose the Middlesex side, which, being comparatively sheltered from the wind, gave him a great advantage. Notwithstanding this, Boyd was the first to show in front, and kept there until making the shoot to the Soap Works, where Higgins passed him. Boyd, however, soon came up again, and led by a few feet under Hammersmith Bridge, where our view of the race ended, as, owing to the exceptionally high tide, the bridge was impassable by steamers. We learn, however, that Boyd led until reaching the top of Chiswick Ait, where he was beaten, and Higgins, going away with ease, won by half a dozen lengths, in 24 min. 10 sec.

The London Athletic Club Autumn Meeting took place at Stamford-bridge on Saturday afternoon last. The feature of the meeting was unquestionably the brilliant performances of L. Junker, who gave no one the smallest chance in the 100-Yards Challenge Cup or the 150-Yards Handicap, and is probably the fastest amateur we have ever had in London. C. Hazen-Wood, the famous North Country runner, also put in an appearance, and won the Half-Mile Challenge Cup, doing the distance in 2 min. 2.5 sec. He runs in bad style, but is evidently an exceptionally good man; and a match between him and Elborough over this distance, which, we hear, is pretty sure to take place, should prove wonderfully exciting.

On the same afternoon W. Gale finished his marvellous performance of walking 1500 miles in 1000 consecutive hours, doing a mile and a half at the beginning of each hour. His last mile and a half occupied only 15 min. 52 sec., and he seemed little the worse for his exertions at the conclusion of his task. Gale has fairly eclipsed Captain Barclay's feat of endurance, and we trust that the testimonial which has been started for him will reach a substantial sum.

THE MAGAZINES.

Besides the continuations of "Erema" and "For Percival," in which latter fiction we seem to recognise a well-known hand, the *Cornhill* is strong in miscellaneous papers. Mr. Leslie Stephen contributes a sound and vigorous essay on Massinger; his criticism, however, may almost be condensed into the observation that Massinger represents the gradual departure of poetry from the Elizabethan drama. In every respect in which he differs for the worse from his great predecessors, he differs in so far as he is more distinctly prosaic, not merely in diction and versification, but in the entire texture of his intellect. The history and philosophy of the recent discovery of Mars's satellites are agreeably summarised for non-scientific readers; and a paper on the "Environ of London" is delightful reading from the mere enumeration of places calling up delightful associations in the minds of all. "Experiences of an Indian Famine" embody reminiscences of the dearth of 1869 in the Central Provinces, replete with valuable information and suggestions bearing on the present calamity. "Carving a Cocoa Nut" is a kind of æsthetic sermon, in which, in the guise of instruction for the performance of a simple operation, occasion is taken to instil sound principles on some of the fundamental questions of Art.

Macmillan is very strong this month. The most generally interesting portion of the contents will probably be the new instalment of "Young Musgrave," in which Mrs. Oliphant has developed a quite unusual degree of pathos and power. M. Thordén's account of the University of Upsala is also a most entertaining contribution, admirably written, and full of bright local colouring. Still higher interest attaches to a notice of a newly-discovered manuscript by the first Marquis of Halifax, the great statesman of the Revolution period. It consists of a number of anecdotes and memoranda respecting the leading personages of the day, arranged dictionary fashion under their names, and frequently of very great interest. Its genuineness seems unquestionable, and its value is only qualified by the doubt how far these records may be Halifax's own, or how far they are merely transcribed from the communications of others. The case is very fairly stated by the editor, the Hon. H. F. Elliot. Mr. Gladstone's "Dominions of Odysseus" is a contribution to the Homeric geography of Ithaca. The second part of Mr. Wallace's valuable discussion of the causes of colour deals with plants, pointing out how bright colours are advantageous to flowers, as promoting the visits of insects necessary for their fertilisation; while, where the scent of the flower is a sufficient guide to the insect, the colours are comparatively inconspicuous.

Fraser is rather heavy. "Austria, Germany, and the Eastern Question," "Moral Aspects of Political Economy," and "Australian Federation" are important subjects ably treated; but the treatment is not lively. An essay on "Clericality" conveys some useful cautions to the clergy against the assumption of that artificial manner which is certain to estrange lay sympathies. "Garibaldi in France" embodies reminiscences of the exploits of the Italian free corps in the Franco-German War, couched in a style suggestive rather of a frolic than of a serious business. The adventurers lacked neither bravery nor brains, and, under other circumstances, might have done exceedingly well, but were no match for the grim, methodical Prussians. Perhaps the most generally interesting contribution is an appropriate tribute to the memory of the late Mr. Longman.

In *Blackwood* we have to note the conclusion of "Pauline," which retains its merit to the last, and the spirited continuation of "Mine is Thine," enlivened by the introduction of a new character. There is a very good account of one of the least-known plays of Euripides, his "Helen." "American Diplomacy in the East" is a severe indictment of the conduct of the United States Minister at Constantinople, Mr. Schuyler, in connection with the Bulgarian massacres. It is rather curious that the Russians and the Turks should have been successively exasperated by the indiscretions of this *enfant terrible* of diplomacy. Mr. Theodore Martin's versions from Heine are respectable, which is perhaps as much as can be expected.

The *Fortnightly Review* has one article which will attract especial interest at this juncture, embodying the late Mr. Nassau Senior's notes of his conversations with M. Thiers, shortly after the *coup d'état*. They will hardly contribute to raise the character of the deceased statesman, the topics being such as bring into notice the least pardonable of his faults, his systematic subordination of principle to expediency. Mr. Senior, too, commits himself to the very un-English sentiment that a tranquil despotism is better than a stormy freedom. Mr. Lowe's impressive warning against a further lowering of the franchise would carry more weight if the writer's political career afforded any guarantee that he was in earnest with it, or meant to abide by it. Mr. Hutton's obituary notice of the late Mr. Bagehot is full of interest, though the writer hardly succeeds in the undoubtedly difficult task of expounding the secret of Mr. Bagehot's intellectual distinction. It is still more difficult to justify the claims of a painter to eminence when "the higher criticism" has reduced the number of his undoubted works to one, which Mr. Pater tells us is the case with Giorgione. A notice of M. Rénan's new work is chiefly remarkable for an attempt to show that the third Evangelist must have been familiar with the text of Josephus.

The most interesting paper in the *Contemporary Review* is Mr. Proctor's account of Dr. Draper's recent discovery of oxygen in the sun; the most important is perhaps Mr. George Howell's description of the regulations in various trades for the enlistment and management of apprentices. Mr. Howell laments the decay of the apprentice system, which he regards as essential to the maintenance of a high standard of work. Mr. Baring Gould's paper on early Christian Greek romances characterises many of these curious compositions, many of which have been officially recognised by the Church as authentic acts of saints and martyrs. One, the story of the Merchant and the Jew, is of singular beauty. Mr. Freeman's paper on British neutrality during the present war is rather absurd, to say the least of it. He taxes his country with sundry breaches of neutrality, while carefully explaining that he would think it exceedingly wrong to be neutral himself.

The *Nineteenth Century* has two dry but valuable essays by two peers, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe's on "International Relations," and Lord Blachford's on the "Integrity of the British Empire." The latter points out that every progress in a colony must necessarily be a step towards political dissociation from the mother country, although not necessarily injurious to national unity in the highest sense. Mr. Gladstone's essay on "The Colour Sense" is a contribution to the theory of its gradual development among mankind, a proposition which he principally supports by evidence of the extreme vagueness of the Homeric epithets denoting colour. Professor Colvin's hostility to architectural restoration goes to the length of contending that an ancient building had better fall into ruin than be rebuilt, which most people will consider a *reductio ad absurdum*. The most interesting section of the "Symposium" is Mr. Greg's grave and eloquent dissertation

on the indifference to life which frequently accompanies advancing years.

The *Atlantic Monthly* contains a number of very readable papers, among which may particularly be noticed Mr. T. A. Trollope's "Night in St. Peter's," a vision of deceased Popes; Mr. Gilman's account of the work of the Early English Text Society; and a collection of "old-fashioned ghost-stories."

In the *Gentleman's Magazine* "Miss Misanthrope" is continued with Mr. Justin MacCarthy's accustomed vigour; and the extant information respecting anthropoid apes is ably popularised by Mr. Proctor. The "forgotten Turkish nation," whose history is recounted by Mr. Karl Blind, is the Khazar tribe, who were settled in Southern Russia during the eighth and ninth centuries, and eventually gave place to the Russians under the Scandinavian rulers by whom the empire of the latter was built up.

The *Dublin University* has a portrait and very full memoir of the Rev. Mr. Haweis, a continuation of the biographical sketch of Mortimer Collins, and a curious paper on the element of medical truth in some popular superstitious beliefs.

London Society challenges attention by the instalment of "Proud Maisie," the most powerfully-written part of the story hitherto; and a very good modernisation of a poem by King James I. of Scotland, "The King's Quair." The most interesting contribution to *Belgravia* is a paper by Mr. Proctor on the origin of the constellations, setting forth many ingenious reasons for holding the present groupings to have been made about 2170 B.C. The *Argosy* has a striking short story, entitled "Summoned to Save."

We have further to acknowledge the receipt of Tinsley's Magazine, the Month, Victoria Magazine, Churchman's Shilling Magazine, St. James's Magazine, Ladies' Treasury, Science Gossip, Englishwoman's Magazine, Young Englishwoman's Magazine, Charing-cross Magazine, Industrial Art, Men of Mark, Street Life in London, Picture Gallery, Cassell's Family Magazine; and monthly parts of All the Year Round, Chambers's Journal, Leisure Hour, the Quiver, Weekly Welcome, Golden Hours, Sunday Magazine, Sunday at Home, Day of Rest, Garden, Gardener's Magazine, and Engineering.

THE QUARTERLIES.

The October Quarterlies demand a due share of notice. The *Church Quarterly* is a fair mixture of theology and general literature; its appreciation of the latter being, indeed, strongly flavoured by its ecclesiastical sympathies. In an article called "The Romance of Modern Scepticism," George Eliot's novels are examined from an ethical point of view strictly in accordance with the established religious creed. The historical student will find the result of some interesting inquiries set forth in the paper on "John Wyclif at Oxford." There are two separate articles upon Confession in the English Church, one upon the Church of Ireland, and one upon the Church in the Colonies, besides other characteristic discussions of Church affairs. The *Dissenting British Quarterly* has several articles of historical criticism—one upon George Buchanan and Queen Mary of Scotland; one upon King René of Anjou, the last of princely troubadours; one upon the religious sects of the English Commonwealth. Two others, which have a certain degree of living political interest at the present day, relate to the Greek Revolution of fifty-five years ago, and to the social and administrative anarchy of Sicily, which has by no means ended with the Bourbon reign. The French romantic historian and rhapsodist, Jules Michelet, and the English literary opium-eater, De Quincey, are the subjects of two biographical essays. In the *New Quarterly*, Miss Helen Zimmern takes the lead, with a review of the life and poems of Leopardi, the Italian prophet of sentimental melancholy, who died forty years ago, an example of the unhappy moral and social influences of a past age. An essay towards the continuation of Lord Campbell's series of Lord Chancellors and Lord Chief Justices, since Lord Campbell's own tenure of those high offices, is contributed by the Rev. F. Arnold, but not in a pleasant tone. Mrs. Lynn Lynton furnishes a painful story entitled "Misericordia," the catastrophe of which resembles that of the drowning of a cruel husband in "Daniel Deronda." Solid utility is the recommendation of Mr. H. Evershed's article upon Scottish agricultural economy, and the improvements of Sir John Sinclair and others; and the same may be said of Mr. Joseph Parsloe on Railway Reform. An essay on Giotto, and "The Curé's Housekeeper," by F. E. Trollope, make up this number of the "New Quarterly." We have to speak also of the *North American Review*, in which there is one of Emerson's aphoristic discourses, pregnant with that ethical mysticism which is familiar to his disciples, but saying little more than was said by him and other moral philosophers a long time ago. General McClellan continues his rather dry and professorial review of the war in the East. Mr. Dion Bouicault again ventilates his managerial experiences and opinions concerning the decline of the Drama. Dr. Felix Adler's second article on the Reformed School of Judaism is highly interesting and encouraging; but the remaining articles, which treat chiefly of American politics, do not require our particular attention.

TRADE RETURNS FOR SEPTEMBER.

The accounts relating to the trade and navigation of the United Kingdom for the month of September have been issued from the Board of Trade.

The exports for the month were valued at £17,095,426, being a decline of nearly three quarters of a million compared with last year. For the nine months the total was £147,663,519, or four millions and a half less than in the corresponding period. The total value of the imports also show a decline, compared with September last year, of one million and three quarters, the value for last month being £28,234,769. For the nine months the total was £292,528,403, or about ten millions and a quarter more than in the corresponding nine months of last year.

With regard to the exports, cotton and linen manufactures show a slight increase, but the total value of iron and steel exported declined in the month from £1,934,244 to £1,722,492, there being an equivalent diminution in the quantities. The totals of silk and woollen manufactures both show a decline. Less gunpowder was exported in the month than in September last year, but the number of small firearms was 22,650, as against 19,223 in the preceding month. The total number exported since the commencement of the present year did not exceed 181,132. As regards the imports, the quantity of wheat exceeds by about one fourth the total of September in last year. Tea, coffee, and sugar also show a decline for the month; and in spirits and wine the decrease is considerable. The living animals imported last month numbered 120,000.

The National Life-Boat Institution has arranged to forward three fine new life-boats to be stationed on the Scotch coast. One is for Cruden Bay; another for Newburgh, on the shores of Aberdeenshire; and the third is for Port Patrick, on the coast of Wigtownshire.

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

Sir Stafford Northcote, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, presided on Monday at the annual meeting of the members of the Exeter Chamber of Commerce, and, in moving the adoption of the report, made a speech, remarking upon the several topics of public interest which that document contained. The importance of the question of the bankruptcy laws could not be exaggerated. The Government were fully alive to this fact, and he thought it might fairly be hoped that the question would be settled in another year. It was necessary that some steps should be taken with regard to the existing system of postal notes, so as to make them more profitable to the Exchequer. As to the prospects of the revenue, he saw no reason to be doubtful of the realisation of the original estimates submitted to Parliament, nor could he see any cause for financial anxiety, provided no unforeseen great misfortune arose. He did not, however, deny that the present was a time of anxiety from both a commercial and a financial point of view. He attached great importance to the adherence of England to the principles of free trade.

The Solicitor-General was present at the annual meeting of the Launceston Agricultural Association on Tuesday, and responded to the toast of "The County and Borough Members." He expressed his belief that, if the agricultural interest had always put forward its claims to be considered, as the manufacturers of various products had done, it would have been ascertained before now that the land had been unduly burdened. He fully endorsed the views expressed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer at Exeter on the previous night, to the effect that the free trade policy of the country must not be reversed from any regard to the policy of other nations. Englishmen, he said, must be invited to consider the interests of their own country first.

At a luncheon which followed the opening a Convalescent Home at Rawdon, near Bradford, on Wednesday, Lord Salisbury briefly referred to the Eastern Question, and said there was not a member of the Government who was not prepared to do his utmost to stop a calamity which was one of the most grievous that had ever befallen the human race in our time. Adverting to Indian affairs, he remarked that the worst had now passed away, and there was an ample supply of money and food. The difficulty, however, was to bring the sufferers and the food together.

Lord George Hamilton, Under-Secretary of State for India, addressed a meeting of the Middlesex Agricultural Association at Staines. After brief allusions to the Irish obstructions in the House of Commons, and the war in the East, the noble Lord gave an outline history of the famine in India, its causes, its extent, and the means taken to meet the present emergency and to prevent the recurrence of a similar calamity. He paid an earnest tribute to the labours of the Indian civil service, and the administrative ability of the Viceroy and the Governors of the suffering Presidencies; and announced that the British Government had determined that no loss of life should occur through lack of supplies.

Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, Financial Secretary to the War Office, at the Royal East Berks Agricultural Society's dinner, held on Tuesday at Maidenhead, spoke upon the great improvements which had during recent years been effected in the condition of the soldier. In war, he said, there were two things to be accomplished—to shoot your enemy and to prevent your enemy shooting you; and the tools of the soldier were the spade for himself and the breechloader for his enemy. Ten minutes' spade work would generally give a regiment shelter from which the most daring and dashing enemy could not drive him. The Turks understood this, and if they would only stick to their spade-work tactics they might continue to hold in check all the power of Russia, including her Imperial Guards and all her reserves.

Mr. Walter, speaking at the same time, said it seemed to him that the main object of associations of that kind—namely, encouragement to the labourer and to the farmer—had long been fulfilled. The labourer really wanted no encouragement but that which his own services could command; and the farmer wanted no encouragement but that of his own skill. But societies of that kind were still useful as affording an outlet for that spirit of competition or combativeness which was inherent in the English nature, and also for encouraging improvement of implements, cottage industry, and horticulture.

Lord Barrington, Vice-Chamberlain, in addressing his constituents at Eye on Tuesday denied that the past Session was altogether unproductive. At the same time, he never remembered a more laborious Session. With regard to Russia and Turkey, he had no sympathy with either, as both had hitherto been despotic. Still, it must be remembered that the Turks had recently framed a Constitution, and endeavoured to establish a House of Representatives, and they ought to be granted a fair trial. The wish of the present Government as to the Eastern Question was to be entirely neutral.

Sir Henry James and Mr. Barclay, the members for Taunton, were present on Wednesday evening at a banquet given by the Mayor of that borough in honour of the recent incorporation of that town. Sir H. James said, with reference to the war, that it was beyond criticism to say what ought to be done. He felt that her Majesty's Government could do no more than preserve a strict policy of neutrality.

A Conservative gathering took place at Ironbridge, Shropshire, on Monday, when addresses were delivered by Mr. Staveley Hill and Mr. C. T. W. Forester. Mr. Hill condemned the present war as unjustifiable on the part of Russia, and said both sides had been guilty of gross outrages. Mr. Forester spoke highly of the manner in which the Liberal party had supported the Government in defeating the tactics of the obstructives.

Mr. Grant Duff, speaking on the Eastern Question at Elgin on Wednesday night, said that the choice appeared to him, as it did a year ago, to be between a pitching up in the nature of the amended status quo following a speedy peace, or the utter destruction of the power of the Porte in the Balkan peninsula, and an European Prince on the Bosphorus. With regard to Egypt, England should give her whole care to that country, taking good care that she should be paramount there.

The members for East Devon, Sir L. Palk and Sir J. Kennaway, spoke at an agricultural dinner at Sidmouth on Tuesday. Sir J. Kennaway, alluding to the war, said he hoped the country would urge on the Government to step in whenever an opportunity arose, and advocate peace, based on the happiness and good government of the desolated country. Sir Lawrence Palk dwelt on the labour question.

At a conference of Home-Rule members of Parliament held at Dublin on Tuesday Mr. Butt was re-established in his position as the acknowledged leader of the party in the House of Commons. Mr. Butt declined to pledge himself to any particular line of policy, or to define how far obstruction could be usefully carried, or when it should be used.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Cotter, Joseph Rogerson, to be Rector of St. Mary Magdalene's, Colchester. Duncombe, W. D. V., Custos of the College of Vicars Choral. Dunn, William; Vicar of St. Thomas's, Leeds. Haslewood, Thomas; Vicar of St. Edmund's, Gateshead. Ingle, S.; Vicar of Breendon-on-the-Hill, Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Kirk, William Boyton; Perpetual Curate of Holy Trinity, Birkenhead. Rose, Edward Henry; Perpetual Curate of Haalington, Chester. Welsh, Jeremiah Chaffers; Perpetual Curate of St. Mary's, Widnes, Lancaster.—*Guardian*.

Testimonials of respect have been presented to the Rev. T. W. Sewell and Mrs. Sewell, on their leaving Ravenfield.

In anticipation of the opening of the Church Congress, a public meeting, convened by the Free and Open Church Association, was held on Monday evening at Croydon, under the presidency of Earl Nelson, who contended that the work of the association was necessary to vindicate the claim of the Established Church to the title of "National." The movement had nothing to do with politics, either in the Church or the State. The Bishop of Chichester, Sir L. T. Stainer, and Colonel Childers were among the speakers, and resolutions in favour of the free system and of the weekly offertory were adopted.

The Bishop of Worcester on Monday consecrated a church which has been erected on the abbey ruins at Nuneaton.

Mr. Alfred Osmond, son of the late Mr. William Osmond, of Salisbury, has contributed £500 towards the restoration of the nave and north porch of the cathedral.

The Old Testament Revision Company concluded their forty-sixth session at the Jerusalem Chamber, on the 5th inst. The revision was continued as far as the end of Jonah.

On the 4th inst., the Archbishop of York consecrated a new parish church at Whorlton-in-Cleveland. The old church having fallen so utterly out of repair as to make its restoration almost impossible, has been partly taken down, while the chancel is used as a mortuary chapel. The new church has been erected upon another site, more accessible to the principal portion of the parishioners, the greater part of the cost being borne by the lord of the manor and patron of the living, the Marquis of Ailesbury. The new building has been designed by Mr. T. H. Wyatt, in the Early English style, some windows from the old church being introduced; it comprises a chancel with organ chamber and vestry, and a north aisle, and contains accommodation for about 300 people.

On Sunday, the 7th, the Church of the Holy Trinity, Meanwood, near Leeds, was reopened after having been closed for fourteen months for enlargement, during which time service was held in the schoolroom of the National School. The church, built in 1849, and consisting of nave and transepts and chancel, has been enlarged by the addition of a south aisle, and a considerable lengthening of the south transept, by which an increase of 116 sittings has been obtained. A four-light lancet window has been put in the west end. The work has been carried out by Mr. T. Moxon, according to plans prepared by Mr. J. M. Teale. The cost of these enlargements (about £2000) has been met by subscriptions, started by a gift of £1000 (since increased by an additional donation of £150) from Miss Beckett, of Somerby Park, the patron—niece to the Misses Beckett, of Meanwood Park, the original founders of the church.

Last Saturday afternoon the Bishop of Manchester laid the foundation-stone of the proposed new Church of St. Andrew, at Montone-lane, Eccles. In consequence of the overcrowded state of the parishes of Eccles and Patricroft, it has long been considered that a new church was needed in that neighbourhood. Accordingly a district, containing a population of about 4000 persons, was assigned to the intended new church, and for some months services have been held in Eccles parish church schools by the Rev. H. J. B. Armstrong, late Curate of St. Mary's, Sheffield, who has been appointed Curate of the future parish of St. Andrew. Through the exertions of the Vicar of Eccles, the Rev. H. P. Pitcairn, and a committee, about £6200 has been already promised or received, leaving £2800 still required to complete the church and parsonage. The church will be erected on a plot of land which has been given, at a cost of over £700, by Messrs. F. and J. C. Mather.

The Church Congress was opened at Croydon on Tuesday morning with Divine service in the parish church, when the sermon was preached by Canon Lightfoot. In the subsequent address, which was delivered by the Archbishop of Canterbury, he spoke first of the abstract uses of such gatherings; and then, referring to this particular Congress, his Grace pointed out that whether it should be a blessing or not depended on the manner in which it was conducted by all who should take part in its deliberations. No one had a right to attend a Church Congress who was not willing to give and take. This particular Congress had alike its difficulties and its helps. It had been the subject of much prayer. The English Church had always had its various phases of thought. Three very prominent and great names were attached to each—Andrewes, Hall, and Butler. Men of God of each school had been ready to feel for those of the other. While the Church slept there was no difficulty in keeping the peace, and when only one school of thought awoke there was little fear of collision. Some papers were afterwards read.—The first subject discussed on Wednesday was "The best means of promoting united action and mutual toleration between different schools of thought within the church." The question was argued by Canons Garbett, Carter, and Farrar. Discussions relating to paupers and truant children, charity organisation, and intemperance took place during the afternoon and evening. The subject set down for discussion on Thursday morning was "The readjustments, if any, desirable in the relations between Church and State," and papers relating to it were read by Canon Gregory, Canon Ryle, and Dr. A. T. Lee.

DIOCESAN CONFERENCES.

At the second meeting of the Bath and Wells Diocesan Conference, which was held on the 4th inst., the Bishop of the diocese exhorted his clergy to respect and obey the law in its judgments upon Church matters. On the burials question he expressed his opposition to Dissenters being buried in the churchyards of the Church from which they had dissented. A resolution in favour, generally, of the Ridsdale judgment was carried, there being only four dissentients.

The Oxford Diocesan Conference began on the 4th inst., under the presidency of the Bishop, and was largely attended. The whole day was occupied with the question of disestablishment, and the following resolution, proposed by Mr. Freemantle and seconded by Archdeacon Pott, was carried unanimously:—"That the severance of the present connection between the Church of England and the State would be highly detrimental, not only to the best interests of the nation, but also to the spiritual welfare of the Church, and is, therefore, much to be deprecated." At the sitting on the 5th the Right Hon. J. G. Hubbard, M.P., moved, and the Rev. Canon Butler seconded, a motion in favour of petitioning both Houses of Parliament to give proper constitutional weight to the voice of Convocation of the two provinces of the Church of England in all matters affecting the doctrine and ritual of the

Church. The motion was carried with but a very few dissentients.

At the Lincoln Diocesan Conference on the 5th inst. the Bishop of Lincolne gave an address on the Burials Bill. It was a matter of astonishment to him that noble Lords like Lord Harrowby and some prelates who had lately been protesting against Ritualistic practices should now invite the Church of Rome to officiate in the churchyards of the Church of England.

A discussion took place at the Carlisle Diocesan Conference on the Burials Bill. Canon Knowles read a paper strongly resisting the demands of the Nonconformists. Mr. Allison moved that the resolution embodied in Lord Harrowby's amendment would be a satisfactory solution of the question. This motion was negatived, as was also an amendment modifying it by an addition, of which the Bishop of Carlisle had given notice, limiting the right of using service other than that of the Church to persons who had not the right of interment elsewhere. A resolution was carried advising the extension of cemeteries and approving the Bishop of Carlisle's clause.

UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

Dr. Sewell was on Tuesday re-elected Vice-Chancellor of the University for the ensuing year.

At Merton, Messrs. J. F. Charles, University College, London, A. L. H. French, Commoner of Merton (formerly of Winchester College), and J. L. Norton, College School, Taunton, have been elected to Postmasterships. Mr. French is a son of the newly-appointed Bishop of Lahore.

At Pembroke, Messrs. O'Connor, from Queen's College, Galway, Tuckwell, from Leeds Grammar School, and Thialeton, from Birkenhead School, have been elected to Classical Scholarships; and Mr. Webster, from the City of London School, to a Mathematical Scholarship. Scholarships have also been awarded to Messrs. Camberlay, from Haileybury College, and Woolrych, from Rossall School. Proxime accessit—Mr. Gaskell, University College, London.

CAMBRIDGE.

Last Saturday the Fellows of Trinity Hall met to elect a head to succeed Dr. Geldart; but they did not come to a decision. The Rev. H. Latham and Professor Fawcett, M.P. for Hackney, and Professor of Political Economy in the University, were nominated, and each received the same number of votes. The election has been deferred till Christmas. If the Fellows are not able to arrange the matter themselves the appointment will fall to the Chancellor.

At St. John's the following have been elected exhibitioners:—On the Duchess of Somerset's Foundation.—For Hereford School: J. B. Armstrong, R. Bullock-Webster, H. R. Browne. For Manchester School: J. R. Marsden, J. H. Whitehead. Lubton and Hebblethwaite Foundation.—For Sedburgh School: E. G. Punch, Harold Smith. The examination for Fellowships will commence on the 22nd inst.

The annual selection of Fellows at Trinity College resulted as follows:—J. C. Lewis, sixth wrangler; G. W. Balfour, fifth in the first class of the classical tripos; R. T. Glassbrook, fifth wrangler; and J. R. Langlaid, of St. John's College, first class in the natural science tripos.

Mr. W. J. Sell, B.A., Scholar of Christ's, has been appointed joint demonstrator of chemistry with Mr. Hicks.

A letter has been received from the Marquis of Salisbury informing the Vice-Chancellor that he has placed the University of Cambridge on the list of institutions in which selected candidates for the Indian Civil Service can reside during the period of special preparation for their duties.

The following gentlemen have been awarded certificates of proficiency in Sanitary Science at the examination recently held at Cambridge:—F. W. Barry, M.D.; J. Brown, M.D.; C. A. Cameron, F.R.C.S. (Ireland); A. H. Downes, M.D.; A. Ginders, M.D.; R. P. B. Taaf, M.D.; F. J. Thomson, M.R.C.S.; W. M. Thursfield, M.D.; J. M. Wilson, M.B.

Mr. J. Aiken, of Liverpool, who a few years ago gave a donation of £1000 to the Association for the Higher Education of Women at Cambridge, intends placing at the disposal of the association an exhibition of £30 for two years.

The thirteenth annual meeting of the Convocation of the Queen's University in Ireland was held on the 5th inst. in Dublin Castle, under the presidency of Sir Dominick Corrigan, Vice-Chancellor. The annual report stated that nothing had occurred during the past year to mar the peaceful and quiet progress of the educational pursuits of the University, and referred to the great necessity that now was manifested for the supply of central buildings for the University in the Irish metropolis, the arrangements just made by Government involving the holding of their examination in one end of their city and meetings of their governing bodies at the other end. The report was unanimously adopted, and it was urged by the speakers that a representation should be made to Government to have a grant in aid of the erection of necessary buildings.

Mr. S. Morley, M.P., presided last Monday night at the opening of the winter session of the City of London College, and delivered an address, in which he urged upon young men the importance of availing themselves of the advantages offered by such institutions, and especially recommended them to take up the study of modern languages.

The first of a course of ten lectures on the Method and Art of Teaching was recently given at the College of Preceptors, Queen-square, Bloomsbury, by Mr. J. G. Fitch, her Majesty's Inspector of Schools, and late Assistant-Commissioner under the Endowed Schools Act. The purpose of the lecture was to point out the qualifications which should be possessed by a skilled teacher, and the material resources with which he should be supplied in order to do justice to those qualifications.

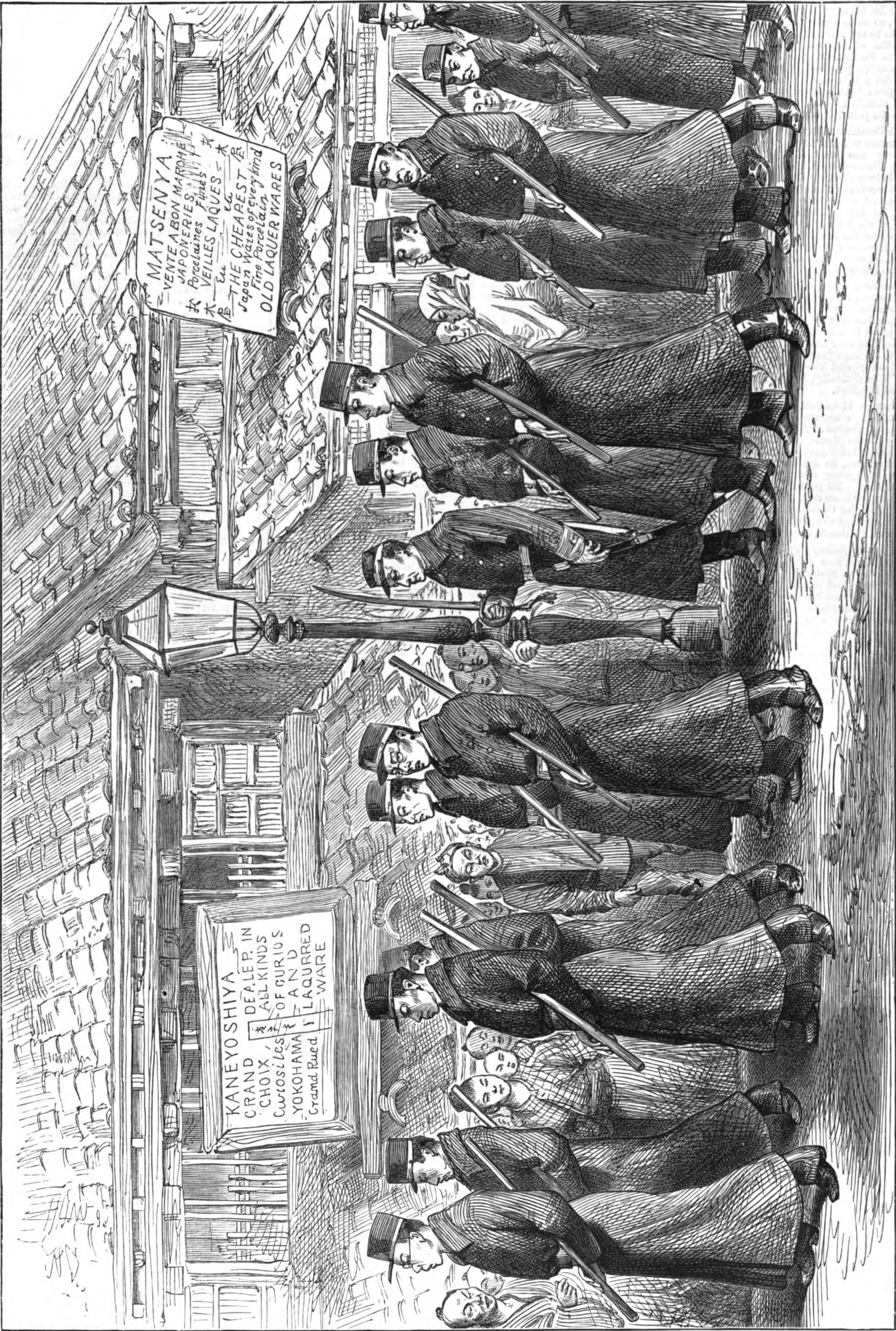
The largest catch of mackerel known for years at Dawlish was made yesterday week, when it was computed that over 100,000 were taken.

It is announced that Messrs. C. Kegan Paul and Co. have purchased the publishing business of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co., of 65, Cornhill, and 1, Paternoster-square.

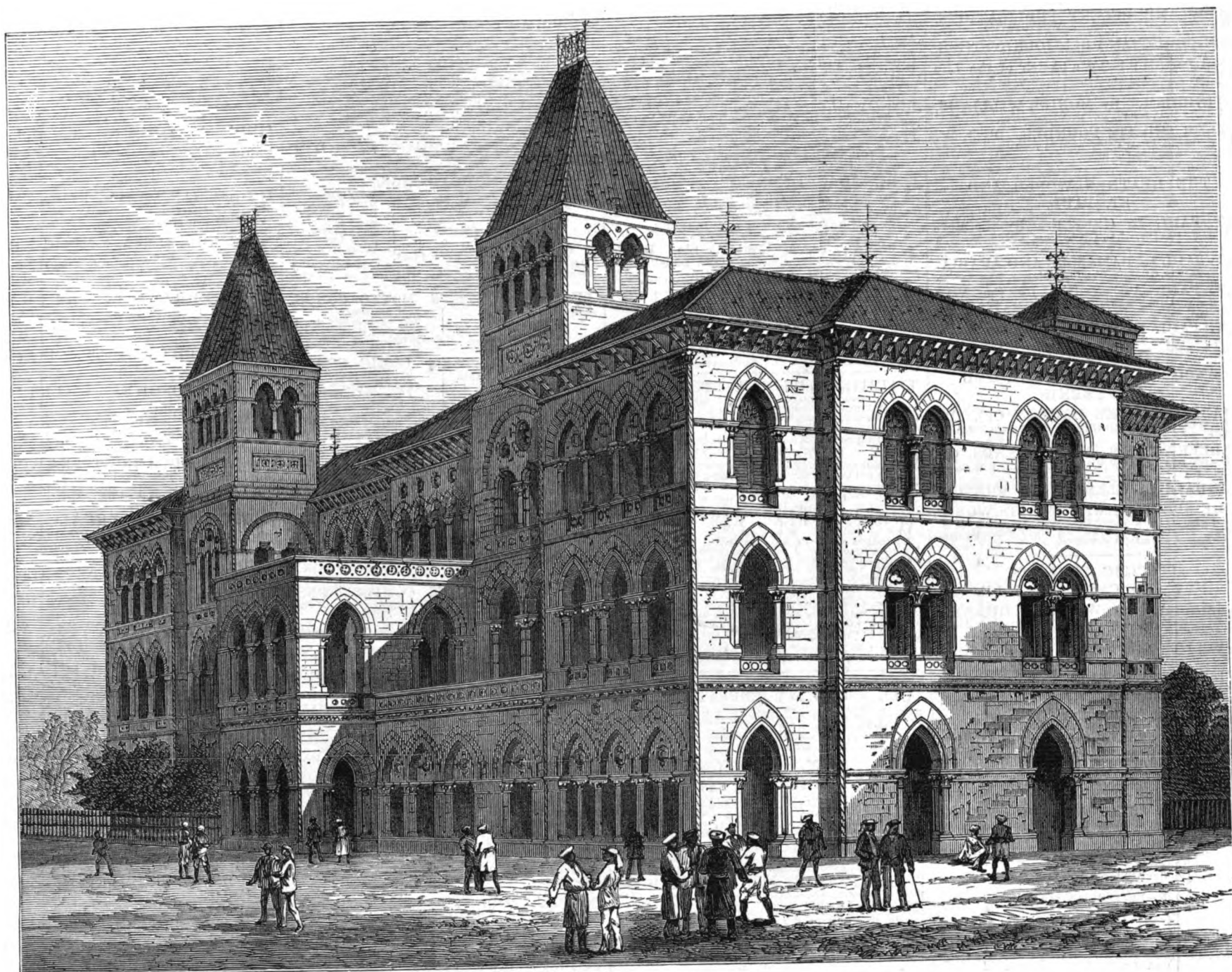
The annual session of the Baptist Union of Great Britain and Ireland has been held this week at Newport, Monmouthshire.

The new premises of the Liverpool Young Men's Christian Association, which have been erected at a cost of about £23,000, were opened on Wednesday afternoon by Lord Shaftesbury.

The officers and a deputation of the North London Railway staff have presented Mr. Mansel, the late general manager, with an illuminated address from the employees, and an elegantly-chased silver loving cup, suitably inscribed, from the officers, as marks of the respect and esteem in which he had been held by them during the fifteen years of his association with the company.



THE CIVIL WAR IN JAPAN: YEDO POLICEMEN GOING TO THE SEAT OF WAR IN SATSUMA.



THE NEW POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

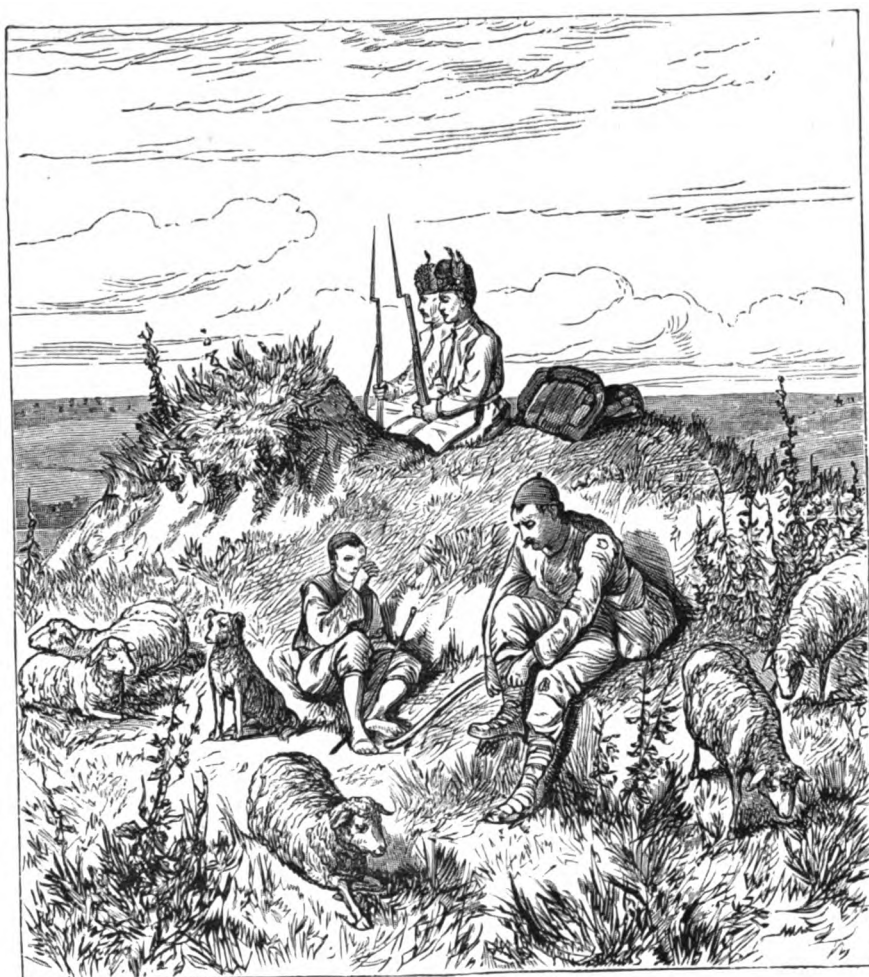
THE CIVIL WAR IN JAPAN.

Our well-known Artist and Correspondent at Yokohama, Mr. C. Wirgman, contributes a sketch of the appearance of a detachment of the Yedo policemen on their way to embark for the province of Satsuma, where the civil war has not yet been entirely suppressed. The rank and file of this contribution from the civil to the military force are not yet armed with more deadly weapons than their stout truncheons or quarter-staves; and their ordinary uniform of long-skirted overcoats, of a quite European pattern, seems more becoming to street than to field service. But they are good tall fellows, though one or two of them, being shortsighted and wearing spectacles, are likely to prove but indifferent marksmen with the rifle. It is nevertheless to be expected that they will make tolerably efficient soldiers, after due instruction by the drill-master, and will render useful service in the ensuing campaign.

ARCTIC RESEARCH.

It is the intention of Sir Allen Young, it is stated, to have the Pandora refitted, with a view to another start for the Arctic regions next spring. Sir Allen will most probably try the Spitzbergen route, in preference to Smith's Sound, which has now been so fully explored.

The Copenhagen correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, writing on the 2nd inst., says:—The celebrated Swedish explorer of the Arctic regions, Professor Nordenskiöld, has just handed in a plan of his intended journey next year round the world to the Swedish Government for its approval. Professor Nordenskiöld proposes to leave Sweden in July, 1878, in a steamer specially built for the purpose, which is to carry provisions for a period of two years at the utmost. The steamer is to be commanded by an officer of the Swedish navy, and is to have a crew of twenty-two men, if possible composed of volunteers in the Royal



BEFORE PLEVNA: ADVANCED ROUMANIAN OUTPOST.

navy, as well as a doctor and a scientific staff of four or five persons. It is expected that Nova Zembla can be reached during the first half of August, and the mouth of the river Jemsöl a little later. The steamer is then to round the most northern point of Asia, called Tschieljuskun, and proceed to the Sound of Behring, which it is hoped may be reached before the end of September, and the expedition will then pass round the Chinese coasts, India, and through the Suez Canal, returning home through the Mediterranean.

NEW PUBLIC BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

The stately and capacious building represented in our illustration has been erected by the Government of Bombay for the accommodation of post-office business in that important commercial city and Presidential capital. Another public edifice lately completed there, which also deserves our notice, is the Goculdas Tejpal Native Hospital. It has been constructed by the Government, at a cost of 367,000 rupees, for the relief of disease among the native population. Accommodation is provided for eighty-eight male and forty-four female patients, with a dispensary for out-patients, and all requisite offices. The building, designed by Colonel Fuller for the Public Works Department, is in the Early English Gothic style, and stands on the north side of the Esplanade. Bombay cannot, however, yet aspire to rival Calcutta in architectural pretensions.

The first distribution of prizes and certificates in connection with the new School of Science and Art at Brighton, which was opened in February last by Princess Louise, took place on the 4th inst., Dr. W. B. Carpenter handing the prizes and certificates to the successful students.

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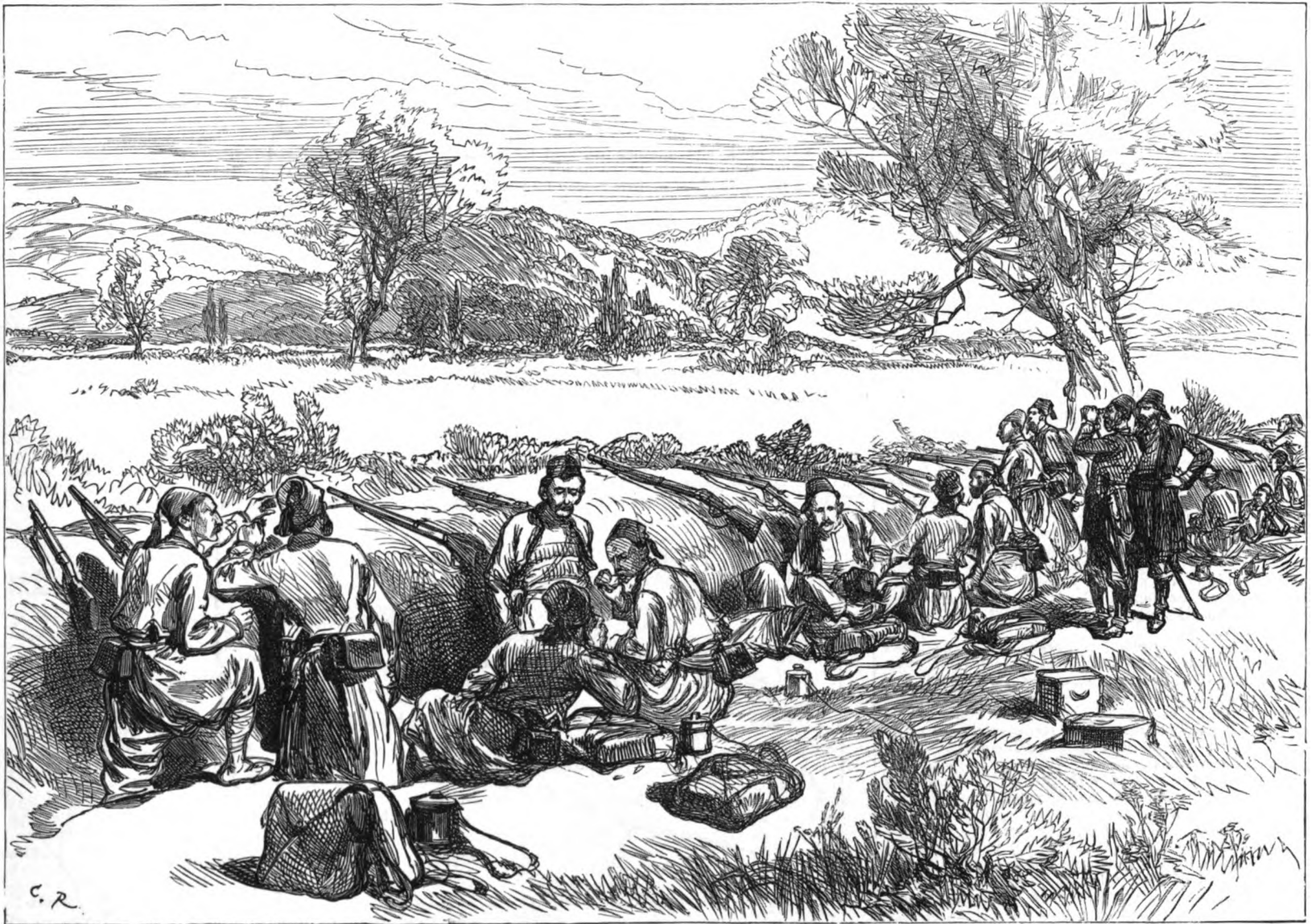
CLOSE OF THE BATTLE OF KACELJEVO: F

FROM A SKETCH BY ONE



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WAR SKETCHES, BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



BEFORE BIELA: WAITING FOR THE ENEMY.



TURKISH ATTACK, FRIDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 7.

BETWEEN THE LOM AND JANTRA.

The recent operations of Mahomet Ali Pasha's army, between the river Lom and the river Jantra, against the army of the Cesarevitch resting on Biela, are fully illustrated by the sketches of our Special Artist, Mr. Melton Prior, who accompanies the division of the Turkish army under Nedjib Pasha. He has more especially supplied the sketches of the important actions that took place at Karahassankoi, at Sinankeui, and at Kaceljevo (or Kazelevo) which have repeatedly been described. Several of the Engravings in this week's publication represent the stirring incidents of the battle of Kaceljevo, fought on the 5th ult., when the Russians were driven back from the Lom, and were forced to retire upon the Jantra; and the conflict of the 14th at Sinankoi, or Sinankeui, related in Mr. Prior's letter which was printed in our last. The following letter of the *Times* Correspondent, dated the 17th, may serve to explain the general bearings of this movement on the part of Mahomet Ali Pasha, who seems, however, to have found himself under the necessity of retiring upon the Lom, and who has since been deprived of his command in Bulgaria for an imputed failure to execute the plan of his campaign:—

"The operations on the Lom, commenced by the Commander-in-Chief of the Turkish army, led to the battle of Karahassankoi on the 30th ult., and to that of Kazelevo on the 5th inst. These two Turkish victories caused the Russians to abandon the right bank of the Lom, and there soon also followed a general retrograde movement of the Russian forces from the left bank towards the Jantra. By the 7th all the important Russian positions on the other side of the Lom, opposite Kazelevo and at Popkoi, were voluntarily abandoned, and it seemed the intention of the enemy to concentrate the forces at his disposal in this quarter of the seat of war at Biela. The corps commanded by Achmet Eyoub Pasha was stationed at Kazelevo; that under Prince Hassan on the line between Karahassankoi and Saruasufar, his advanced posts taking up ground on the left bank of the Lom. Before, however, proceeding to more detailed description of these operations I may enumerate the advantages accruing to the Turkish army from their possession of the line of this river. First, there is the acquisition by the Turks of a very considerable tract of country which had been in part actually occupied, in part constantly menaced, by the enemy. Secondly, the success at Karahassankoi secured to the Turks a position of the greatest consequence for the protection of Rasgrad and Eski Djuma. Thirdly, the possibility was created of pushing operations as far as the Jantra. Lastly, there must not be left out of account the gain to the morale of the Ottoman troops from this victory.

"But this closes the list of advantages falling to the Turks from these two victories. The position at Kazelevo was, from a tactical point of view, not so good as that at Rasgrad, and co-operation between the two corps under Prince Hassan and Achmet Eyoub Pasha became decidedly more difficult. To judge from the general position of our forces on the 7th, I do not believe it was the intention of the Turkish commanders to push operations towards the Jantra. They seemed disposed to rest satisfied for the present with the partial advantages they had gained, and which were rather moral than military, and wait composedly for a more favourable opportunity to resume the offensive. This policy, however, was suddenly changed by intelligence which Mehemet Ali received of the dangerous situation in which Osman Pasha found himself after the occupation of Lovatz by the Russians. The latter had cut off communication with Osman Pasha, and were aiming by means of a victorious attack on Plevna to precipitate a Turkish disaster. This crisis at once suggested to the Turks a concentrated advance of the forces on the Lom line in the direction of Biela, in order to divert the enemy's strength from the line of Lovatz-Plevna, and consequently relieve the threatened army. The best measures were at once adopted in Constantinople to give speedy succour to the distressed corps. Twenty battalions were directed to Orhanieh, whither Cheket Pasha, who had just arrived at Shumla with thirteen battalions from Soukhoun Kaleh, was also dispatched to take command of the relief corps. On account of the defective communications, however, and the known dilatoriness of the Turks, it is very questionable whether the relief corps will be able to reach Plevna and give the needed succour before the Russians have become masters of the place or inflicted some crushing disaster on the Turks there. To assist, therefore, in the deliverance of Osman Pasha from the above predicament, to divert a part of the enemy's strength from Plevna, and, if possible, by a decisive victory to re-establish the good fortune of the Turks, Mehemet Ali resolved to push his operations from the Lom towards the Jantra.

"The plan of the forward movement was:—The corps commanded by Prince Hassan and Achmet Eyoub Pasha were to march in the direction of Cerkovna and Osikova, there form a junction, and then proceed to operate against Biela. The advance accordingly began on the 12th, the corps under Prince Hassan taking the way of Popkoi, Kopace, and Vodica. On the 13th the advance guard reached Kopace, and on the other side of that place encountered four of the enemy's battalions, occupying the heights to the north. A short but violent engagement ensued between the advance guards of the two bodies, Circassians and Cossacks taking a part in it. On the evening of the same day the corps encamped between Vodica and Kopace, occupying the plateau to the north and the heights to the south of Kopace, the head-quarters being to the west of the latter place, and the advance guard being pushed forward to within three miles of Vodica.

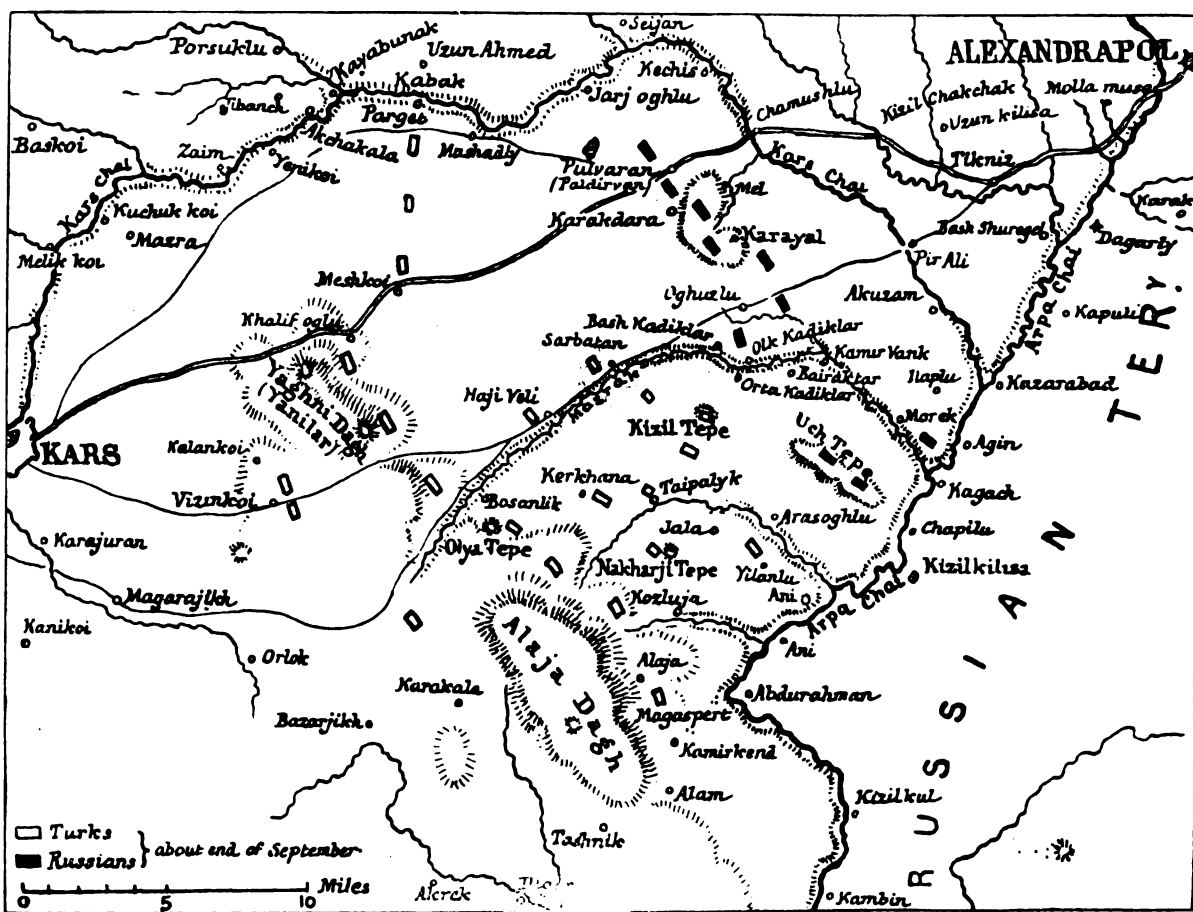
"The corps commanded by Achmet Eyoub Pasha also began its march on the 12th, the main body going by way of Orendzik and Jenidzei. To cover the right flank of this corps, the division under Asov Pasha, consisting of eighteen battalions, was dispatched by way of Stroko to Sinankoi, there to take up a position. On the 13th the bulk of Achmet Eyoub Pasha's corps entered Jenidzei, and soon effected a junction with the troops of Prince Hassan, occupying the plateau to the north of Vodica. At Sinankoi, on the 13th, the division under Asov Pasha encountered the enemy in comparatively weak numbers, and after a short engagement repulsed him. On the 14th the main army remained in position, only making a slight redistribution of their forces. The same day, about noon, Asov Pasha's division, stationed at Sinankoi, was attacked by a large detachment of the 12th Russian Corps. A furious engagement ensued, lasting six hours, and resulting in a somewhat disorderly retreat by the Russians across the Banicka Lom. Asov Pasha, too, up till to-day, has maintained the positions he won. In the course of the 14th there were numerous trifling engagements between reconnoitring bodies along the whole front, these encounters being mainly caused on the part of the Russians by the endeavour to re-establish the feeling with the enemy which they had partly lost by their retreat from the Upper Lom and Kazelevo, consequent upon their defeat at the latter place. After six p.m. of the 14th four battalions marching from Cerkovna made an attack on the Turkish outposts to the west of Vodica. Several Turkish battalions went out against them, and an angry infantry contest arose, lasting almost till midnight, when the

Russians retreated. The Turks lost 150 wounded, but the number of their dead was not ascertained. In all directions throughout the night of the 14th and 15th skirmishing went on among the outposts, without, however, assuming anywhere serious proportions.

"Since yesterday all has been perfectly quiet, and the Turkish Army is stationed in the position above described, which it is still further strengthening by earthworks. Reconnaissances, in which the Commander-in-Chief takes an active part, are frequently made, and by them it has been ascertained that one division of the 12th Russian Corps is posted at Botinka, the other division probably holding a post of observation further to the north, towards Rustchuk. The 13th Corps covers the front of Biela, ranged along a line between Golbunar and Koprivca. One division of the 11th Corps is posted at Cairkoi, the second division at Ceserevo being employed to guard Osman Bazar. In case, therefore, of an attack on Biela, the Russians can at once bring up for its defence two corps, and yet have one division left to observe Rustchuk and another to guard Osman Bazar. In these circumstances it would be inadvisable for the Turks to attack Biela, which is, moreover, well fortified. It is true that a commander of energy and talent might prove equal to all these difficulties if he had the support of an army more fitted for offensive operations than the Turkish army can presume to be. Things, however, being as they are, it is the duty of the head of the army to renounce for the present all idea of an attack on Biela. This, of course, suggests the question whether the whole forward movement of the Turks was not a mistake, and whether it would not have been more to their purpose to abide in their old positions. This question, I think, would have had to be answered in the affirmative had it not appeared possible that recent offensive operations of the Turks on the Jantra would engross the attention of forces which otherwise might have been sent forward to help in crushing Osman Pasha at Plevna."

PLAN OF THE CAMPAIGN IN ARMENIA.

The Sketch Map given below illustrates the battles recently fought between Kars and Erzeroum. It must be remembered



THE WAR: MAP OF THE RECENT BATTLES NEAR KARS.

Dagh, owing, it is said, to want of water. The Turks attacked the Russian centre, but were repulsed. After this, on the following day, no operations of importance took place; but in the evening the Russians withdrew most of their forces from Parget, on the Kars river, only leaving there an advanced guard of six battalions.

Our Special Artist, Mr. Bell, supplies a complete illustration of the battle at Kizil-Tepe on Aug. 25, which forms the subject of our two-page Engraving in this week's Number.

Kuo-Ta-Jin, the Ambassador Extraordinary from the Emperor of China, has replied to an address sent to him from a meeting representing the Society of Friends held in London about a month ago. It principally relates to the suppression of the opium traffic, as to which he thinks that further discussion will become inevitable, owing to the intention of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce to protest against the ratification of the Chefoo Convention, and he suggests that that body should be dissuaded from such a step.

Sir Hardinge Giffard, the Solicitor-General, gave a lecture on Egypt at the Launceston Mechanics' Institute on Monday evening. Egypt, he said, had been for ages the highway of commerce between the East and the West. It had possessed laws and had cultivated peaceful arts whilst surrounding nations had been at war. As to the future of that country, he expressed a belief that if some agreement could be come to amongst the Powers which would banish thoughts of civilising people by force, and try to do it by reason, there would then be hopes of Egypt again taking her place amongst the nations.

General Grant paid a semi-official visit to Southampton last Saturday, and was received by the Mayor and Corporation, having on their robes of office. The party drove through the town and round its outskirts. In accordance with General Grant's expressed wish, the proceedings did not partake of the character of a public demonstration. A considerable crowd, however, assembled outside of the hotel, and as a compliment to the distinguished guest a salute was fired from the Platform Battery, and the bells of the church of Holyrood were rung. In many parts of the town the American national flag was displayed.—General and Mrs. Grant arrived at Torquay on

that on Aug. 18 the Russians left their encampments at Kadiklar and Kurukdara, and formed in line of battle extending from Parget, on the Kars river, to the Uch Tepe, near the Arpa Chai. They advanced with forty-five battalions, ten regiments of cavalry, and 112 guns. On the left they captured Kerkhana and Taipalyk, but failed in their attack upon the Nakharji Tepe. On the right they advanced against Vizinkoi and the Yaghni Dag, or Yanilar; but, having captured Sarbatan, they failed to make any further progress, and retired in good order to their encampments. The advanced camps, at Parget and Ani, were evacuated in consequence of this engagement. An illustration of this battle will be found in our Paper of the 29th ult. On Aug. 24 the Russians were seen to concentrate the whole of their forces near Kurukdara, leaving only a small force on the Kizil-Tepe. The Turks, availing themselves of this indiscretion, attacked the latter place during the dawn of the 25th, and captured it. The Russians were unable to recover this position; and, after some severe fighting at Sarbatan and Uch Tepe, they retired. This engagement was described in our Paper of last week. On or about the 15th ult. the Turks reinforced their left wing, and occupied Parget, on the Kars river. Their positions were then approximately those shown upon our present Map. The third and most important battle began on the 1st inst. with a skirmish near the Arpa Chai, in which the Russians are said to have been worsted. On the 2nd inst. the Russian General made a serious attempt to cut off the Turks from Kars. At break of day the Russians captured the Great Yaghni Dag (Yanilar), but their attempt on the Little Yaghni failed. They appear also to have occupied Parget and Akchakala, on the Kars river. On their right flank the Turks not only resisted the attack of the Russians, but drove the enemy back as far as the Arpa Chai. The Russians state their losses on this day at sixty-nine officers and 3000 men killed and wounded, whilst the Turks assert that their enemy lost 5000 men, and in another account that they found 5000 dead upon the field of battle. Next day (Wednesday week) there was but little fighting on the Russian left; the Russians retained their positions; but on Thursday week the battle recommenced. During the night the Russians voluntarily evacuated their positions on the Great Yaghni

Monday evening; they are the guests of Mr. A. D. Jessup, of New York.—The visit of General Grant to Birmingham has been fixed for the 16th and 17th inst. A committee has been formed to give the General a suitable reception, and on the 17th a public dinner to welcome him will take place at the Townhall.

The Countess of Leven's residence, Roehampton House, Roehampton, was entered and robbed on the night of the 5th inst, while the members of the household were assembled at prayers in the dining-room. One of the servants went to a bed-room, and, finding the door locked from the inside, her suspicion was aroused, and she gave an alarm. It was then found that the bed-room window had been entered by means of a ladder, and jewellery and money—in notes—taken to the value of about £60.

A harvest thanksgiving service was held in Kilsallaghan church, diocese of Dublin, last Sunday, and an appropriate sermon was preached by the Rev. Canon Twigg, A.M., Vicar of the united parishes of Swords and Kilsallaghan; text, St. John xii. 24, and a collection was made for the Indian Famine Relief Fund. The church was tastefully decorated with harvest products, and hymns suitable to the occasion were sung. The parish of Kilsallaghan, the church of which is one of the smallest in Ireland, was the first benefice held by the venerated Bishop of Cork, now the oldest Bishop of the Irish Church; and during his incumbency his son, now Bishop of Ossory, was born in the Vicarage of Kilsallaghan.

Last Saturday afternoon the memorial to the well-known Lancashire author and politician, Mr. Samuel Bamford, the author of "Passages from the Life of a Radical," at the cemetery, adjoining the old parish church, Middleton, near Manchester, was unveiled in the presence of thousands of spectators. The memorial consists of an obelisk 25 feet high. It bears a medallion of the deceased, and an inscription relating to the prominent part he took in the advocacy of civil and religious liberty, Free Trade, and Parliamentary reform. A large number of the local notabilities were present. Mr. J. T. Hibbert, M.P. for Oldham, addressed the meeting and adverted strongly to the useful career of Mr. Bamford in the various spheres to which he devoted himself.

MUSIC.

The twenty-second season of Saturday afternoon concerts at the Crystal Palace began well last week, when the programme was of strong and varied interest. The concert opened with Weber's romantic overture to "Oberon" and closed with that to Auber's last opera but one, "Le Premier Jour de Bonheur," a work containing much graceful music, although of a slighter nature than the composer's earlier productions. The central orchestral piece was Beethoven's first symphony (in C major), in which there is much of the melodic charm of Mozart's style. Sir Julius Benedict's pianoforte concerto in E flat was brilliantly played by Madame Arabella Goddard, for whom this fine work was specially composed, and by whom it had previously been performed at the Crystal Palace. A specialty in Saturday's programme was the music composed by Mr. Arthur Sullivan for Shakespeare's "Henry the Eighth," and given, on this occasion, for the first time in London. It consists of an imposing pageant march, a very characteristic song and chorus, a graceful dance movement, and some "slow water music." There is much character and effective instrumental writing in this incidental music, which was composed for the revival of the play by Mr. Calvert, at Manchester; Mr. Sullivan's music for "The Merchant of Venice" having been produced under similar circumstances. Each of the pieces given on Saturday was much applauded, particularly the song and chorus to words alleged to be by King Henry VIII. This is one of the best of the numbers, and pleased so greatly as to command an immediate encore. The remainder of Saturday's programme consisted of Senta's ballade (from Wagner's "Flying Dutchman") and lieder by Chopin and Kirchner, well sung by Madame Sophie Löwe; and Schumann's chorus, "Gipsy Life," effectively rendered by the Crystal Palace choir. Mr. Manns was, as usual, warmly applauded on reappearing at the conductor's desk. The second concert takes place to-day (Saturday), when the programme will include Max Bruch's violin concerto (played by Señor Sarasate), and his prelude to "Loreley" (both conducted by the composer), Cherubini's overture to "Anacreon," and that by Mendelssohn entitled "A Calm Sea and Prosperous Voyage," and Haydn's symphony in B flat.

This week's programmes of the Covent Garden Promenade Concerts have comprised a Sterndale Bennett night, on Wednesday, and another ballad night, announced for yesterday (Friday) evening.

The Crystal Palace performances of operas in English this week have comprised "Faust" on Tuesday, for the benefit of Mr. H. Corri, and "Norma" on Thursday, for the benefit of Madame Ida Gillies Corri.

The Monday Popular Concerts will be resumed on Nov. 12.

The Borough of Hackney Choral Association will begin a new season on Nov. 12, with Mr. E. Prout as conductor—this being the second year of his appointment to the office. As before, the arrangements will include the engagement of a complete orchestra, and the works to be performed will be chiefly of the classical school.

The fourth series of the Glasgow "Choral and Orchestral Concerts" will take place in the newly-erected halls next month, in December, and January, beginning on Nov. 15. A full orchestra has been engaged, with Mr. J. T. Carodus as leading violinist; and the chorus, of about 400 voices, will again be under the direction of Mr. H. A. Lambeth—Dr. Hans von Bülow having been engaged as orchestral conductor. During the series of concerts Professor Macfarren's cantata "The Lady of the Lake" (expressly composed for them) will be produced. Among other features of the programme will be "The Messiah," "Elijah," and Beethoven's "Choral Fantasia." There will be nine performances, three of which will be choral and six orchestral.

It is said that Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co.—the eminent music-publishers—propose founding a musical scholarship at the National Training School for Music, South Kensington; and a similar scholarship at the Royal Academy of Music, Tottenham-street, Hanover-square.

The Rev. W. D. V. Duncombe, M.A., Minor Canon of Hereford Cathedral, has been appointed Custos of the College of Vicars Choral in the cathedral, in succession to the late Rev. Custos Goss.

THE LATE MDLLE. TITIENS.

As briefly recorded last week, Mdlle. Titiens died on the 3rd inst. She manifested remarkable vocal powers at a very early age. After pursuing her musical studies at Vienna, she returned to Hamburg, where she made her stage debut in 1849 as Lucrezia Borgia. She afterwards appeared at Frankfurt; and then at Vienna, as Donna Anna, in 1856. Her growing success and renown led to her engagement in London, where she made her first appearance at Her Majesty's Theatre in 1858 as Valentina in "Les Huguenots." From that time until May, this year, Mdlle. Titiens maintained a special position by her admirable performances in heroic and tragic opera. From the destruction of Her Majesty's Theatre by fire in 1867, Mdlle. Titiens still remained a member of Mr. Mapleson's establishment, during the seasons of his occupation of Drury-Lane Theatre, and again on his occupancy of the new building in the Haymarket which replaced the one that was burnt. Only a few appearances were made there by Mdlle. Titiens, when the necessity for a severe surgical operation disabled her from following her career, which has now, unhappily, terminated by a premature death, for the singer was in the plenitude of her powers. Not only on the stage, but also as a concert-singer and in oratorio, Mdlle. Titiens occupied the highest rank. With but few exceptions, including a visit to America, her career was pursued in this country. As we remarked in our summary of this year's season at Her Majesty's Theatre, in commenting on Mdlle. Titiens's illness, she was as much liked and esteemed personally as she was admired for her exceptional qualities as an artist. As a representative of the heroines of romantic and tragic opera, her death leaves a void which can scarcely be filled, and her loss will be deeply and widely lamented from feelings of personal esteem.—Mdlle. Titiens was buried on Monday, in the cemetery at Kensal-green. The funeral procession comprised six mourning coaches and a large number of private carriages, including one sent by command of the Queen. Near the grave there was a large assemblage of notable persons of the musical and dramatic professions.

An open competition for thirty situations as assistant of excise in the Inland Revenue Department will be held by the Civil Service Commission in London, Edinburgh, Dublin, Liverpool, Bristol, Plymouth, Leeds, Birmingham, Norwich, Glasgow, Dundee, Aberdeen, Cork, Galway, Belfast, Omagh, and Limerick, on Dec. 13 and 14 next. The limits of age for candidates are nineteen and twenty-two. Second-class assistants of excise receive a salary of £60 per annum, with an additional allowance of 2s. per diem when actively employed. They are eligible for promotion to higher situations.

THEATRES.

HAYMARKET.

No human action is governed by a single motive. More than one concurs in producing the simplest determination of the mind. It is impossible to secure purity and singleness of impulse for the most ordinary effort of selection either of end or means. Thus, in the sublimest exhibition of the affections, there is an alloy which qualifies the fine gold of sentiment, and worldly interests enter into the calculations of the least selfish. Nor does the perplexity stop there; for, in the choice of motives, the individual will predominate, and lends the weight to the one impulse that enables it to guide the conduct. Mr. W. S. Gilbert has placed on the stage of this theatre a comedy, entitled "Engaged," showing how, among well-intentioned and respectable people, they are led by vulgar motives and sordid interests, even when designing to show themselves at their best as generous and loving, and even pious characters. But in the treatment of his subject he commits a serious error. Instead of showing how inferior motives interfere with and qualify the noblest intentions, he sacrifices the latter entirely to the former, and makes the only real impulse to consist in selfishness, and reduces the loftier to a merely negative position. His virtuous people, accordingly, are all hypocrites; their aims are uniformly ignoble, while their professions are exaggerated pretensions. We have, consequently, no sympathy for any of the characters in Mr. Gilbert's so-called "comedy," and even in the "farical" element which it also claims we lack that geniality without which farce is a sterile absurdity. The proper title of Mr. Gilbert's work would be a satire; but even then it would exceed the truth, and show no "soul of goodness in things evil." The satirist has no right to belie humanity, and, instead of correcting certain faults or frailties, to condemn it altogether as wholly despicable and bad. All classes, according to Mr. Gilbert, are saturated with the same vice, and an inherent villany levels them equally in the same degradation. The Scottish peasant affects a pathos which he does not feel, and his lassie an attachment which she is ready to discard in presence of a better offer. The former is willing to sell her to a rival for "two pounds," and the latter to exchange him for a stranger with a fortune. Yet she describes herself as "vera guid," as well as "vera beautiful," and therefore entitled to make the most of her qualities in the matrimonial market. Angus Macalaster, her lowland admirer, while maintaining a decent exterior, is capable of extraordinary baseness. He manages so to practise on the railway lines to Gretna that they continually upset the trains, without doing serious damage to the passengers, in order that they may be compelled to find refuge in a widow's cottage for a time, and bring the custom on which she thrives. The heroine, too, rejoicing in the aristocratic name of Belinda Treherne (Miss Marion Terry), in the midst of her heroic protestations of "an imperishable love," all at once descends from her stilts to inquire into the gentleman's income, and, finding it uncertain, defers her answer *sine die*. Meantime, she practises with a man of property, Mr. Cheviot Hill (Mr. George Honey), who, for a purpose, acknowledges her to be his wife before two witnesses, and thus, according to Scottish law, becomes her husband. Out of this absurd situation, which closes the first act, the plot is subsequently evolved, consisting, in fact, simply of hypothetical perplexities, and not any real imbroglio. A doubt is raised whether the acknowledgment took place on Scottish soil, the cottage being situated on border-land, and this serves to drag out the two final acts; the question being settled by the discovery that the garden is in Scotland, though the hut itself is in England. The lady gladly seizes on the fact that they were married in the garden, and thus secures her selfish aim. The lady has other lovers, who contribute to the broad fun of the piece, which throughout provokes vehement laughter, mingled with some resentment on account of the satire concealed in its ridiculous argument. We could have wished that Mr. Gilbert had treated us with a genuine comedy, in which there had been less burlesque and more of true dramatic life and character. We confess that to us the piece is unsatisfactory, and leaves behind a disagreeable impression.

COURT.

This theatre distinguished itself on Saturday by producing a posthumous work of the late Lord Lytton. The author, it appears, left the drama in an unfinished state; but, with the consent of the present Lord Lytton, Mr. Charles Coghlan has been permitted to write a fifth act, completing the production. It is entitled "The House of Darnley," not the famous Scotch family, but a city firm, the hero being a commercial speculator who has succeeded, and values himself on being a prosperous man of business. He has a friend, named Mainwaring, who, in his blunt way, is always contriving some good; he has also a dangerous acquaintance, Sir Francis Marsden, who has designs upon his wife. Then there is Lord Fitzhollow, her father, with other minor persons, "whereof here needs no account." The action opens with a statement of Marsden's designs on Lady Juliet, and then proceeds with Darnley himself and his clerk, Parsons, who cautions his principal against imprudent speculation, and his friend Mainwaring, who warns him of his wife's danger. The best scene in the play is one in the second act, where Darnley, in the presence of his wife, tells a parable which includes a portrait of the seducer, and then, putting on his hat, with a knowing wink at his wife, leaves the parties together. His confidence, however, is not quite justified by the event, and his contempt not without a perilous ingredient. Lady Juliet suspects him of an intrigue with a lady dwelling in St. John's-wood, and deserts him just as ruin falls upon his house, but returns to him as soon as news of his misfortune reaches her unwilling ears. So far, Lord Lytton's portion of the story extends: the winding-up was an easy task. The performance has been eminently successful.

GLOBE.

A new piece was introduced to the public at a morning performance last Saturday, entitled "Two Hundred a Year." Such is the income supposed to be possessed by a man about town, who schemes to marry a lady of great expectations. A woman of the world endeavours to make a mere convenience of him; but is thwarted by the fact that her fortune is doubtful. Ultimately, she makes herself content with the small income of her husband, and is rewarded for her acquiescence by the recovery of the will on which her own depended. The affair is a trifle, a comedietta, written by Mr. A. F. Pinero, which merits the success it achieved.

A special morning performance, in aid of the Royal General Theatrical Fund, is announced to take place at this theatre next Saturday, Oct. 20. An appropriate address, written by Mr. Clement Scott, will be delivered by Mrs. Stirling; and among other items in the programme will be a recitation by Mr. Hermann Vezin, and Morton's comedy, "Speed the Plough." The comedy, which has not been played for twenty years, has been specially revised by Messrs. Arthur Matheson and Edward Righton; and the cast will include Miss Litton, Mrs. Stephens, Messrs. W. Farnen, Ryder, Warner, Righton,

Billington, J. Clarke, E. Terry, Lionel Brough, David James, and Thomas Thorne.

Under the patronage of the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, a special morning performance will take place at the Strand on Saturday, the 27th inst., in aid of the Indian Famine Fund, when the members of the company will give their services.

Mr. O. O. Flower, of Stratford-on-Avon, who has already subscribed liberally towards the Shakespeare Memorial, now offers a further donation of £4000, provided a similar amount be subscribed by the public.

THE SANITARY CONGRESS AT LEAMINGTON.

The Congress was resumed on the 4th inst. by Dr. G. Wilson, medical officer for Mid-Warwickshire, reading a paper on the Past History and Future Prospects of Sanitary Science. He traced the recurring epidemics and famines of the middle ages to the unsanitary condition which everywhere prevailed, sewerage and water supply being wholly neglected, food coarse, and unsuitable intoxicating drinks generally used, and personal and domestic cleanliness unknown. As triumphs of sanitary science, he pointed to the virtual extinction of various epidemic diseases that were formerly widespread, and, passing to the future, urged that others might be as completely mastered. The death-rate throughout the country was one third beyond what it should be, representing 115,000 needless deaths annually. A second section sat at the Townhall, presided over by Mr. Chadwick. Dr. Moffat recommended that furniture and skirting boards should be regularly polished with beeswax and turpentine, because of their ozonic properties, and that juniper-trees, which emitted turpentine, should be planted around cesspools and other offensive places. Mr. Baldwin Latham dealt with subterranean water and disease. His deductions were that cholera, dysentery, enteric fever, and diarrhoea prevail most when subterranean water supplies reached their lowest level, whilst phthisis decreased with perfect drainage. A third section at the Pump-Room was presided over by Dr. Richardson. Surgeon-Major Chaumot, of Netley, speaking on climate and disease, showed that, excepting malaria, hygiene was much more important than locality, and that Indian mortality, though still far too high, had been reduced one half. Dr. Bartlett, treating of water for domestic use, pointed out that germs and spores were detected by microscopic examination in chemically satisfactory water, but which induced pyrosis and other derangements of the stomach. His deduction, therefore, was that water should be microscopically examined as well as chemically analysed. Miss Rose Adams, secretary of the London Ladies' Sanitary Association, contributed and read a paper on woman's work in relation to sanitary sciences. She urged that woman could best teach sanitary truths at home amongst women and children.

Next day the President, Dr. Richardson, occupied the chair, and announced that a cordial invitation had been received from the Mayor and Corporation of Stafford to hold the next conference of the institute there; but, as he knew there was also an invitation on the way from Maidstone, he suggested that the selection of the next place of meeting should be referred to the council in London. This suggestion met with the approval of the meeting, and was adopted. The event of the day was Dr. Brudenell Carter's address on Present Possibilities of Sanitary Science, which created almost as great an impression as the President's opening address. Having likened persons living in an unsanitary state to animals shut up in a close cage, which in the course of time would destroy each other, he referred to the plague and the black death, and said they were clearly owing to the filthy houses and habits of our ancestors, the floors being strewn with rushes, which were never removed, but merely covered with another layer, and all manner of filth was allowed to accumulate underneath. There were in the present day seven principal types of communicable disease—smallpox, measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, whooping-cough, fever, and diarrhoea, which annually destroyed in England 100,000 lives. It was known of some of them, and more than surmised with regard to all, that they were produced or propagated solely by means of filth or imperfect nuisance removal. He thought that what they were fairly entitled to ask of the Legislature was that where the introduction of disease had been traced to a certain channel that channel should be effectually closed for the future. It had been shown that one tenth of the blindness in Ireland was occasioned by smallpox, scarlet fever, measles, and fever. If the evils he had attempted to describe were to fall for the first time on a community paying due heed to sanitary regulations, they would surely be deemed so terrible that no sacrifice would be thought too great to remove them. It was only the influence of habit that led to their being regarded with indifference. In conclusion, he alluded to party politics, which had been such a great hindrance in the way of sanitary reform, and at whose shrine the lives of the people of England had been offered up. If such a transformation were possible, he hoped some professional politician of the present day would undergo development into a statesman; and he might thus be able to aspire to the highest rank of statesmanship and to enter upon a comparatively untrodden career. Such a man, of adequate culture and capacity, would be able to write his name on the pages of history as the greatest benefactor of mankind. The address, which was frequently applauded, was acknowledged by a special vote of thanks, on the motion of the Hon. and Rev. J. W. Leigh, seconded by Dr. Edgchill. A section also sat at the Townhall. Two papers were read on the treatment of town sewage, the second being an explanation of the interception process practised at Birmingham; and Dr. Stevenson, of Paddington, read one on the public conveyance of the infected sick. A fourth paper, by Dr. Russell, of Edinburgh, pointed out how the ignorance of builders and plumbers of the laws of health led them to render houses unhealthy by the way they were constructed and work and repairs were executed. A third section met in the Pump-Rooms in the afternoon. Dr. Baly, the medical officer of Leamington, read a paper on the sanitary condition of the borough, describing its complete system of sewerage, its perfect new water supply, its thorough system of scavenging, and, as a consequence, its low death-rate. Mr. W. Eassie, C.E., the secretary of the Cremation Society, London, exhibited working models and drawings sent from Padua, Milan, and Dresden, illustrating the process of cremation and burial, and delivered a brief address explanatory of both. Several other papers of minor interest were read. In the evening the members dined together at the Regent Hotel.

Excursions were made last Saturday to places of interest in the locality.

An excellent portrait of Mdlle. Titiens has been lithographed and published by Messrs. Maclure and Macdonald, of Queen Victoria-street.



1. Gravitza Main Redoubt, captured by the Roumanians, Sept. 11.

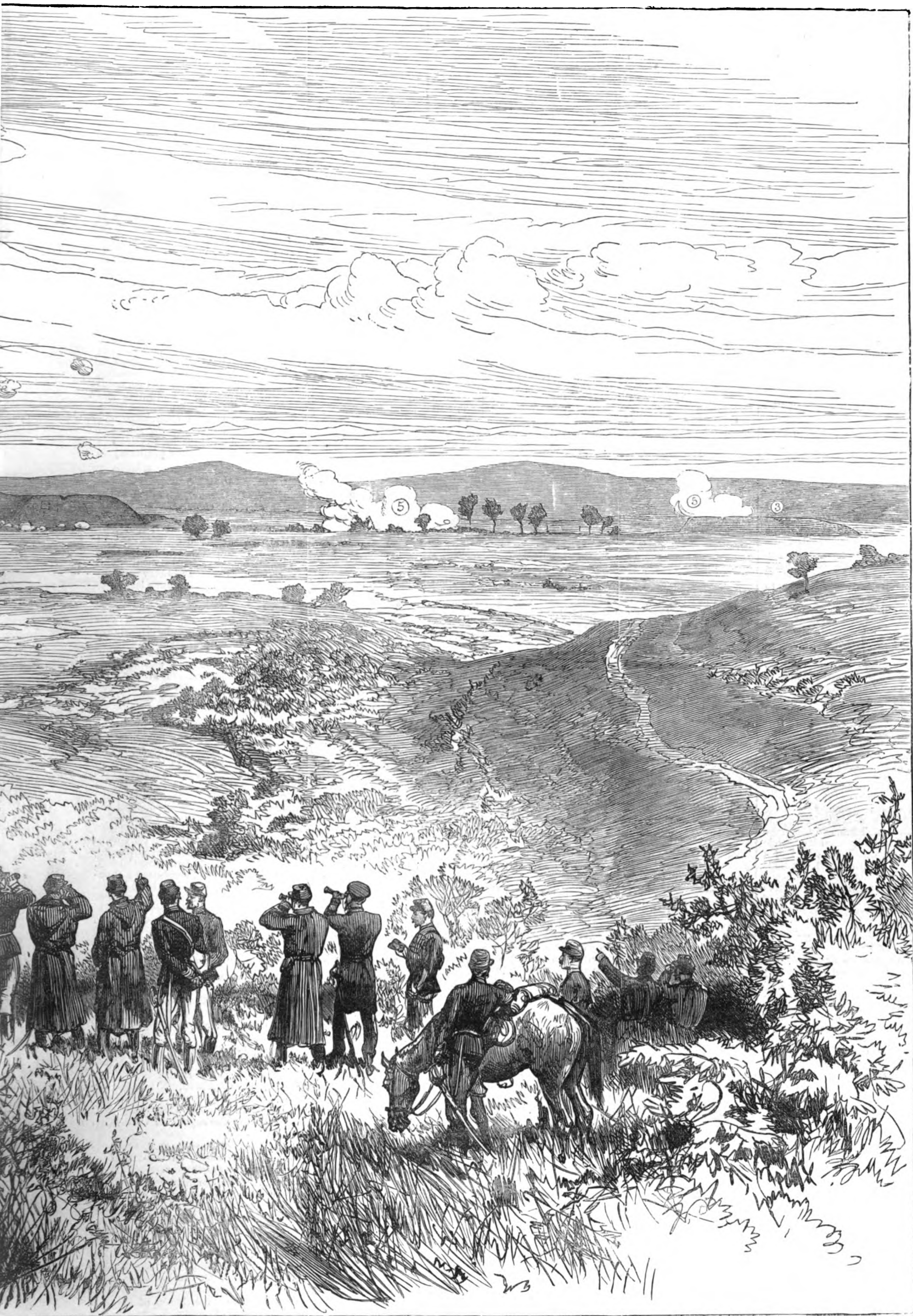
2. Second Gravitza Redoubt, still besieged by Roumanians.

3. Another Turkish Redoubt.

4. Roumanian

THE WAR: THE GRAVITZA REDOUBT, AND RIGHT

FROM A SKETCH BY ONE



Artillery. 5. Turkish Artillery. 6. Dust thrown up by exploding shells. 7. Rifle-pits on the slope where the Roumanians advanced to assault the Second Redoubt.

VIEWING OF THE TURKISH POSITION AT PLEVNA.

OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Next Monday will be, both from a political and a social point of view, a terribly eventful day; and people are looking for it as anxiously as, a generation since, we looked for Monday, the Tenth of April, 1848. By next Monday the result of the French elections will be known; and the fate of the four miserable wretches now under sentence of death in Maidstone Gaol must, one way or the other, be decided. Although the destinies of a neighbouring nation and the chances of European peace or war during many years to come hang on the votes which on Sunday will be cast into the electoral urns by the French people, public opinion in England is much more excited about the sentence in the Penge murder case than by the struggle between the French Republicans and Marshal MacMahon. Even so, in 1815, did the brilliant star of Waterloo for a moment pale in the lurid glare of the controversy as to the guilt or innocence of Eliza Fenning. That unfortunate servant-girl was hanged for poisoning a whole family with arsenic. That she was not guilty of the crime for which she suffered death is now generally acknowledged. Nor was Jonathan Bradford guilty—albeit his intent had been a murderous one. Nor was Ambrose Gwynneth—although he was lucky enough to come to life again after he had been hanged in chains; and, after a long lapse of years, established his innocence in the light of day.

Of course we have been reminded of all these historic instances, and of a great many more, as bearing upon the case of the Stauntons and Alice Rhodes; but I fail to see that they have any kind of similarity with it. If, however, you will glance at a strangely and deeply interesting book called "Female Life in Prison, by a Prison Matron," published some fifteen years since by Messrs. Sampson Low, you will find a story which will at once remind you of the Penge "Mystery." I have not the book before me; but I remember that the *cause célèbre* in question was that of a mother and daughter, both ignorant peasants, who were convicted of manslaughter by starving the younger daughter of the prisoner. It was shown that the deceased was set to the work of making pillow-lace; that she frequently failed in the accomplishment of her task, and that she was deprived of food, as a punishment—such, at least, was the theory of the prosecution—for her negligence. In particular, for two days immediately preceding her death she had gone without nourishment; and the Crown strongly insisted, as a proof of the duress exercised towards her, on the circumstance that on her deathbed she had been heard to pray fervently to Heaven that she might be able to do her pillow-lace.

The mother and daughter were sentenced to a term of penal servitude; and in due time they were removed to Millbank, and came under the observation of the Prison Matron, who describes them as a dull, frigid, unimpressible pair. So impassible, indeed, were they, that when, after a year or two, as a reward for good behaviour, they were allowed to be in association for a few minutes, the only greeting of the mother to the daughter was, "Well, Elizabeth!" and of the latter to her parent, "Well, mother!" The Matron expressed her firm belief that these women were wholly innocent of the offence for which they were punished. The husband of the former and father of the latter was a shepherd, the whole family were miserably poor; and long after the conviction it was ascertained that at the very time of the youngest daughter's death the entire household was literally without bread. The two prisoners mainly owed their sentence to their own dull apathy and taciturnity. They had not had courage, or sense enough, to tell their story even to their own counsel; so the prosecution had things altogether its own way. Silence, you will admit, may be, upon occasion, anything but golden. All readers of Victor Hugo's great romance will remember the judicial misfortunes that befell poor Quasimodo because he was deaf. The Judges were incensed by his surdity; so the unhappy hunchback got scourged, and was set in the pillory.

Enough of these horrors; but until the momentous Monday is over the Penge murderers will be tossed on the universal tongue. The dismal business seems temporarily to have thrown the entire public mind into a morbid state. The polished and philosophical *Spectator* publishes, and the grave and lofty *Times* copies, a long and hideously repulsive article called "The Black Museum," giving a detailed account of a number of nasty things appertaining to crime and criminals which are preserved in an upper room at the police headquarters in Scotland-yard; and one of the most fashionable shop windows in Regent-street is full of the *cartes de visite* of the Penge convicts and of the four detectives who are awaiting their trial. Decidedly the wind has set in the direction of Tyburn and Botany Bay, or the modern equivalents for those erst famous points of the criminal compass.

I have been reading Lord Ronald Gower's address at the Social Science Congress recently held at Aberdeen, and over the Fine-Art Section of which his Lordship so ably presided. The address, which was scarcely mentioned (owing to the surpassing interest of the Tyburn and Botany Bay matters) by the London papers, is, to my thinking, an admirable one. Lord Ronald sensibly left controversy on art-topics to the speakers who were to follow him, and confined himself to giving an eloquent and lucid *résumé* of the history and progress of the art of portraiture in Scotland, especially with reference to Aberdeen, whence have come many of the most gifted painters and sculptors of whom Caledonia can boast.

Naturally, the accomplished President had a good deal to say about Ramsay, George the Third's favourite painter, and whom Lord Ronald somewhat disparagingly (and quite justly) qualified as a kind of eighteenth-century Winterhalter. The artist's father, Allan Ramsay, wig-maker, bookseller, and poet, had nevertheless a much higher opinion of his son's talent. In my commonplace book 'I light upon the following letter, dated Edinburgh, May 10, 1736, written by the author of the "Gentle Shepherd" to Mr. Smibert, "an eminent painter and intimate friend." "My Son Allan," writes the old gentleman, "has been pursuing your science since he was a dozen years old—was with Mr. Hyffidg, at London, for some time, about two years ago—has been since at home, painting here like a Raphael—sets out for the seat of the beast, beyond the Alps, within a month hence—to be away about two years. I'm sicer to part with him, but canna stem the current which flows from the advice of his patrons and his own inclination." Allan did wisely in not stemming the current, for the younger Ramsay, although he did not paint precisely "like a Raphael," made a large fortune by his art.

Mem: Who was Mr. Smibert, that eminent painter, and who was Mr. Hyffidg, of London? My commonplace book says nothing about them, and I have no other books by me save Don Quixote and the Faerie Queene. Why? Because I have no home (they are whitewashing my Lare and staining my Penates oak colour); and I have come, for lack of a domicile, to Brighton. Everybody should come to Brighton just now. We are having the most delightful "Indian Summer"

weather that you can conceive. Lord Beaconsfield is here; and in another week I will wager that the Premier will look blooming and feel himself a boy again. George the Fourth is here. I saw him this morning trotting across the Steyne, in a curly brown wig, a real beaver hat, and a claret-coloured surcoat with a velvet collar. If it was not his Majesty, the ancient buck whom I met was certainly an admirably well-preserved relic of the Georgian era. In any case, I should advise you to come to Brighton. The cheese-takes at Mutton's and the old port at the Old Ship are as excellent as ever; and the young ladies from the "Colleges" and "Seminaries," celebrated by Mr. Ashby Sterry in his poem of "Two and Two," look even more sylph-like and more bewitching than they were wont. Come to Brighton, by all means. Herr Kuhe is giving his concerts; and the fly-drivers and Bath-chair men are civil and obliging. Come to Brighton, for fresh figs (was their cultivation introduced into Sussex by some of the Spanish waifs and strays cast ashore here after the dispersion of the Spanish Armada?) are ripe and cheap; the bathing season is not yet over; there is no mud; there are no fogs; there is nothing the matter with the gas, or the water, or the drainage, or the subterranean telegraph wires; there are no beggars by day nor burglars by night to make life burdensome to you, and—aha!—there are no printers' devils. Knock and ring, my young friends, as loudly and as persistently as you please at my door in London. Sit on the doorstep till your hair grows out of your caps, and your toes grow through your boots. I am at Brighton, and defy you. If they would only suppress the Electric Telegraph for awhile and limit the postal deliveries to one a day, the measure of my felicity would be complete.

About William Blake, "Pictor Ignotus," painter, engraver, poet, theologian, and madman, an amazing amount of more or less eloquent nonsense has within these latter days been written. The poor crazy man of genius who wrote the beautiful verses on "The Tiger" and on "The Little Lamb," and who drew the Ghost of a Flea, and many more wild things, has served a number of clever literary gentlemen merely as a peg on which to hang long-winded rhapsodies of criticism on their contemporaries and on themselves. Infinitely preferring deeds to words, I rejoice to see the noble etchings by Mr. W. Bell Scott from paintings and drawings by Blake, which have just been published in a handsome folio by Messrs. Chatto and Windus. The explanatory text is as discriminative as the etchings are artistic. Blake himself was a pupil of the famous engraver Basire; but until the appearance of Mr. Bell Scott's folio I can remember no worthy interpreter on copper of the "Pictor Ignotus," with the exception of Schiavonetti, who engraved Blake's outline illustrations to Blair's "Grave." Among Mr. Scott's etchings the masterpiece is, to my mind, that of the Nativity. Both in needle-work and biting-in it is worthy of Rembrandt. There are other plates which remind you vaguely, but irresistibly, of the famous Spaniard, Francisco Goya y Lucientes. What was the motto prefixed by Goya to his most mysterious aquatints? "*El sueño de la razon produce monstruos*." Slumbering reason engenders monsters. The epigraph might with advantage be applied to many of Blake's productions. This is flat heresy, the clever literary gentlemen will tell me, I daresay. I cannot help it. I was always a heretic, and had I lived in Torquemada's time that orthodox official would have roasted me, to a certainty.

G. A. S.

The Birmingham School Board has resolved that a memorial should be presented to the Educational Department to take steps for obtaining a Royal Commission to consider the present conditions of spelling in the English language, and the possibility of adopting some measure of reform.

A large and influential meeting was held at Dundee yesterday week, at which Provost Robertson presented the Rev. George Gillfillan with an elegant cabinet and a cheque for £1000, subscribed by his admirers in all parts of the world. The interest of the money is to be applied to support two scholarships for poor students.

The Tunbridge Wells Agricultural Show was held yesterday week, in splendid weather. Amongst the principal prize-takers were the Marquis of Abergavenny, Marchioness Camden, and Messrs. E. and A. Stanford, who took the two challenge cups, which they had won for three consecutive years, for the best Sussex bull and horse, and the champion cup for the best yearling heifer.

Commander William Dawson, of the Royal Navy, writing on behalf of the Missions to Seamen Society, of which he is the secretary, says:—"Within the present year 3080 disused prayer-books, 6895 hymn-books, and 63,000 old books, magazines, periodical papers, &c., have been put on board merchant-ships by the Missions to Seamen chaplains and readers. As our supply is exhausted, would you allow me to say how thankful we should be if your readers would send their disused books, magazines, and pictorial papers in boxes, hampers, sacks, or parcels, by rail or parcel delivery to the Missions to Seamen Society, 11, Buckingham-street, Strand, London, W.C., where book notices for church boards can be had."

Lord Winmarleigh formally presented to the Mayor and Corporation of Warrington on the 4th inst. Mr. Warrington Wood's colossal statue of "St. Michael Overcoming Satan," which has been subscribed for at a cost of 1000 guineas, as a monument of this sculptor's genius in his native town. The occasion was also taken to open an art-gallery that has been erected to receive the statue, which is regarded as Mr. Wood's masterpiece. At the same time Mr. Robson, of Lymm, presented the valuable collection of oil paintings collected by his brother. This collection includes works of Titian, Correggio, Murillo, Gainsborough, and Reynolds. At a luncheon which followed, Lord Winmarleigh, Sir Gilbert Greenall, M.P., Colonel Blackburne, M.P., Mr. Rylands, M.P., and other gentlemen addressed the assembly.

The re-survey of the city of Edinburgh, which was begun in December last by the Ordnance Survey Department, has been completed, in so far as the outdoor work is concerned. The last survey of the city was made in 1851, and great changes have taken place since then. Some idea of these alterations and additions may be formed from the fact that, whereas in 1851 the population numbered 132,977, and the value of real property was estimated at £657,665, the population now numbers 196,979, and the value of the real property is set down at £1,468,941. The actual extent of ground surveyed at this time measures about three miles and a half from east to west, and four and a half from north to south—that area including the whole of Edinburgh, and its suburbs of Grange, Morning-side, Newington, &c., as well as Leith, Newhaven, Trinity, and Granton. Lieutenant Kirkwood has had the direction of the staff engaged on the work, which, on an average, has numbered nine men. The cost of the survey, which will be about £1100, is to be defrayed by the Edinburgh and Leith Corporations, the parochial boards and gas companies of the two cities, and other public bodies interested, according to a scale of per-centages which has been arranged.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE EARL OF ST. GERMANS.

The Right Hon. Sir Edward Granville Eliot, G.C.B., P.C., LL.D., Earl of St. Germans and Baron Eliot of St. Germans, in the county of Cornwall, died on the 7th inst. His Lordship was born Aug. 29, 1798, the only son of William, second Earl of St. Germans, by his first wife, Lady Georgiana Augusta Leveson-Gower, fourth daughter of Granville, first Marquis of Stafford (father of the first Duke of Sutherland). He was educated at Westminster, and at Christ Church, Oxford. Prior to his accession to the Peerage (Jan. 19, 1845) he sat in Parliament for Liskeard, 1824 to 1832, and for East Cornwall from 1837 to 1845. He was Secretary of Legation at Madrid, 1824 to 1833, and a Lord of the Treasury, 1827 to 1832. In 1835, being then Lord Eliot, he went as Envoy to Spain, and concluded the famous "Eliot Convention." In 1841 he was made Chief Secretary for Ireland, and, in 1845, Postmaster-General. From December, 1852, to March, 1855, he was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and twice—viz., 1857 to 1858 and 1859 to 1866—Lord Steward of the Household. This high-minded and accomplished nobleman thus filled several important offices of the State, and, in each, rendered good service to his country. The fairness and ability with which he administered the government of Ireland during his Viceroyalty, and the genial courtesy which characterised his Court at Dublin Castle, gained for him the honour and esteem of all parties. He was essentially a gentleman. The Earl married, Sept. 2, 1824, Lady Jemima Cornwallis, third daughter and coheir of Charles, second and last Marquis Cornwallis, by the Lady Louisa Gordon, his wife, daughter and coheir of Alexander, fourth Duke of Gordon, Knt., and leaves surviving issue one daughter, Lady Louisa Ponsonby, and three sons, of whom the eldest, William Gordon Cornwallis, now fourth Earl of St. Germans, was summoned to the House of Lords in his father's barony of Eliot in 1870: he was born in 1829, and was formerly M.P. for Devonport, and previously in the Diplomatic service.

SIR C. H. RUMBOLD, BART.

Sir Charles Hale Rumbold, seventh Baronet, who died at the Cape of Good Hope on Aug. 28 last, was born in 1822, the fourth son of Sir William Rumbold, third Baronet, by Henrietta Elizabeth, his wife, second daughter and eventual heiress of Thomas Boothby, Lord Ranelagh, and succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his nephew in June last, only two months prior to his decease. Sir Charles was Assistant-Superintendent of Stores at the Cape. He was never married; and the title devolves on his next brother, now Sir Horace Rumbold, eighth Baronet, Minister Resident and Consul-General at Chili, who was born in 1829, and married, in 1867, Caroline, daughter of George Harrington, Esq., of Washington, U.S., by whom (who died in 1872) he has three sons.

MAJOR-GENERAL BARROW.

Major-General Lousada Barrow, C.B., late Chief Commissioner of Oude, died on Monday last at his residence at Ryde, Isle of Wight. He obtained his first commission in the spring of 1836, and since then had been in constant active service. He formerly belonged to the Madras Cavalry, and was appointed to the Staff Corps in February, 1861. He served in the Southern Mahratta country in 1844-5, and throughout the Indian Mutiny, being engaged in many actions, and was present at the siege and final capture of Lucknow. His name had been frequently favourably mentioned, and he obtained the special notice of the Commander-in-Chief and the Governor-General, besides receiving the brevets of Major and Lieutenant-Colonel. For his services in the field he was in 1858 nominated a Companion of the Order of the Bath. In December, 1864, he was nominated Commissioner of Lucknow Division, and was appointed Chief Commissioner of Oude in January, 1871. He became Captain in 1849, Major in 1861, Lieutenant-Colonel in 1863, Colonel in 1865, and Major-General in 1870.

The deaths have also been announced of—

George Gillman, banker, of Portsmouth, on the 29th ult., at Southsea, Hants, aged seventy-four.

Percival Wormald, Esq., on the 29th ult., at Gomersal, Yorkshire, in his seventy-third year.

The Rev. John Sloper, on the 1st inst., at West Woodhay House, Berks, in his eightieth year.

The Rev. Charles Ffennell M'Carthy, D.D., Rector of St. Werburgh's, Dublin, on the 6th inst., suddenly.

Helen Stewart, Lady Kirkpatrick, widow of Sir Charles Sharpe Kirkpatrick, Bart., of Closeburn, N.B., on the 29th ult., aged sixty-two.

Major-General Arnold E. Burmester, C.B., late 59th Regiment, which he commanded at the capture of Canton, on the 3rd inst., aged sixty-five.

Charles Sergison Smith, Esq., of Consall Hall, Staffordshire, formerly of the 1st Dragoon Guards, on the 29th ult., at his seat near Leek, in his seventy-fourth year.

William Henshaw, Esq., Mus.D., for fifty years organist of Durham Cathedral, on the 30th ult., aged eighty-six, surviving his wife only three months.

John Davies, Esq., of Marrington Hall, Chirbury, Salop, J.P., lord of the manor of Marrington, on the 28th ult., at 63, Oxford-terrace, Hyde Park, aged fifty-six.

Colonel Evan Morgan, of St. Helen's, Swansea, late Captain R.A., Lieutenant-Colonel Glamorganshire Artillery Militia, and J.P. and D.L. for that county, on the 3rd inst., aged eighty-three.

Thomas Tucker Edwardes, Esq., fourth son of the late William Tucker Edwardes, Esq., of Sealy House, in the county of Pembroke, on the 3rd inst., at his residence, Cleddon Lodge, in that county, aged sixty.

Colonel Henry Creed, late Bombay Horse Artillery, Colonel of the 1st Middlesex Artillery Volunteers, and Colonel Commandant 1st Middlesex Administrative Brigade, on the 3rd inst., aged sixty-five.

Major-General Frederick Marow Eardley-Wilmot, R.A., F.R.S., on the 30th ult., at Foxhills, near Chertsey, aged sixty-five. He was the second son of Sir John Eardley-

Wilnot, first Baronet. Among the promotions gazetted on the 2nd inst., two days after his death, was that of Major-General Eardley-Wilmot, to the rank of Lieutenant-General.

Dame Charlotte Pole, relict of Sir William Temple Pole, Bart., of Shute House, Devon, and niece of the late John Farguhar, Esq., of Fonthill Abbey, Wilts, on the 2nd inst., at Bayford Grange, Herts, in her ninety-first year.

Elizabeth Ann, Lady Steele-Graves, of Mickleton Manor, Gloucestershire, on the 29th ult., suddenly, at Weston-super-Mare. Her Ladyship was the eldest daughter and coheir of the late John Graves, Esq., of Mickleton Manor, and was married, in 1838, to Sir John Maxwell Steele-Graves, Bart., who died Sept. 25, 1872.

Hon. Charles Skeffington Clements, brother and heir-presumptive of the Earl of Leitrim, on the 29th ult., at Mortimer, aged seventy. He was the third son of Nathaniel, second Earl of Leitrim, K.P., by Mary, his wife, eldest daughter and coheir of William Birmingham, Esq., of Ross Hill, in the county of Galway. From 1838 to 1846 he was one of the Assistant Poor Law Commissioners in Ireland, and from 1847 to 1852 M.P. for the county of Leitrim.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the late Miss Frances Dealtry, of Bryanston-square, eldest daughter of the late Henry Dealtry, Esq., of the Crown Office, in the Temple, has been proved, and the effects sworn under £120,000. After bequeathing legacies of £2000 each to several of her relatives, also legacies of £100 each to various friends, and providing for her servants, including a bequest of £500 to Mr. Reynolds, she directs £50 to be distributed among her gardeners and labourers on her Bolnere estate, in Sussex; £50 to the poor of Cuckfield; and £50 to the poor of Hayward's-heath. The testatrix gives to her first cousin, Mr. Henry Woodcock, of Wigan, banker, the option of taking her estate and residence at Bolnere, and devises to Mr. Edmund Barlow her farms in Yorkshire. The residue of her personal estate is directed to be divided into seven equal shares between her cousin, Mr. Henry Woodcock, Mrs. Park, and the children of her deceased cousins, John and Edward Woodcock, and of the late Mrs. Thicknesse, Mrs. Farrington, and Mrs. Leader. To each of her executors, Mr. Henry Woodcock, Mr. Edmund Barlow, and Mr. George Dashwood, she bequeaths £100.

The will (dated July 13, 1870) of the Rev. Thomas Oliver Goodchild, Rector of St. John at Hackney, who died on the 5th ult. at Folkestone, was proved on the 25th ult. by the Rev. Charles Perring, and Philip Peter Perring Goodchild, the son, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £80,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Mrs. Ellen Goodchild, £500, all his household furniture, plate, pictures, and effects, horses, and carriages, together with an annuity of £1200 for life, the capital sum producing which she has power given her to appoint among their children or issue on her decease; the testator also gives her an absolute power of appointment on the happening of the same event over £5000; to each of his executors he leaves £50; to his said son, all his real estate and two fifths of the residue of his personalty; and one fifth of such residue to each of his three daughters, Mrs. Blanche Frances Kingsford, Mrs. Rosalie Ellen Stollerfoht, and Mrs. Emma Claudine Cheston.

The will and codicil (dated Jan. 22, 1863, and March 8, 1873) of Mr. John Halsey Law, barrister-at-law, and Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, who died on July 3 last, at No. 2, Cintra-terrace, Cambridge, were proved in London on the 27th ult. by William Law, the brother, the sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £35,000. The testator bequeaths to his niece and godchild, Florence Elizabeth Law, £500; to his friend Thomas Brackelbank, the Bursar of King's College, £600, free of duty; to the Provost and scholars of King's, Cambridge, the annuity to which he is entitled charged on their farm at Barton Manor, for the purposes of the chapel fund, and a few other legacies. The residue of his real and personal estate he gives to his said brother.

The will (executed Dec. 1, 1868) of the Rev. Augustus Cooper, late of Upper Norwood, who died on Aug. 22 last, was proved on the 2nd inst. by the Rev. Augustus Cooper, the son, and Miss Jane Cooper, the daughter, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £20,000. With the exception of a legacy to his sister, the testator leaves all his property upon trust for his eight children.

The will (dated Nov. 30, 1852) of Sir Thomas Davies Lloyd, Bart., late of Bronwydd Llandysil, Cardiganshire, who died on July 21 last, was proved on the 1st inst. by Sir Martineau Owen Mowbray Lloyd, Bart., the son, the personal estate being sworn under £10,000. The testator appoints his son residuary legatee.

The will (dated July 31, 1871) of the Right Hon. Paget Standish O'Grady, Viscount Guilmore and Baron O'Grady, late of Rock Barton, in the county of Limerick, who died on July 29 last, at Parson's-green, Fulham, was proved on the 24th ult. by Osbell Willoughby Baker, the sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £3000. The testator leaves all his property, real and personal, to his wife, the Viscountess Guilmore.

Mr. Arthur Wood, surgeon, of Kirbymoorside, has been elected Coroner for the North Riding of Yorkshire, in the room of the late Mr. J. Ness, who died suddenly at Plymouth during the meeting of the British Association.

The annual choral festival of the Brighton Sunday School Union took place on Tuesday night at the Dome. The principal feature was a chorus of 600 voices selected from the various schools in the union.

The Leith Town Council are about to undertake a scheme for the improvement of one of the old parts of the town, which includes an area inhabited by about 7000 persons. The first outlay is estimated at £274,000, and after re-sale it is expected that the net cost to the town will be £100,000.

At a meeting of the directors of the Dundee Royal Lunatic Asylum on the 5th inst. the architects (Messrs. Edward and Robertson) were instructed to take in tenders for the erection of the new asylum at Westgreen, Lochec. The new building is to cost about £50,000.

The Duke of Cambridge, accompanied by members of the Horse Guards Staff, reviewed about 9000 men in the Long Valley, Aldershot, on Tuesday morning. His Royal Highness also saw the troops go through the new formation for attack of a division, under General Steele, commander of the Aldershot forces. There were also present upwards of 2000 horses and forty-six guns.

The parishioners of Harrow have decided, by a large majority, to have a school board.—The Glasgow School Board has rejected by eight votes to three a proposal to abolish the use of the shorter catechism in the board schools.—At the last sitting of the Stratford Bench of magistrates, twenty-eight parents were fined for neglecting to send their children to school.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

T. E. H. (Lincoln).—You appear to have set up the problem incorrectly. In your analysis you give Q P takes Kt for Black, but there is no Knight on the square of the Q P.

S. B. (Macon, U.S.).—We are much obliged for the games. We know nothing of the circumstances attending the suspension of the chess magazine in question.

J. K. (Norwich).—We have forwarded your letter to the author, but as he resides in Japan some time must elapse before a reply can be received from him.

N. R. (Freckenham).—We are heartily obliged for your courtesy, but we only accept contributions that are intended for the entertainment of our readers.

H. B. G. (Clement's Inn).—La Strategie can be obtained from Bartles and Lowell, 14, Great Marlborough-street, London. The annual subscription is 30s.

E. E. (Leeds).—The problem is quite correct. See solution below.

PROBLEMS received from W. T. Aman, H. A. Nesbit, and W. F. Pettit.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1752 received from D. H. R. G. N. P. V. W. and L. L. Z.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1753 received from H. Beumann, Emilie Frau, Edith E. H. Wood, B. Lewy, W. F. Payne, Murdo Macrae, Baz, Woulfield, D. H. J. Thureby, E. Burkhard, and F. O. Egger.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1754 received from H. B. Three Castles, Copiapino, Hereward, R. Brough, J. F. Spiers, S. Adams, Black Knight, A. Scott, W. Nelson, W. Cowell, Simpkins, J. Wontack, E. Worsley, C. R. E. J. Lyndford, F. W. S. R. Schofield, L. L. Z. Hampton, T. R. Young, B. R. Stone, Queen of Connaught, G. Footbrooke, S. Western, W. T. Hope, Queen of Connaught, F. G. V. W. C. Dutton, G. Reeves, L. Burnett, E. Emond, J. Williams, Paul's Root, N. Powell, Tippet, W. Alston, S. Threlfall, N. E. D. J. King, R. Burgher, D. Leslie, A. R. G. Harrobian, J. S. W. St. J. E. A. Mackenzie, M. Whiteley, N. Brock, Americana, Triton, O. Wood, B. Lewy, W. S. B. G. H. V. E. H. H. V. W. P. Welch, J. R. Olorenshaw, Only Jones, Frank Thurston, W. F. Payne, H. M. Pridoux, Baz, W. H. W. R. D. Skure, Dr. F. St. T. E. Hughes, E. P. Villamy, Barcardine, J. Keeble, E. L. G. W. Leeson, Carl Amant, D. H. J. Thureby, J. Bowden, J. E. McF. E. Burkhard, F. O. Egger, Diego Ernst, W. T. Aman, S. R. of Leeds, A. Elmsker, B. Champneys, W. F. Pettit, Woolwich Chess Club, C. Blythe, O. F. Johnson, and N. Rumbelow.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMA No. 12 received from H. Beumann, Murdo Macrae, J. Wontack, No. 14 from M. Rawlings, W. C. Dutton, St. J. E. and N. Brock. The Woolwich Chess Club has overlooked the best defence to the proposed line of play.

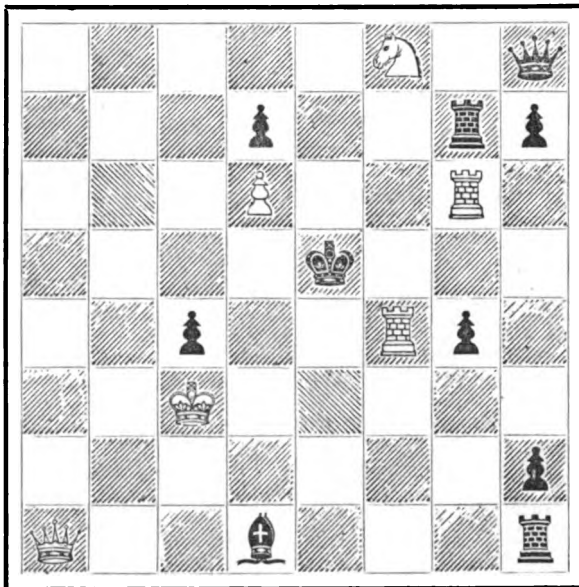
•• We propose publishing next week solutions of all the enigmas, except that of No. 14, which we shall hold over for a month.

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.
1. R to Q B 4th. Any move. 2. Mates accordingly.

PROBLEM No. 1756.

By C. M. BAXTER (Dundee).

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS IN AMERICA.

The following pair of interesting games occurred in a match played recently between Messrs. OCHARD and WURM, two of the strongest players in the Southern States of America. The match was won by Mr. Wurm, with a score of eleven games to ten.—(The Two Knights' Defence.)

WHITE (Mr. W.) BLACK (Mr. O.)
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to B 4th Kt to K B 3rd
4. P to Q 4th

We prefer the attack springing from Kt to Kt 4th, although the move in the text finds favour with many strong players.

4. P takes P P takes P
5. P to K 5th Kt to Q 4th
6. B to Kt 5th P to K 5th
7. Kt takes P B to Q 2nd
8. Kt takes Kt P takes Kt
9. B to Q 3rd B to Q B 4th
10. Castles Q to R 5th

This counter-attack is altogether premature, and results only in developing the adversary's game.

11. Q to K sq Kt to Kt 4th
12. B to K 3rd P to Kt 5th
13. Kt to Q 2nd B to Q 5th
14. B takes Kt Q takes B
15. Q to K 4th B to Q 2nd

and White mates in three moves.

Between the same Players.—(Philidor's Defence.)

WHITE (Mr. O.) BLACK (Mr. W.)
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd P to Q 3rd
3. P to Q 4th P takes P
4. Q takes P B to Q 2nd
5. B to Q B 4th

This is perhaps White's best continuation in reply to Black's last move.

6. Q to K 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd
7. B to K 3rd Kt to B 3rd
8. B to Q 2nd Castles
9. B to R 3rd B to K 3rd
10. B to Q 3rd Kt to Q 2nd

If B to K 3rd, White can exchange Bishops and then play Kt to Kt 4th, and if B to K 2nd, he can play Q to Kt 3rd, as recommended by the late Herr Lowenthal.

7. P to K R 3rd B to K 2nd
8. B to Q 2nd Castles
9. B to R 3rd B to K 3rd
10. B to Q 3rd Kt to Q 2nd

ENIGMA No. 16.

By A. MICHAEL, Birmingham.

White: K at Q 6th, Q at Q Kt 2nd, R at K Kt 8th, Kt at Q B square, B at K R 3rd; P at Q 4th, Q B 2nd, and Q Kt 6th.
Black: K at K B 3rd; P at K B 2nd, Q 4th, and Q B 6th.
White to play, and mate in two moves.

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

The annual meeting of the City of London Chess Club was held on Wednesday evening last, Mr. H. F. Gastineau, the president of the club, in the chair, when proposals were adopted for the organisation of a handicap tourney of the members, and the arrangement of a series of consultation games between the best English players. The club, we are glad to learn, is in a flourishing condition, and its twenty-sixth season opens with every prospect of sustained prosperity. During the proceedings the compliment of honorary membership was conferred upon Messrs. Burn, Harwitz, Mayall, and Duffy.

The annual meeting of the Falkirk Chess Club was held on Monday last, when the accounts, which show a fair surplus, were duly audited and passed. Mr. John Aikens, of Gartcows, was again elected president of the club; and the other office-bearers for the current session are Messrs. James Wyse and David Wyse, vice-presidents, Mr. A. B. Stark, treasurer, and Mr. John Beby, honorary secretary. This flourishing chess club was established in 1863, and every succeeding year has witnessed its increased usefulness and prosperity. Besides chess, draughts and whist are practised by the members; and as the club-room is well supplied with the leading periodicals, any one indisposed to engage in play can pass the evening in reading.

LIBRARIANS IN CONGRESS.

The Conference of Librarians at the London Institution, the opening of which was reported last week, was resumed on the 4th inst., under the presidency of Professor the Abbate Mondino, of the Biblioteca Nazionale, Palermo. Among the members present were Dr. Cox, of the Bodleian Library, Oxford; Sir Redmond Barry, Public Library of Victoria (Melbourne); Baron de Watteville, Paris; Sir W. Stirling Maxwell; Professor Justin Winsor, Harvard University; Mr. Lloyd P. Smith, Philadelphia; Mr. W. H. Poole, Chicago; Mr. Melvil Dewey, Amherst College Library, Massachusetts; M. le Comte de Marsy, Compiègne; Mr. Bullen and Mr. Garnett, British Museum; Mr. Overall, Guildhall Library; Mr. E. B. Nicholson, London Institution, and many others.

The first paper was read by Mr. Richard Garnett, superintendent of the Reading-Room, British Museum. It explained the principles of classifying books on the shelves at the British Museum, as organised by the late Mr. Thomas Watts. The explanations, though technical, were thoroughly appreciated by the audience, and the conclusion of the paper was greeted with great applause. The President explained the system in use at Palermo; but the most important observations called forth by Mr. Garnett's paper were from Professor Winsor, who explained the decimal system used at Harvard College; and from Mr. Melvil Dewey, assistant librarian at Amherst College, U.S.A., who has devised an excellent system of classification on the shelves, in contradistinction to that by catalogue. The decimal system is also the basis of his classification; but, instead of numbering the shelves, Mr. Dewey numbers the subjects, and thus obviates the necessity of shifting books and re-classifying the shelves every few years as new works appear. The whole range of human knowledge he divides into nine subjects, numbered from one to nine, and these again into nine divisions and the divisions into nine sections. In the sections the individual books are numbered from 1 to the last published in numerical order, and he also employs a digit to indicate the size of volume. Thus, natural science is numbered 5, and a scientific work may be indicated by the number 513, followed by 213 in figures of smaller type.

In the evening the librarians attending the Conference were entertained at dinner by the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House—Sir C. Reed and several members of the School Board for London, with many other guests, being present.

The last morning sitting, on the 5th inst., opened with the discussion of a number of practical points of library management, those chiefly dwelt upon being the age at which readers should be admitted, and the hours and days during which libraries should be open. The chair was occupied by Mr. W. H. Poole, of the Public Library, Chicago, and the following gentlemen took part in the discussion:—Sir Redmond Barry, Professor the Abbate Mondino, Professor Justin Winsor, Mr. S. S. Green (Public Library, Worcester, Mass.), Mr. Martineau (British Museum), Mr. Cornelius Walford, Mr. Vickers (Cincinnati), Mr. Palmow (Public Library, Oxford), and the secretary, Mr. E. B. Nicholson. In America generally there is no limit of age, and several speakers expressed the pleasure they had in frequently receiving readers of ten and twelve. Mr. Vickers said their library in Cincinnati is open from eight a.m. to ten p.m. during every one of the 365 days of the year, without intermission; and on Sundays they have an average of more than 1000 readers, most of whom would, in his opinion, have been doing much worse had the library not been open to them. The balance of home opinion was against opening on Sundays; but those who advocated a restriction of age were in a minority. Professor Mondino stated that in Italy, by decree of the Minister of Education, persons under eighteen, if members of a public school, must have the permission of the principal before being admitted as readers, and a list of books read by them had to be furnished. Mr. Overall said that at the Corporation Library the limit was sixteen, but boys of fourteen might be admitted by special permission. The further discussion was suspended until after the reading of the papers, the first on the list being by Mr. B. R. Wheatley, librarian of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, London, who described the library under his charge as one of 30,000 books, a completed section of a class containing nearly a million. He attributed the loss of books, which was serious in lending libraries, to carelessness and to their being lent again to friends. They found a large proportion of their missing books, sometimes after long periods. He had known books travel to the antipodes, and find their way back to the library at last. Sir Redmond Barry read the next paper, which consisted of a description of the system of circulating libraries in operation at Melbourne, which differed greatly, he believed, from the usual methods adopted here. In Victoria books were lent in considerable numbers, and for long periods, and they were sent by rail or steamer to the smaller libraries and book societies in distant towns without charge, except a small one for compilation. He recommended this plan to the great libraries here in connection with universities and colleges, in aid of villages and towns throughout the kingdom. After the reading of a paper on the Means of Obtaining the Books Required, by Mr. James Matthews (Public Library, Newport, Monmouth), the discussion was resumed.

In the afternoon some of the chief West-End libraries were visited; and the final sitting of the Conference took place in the evening, when it was resolved to form a Library Association of the United Kingdom.

This being the first conference of the kind held in this country, the objects sent to the exhibition were not numerous. They were all useful, however, and had a direct practical bearing upon the objects of the Conference. They were so many expedients for saving time, labour, space, and expense in the arrangement and distribution of books.

M. Raphael Tuck, the art-publisher, 177, City-road, has published a large and elaborate photograph after the picture by Sichel, of the "Last Moments of Mary Queen of Scots."

The Right Hon. the Speaker presided last Monday at Lewes at a meeting of the Newhaven Harbour Commissioners, when the officials of the Brighton Railway Company submitted elaborate plans for the enlargement and improvement of Newhaven Harbour and the construction of a large dock. The cost of the proposed works is estimated at £300,000.

On Monday the new dock constructed at Fleetwood under the direction of Sir John Hawkshaw was opened amid great rejoicings. It has cost £300,000, and covers, with the quays, an area of sixty-five acres, the dock itself being 1000 feet long and 400 feet broad. Beyond it there is a timber pond fifteen acres in extent. The town was decorated with a profusion of flags, and the shipping and steamers in dock were gay with bunting. At noon the timber-laden ship Armstrong was towed into dock by a steamer, amidst cheers and salutes, and the chairman of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company declared that the dock henceforth will be called the Wyre Dock, and will be open to the commerce of the world. Subsequently the directors and shareholders, with some leading North-of-England merchants, were entertained at a banquet; Sir John Hawkshaw, Lord Houghton, and others being amongst the speakers.

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The extensive building, now in course of erection on the site of the historical mansion of the Dukes of Northumberland, at the corner of Northumberland-avenue, Trafalgar-square, will, when completed, be OPENED as a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.
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UNIVERSALLY RECOMMENDED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION. A pure old spirit, mild, mellow, delicious, and most wholesome. Dr. Hassall says:—"The samples were soft and mellow to the taste, aromatic and pleasant to the smell. The whisky is pure, well matured, and of very excellent quality."

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Property of the French Government.
CELESTINE—The water of this spring is very agreeable, sparkling, and slightly acidulated. Remedy for Complaints of the Kidneys, Gravel, Gout, Diabetes, Rheumatism, &c.
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VICHY WATERS are pleasant to the taste, and may be drunk pure or mixed with wine or spirits.
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is the best and most economical Sauce ever manufactured FOR FISH, ENRICHING SOUPS, GRAVIES, &c.
It only requires a trial to convince the purchaser of its excellence.

CAUTION.—The genuine is protected by Trade Mark—viz., CHARLES COCKS'S Signature on a white ground across the Reading Arms.

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which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have adopted a NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature, "LEA and PERRINS" which signature is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and without which none is genuine. Sold wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London; and Export Oilmen generally. Retail, by Dealers in Sauces throughout the World.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

FINEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES, AND SAUCES.

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HORNIMAN'S TEA for Forty Years has

commanded a large sale, because it can always be relied on for strength, flavour, and cheapness. It is the best tea imported. Sold only in Packets.

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Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.
Guaranteed Pure Soluble Cocoa, with excess of Fat extracted. Four times the strength of Cocoa Thickened yet Weakened with Arrowroot, Starch, &c.

The faculty pronounce it the most nutritious, perfectly digestible Beverage for "BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, or SUPPER." Keeps in all Climates. Requires no Cooking. A teaspoonful to Breakfast Cup, costing less than a halfpenny. Samples gratis.

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FRY'S CARACAS COCOA.

Its pure flavour, delicate aroma, and invigorating qualities have established its position as a first-class dietetic article.

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"The Caracas Cocoa of such choice quality."—Food, Water, and Air (Dr. Hassall).
"A most delicious and valuable article."—Standard.

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TENTH INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION awarded to J. S. FRY and SON.

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FOR THE NURSERY, THE SICK-ROOM, AND THE FAMILY TABLE.

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COLDS and

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BY INHALATION.

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CAUTION!!—The Genuine only in Pink Wrappers.

Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, and Dealers in Toilet Articles.

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OF INESTIMABLE VALUE TO BOTH SEXES THE FAVOURITE WITH THE YOUNG AND ALL THOSE WHO HAVE NO GREY HAIR. PRE-MATURE LOSS OF THE HAIR, SO COMMON IN THESE DAYS, MAY BE ENTIRELY PREVENTED BY THE USE OF ZYLO-BALSAM. PROMPT RELIEF IN THOUSANDS OF CASES HAS BEEN AFFORDED WHERE THE HAIR HAS BEEN COMING OUT IN HANDFULS. IT PROMOTES A HEALTHY AND VIGOROUS GROWTH. HAIR DRESSED WITH ZYLO-BALSAM IS ALWAYS CLEAN, FREE FROM DANDRUFF, AND WITH THAT BEAUTIFUL GLOSS ONLY SEEN IN HEALTHY HAIR. IT IS DELIGHTFULLY FRAGRANT. NO OIL OR POMADE SHOULD BE USED WITH IT.

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Triple distilled from the fresh leaves of the Bay Tree (Myrica Ascria).

For the Toilet, Nursery, and Bath.

A few drops on a sponge or towel moistened with water, and the face and hands bathed with it, is very beneficial to the skin, removing all roughness. Most highly recommended to apply after shaving. A small quantity in the bath gives a delightful aroma, and it has most remarkable cleansing properties. Particularly adapted to the bathing of infants and young children. Most grateful to invalids and all who suffer from headache from mental labour or fatigue. Buy only the genuine Golden Star Bay-Leaf Water, sold in three sizes Toilet Bottles, 2s. 6d., 6s., 12s., by Chemists and Perfumers, or on receipt of stamps from the Wholesale Depot, 114 and 116, Southampton-row, London.

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("SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS").

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1877.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE.
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FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

BIRTHS.

On the 9th inst., at Speechley Park, Worcester, Viscountess Campden, of a daughter.
On the 10th inst., at The Ryes, Sudbury, Suffolk, Lady Florence Barnardiston, of a daughter.
On the 13th inst., at Gedling Rectory, Nottingham, the Hon. Mrs. Orlando Forester, of a son.
On the 15th inst., at Sotterley Hall, Suffolk, Lady Constance Barne, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 11th inst., at Ingoldsby, by the Rev. Thomas Tyers, brother-in-law of the bridegroom, William Henry Vallack-Tom, of Cawsand, Plymouth, Captain R.M.L.I., to Nora Catherine, eldest daughter of the Rev. James Hildyard, Rector of Ingoldsby, Lincolnshire.
On the 6th inst., at Buenos Ayres, by the Rev. Dr. Smith, M.D., Alex., eldest son of the late Edmund Mackinlay, Esq., of Liverpool, to Rosita, only daughter of Otto Beumberg, Esq., of Paris.
On the 18th ult., at St. James's Church, Warrenton, Virginia, U.S., by the Rector, the Rev. J. S. Lindsay, Edward Wade, of Springfield, Fauquier County, Va., third son of Colonel Wade, C.B., of Hawxwell Hall, Bedale, Yorkshire, to Evelyn, eldest daughter of William Ashteton, of Rock Spring, Fauquier County, and granddaughter of the late Richard Ashteton, J.P., D.L., of Limefield, Bury, Lancashire.

DEATHS.

On the 14th inst., at 4, Manon-place, the Lady Frederick Beauclerk, aged 61.
On the 17th inst., at Hampstead, Charlotte Sarah, the wife of John Fish Pownall, of 63, Russell-square, and Lincoln's-inn, aged 63.
On the 18th inst., at Langley Lodge, Gerrard's Cross, Bucks, suddenly, Seraphina, the beloved wife of Mr. John Bramley-Moore.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 27.

SUNDAY, Oct. 21.	
Twenty-first Sunday after Trinity.	Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Rev. G. H. Connor, Vicar of Newport and Chaplain to the Queen; 8 p.m., Rev. Canon Duckworth.
Battle of Trafalgar, 1805.	St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. J. H. Coward, Minor Canon; 8.15 p.m., Bishop Cloughton; 7 p.m., Rev. R. M. Grier, Vicar of Bugeley.
Whitehall, closed.	Savoy, closed.
MONDAY, Oct. 22.	
Full Moon, 7.31 a.m.	Medical Society, 8.30 p.m.
TUESDAY, Oct. 23.	
Bristol Cathedral, opening of the new nave, sermon by the Bishop.	Yorkshire College, Leeds, foundation of new buildings to be laid by the Archbishop of York.
Gresham Lectures, 6 p.m. (Dr. J. T. Abdy on Law); and three following days.	Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 p.m.
	West London Scientific Association, 8 p.m. (Rev. Professor G. Henslow, the President, on Climbing Plants; Mr. H. J. Johnstone Lavis on a Tour in the South of France).
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 24.	
Long Vacation ends.	Oxford Poultry and Pigeon Show.
	Pharmaceutical Society, election of annuitants, noon.
THURSDAY, Oct. 25.	
Battle of Agincourt, 1415.	Battle of Balacava ("Charge of the Six Hundred"), 1854.
	Idiot's Asylum, Earlswood, elections, Cannon-street Hotel, noon.
	Toxophilite Society, extra target.
FRIDAY, Oct. 26.	
Architectural Association, conversation, 8 p.m.	Clinical Society, 8.30 p.m.
	Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.
SATURDAY, Oct. 27.	
London Athletic Club, Stamford Bridge.	

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 a.m.	Minimum, read at 10 p.m.					
October	Inches.	° F.	° F.	%		° F.	° F.					
10	30.014	46.7	41.8	84	10	52.3	36.4	ENE. SW.	175	0.215		
11	29.913	50.4	37.9	65	6	54.3	47.8	XW. W. SW.	283	0.000		
12	29.958	49.4	38.4	68	5	55.8	43.5	WSW. W. WSW.	213	1.115		
13	29.852	54.7	49.6	84	10	59.0	46.8	SW. SSW.	451	0.000		
14	29.878	60.1	49.8	71	11	65.2	53.8	SSW. S.	440	0.010		
15	29.852	46.7	35.6	68	7	64.6	45.2	SW. WSW.	570	0.005		
16	30.151	42.5	36.5	81	8	49.2	37.0	SW. W. WNW.	270	0.050		

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m. :-
Barometer (in inches) corrected .. 30.120 .. 29.925 .. 29.930 .. 29.846 .. 29.785 .. 30.074
Temperature of Air .. 46.7° .. 51.7° .. 51.6° .. 57.2° .. 59.2° .. 49.1°
Temperature of Water .. 44.9° .. 53.6° .. 53.6° .. 64.1° .. 65.5° .. 63.7°
Temperature of Evaporation .. 44.9° .. 53.6° .. 53.6° .. 64.1° .. 65.5° .. 63.7°
Direction of Wind .. SW. WSW. W. SW. SSW. WSW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 27.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1 14	1 20	1 45	1 59	2 14	2 29	2 44
1 14	1 20	1 45	1 59	2 14	2 29	2 44

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—EVERY EVENING,
at Eight, AMY ROBERTS, Mesdames J. Fernandez, W. Terries, E. F. Edgar, A. Glover, Linham, Douglas, F. Meland, Brooker, G. Weston, Edmond, Morris, H. Vaughan; Messieurs Willes, Harriet Convey, E. Stuart, Adair, D'Arcy, Vincent, &c. Preceded by SARAH'S YOUNG MAN. To conclude with THE CONSCRIPTION. Prices from 6d. to 25s. Doors open at 6.30; commence at 7. Box-Office open from Ten till Five Daily.

THE MOONSTONE, by Wilkie Collins. A New Drama, altered from the Novel. EVERY EVENING, at 8.30. Box-Office open daily from Eleven to Five. No booking fees.—OLYMPIC THEATRE.

MORNING PERFORMANCE OF THE MOONSTONE, on SATURDAY, OCT. 27, at 2.30. Box plan now open, OLYMPIC THEATRE.

MASKELYNE and COOKE. Daily at Three and Eight o'clock. EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly. Fifth year in London. The present programme embraces Psycho and Zoo, the twin automatic mysteries; the sensational dance, in exposure of so-called Spiritualism, in which Mr. Cooke floats about the room taking the cadging of him—the most astounding feat ever accomplished; and many other illusory means of novel and original character. Such is the success of the entertainment that it is advisable to book seats in advance, for which there is no charge. Admission, 3s., 2s., 1s.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT, A HAPPY BUNGALOW, AT THE SEA-SIDE, by Mr. Conroy Grain; and No. 204, Every Evening, except Thursday and Saturday, at Eight; every Thursday and Saturday, at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., 4s.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS will introduce an ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME. The whole of the songs contained in the first or musical portion of the Entertainment will be changed. New Dances, New Whimsicalities, and New Burlesque Sketches. The New Programme will be given.

EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT, and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at THREE and EIGHT.
Fautouille, 3s.; Sofa Stalls, 2s.; Area, 1s.; Gallery, 1d. Doors Open at 2.30 for the Day Performance; at 7.30 for the Evening Performance. No fees. Ladies can retain their bonnets in all parts of the Hall.

ENGLAND v. MEXICO.—AGRICULTURAL HALL. THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, NOV. 8, 9, and 10. RIDING-MATCH EXTRAORDINARY for Fifty Consecutive Hours, between LEON, the Mexican Champion Rider of the World, on his famous Mustang "Ton," and F. G. NEWBOLD, the Yorkshire Amateur, on the Thoroughbred Hunter "Fleecem," for £200 a side and a Cup. Admission, One Shilling. Commence on Thursday, at Nine p.m. Finish on Saturday, at Eleven p.m.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1877.

Marshal MacMahon has got his answer from the Electorate of France—an unwelcome one to him and to the political parties which he chose to represent, but a clear and decisive one, not to be regarded as having been given this time under the influence of misapprehension. "Choose," said the Marshal in effect, "choose between me and the Republic; between Personal and Parliamentary Government; between the tastes, sympathies, purposes, and policy of the Chief of the Executive Power and those of the Chamber of Deputies dissolved last May." The issue submitted could not be mistaken; as a matter of fact, it can scarcely be said to have been veiled, however thinly, by the authority submitting it. The response has been by a majority of some 120 elections condemnatory of the course pursued by the President of the Republic. The opinion and the will of France, after a struggle of unsurpassed severity, have been constitutionally recorded in favour of Republican Institutions. The voting Power of the Government, it is true, has been somewhat increased. That of the Republicans has been somewhat curtailed. But the majority of the latter is large enough to dominate the proceedings of the Chamber of Deputies, not on one question only, but on all questions that may be brought before it.

The coalition of Monarchists may affect to see in the present result a justification of the course they have pursued during the last five months, and a ground of excuse for persisting in that course. The "Radicals," they say, have received an effectual check, because their estimate of strength before the Elections has not been numerically sustained. The pretence proves to be hollow at a single tap. In the first place, a majority of upwards of a hundred is quite as effective as one of much larger proportions (and perhaps may be even more safe) for the permanent establishment of Republican Institutions. The loss of a few seats will serve to give cohesion and to increase caution in the Party which has had to bear it. In the next place, it has to be borne in mind that the Electorate of France have very decisively replied to Marshal MacMahon's appeal under an adverse administrative pressure quite unparalleled even in the days of the Second Empire. The expedients which the Government, and even the President himself, were not ashamed to resort to for the purpose of influencing the result were most outrageous, manifestly unfair, and, if not altogether illegal, were yet in spirit grossly unconstitutional. All conceivable impediments were thrown in the way of Republican candidates. Every sort of license was allowed to those nominated as sanctioned by the President. So far as violence was resorted to, with a view to coerce public opinion, it was resorted to only by those in authority. So far as injustice had to be borne and forbearance to be exercised in the face of multiplied provocations, they were exhibited only by Republican candidates. Now an answer given under such circumstances was, to a considerable extent, an answer given in duress. Even the torture of the screw turned upon France without mercy has proved unavailing to extort from her a verdict differing in our

from that which she would have returned under perfect liberty of choice. It is a little less voluminous, but it is not at all less resolute and unwavering. It has been given under a threat, but it has been given quietly and firmly. There have been no electoral disturbances. There has been scarcely a scuffle. The process of voting has been carried on under the eye of the gendarmes, and France, consciously impressed with the solemnity of the occasion and of the responsibility attaching to her behaviour in connection with it, has proclaimed to herself, to Europe, and to the world, that she desires and will have a Conservative Republic.

Now, who is to gainsay her in the actualisation of her purpose? Who is the Marshal that he should set his voice against hers? Nobody disputes his honesty, as no one seems to deny his political ignorance. But to whom is he honest? and of what is he specially ignorant? He may be honest to his own faith, such as it is. He may be honest—in intention, at least—to the coalition behind him. He is evidently ignorant of the duties of the position in which the Constitution has placed him. Nay, he seems to know very little, if anything, of the relative weight of his official authority or his personal influence. He does not perceive that the clothes of Napoleon III. are too big for him. He bears himself with the air of a heaven-born Dictator. He speaks as if he had a commission to sway the destiny of France by enacting the part of a "saviour of society." All this might be excusable before the Election. The illusion he cherished might then have some colour of reason in it, or at least of plausibility. But, now that the French people have spoken in response to the invitation foisted upon them by his Government, it is impossible that he can avoid the alternative of "resignation or submission." We decline to believe that he will do so until we see it. We cannot even yet realise as a fact that such egotism is possible, or such infatuation capable of being displayed. The ridiculousness of it is quite sufficient for Frenchmen to laugh it down. If it only shows itself (as we trust it will not do), it can only be met by an outburst of contempt.

But France has not even yet said her final say on the question submitted to her. The Municipal Elections are close at hand, and the members of the Conseils Généraux and Conseils d'Arrondissements will take some part in the election of that third part of the Senate which will legally vacate office within a short period. What if it should happen, as it seems not unlikely to happen, that the Republicans should obtain a majority in that Legislative Assembly! What if M. de Fourtoul's defeat in the Parliamentary Election should be closely followed by a defeat in the Municipal Elections. The bare prospect of such an event will surely serve to impose upon Marshal MacMahon something like political caution. He will not surely set up his will against the concurrent will of both Houses of Parliament, for in such case he would have no alternative but to rest exclusively upon the support of the Army, and to venture on a coup d'état. It may be confidently surmised that he will do nothing of the kind. His personal character forbids the supposition. But, even if such were not the case, it is far from certain that his would be a name to conjure with, even as it regards the troops, when the choice came to be submitted, by his own wrong-headedness, too, between loyalty to him as a military chief and obedience to the laws of the country. It is questionable how far the French Army would implicitly follow him. As M. Thiers predicted in his Testamentary Address, the rejection of the voice of France in the matter of self-government would land the Executive in Civil War. We will not, however, contemplate such a lamentable catastrophe. We believe that many of the Coalitionists would stop short of this issue. But, whatever may be the ultimate resolution of the De Broglie Cabinet in face of the defeat inflicted upon them by the General Election, it is to be earnestly hoped that the Republicans will continue to stand upon the ground of moderation and forbearance to which they have kept hitherto with such admirable patience. The destinies of France are in their hands. They have only "in quietness to possess their souls" to ensure victory for their principles.

Mr. Gladstone arrived on Wednesday evening at Kingstown, near Dublin, a very few persons being present at the landing-place at the moment. He was recognised by a newsvendor, who said in a strong voice, "Welcome to Ireland, Mr. Gladstone," and this salutation was acknowledged by the raising of his hat and the reply, "I thank you!" Mr. Gladstone, who was accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Gladstone and Mr. Spencer Lyttelton, was received by Lord Meath, to whose seat, at Kilraddery, the party proceeded.—In answer to an invitation to attend a meeting of the Dublin Philosophical Society, during his visit to Ireland, Mr. Gladstone regrets his inability to attend, and says he must return before the first week in November.

The Duke of Westminster opened a bazaar at Manchester on Tuesday on behalf of the Church of England Temperance Society for the Northern Province. Speaking at the opening ceremony, his Grace said the evidence given before the Committee of the House of Lords on the subject of intemperance did not enable them to judge whether drunkenness was on the increase or not; but there was no doubt that, though the number of licensed houses had not increased, the facilities and accommodation for drinking had considerably increased in large towns, where the old inn had in many instances given place to the vault and the gin palace. With regard to the much-abused grocers' licenses, he said it was difficult, if not impossible, to prove that any mischief had resulted from them.

THE COURT.

The Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service on Sunday at Crathie church. The Rev. Dr. Lees, of Abbey Church, Paisley, officiated. The Prince and Princess of Wales, with their sons Prince Albert Victor and George, lunched with her Majesty at Balmoral Castle. Dr. Lees dined with the Queen. Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, went to the Glassalt Shiel on Tuesday. The Queen has paid constant visits to Abergeldie Castle to inquire into the condition of Miss Knollys; and, with Princess Beatrice, her Majesty has taken her usual daily exercise. The Queen, as well as the Prince and Princess of Wales, has made various inquiries by telegraph as to the condition of the Countess of Airlie, who is suffering from typhoid fever at Cortachy Castle. Her Majesty, with the various members of the Royal family, has also been constant in her inquiries as to the progress of Lady Mary Shelley since her dangerous accident at Denham. Prince Leopold has dined with the Prince and Princess of Wales at Abergeldie Castle. The Lord Chancellor left Balmoral on Saturday last. The weather is very cold, and snow is lying two inches deep on Deeside.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales was present on Wednesday week at a deer drive given by Colonel Farquharson in Invercauld Forest. As the stags passed the rendezvous five stags fell before the rifles of the Royal party. The Prince shot a Royal stag the previous day, and Captain Allen Young, of the Pandora, shot two other fine stags. In the evening the Prince and Princess walked from Abergeldie Castle to the deer larder, to see the stags by torchlight. The Prince, accompanied by Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales, left the castle on Monday for London, arriving at Clarence House, St. James's, on Tuesday. His Royal Highness left Paddington on Thursday morning for Dartmouth, in order to take his son Prince George to the Britannia training-ship. The Princess of Wales remains with her daughters at Abergeldie. Miss Knollys is still under the constant attendance of Dr. Clayton, at Abergeldie.

Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein have returned to Cumberland Lodge, Windsor Park, from visiting the Earl and Countess of Dudley at Blackmount, Lord Dudley's shooting-quarters in the Highlands.

Princess Louise of Lorne and the Marquis of Lorne have consented to be present at the opening of the Glasgow public halls, which takes place on Nov. 13.

The Duke and Duchess of Teck, travelling incognito as Count and Countess of Holstein, arrived in Brussels on Wednesday week, and were met at the station by Mr. Savile Lumley, the English Minister. They stayed at the Hotel Bellevue, where they were visited in the course of the day by the King and Queen, and in the evening dined with their Majesties at the palace. The Duke and Duchess arrived at White Lodge, Richmond Park, on Saturday last from Brussels.

The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz returned to St. James's Palace on Monday, from the Granville Hotel, Ramsgate.

The Lord Lieutenant returned yesterday week to the Vice-regal Lodge from Scotland.

His Excellency Count Beust left the Austrian Embassy, Belgrave-square, on Saturday last for Brighton.

The American Minister and Mrs. Pierrepont have returned to their residence in Cavendish-square from a visit to the Marquis and Marchioness of Ripon at Studley Hall. His Excellency has forwarded his resignation to Washington, to take effect on Dec. 1 next.

The Duke of Westminster and Lord Robert Grosvenor have arrived at Eaton Hall, Cheshire, from Reay Forest, N.B. The Duchess and Lady Beatrice Grosvenor have also left the Duke's shooting-quarters for the south.

The Duke of Sutherland has left town for Dunrobin Castle. The Duchess has left Stafford House for Torquay.

The Duke of Manchester has arrived at Kimbolton Castle from Tandragee Castle, Armagh.

The Marchioness of Salisbury has arrived at Hatfield House, from Châlet Cecil, near Dieppe. The Marquis has returned to Hatfield from Yorkshire.

The Countess of Courtown has arrived in Eaton-square from Cannes.

The Marchioness of Lansdowne has arrived at Bowood from visiting the Duke and Duchess of Abercorn.

The Earl of Beaconsfield has arrived at Woburn Abbey, on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Bedford.

General and Mrs. Grant and Mrs. Sartoris have arrived in London, and have taken up their residence at the Bristol Hotel, Burlington-gardens.

The Dean of Westminster has arrived in town from the Continent.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage of Mr. Charles Lutyens, eldest son of Mr. C. B. Lutyens, of Onslow-square, and Miss Beatrice Talbot Airey, second daughter of Mr. Julian Airey, of Frogmal Hall, Hampstead, and niece of General Lord Airey, G.C.B., was solemnised on Tuesday at St. John's Church, Hampstead. The bride, who was given away by her father, was attended to the altar by eight bridesmaids—namely, Miss Talbot Airey and Miss Violet Airey (her sisters), the Misses Bromley Davenport, Miss Mary and Miss Aileen Lutyens (sisters of the bridegroom), Miss Courtenay, and Miss Stackpool. The bride's dress was composed of white satin and brocade, trimmed with Brussels lace, and over a wreath of orange-blossoms was a veil of the same lace. Her jewels included a pearl necklace with diamond and ruby pendant, the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Bromley Davenport. The bridesmaids wore princess dresses of pale blue cashmere, with fichus and cuffs of white muslin and lace, and white Rubens hats and feathers. Each wore a silver Normandy cross, the gift of the bridegroom. The bridegroom was accompanied by his brother, Mr. John Gallwey Lutyens, R.E., who officiated as best man. The religious ceremony was performed by the Rev. Henry Eliot Henry Stapleton, M.A., Rector of Mere-worth, Kent, cousin of the bride, assisted by the Rev. Meyrick John Sutton, M.A., Chaplain of the Mercers' Company and Curate of St. John's. After the ceremony the wedding party breakfasted with Mr. and Mrs. Airey at Frogmal Hall. The bride and bridegroom left for Baginton Hall, Mr. W. Bromley Davenport's seat, near Coventry, to spend the honeymoon.

On Monday last, at the Russian church, Paris, the marriage of Mr. Pericles Valaority, son of Sir Spiridon Valaority, with Miss Henrietta Scaramanga, daughter of Mr. John P. Scaramanga, was celebrated according to the Greek rite.

The marriage of the Duke of Norfolk and Lady Flora Hastings will be solemnised on Wednesday, Nov. 21, at the Oratory, Brompton. The ceremony will be conducted with remarkable pomp and splendour. It is several hundred years since a Duke of Norfolk was married as a Duke, and it is stated that it will be the first time on which the nuptials of an Earl Marshal of England has been celebrated.

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

Lord John Manners was present on Tuesday night at a Conservative banquet held at Ipswich, and responded to the toast of "Her Majesty's Ministers." Lord John commented upon the domestic and foreign policy of the Government, expressing the belief that it had met the expectations of the people. He observed that he had not been astonished at the defeat of the Russians by the Turks; and as to the steps which should be taken to stop the present awful struggle, he said that, as Great Britain was the first to express a decided opinion that the war was unnecessary and uncalled for, so now the Government would take the first opportunity of interfering with a view to terminate the conflict upon a basis satisfactory to the military sentiment of the contending parties, and equitable and just in the interests of Europe at large. Lord John Manners then adverted to the colonial policy of the Government and other topics.

Speaking at Poole the same night, at the opening of the new Liberal Hall, the Hon. E. Ashley referred to the Penge murder, and said that, had the bill he intended again bringing forward next Session, with respect to prisoners being allowed to give evidence in criminal prosecutions, been law, the examination of the four prisoners would have enabled the Judge, jury, and the nation to form a far better opinion of the truth. He should bring this case forward in support of his bill next Session. Referring to the Eastern Question, he said that, if what Lord Salisbury had said at Bradford with respect to the policy of England was true, the Government had misled the Turks. It was perfectly clear that, whatever the Government might have meant, they had caused Turkey to believe that when the first guns were fired they would bring allies on her side, and thus induce the Turk to refuse the terms of the European Conference. It was certain that, if the Turk proved the conqueror, a pressure of force must be used to ensure the reforms of her Government and protection of her Christian subjects, as she was powerless herself to make the slightest reform. He hoped the Government would consider the question when the time came, not by counteracting European unity of action, but in trying to put a stop to the crying evils and disastrous bloodshed which had resulted from Turkish misgovernment.

At a banquet of the Stamford and District Licensed Victuallers' Association the same evening Sir John Hay, in replying for the Navy, expressed the opinion that if Hobart Pasha had not a fleet in the Black Sea, the Russians would now have been at Constantinople; but, as he predicted a year ago, they had only crossed the Balkans, and he was glad to say were going back again. The right hon. gentleman, alluding to grocers' licenses, prophesied their probable revocation after the inquiry of the Royal Commission in Scotland.

Sir H. Selwyn-Ibbetson presided the same day at an agricultural gathering at Hatfield Broad Oak, and, with reference to the war in the East, said that the English people, in the enjoyment of the blessings of peace, might well thank God that they were preserved from the necessity of using our Army or Navy in such a war. With regard to agriculture, he told his hearers that it was the right arm of England, and as such they were bound, one and all, to keep it going. In addressing the grand jury at the Essex Quarter Sessions on Wednesday, Sir H. Selwyn-Ibbetson alluded to the Acts passed in the late Session in reference to prisons and the fees of justices' clerks. Setting aside altogether the financial merits of the measure transferring the prisons from particular localities to the Crown, he looked upon it as a most valuable one, and hoped to see it aid in the diminution of crime throughout the country. By it the classification of sentences and of prisoners would be for the future carried out properly, and industrial training would be taught systematically in far more instances than was possible under the present system; and we might hope, by giving prisoners an occupation to rely upon after leaving gaol, that they would turn into honest citizens instead of again resorting to crime.

Lord Hartington on Wednesday laid the foundation-stone of a public hall to be erected in memory of George Stephenson at Chesterfield. The hall will cost £13,000, and is to be used for scientific and educational purposes. The ceremony was conducted with Masonic honours, and a procession of Freemasons, civic authorities, and literary societies preceded the stone-laying, which was witnessed by several thousand persons. A banquet followed, at which Lord Hartington, referring to the enormous revenue derived from railways, and the benefit conferred on the country through Stephenson, expressed the opinion that he was deserving of a national and not a merely local memorial. With regard to the war, he considered it a reflection on the science of statesmanship that the Powers had not been able to prevent it. Speeches were likewise delivered by Lord Edward Cavendish, Sir H. M. Jackson, Professor Stuart, Sir H. Verney, Bart., Admiral F. Egerton, and others.

Serjeant Simon addressed his constituents the same day at Dewsbury. He reviewed the work of the past Session; and, referring to the famine in India, said our Government ought to make future famines impossible by forming irrigation works. Touching on the war, he strongly condemned the aggressive policy of Russia.

Sir Tollemache Sinclair has decided to retain his seat for the county of Caithness until the dissolution of the present Parliament, when he intends to retire from public life.

Mr. John Bright has consented to preside at a meeting in Rochdale on Nov. 7, at which Mr. Chamberlain, M.P., will deliver a political address.

Mr. Gathorne Hardy has promised to open the Conservative Club at Bradford in November.

THE SEVERE GALE.

Last Sunday night there sprang up a gale, which was not only felt severely in London and throughout the United Kingdom, but which also raged round the coast and in the Bay of Biscay. So high did the seas run off Cape Finisterre on Sunday night (as reported by the captain of the steam-ship Olga, which reached Falmouth on Wednesday evening) that the Cleopatra cylinder-ship had to be cast off by the Olga, which had towed it from Alexandria. We learn that the voyage was of the most uneventful nature until the Olga arrived off Cape Finisterre at five last Saturday evening. Next morning a violent squall arose, increasing to a furious gale. The sea rose with great rapidity; but the Cleopatra, which contained the obelisk, behaved admirably, shipping no heavy water. On Sunday evening, with falling barometer, the wind veered to westward, the sea becoming so turbulent and dangerous that the Cleopatra was hoisted to. At six in the evening a tremendous sea threw the Cleopatra on her beam ends. The mast was then cut away, and every effort made to right her, but without success. Signals of distress were made by the Cleopatra, and at ten o'clock, the wind having abated, six men from the Olga pluckily went to the rescue. They succeeded in reaching the Cleopatra, but before they could render any assistance their boat was swept away and seen no more. The Olga went on an unsuccessful search for the men, and

then returned to where the Cleopatra had been cut adrift, the Maltese crew of the Cleopatra having been previously saved by a boat being hauled to her from the Olga by means of a rope. The search for the valuable treasure (vainer, one would think, than the proverbially vain search for a needle in a bundle of hay) was continued for some time; but after several hours of profitless drifting about, further hope was abandoned. The loss of Cleopatra's Needle was, however, but temporary. We are glad to learn that the Fitzmaurice steamer, from Middlesburg for Valencia, fell in with and recovered the cylinder vessel ninety miles north of Ferrol. We gave a drawing last spring of the cigar-shaped vessel, designed by Mr. John Dixon to bring Cleopatra's Needle from Alexandria to England, the cost being defrayed through the public spirit of Dr. Erasmus Wilson. This cylindrical vessel was built round the obelisk; and the Cleopatra, freighted with the Needle, was rolled into the sea, and left for England on an unlucky day (from a sailor's point of view); namely, on a Friday, Sept. 21 last, in tow of the Olga.

By the same violent storm, in the towns roofs, chimneys, and walls were blown down or damaged; and in the country districts agricultural produce was destroyed, thousands of trees were uprooted or blown down, trains delayed, and telegraphic communication in many cases stopped. A report from Greenwich Observatory states that the gale attained its greatest force at a quarter past two on Monday morning, when a pressure of 23 lb. on the square foot was registered. The direction, till nine o'clock, was from S. to S.W., afterwards W.S.W. and W. One of the anemometers of the Radcliffe Observatory at Oxford was rendered useless. At Bristol the roof of the observatory, Clifton Down, was torn off, the velocity of the wind being estimated at about seventy miles per hour, or 30 lb. on the square foot. At Leamington the exhibition of the Sanitary Institution was unroofed, and the exhibitors had hurriedly to remove their goods. Part of the wall of the new Borough Hall at Stafford was blown down, the wreck falling on three houses at the back of the hall. These were greatly damaged, but the inmates escaped with a few bruises and cuts. Much damage has been done in the neighbourhood of Weymouth, houses being unroofed and trees, walls, and ricks blown down. At Liskeard a chimney fell through the roof of the house upon a bed occupied by a stonemason named Scantelbury and his wife. The man escaped with some serious cuts and contusions, but the woman's chest was crushed in, and she died almost immediately. At Tydwardeth two ladies had the bed in which they were sleeping broken in two by a chimney, which blocked up the door, and they had to be rescued through the window, happily uninjured. At Crewkerne the chimney of a manufactory fell upon a cottage, and crushed to death an old man, his two grandchildren, and a young man lodger. A postmistress at Penhoe, near Exeter, was killed by a similar accident. A signal-post fell across the railway near Slough, and caused a collision, which was, however, not serious.

Several vessels were driven ashore. At Hull, two coasting-vessels sank in the roads. A French fishing-boat, the Jeanne Alice Isnigny, was washed ashore at Portland bottom upwards; and much damage was done to the large fleet of fishing boats on the beach. The steamer Rothesay became a total wreck about a cable's length west of Newstone Rocks, near Plymouth; the crew was saved. The barque R. H. Jones, of Newport, is believed to have attempted to anchor outside the breakwater, but was driven over, and sank below the low-water chain-cables across the breakwater. All hands were drowned. A body, believed to be that of the captain, J. Roberts, was picked up. A Spanish schooner was driven ashore in Bigbury Bay. The captain was drowned, but the mate and six other men were saved. Devonport Dockyard suffered severely, the public establishments being unroofed, and portions of the premises themselves being carried away. At Penzance heavy seas broke upon the Promenade, and threatened the communication between the town and Newlyn. The Eastern Telegraph Company, which has its station at Porthenow, had its communications interrupted. Wherever the full blast of the gale was felt all vegetation is blackened as if by fire. Liverpool reports a host of shipping accidents. The ship Sarah, belonging to Yarmouth, N.S., was driven ashore on the Middle Mouse, on the Welsh coast. The perilous position of the vessel and crew became known to the life-boat men at Amlwch, and a boat quickly put off from the station to their rescue, succeeding in taking the whole of the crew from the stranded ship and landing them at Amlwch. Shortly afterwards the steam-tug Great Western discovered the vessel derelict. A portion of the tug-boat's crew were placed on board the Sarah, and she was towed safely into the Mersey, having a breach in her bottom. During the gale on Monday a vessel drove on the Middle Mouse Rocks, Anglesey. On observing her perilous position, the Ashtonian life-boat, stationed at that place, promptly proceeded to her, and was instrumental in saving the shipwrecked crew. The Teignmouth life-boat Cerina, belonging to the National Life-Boat Institution, was called out last Sunday evening to the assistance of some fishing-boats which had been overtaken by a very heavy sea, and were unable to cross the bar and obtain the shelter of the harbour, the wind blowing very strong at the time from the south-west. Fortunately, the life-boat was enabled to bring the endangered fishermen, ten in number, safely ashore.

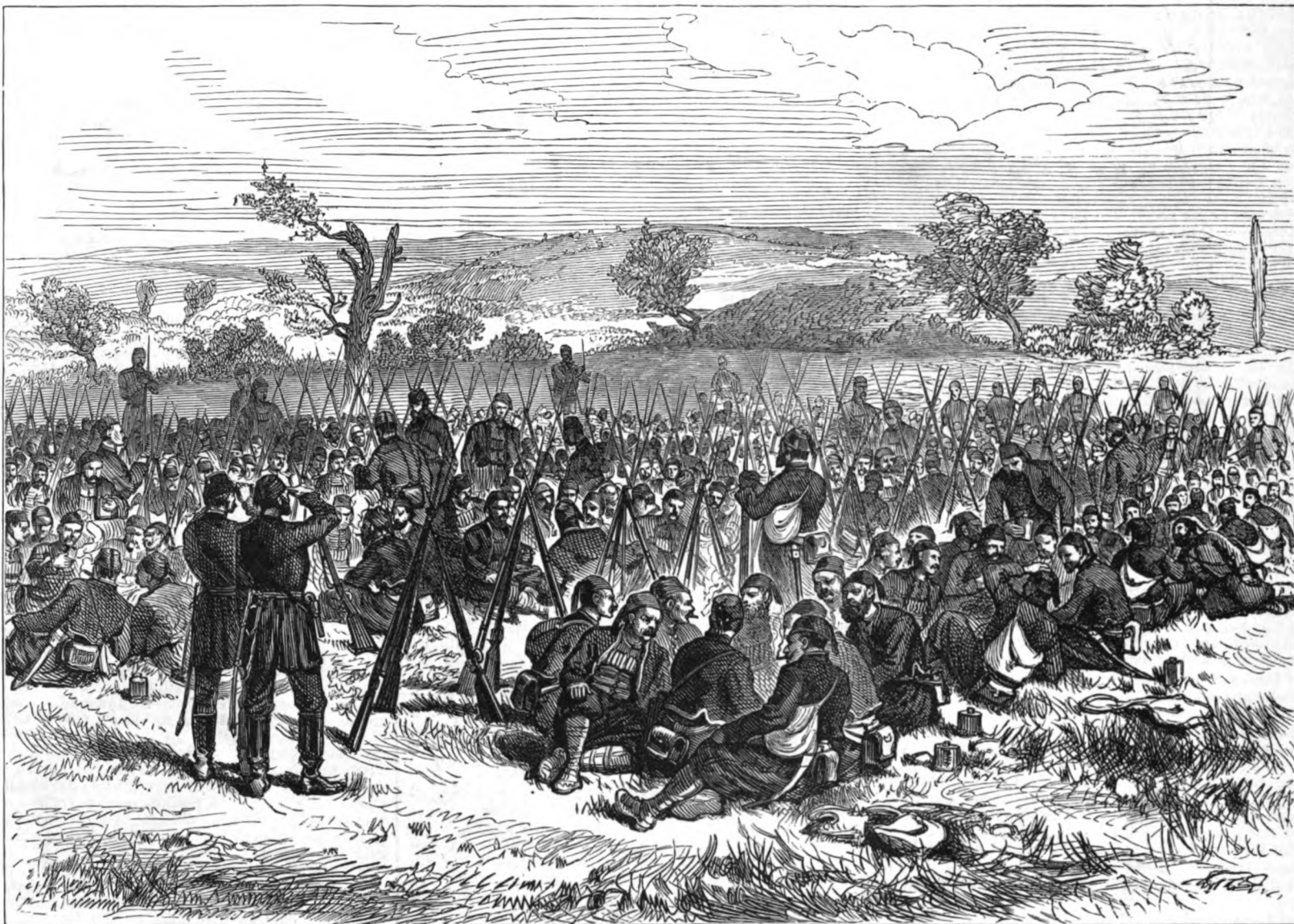
A terrific south-westerly gale, accompanied by heavy showers of sleet and rain, swept over the north-east of Scotland on Saturday. Two wrecks occurred at the mouth of the Firth of Forth. The schooner Marens Minde, of Svenborg, Denmark, Frederick Wulff, master, went ashore near Burntisland on Saturday. One of the crew, Genis Andersen, in stepping from the ship to the boat, was swept away and drowned. On Sunday afternoon the schooner Marchioness of Londonderry, Captain Gaskin, also went ashore near Burntisland. She was laden with iron from Sweden. The crew were saved. A sad accident occurred at Dunbar in connection with the life-boat practice on Saturday afternoon. The boat capsized; and Harkiss, the coxswain, and Clements, were drowned.

During the storms of the past and present years the National Life-Boat Institution has contributed to the saving of 1255 lives from various shipwrecks, and forty vessels from destruction. It has also expended £55,991 in the same period on its 267 life-boat establishments. Need we add that contributions may be sent to the secretary, Richard Lewis, Esq., at the institution, 14, John-street, Adelphi, London?

Mr. Thomas Calthorpe Blofeld, of the South-Eastern Circuit, has been appointed Recorder of Ipswich, in the room of Mr. Cooper, deceased.

The monument which was erected in 1876 to the late Lord Colonsay, in the island of Colonsay, on the west coast of Scotland, was destroyed by lightning on Thursday night, the 11th inst, the same night on which Inverary Castle was set on fire. The monument was built in the form of an obelisk, and stood thirty feet high.

THE WAR: TURKISH ARMY ON THE ROAD TO BIELA.



WAITING FOR ORDERS TO ADVANCE.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

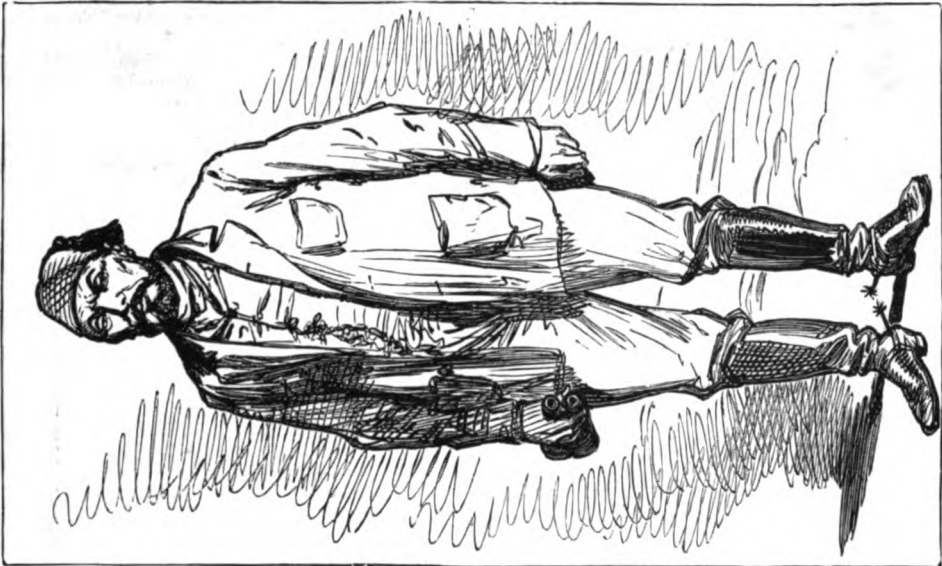


RETURNING FROM THE BATTLE-FIELD: WOUNDED SOLDIERS SALUTING THE GENERAL.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

THE WAR, FROM SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS WITH THE TURKISH ARMY.



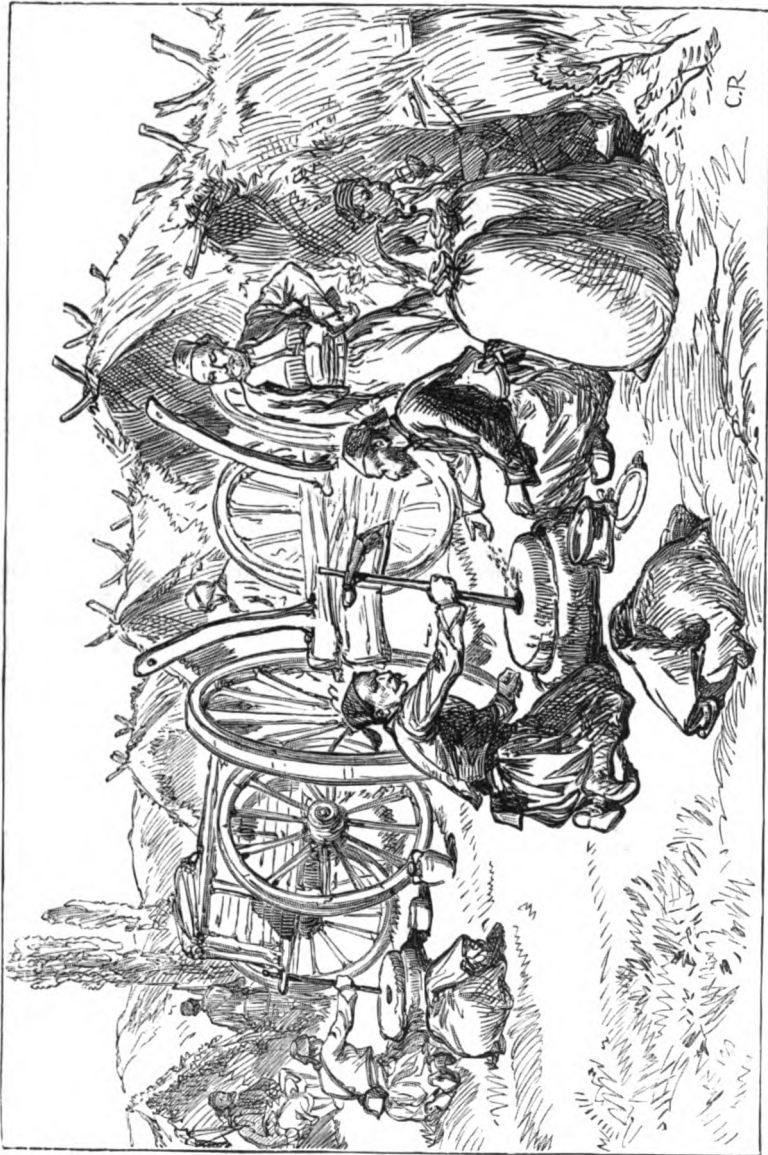
TURKISH IRREGULARS FORCING THEIR WAY INTO AN INN AT BASGRAD.



A SKETCH OF OSMAN PASHA.



SPOILS OF THE SLAIN: CIRCASSIANS IN RUSSIAN DRESSES.



SOLDIERS GRINDING CORN IN CAMP AT THE FRONT



FIRE IN CAMP AT THE VILLAGE OF SINANKUI.

THE WAR.

The Turkish army in Asia has this week suffered a complete defeat; and the Russians in Bulgaria seem to be about to make another formidable attack on Osman Pasha's fortified positions at Plevna. It will depend on the result of this attack whether there is next to be a suspension of active operations for the season, with the Russian head-quarters moved back to Sistova, or whether Timova and the road to the Balkans is to be occupied in full force. There is, indeed, another military agency to be reckoned with; that of Suleiman Pasha, now commanding the Turkish army on the Lom, who may not choose to leave the Czarevitch undisturbed at Biela, covering the Sistova passage of the Danube. Our illustrations, from Mr. Melton Prior's sketches, of the Turkish march towards Biela, after the victories of Sinankui and Kaceljevo, show that a movement in advance was actually begun, which, in fact, compelled the Russians to fall back on the Jantra; but Mahomet Ali Pasha had not sufficient force, in his own judgment, to attack the positions of his enemy there. Of more urgent importance at this moment are the approaches of the allied Russian and Roumanian army to a renewed attack on the second Gravitza redoubt, the key of the Turkish defensive positions at Plevna. The sketches of Herr Schönbeger, who was at the Roumanian head-quarters, represent the unsuccessful assault upon that redoubt by the 15th Dorobanzer regiment on the 16th ult., and the nocturnal scene of Roumanians digging the parallel lines of trenches to cover their future approach. They have now got within forty yards of the redoubt still held by the Turks. The allied army before Plevna consists of the Second, Third, and Fourth Divisions, with eighty guns and four regiments of cavalry. These last, with two batteries, are attached to eight Cossack regiments, and are employed on the extreme right wing, under General Gourko, to prevent the communication of Osman Pasha with Widdin. The Fourth Division has its outposts in the advanced line from the Gravitza redoubt along the trenches which run for about two kilometres northward from that point. Its reserve is encamped in the valley behind these positions. Further to the north and north-west is stationed the Third Division, under the command of Colonel Angelescu, and along the plateau which stretches eastward behind these is the camp of the Second Division, in the centre of which is the present head-quarters of General Cernat, the commander under the Prince, and former Minister of War. A line of field telegraph runs along the whole line from Poreidin, where Prince Charles of Roumania, with General Zotow, has at present established his head-quarters.

A correspondent from Plevna writes:—"I was astonished at the coolness with which the Roumanian soldiers worked in these trenches, within a few yards of the Turkish works, from which every now and then a perfect hailstorm of bullets rattled against the gabions. The parallels are being made by the Roumanians, and, with the exception of a battalion of Russians in the third line, the redoubt is also manned by them. I cannot speak of the preparations for attack within the works, but it will be enough to say that the Roumanians have reason to be confident that they will carry the Turkish redoubt when the order shall be given. The Turks have also a suspicion that their means of defence may prove insufficient, for they have already withdrawn all artillery from their redoubt. But the task before the Roumanians is far from over when they have taken the second Gravitza redoubt. There lies about a mile behind it a second Turkish earthwork, which seems quite as formidable as both the Gravitza redoubts. A covered trench connects this work with the second Gravitza redoubt, and by this means the garrison in this latter is relieved and reinforced without risk. This second work is called the Bucora redoubt; it appears on about the same level as Gravitza. Under shelter of an angle of the Gravitza redoubt I had a good opportunity of examining it through a field-glass. It is well provided with artillery, and the works seem of enormous strength. It is about 2½ kilometres distant from the nearest Russian batteries, and can only be approached across a flat bare surface, 1000 yards distant from the nearest of the enemy's trenches. The experiences of Sept. 11 are a sufficient security that such another assault will not be lightly made. Then the Gravitza redoubt, which is now held by Roumanians, was 1000 yards distant from their nearest position; and yesterday I met in the tent of General Cernat a sub-lieutenant who had just received the Cross of Stanislaus. He was the only surviving officer of this battalion, and 500 from the 800 men who attempted the rush across that fatal 1000 yards never returned. It is probable that after the capture of the second Gravitza redoubt the Roumanians will advance their works by a system of parallel trenches against the Bucora redoubt. To our right, still looking towards Plevna, the line of Roumanian trenches extends for several kilometres in a north-westerly direction. These trenches will be advanced about a kilometre after the capture of the Gravitza redoubt, the new line of trenches being already finished."

Despite the apparent insufficiency of means at their disposal to carry out their programme of surrounding and ultimately capturing Plevna, we are assured that the Czar, the Grand Dukes, and their officers at head-quarters are cheerfully confident of success. The forces of the Czar at present in Bulgaria do not number more than 170,000 men—110,000 before Plevna, 30,000 on the Lom and Jantra Lines, and 30,000, more or less, occupied in holding the Shipka Pass. At Plevna, more particularly, the attacking force, including the Guard and the Roumanians, has now been brought up to about 110,000 effectives, with 640 guns, to resist which Osman Pasha has 55,000 men and 160 cannon behind earthworks. The Imperial Guard Corps is destined to complete the force with which the Grand Duke proposes to invest Plevna and to destroy or capture Osman Pasha's whole army. Vast numbers of horses as well as of oxen have succumbed during the late wet weather; but the men, both Russians and Roumanians, have stood rain and cold better than had been expected.

Advices from Shumla state that Suleiman Pasha is only prevented from assuming the offensive by the impracticable condition of the roads. On Tuesday a strong reconnaissance of Turkish cavalry proceeded from Kadikoi to cross the Lom. It retired after a slight skirmish, having ascertained that the ground on the opposite side is still unfit for the movement of a large body of troops. In Constantinople it is anticipated that if Suleiman Pasha is obliged to remain idle, he will shortly be attacked by the Czarevitch with the object of forcing him to retreat on Shumla and again surrounding Rustchuk. There is no further news of importance from the Lom.

The Russian victories of last Sunday and Monday in the Armenian campaign seem to be almost decisive, not indeed of the fate of Kars, which may still defy capture throughout the winter, but of the active operations this year in the open field. The following is the Russian official account, dated last Tuesday:—

"The column of General Lazareff, which was operating with the object of outflanking the Turks, occupied the heights of Orlok on Sunday, driving out the Turkish troops, and compelling them to fall back in the direction of Kars and Vizinkoi. As by this movement part of the enemy's army was already turned, it was decided to make a general attack

upon the positions of Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha, of which the fortified hill of Evlias formed the key. On Monday morning, therefore, after preparing the way by a very well directed cannonade, we commenced a general attack. In the afternoon General Heimann with the Erivan, Grusien, and Pjatiporsk regiments, and a battalion of riflemen, made a brilliant attack upon Mount Evlias, which he succeeded in carrying. By the Russian occupation of this position Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha's army was cut in two. That part of his army which retreated in the direction of Kars was attacked by the troops under General Lazareff, and subsequently pursued by General Heimann. Towards five o'clock in the afternoon it was completely beaten and dispersed, losing an enormous number killed, several thousand prisoners, and four guns. At the same time, the three Turkish divisions which had remained on the Turkish right flank were entirely surrounded and driven out of their positions on the Aladja Dagh, with great loss, and at eight o'clock in the evening were compelled to surrender. Among the numerous prisoners taken were seven Pashas. We also captured thirty-two guns and an immense quantity of war material. Ahmed Mukhtar fled to Kars. Our losses, relatively speaking, were not large."

The following despatch has been received from Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha, dated on Monday, from Kars:—"This morning we took steps to establish ourselves on the Kars road. The enemy debouched at Hadji Vali and attacked Evlias Tépé, which was defended by three guns and four battalions of infantry. A simultaneous assault was made on our centre, near Boulantik, which, though reinforced by a battalion detached from the wings, was compelled, after being exposed for four hours to incessant assaults and to the overwhelming fire of a large number of guns, to retreat, leaving Evlias Tépé in the hands of the enemy. The Russians then occupied in succession all the strategic points in the direction of Kars, whither we withdrew with one division to prepare our revenge. A second division, including the corps commanded by Achid, Omar, Kiazim, Moussa, and Cheket Pashas, continues to hold the positions we selected on the Karadja Dagh. The present situation is attributed to the following causes:—The large reinforcements received by the enemy, the fact that they were able to place in position 200 guns served by skilled artillerymen, and the absence of several of our superior officers, who have been either killed or wounded in the recent engagements. On the side of the enemy, a regiment and a half of cavalry and four battalions of infantry were totally destroyed. We have 800 hors de combat."

A telegram published at St. Petersburg gives the details of the blowing up of a three-masted Turkish monitor at the mouth of the Sulina. The explosion was effected by torpedoes, laid on the night of the 8th and 9th inst.

Every Russian soldier actually present at the seat of war will, according to the terms of a decree just issued by the Emperor, be capable of promotion to an officer's rank for distinguished military service. Further advancement will be dependent on their successfully passing the usual examinations.

OSMAN PASHA.

The most distinguished, for ability and efficiency, of the Turkish Generals in Europe, the hitherto invincible defender of Plevna, is the subject of a Sketch by one of our Correspondents at the War. Osman Pasha is a native of Armasia, in Asia Minor, born in 1832-3, and educated in the Military School of Constantinople. He has never been in any country of Europe except European Turkey, but speak French. He is tall, of spare figure, and somewhat delicate in health; but active and intelligent, and attentive to his duties. He inquires personally into every detail of his army and its tactics, directing the mode in which they are to be executed. He has most urbane and agreeable manners, and is a favourite with his friends and intimate acquaintances. A correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, who was lately at Plevna, is full of admiration for Ghazi Osman. He says that he really cannot find words to express the demeanour of this remarkable man:—

"Looking after everything himself, for he trusts to nobody, even the supplies of ammunition, the commissariat stores, and the medicines; receiving telegrams and messages from every part of the field continually, and while engaged in trying to out-manceuvre a numerous and wily enemy, he sat on a little stool, with a lead-pencil behind his ear sometimes, and sometimes stuck under the edge of his fez, with his field-glasses in his hand and a cigarette in his mouth, as cool and collected as though he had been listening to a lecture on the Arctic regions with physical illustrations. I could not but admire Osman commanding nearly 60,000 men in a most complex situation; he never for an instant spoke or acted hastily, maintaining his extraordinary coolness throughout the thirteen hours of the battle without an instant's change. Ready with a little joke now and then, always thoughtful, even to the point of sending to me and M. Victor Louie a cup of coffee at four o'clock in the afternoon when we breakfasted, Osman Pasha furnishes a very good reason for the fear in which the Russians held him."

The first stone of the Metropolitan Christian Union Buildings, to be erected on the site of the old Metropolitan Hall in Abbey-street, Dublin, was laid on Tuesday by Colonel Sanderson, D.L.

At a meeting of the committee of the Clio training-ship recently held, the Duke of Westminster gave a donation of £1000 towards the expenses, and Mr. Albert Wood, of Penarth, Conway, a second donation of £100. Mr. Lampert, of Penmaenmawr, also promised to double his donation, provided a certain number of others would follow his example.

A meeting of the governors of the Cotton Districts Convalescent Fund was held in Manchester on Monday: Lord Derby presided. Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth, Bart., M.P., was elected a co-optative governor, in place of his late father. The question of contributing to the Indian Famine Relief Fund, which was expected to occupy the attention of the governors, did not arise. The funds cannot, it seems, be devoted to such a purpose without the sanction of the Court of Chancery. After the meeting Lord Derby, Lord Wimmarleigh, Mr. H. Birley, M.P., and Mr. J. W. Maclure took luncheon together at the Conservative Club.

The thirty-eighth autumnal meeting of the Congregational Union of England and Wales was begun on Tuesday morning at Leicester. The chair was occupied by Mr. Henry Richard, M.P., the President of the Union, who gave a long address on the Application of Christianity to Politics. Mr. Richard argued that if the Christian Church had done its duty such a war as that now raging in Eastern Europe would have been impossible. The session was resumed and concluded on Wednesday. In the afternoon there were sectional meetings on the improvement of the college system of the body and the best way of promoting preaching tours; and in the evening there were several public meetings, the most important being a meeting of working men in the Temperance Hall.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The electoral conflict awaited with so much anxiety has ended in a drawn battle, or nearly so. Neither the Ministry nor the Opposition have seen their expectations realised. M. de Fourtou's prediction that the Government would obtain a majority has been falsified; whilst, contrary to M. Gambetta's anticipation, the famous 363, instead of gaining some forty adherents, have lost about that number of their members. Still, Marshal MacMahon and his Ministers may be said to have suffered a grave defeat. They put forward 506 official candidates, and the country rejected 307; so that their appeal to the constituency may be said to have been treated with contumely. M. Gambetta was returned unopposed in Belleville. The Duc Decazes, who has been defeated at Libourne, has succeeded in the constituency of Puget-Théniers, in the department of the Alpes Maritimes. In the list of those who have failed occur the names of the Duc de Mouchy and the Vicomte de Tocqueville. Another of the shipwrecked in this election is M. Emile Ollivier, who retired before the poll, leaving as a last word a protest against the candidate of personal power, curious as emanating from a Minister of the Second Empire. Prince Napoleon has been thrown out at Ajaccio by M. Haussmann.

The Senatorial Left, in a communication to the Press, says, that after the general elections, by which France has solemnly condemned the policy of May 16, it is desirable to sum up the precise results. The document analyses the returns, and concludes that out of a Chamber of 533 there will be 335 Republicans against, at the maximum, 198 official candidates. These it divides into 90 Bonapartists, 40 Legitimists, and 68 ranging under the vague denomination of Conservative, for want of any rational classification. It is already evident, therefore, that the new Chamber is very nearly a reproduction of the old. A slight change of figures susceptible of augmentation after the verification of powers makes no practical difference. The Republic will have a solid, resolute, compact majority of nearly 140.

Marshal MacMahon is advised by some of the Conservative newspapers to change his Ministers; but it is reported that they have no idea of resigning, nor has the President any idea of separating himself from them. It is said that the Left have resolved to invalidate all the elections of official candidates, and to adopt other sweeping measures, including a refusal to vote the Budget until a strong Republican Ministry be formed.

Madame Thiers has addressed a letter to the President of the Council General of the Hérault thanking them for an address of condolence. All her husband's sentiments and acts, she says, were consecrated to the restoration and prosperity of his country. Proud of the confidence which he had inspired, he nobly descended from the post of power to which, but for death, he would later have doubtless been recalled by the great majority of the nation, which recognised in him the liberator of its territory, the restorer of its finances, and the able and prudent leader of its fortunes.

M. Gambetta has again been sentenced to three months' imprisonment, and a fine of 4000f., for libelling the Marshal and his Ministers. This new judgment arose out of the recent electoral address of the Republican leader.

It is said that the health of M. Louis Blanc, which has been in a failing state for some time, is now so seriously impaired as to cause great anxiety to his friends. He is sixty-four years of age.

HOLLAND.

M. Kappeyne van de Copello was summoned by the King on Wednesday to form a Cabinet, and accepted the task.

The Dutch-Indian Budget for 1878 was submitted to the bureaux of the Second Chamber on the 11th inst. The great majority of those present recommended the Government to strike out all articles respecting the construction of new railways, as being prejudicial to the decision taken in the Chamber relative to contracts with railway companies in the Dutch Indies. The Government was also advised to erase all clauses touching the proposal to issue a loan to be charged to the Indian Budget. The proposal to tax Europeans in the Dutch-Indian Colonies was generally approved.

GERMANY.

The Crown Prince represented his father at the inauguration, on the 9th inst., of a statue of Frederick the Great at Marienburg, in the West Prussian province. Five years ago the Emperor laid the foundation-stone of the monument, which is erected to commemorate the incorporation, a century ago, by the great King, of the district which now constitutes Western Prussia—an act which, to use the language of the address of the Town Council, "restored to German life a land that for three hundred years had been subjected to foreign poverty and darkness, and planted therein the fresh tree of Christian faith and German cultivation."

The political crisis in Prussia has ended. The Emperor refuses to accept the resignation of Count Eulenburg, the Minister of the Interior, but has granted him leave of absence for some time. During the interval his place will be filled by Dr. Friedenthal, the Minister of Agriculture.

Professor Helmholtz was installed on Monday as Rector of the University of Berlin. In his speech on the occasion he reviewed the position of the Universities in the Middle Ages, and remarked with regard to Oxford and Cambridge that they have changed the least since then, even in things where change would have been very necessary. He recommended, however, the imitation of these old English Universities in two things—in the perfection of the art of expressing thought, and in the care for the physical development of the students, whose athletics are far preferable to the German fencing and gymnastic exercises.

A German correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes that Baron von Tauchnitz, of Leipzig, has obtained his exequatur as English Consul-General for the Kingdom of Saxony and the Saxon Duchies.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

In Tuesday's sitting of the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet Herr Nemeth questioned the Government as to an allegation that the Government tolerated the transport of war material destined for the Russian army, while, on the other hand, they had taken strong measures in relation to the recent events in the Szekler district. Herr Tisza, the Minister President, in reply, declared that, so far as was known, no arms had been transported through Hungary either for the Russians or for the Turks. The measures which the Government has taken in the Szekler district for the self-defence of the State must be respected by everybody in all parts. The Minister for War proceeded to Transylvania to furnish the Government with authentic information regarding what had passed, but nobody had been invested with special powers, nor had any commissioner been appointed. The Minister next pointed to the articles which had been published in Hungarian newspapers, in which it was openly said that the people would hasten to the assistance of the Turks. He cited the case of Herr Miletics to prove that the present action of the Government was dictated by the simplest feelings of

justice. In reply to another deputy, who had demanded the liberation of the persons arrested, Herr Tisza declined to accede to this demand, as such a proceeding would be contrary to the laws. The House resolved by an overwhelming majority to take cognisance of the Minister's answer.

GREECE.

The King and Queen left Athens for Thebes on Wednesday on a visit to the army. Some interesting manoeuvres are expected. The correspondent of the *Daily News* says that the visit has no political meaning. Another despatch says that the Government are going to spend 26,000,000*fr.* on naval armaments; the work is to be done in a foreign dockyard. The Ministerial journals express indignation at the massacre and acts of brigandage alleged to have been perpetrated by Turkish soldiers in the frontier provinces.

AMERICA.

Congress met on Monday for an Extraordinary Session. The principal business transacted was the organisation of the House of Representatives. Mr. Samuel J. Randall (Democrat) was elected Speaker, receiving 143 votes to 132 given for Mr. James A. Garfield (Republican).

President Hayes's Message was presented on Tuesday. The Message, which is short, commences by stating that Congress adjourned without making appropriations for the army, and that an extra Session was therefore necessary. The President suggests the propriety of making appropriations for the present maximum strength of the army—25,000 men. Estimates will also be submitted for the navy, and some other deficiencies. The Message then invites legislation to enable the people of the United States to participate in the Paris Exhibition of 1878. It says that the Department of State had received official advice of the strong desire of France that the United States should be represented at the Exhibition, and the President felt that the prompt action of Congress in accepting the invitation was of so much interest to the people of the United States, and so suitable to the cordial relations of the two Governments, that the subject might properly be presented this Session. The Message further recommends an appropriation to meet the expenses of sending a commissioner to the International Prison Congress at Stockholm. In conclusion, the President states that he will defer until the regular Session all reference to other subjects of public interest.

In the Senate on Tuesday Mr. Edwards made a motion for the appointment of a Select Committee for the purpose of reviewing the laws now in force for ascertaining and declaring the result of the Presidential election.

Mr. John M. Harlan, of Kentucky, has been nominated to the vacant judgeship of the Supreme Court.

CANADA.

The harvest this year, though late, is said to be exceptionally plentiful, and the *Toronto Monetary Times* estimates that the crops have yielded 30,000,000 bushels of wheat, 10,000,000 of barley, and 48,000,000 of various other cereals.

BRAZIL.

The Emperor has closed the Session of the Legislature. In his speech on the occasion, his Majesty thanked the Chambers for the measures they had passed, and stated that the Budget was in equilibrium. Alluding to his recent tour in Europe, the Emperor expressed his thanks for the cordial welcome extended to him in the various States which he had visited.

AUSTRALIA.

A telegram from Sydney, dated the 11th inst., informs us that the New South Wales Parliament has been dissolved by the Governor, the Ministry retaining office pending the result of the new elections.

Sir Arthur Blyth, the Agent-General for South Australia, has received a telegram from the Government at Adelaide, dated the 5th inst., stating that Sir William Jervois had been sworn in as Governor on the 2nd inst. Fine rains had fallen throughout the colony, and the harvest prospects were excellent. The emigrant-ships *Forfarshire* and *Oaklands* had arrived safely, and all the emigrants had found employment. The last returns show an increase in the revenue.

The Melbourne correspondent of the *Times* states that the Assembly of the Church of England for the diocese of Melbourne has held its first session under the new Bishop. No business was done beyond choosing a site for the cathedral, which will be built on the Eastern Hill, if land there can be exchanged for the present cathedral reserve.

NEW ZEALAND.

From Wellington we hear that the Legislative Assembly has passed a vote of want of confidence in the Ministry, and that they have in consequence resigned.

The Congregation of Rites at Rome has refused the demand for the beatification of Joan of Arc.

The number of medical students at the German Universities amounted in the last summer term to 5043. Vienna comes first, with 750, and Rostock last, with 36.

The Swedish Government has invited the other Governments to send delegates to an international congress for prison reform, which is to be held at Stockholm next August.

Immediate steps are being taken by the Foreign Office to carry out the powers conferred upon England for the suppression of the slave trade under the convention recently entered into with Egypt.

As a result of the meeting of the International Postal Commission at Madrid, the Spanish post-office authorities have been convinced that the numerous losses of letters recently were due to robberies committed in Spain. Some of the thieves have been prosecuted, and the authorities have promised to important reforms to prevent such losses in future.

The Scottish Lassie, *Cap ain Le Couteur*, chartered by the Agent-General for South Australia, Sir Arthur Blyth, left Portsmouth yesterday week for Port Adelaide with 273 emigrants, among whom were fifty-six single female domestic servants. The barque *Gauntlet*, 669 tons, Captain Lucas, sailed from Gravesend on Saturday, bound for Brisbane, Queensland, having on board eighty-nine single men, sixty-four single women, sixty-four married people, forty-five children between the ages of twelve and one, and twelve infants; making a total of 274 souls. A telegram has been received announcing the safe arrival at Rockhampton of the *Fritz Reuter*, and of the *Humboldt*, at Brisbane, both emigrant-ships from Hamburg. Information has also been received by telegraph of the arrival of the ship *James Nicol Fleming* at her destination in New Zealand. This vessel was dispatched by Sir Julius Vogel, the Agent-General for New Zealand, with 248 emigrants for Otago, sailing from the Clyde on July 14 last.

Rewards were presented at a large meeting held at Portland on Tuesday night to the fourteen brave men who aided in the rescue of the survivors of the *Avalanche* and *Forest*. Each man received from the Board of Trade £5, and £130 collected by the Rector was also divided amongst them.

The Extra Supplement.

"LOST!"

The picture by Miss Osborn, which has been engraved for this week's Extra Supplement, will appeal to the kindly sentiment of tenderness for innocent childhood, while the grace of womanly care for such a helpless little one is personified in the two good Sisters of Charity, about to take the forlorn street wanderer home in safety. It is only needful for that purpose that they should find out where the child's home is; and we suppose there is some difficulty in extracting the information from this very small girl, who has got astray in the maze of city thoroughfares which she never traversed before. Up some obscure court or alley, perhaps, in a distant quarter of the town, a weeping mother and several crying brothers and sisters are just now plunged in doleful lamentations for the unhappy fate of this dear little creature, "Lost!" It is a frequent occurrence in London, as many of our readers can attest from their own experience; and the same thing must often happen in foreign towns, as in that French or Belgian scene depicted by the artist of this picture. The policeman or *sergent-de-ville*, as the case may be, is likely to be able to render useful assistance, and the best course is to apply to him without delay, in order that the strayed child may be restored to its parents, who will probably report their loss at the nearest police station.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The annual exhibition of the Photographic Society of Great Britain, now open in Pall-mall East, affords incontestable evidence of the state of excellence to which photography has reached.

A general quarterly meeting of the Royal Naval Benevolent Society was held at Willis's Rooms on Monday, under the presidency of Admiral George Goldsmith, C.B., when grants to the amount of £514 were awarded to applicants.

Commemorative of the birthday of Father Mathew, a great meeting of the members of the Catholic Total Abstinence League of the Cross was held at Exeter Hall on Monday, under the presidency of Cardinal Manning. Resolutions advocating the temperance cause were adopted.

The Metropolitan Board of Works, in conformity with a resolution passed at their last meeting, have instituted proceedings against the Commercial Gas Company for supplying to the public gas of a lower standard of purity than that demanded by the Gas Act of 1875.

The award of the arbitrators in the matter of Dr. Barnardo's institutions, which was signed a day or two ago, sets forth a judgment to the effect that the institutions are useful and deserve public support, although there have been irregularities in their management, on which the arbitrators have thought it their duty to animadvert.

An industrial exhibition, the contents of which were contributed by the scholars of the Lambeth Auxiliary Sunday School Union, was opened at the Metropolitan Tabernacle on Tuesday by Sir Charles Reed, chairman of the School Board for London, who congratulated the committee and the children upon the success of the efforts which had been made.

At the ordinary general meeting of the proprietors of the Emma Mining Company, which was held on Tuesday, the report gave a history of past legal proceedings by and against the undertaking. Mr. Macdougall, the chairman, stated that the concern was no longer a mining but a "lawing" company. They were doing their best, under the advice of most able counsel. The report was adopted.

A cat show—the ninth annual one—has been held this week at the Crystal Palace, including choice specimens of Persian, Angora, Manx, tortoiseshell, blue, grey, tabby, and other kinds; while at the Alexandra Palace there has been a pigeon and poultry show—most of the classes being well represented, the offer of prizes in money and cups to the value of £700 having induced some of the first fanciers in England to send birds.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers at the end of the second week of October was 77,067, of whom 37,393 were in workhouses and 39,674 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in the years 1876, 1875, and 1874, these figures show a decrease of 692, 3644, and 13,959 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 890, of whom 572 were men, 257 women, and 61 children under the age of sixteen.

At the last meeting of the Seamen's Hospital (Dreadnought), Greenwich, it was reported that 590 seamen from British and foreign ships had been admitted as in-patients during the past quarter: of these 118 came from London, 28 from Liverpool, 25 from Glasgow, 21 from North and South Shields, 19 from Hull, 28 from the colonies, 149 foreign seamen, and 202 from other ports in Great Britain and Ireland. The balance-sheet for the quarter ending Sept. 30 presented a deficiency of £863.

The proprietors of the Crystal Palace held their first ordinary general meeting on Wednesday, under the Companies Act of this year. A report was presented explaining that by the Act of last Session the constitution of the company was changed, the charter and deed of settlement were annulled, and the company was now incorporated in perpetuity. Mr. T. Hughes, the chairman, gave further explanation of the scheme of reconstruction, and, after a discussion, the report was adopted. It recommends the payment of a dividend of one per cent on the Ordinary Stock.

A Court of Aldermen was held at Guildhall on Tuesday for the purpose of considering the question of admitting Sir John Bennett as member for the ward of Cheap, to which he was recently elected for the third time. Resolutions in favour of the veto of the Court were handed in, and received on behalf of the Vintners' and Haberdashers' Companies, and a petition signed by eight of the electors, was presented against the election. The petitioners relied for their case on the resolution of the Court of Aldermen that Sir John Bennett was unfit for the office, but offered to produce evidence in its support if called on to do so. Sir John Bennett's solicitor read a document expressing Sir John's intention to abide by the decision of the Court, and admitting their right of veto; but he made no compact, and was prepared to meet any charges if preferred. The solicitor further pleaded Sir John's claim to admission to the Court, and urged that, while the Court had power to reject him, it would not be wise to exercise it. Counsel having then been heard on behalf of the petitioners, the Recorder read the resolutions agreed to by the Court, which reaffirmed Sir John Bennett's unfitness for the office of alderman, and the determination of the Court not to admit him. The Court then adjourned till next Tuesday, when they will proceed themselves to elect a representative for the ward.

At the weekly meeting of the School Board for London on Wednesday—Sir Charles Reed presiding—Mrs. Westlake called attention to the educational wants of the metropolis as regards scholarships and exhibitions, and moved that the common seal of the board be attached to a memorial which she submitted on the subject to the Attorney-General. After a discussion, the memorial was, on the suggestion of Mr. G. Potter, referred to the Educational Endowments Committee. The debate on the School Management Committee's scheme respecting the teaching at centres of pupil teachers and candidates was resumed and again adjourned.

The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of London have accepted an invitation from the Mayor of Brighton (Mr. Alderman Charles Lamb) to visit that town to-day, the 20th inst. The visit will be a state one upon this occasion; the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs being accompanied by their officials, suite, and servants. A special train has been ordered to convey the party from London-bridge, and upon its arrival at Brighton the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs will be received at the railway station by the Mayor of Brighton and members of the Town Council. After a brief ceremony connected with the formal opening of a new and improved approach road to the station made by the railway company, the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and party will visit the Aquarium, and afterwards take luncheon with the Mayor of Brighton at the Royal Pavilion, and will return to town by a special train in the evening.

The prizes awarded by the Turners' Company for turning in ivory, pottery, stone, jet, and in steel, brass, and gold (for horological purposes), were distributed to the successful competitors by the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House on the 12th inst., in the presence of the Lady Mayoress and a numerous assembly. The first in ivory was handed to Mr. John Hegley; the first in pottery, with the freedom of the Turners' Company, to Mr. E. Bryon; the first in stone and jet, with the freedom of the company, to Mr. J. Nankervis; and the first for work in steel, brass, or gold, with the freedom of the company, to Mr. C. Crisp, whose specimens were pronounced to be in perfect style. Votes of thanks to Baroness Burdett-Coutts, to the judges, Mr. Richard Loveland Loyeland (Master of the Turners' Company), and to the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, brought the proceedings to a conclusion.

There were 2392 births and 1321 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 24, whereas the deaths were 89 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths from smallpox, which had been 10, 13, and 14 in the three preceding weeks, were again 14 last week, of which 11 were recorded in the Metropolitan Asylum Hospitals and 3 in private dwellings. The number of smallpox patients in the Metropolitan Asylum Hospitals, which in the twenty preceding weeks had steadily declined from 964 to 137, rose last week to 145; and the new cases admitted during the week further increased 45, from 25 and 28 in the two previous weeks. There were 33 deaths from measles, 50 from scarlet fever, 11 from diphtheria, 10 from whooping-cough, 29 from different forms of fever, and 48 from diarrhoea; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 195 deaths were referred, against numbers declining from 226 to 153 in the four preceding weeks. These 195 deaths were 77 below the corrected average number from the same diseases in the corresponding week of the last ten years. In Greater London 2895 births and 1568 deaths were registered. In the Outer Ring 2 fatal cases of smallpox and 5 of scarlet fever occurred at West Ham; scarlet fever also caused 3 deaths at Bexley, 2 at Croydon, and 2 at Edmonton. The mean temperature was 48.1 deg., or 3.5 deg. below the average. The duration of registered sunshine during the week was 18 hours out of the 76.9 hours that the sun was above the horizon.

The winter session of the College for Working Women, in Fitzroy-street, opened on Monday.—There was a meeting of the friends of the college last Saturday. The chair was occupied by Dr. John Storror, the chairman of the committee, who, in opening the proceedings, said this was the third session of the college, and its career up to the present time had been singularly prosperous. He found that the number who were present at the last term of the session of 1876 was 127, and that the number present for the last session of 1877 was 1837. Referring to the certificates of the Society of Arts, he urged all to become candidates for them, and said that special classes had been formed for preparing young women for the examinations. He then spoke of the establishment of a branch of the National Penny Bank in connection with the college, and urged the importance of education in thrift. Dr. Storror afterwards distributed the certificates of the Society of Arts to the successful candidates. Professor Morley then addressed the students, and in the course of his observations spoke of the vital importance and the necessity of education. A good elementary education was still very scarce, but he had no doubt that the Board schools would make this difficulty less, and that a good elementary education would be made far more easy of acquisition. There was no idea of social distinction, in the ordinary conventional form, in the college; all came to do their best, to live true lives, and to get the armour which would enable them to fight the battle of life. He concluded by speaking of the great value of these colleges for working men and working women.

At the meeting of the Lancaster Town Council on Wednesday a letter was read by Mr. Alderman Williamson asking the Corporation to sell him about forty acres of Lancaster Moor, and undertaking to lay out upon it £10,000, for the purpose of converting it into a public park.

Lady Miller on Tuesday laid the foundation-stone of the new harbour works at Burnmouth, Berwickshire. The cost of the works will be defrayed by the fishermen of Burnmouth, who have subscribed £2000, by a grant of £2000 from the Fishery Board of Scotland, and by subscriptions from the county nobility and gentry.

Great destitution prevails in Liverpool amongst the skilled labourers, arising out of the depression of trade. A meeting of the men was held on Wednesday, when it was stated that of cotton-porters alone from 3000 to 4000 were out of employment. A deputation was appointed to wait upon the president of the Cotton Brokers' Association for help in their distress.

A new free library at Wigan was handed over to the town on Tuesday. The building has been erected at the sole expense of Mr. Thomas Taylor, cotton-spinner, Wigan, at a cost of £10,000; and the late Dr. Winnord, of Wigan, by his will bequeathed £13,000 for the purpose of providing the books. The Free Libraries Act has been adopted, to enable the town to maintain the institution.

The four convicts under sentence of death for the Penge murder were respited last Saturday evening. The decision of the Home Secretary was based upon a report from Mr. Justice Hawkins, who stated that, having consulted with Lords Justices Bramwell and Brett and Mr. Justice Lush upon the memorial presented to the Home Office by Sir William Jenner, he thought the capital sentence might be remitted.



THE WAR: BEFORE PLEVNA.—UNSUCCESSFUL ATTACK OF THE 15TH DOROBANZER REGIMENT (ROUMANIANS) ON THE SECOND GRAVITZA REDOUBT.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



THE WAR: DOCTORS AT WORK ON THE FIELD OF BATTLE AT SINANKEUL.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS WITH THE TURKISH ARMY.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

I remarked last week that by the ensuing Monday the result of the elections in France would be known, and that the fate of the four convicts then under sentence of death in Maidstone Gaol would, one way or the other, be decided. I set the watch of my forecast a little too slow in one instance and a little too fast in the other. The fate of the Penge Convicts was decided on Saturday evening, when the Governor of Maidstone Gaol received an intimation from the Home Secretary that, after mature deliberation and consultation with sundry learned Judges and eminent experts, it had been deemed fit to advise Her Majesty to respite the four prisoners. A reprieve will doubtless follow the respite; and Mr. Cross will further exercise his sagacity in apportioning the degrees of commuted punishment to be inflicted on these four people. And then, I sincerely hope, we shall hear no more of this most horrible case; unless, indeed, the Government be moved by the vociferous clamour of "the people who write to the papers" to grant the Maidstone prisoners a free pardon, on the ground of their having treated the unhappy Mrs. Harriet Staunton "not wisely but too well."

With respect to the equally momentous but less repulsive case of the French elections, my prophetic time-keeper was full forty-eight hours too fast. The substantial result of the polling was not known, in London at least, until Wednesday, and even now second ballotings and disputed returns may delay for some time to come the declaration of the grand aggregate. In the tremendous game of politics which has been fought the Republicans have won the odd trick; but otherwise "honours" are divided. Other games, however, must be played; and who is ultimately to be proclaimed winner of the rubber it would be vain to prophesy. Much safer would it be to predict that, in the interval between the surcease of the Penge discussion and the beginning of the trial of the Four Detectives and a Solicitor, the Sea Serpent will make his appearance somewhere on the North-East Coast of Scotland. The late terrible gales should have brought him to the surface by now; and as I observe that our old, old friend, the field of indubitable "mummy wheat," has once more turned up in the columns of the daily papers, the Sea Serpent is, to my thinking, bound to follow suit, and that without delay. *Noblesse oblige.* After the reptile should come the shower of frogs; the red rain; the French war-steamer taking soundings in Bantry Bay; the cat discovered in a gas-pipe, and the curious instance of longevity in an owl; and after these the Deluge: I mean the trial of the Detectives, which threatens to be as protracted as the trial of Warren Hastings.

I am obliged to a courteous correspondent at Brighton, who has enlightened me with respect to that eminent painter Mr. Smibert, concerning whom I made some inquiries last week, in speaking of the Allan Ramsays, *père et fils*. Mr. Smibert, it seems, was originally a house-painter in Edinburgh; but, being both clever and ambitious, he went to Italy (probably aided by a patron—there are no patrons nowadays, more's the pity); returned to his native land; flourished there for some years as an artist of repute; emigrated to America; and died at Boston, in New England, in 1751. I wonder whether Mr. John Singleton Copley—who was the father of the famous Lord Lyndhurst, and who was not only a distinguished painter but an American loyalist—ever met Smibert. Concerning Mr. Hyflidg, the artist who was Ramsay's teacher in London, my obliging correspondent cannot give me any information.

Those wicked, wicked Russians! If the Turk be "unspeakable," as some of his enemies declare him to be, surely the Muscovite (from a pro-Turk point of view) must be a great deal more than unutterable. The last item in the catalogue of Slavonic crime brought under the notice of an appreciative British public is the desperate drunkenness of the Russian army. "A Military Correspondent" writes to the *Pall Mall Gazette* that it is not at all uncommon to see Russian soldiers lying dead drunk in the streets of Moscow, Pezma (where is Pezma?), and other large towns in the interior; and that, although this unseemly spectacle is not so often witnessed in St. Petersburg, "the officers there are very frequently intoxicated; and in the Guard regiments an officer who can drink three or four bottles of champagne at a sitting is considered rather a hero than otherwise." The impartial military correspondent concludes by declaring that it is a fact well known to the medical profession that there are more cases of *delirium tremens* in the Czar's dominions than in any other country in the world.

I was not aware until I had read this curious statement that any statistics of the international prevalence of *delirium tremens* had ever been published; nor did I know that it was possible to ascertain such statistics: seeing that *del. trem.* is not a disease of which the sufferer necessarily dies, and that when a man has really got the malady he does not usually go and proclaim the fact to the nearest medical man. If the "Military Correspondent" had told us that there were more certified cases of *delirium tremens* treated among Russian soldiers than in any other army in the world he would have raised a point susceptible of being argued; but I should feel inclined, myself, to doubt the fact. The Russians, like the rest of the northern races, are not a sober people. There is an amazing quantity of bad vodka drunk in the dominions of the Czar, just as there is a more amazing quantity of bad gin and whisky drunk in England, Ireland, and Scotland. I know Russia and the Russians pretty well; still, neither when I was there twenty years ago, nor when I repeated my journey last winter, did I ever see any soldiers lying drunk in the streets of Moscow or any other large town in the interior. On the other hand, I have (unless these old eyes deceive me) frequently seen in English garrison towns, between eight and nine p.m., the picket going its rounds to pick up drunken soldiers. As for St. Petersburg, there is a good deal of champagne drinking there; and the sparkling vintage (which costs about fifteen shillings a bottle) is very nice. In 1856-7 I had the honour to be intimate with numerous dashing young gentlemen who were ensigns and lieutenants in the Imperial Russian Guard. In 1876-7 I found many of my former acquaintances transformed into Colonels and Generals; but I did not hear that any of them had suffered from *delirium tremens*. If they had been so afflicted they "kept it dark," possibly.

Mem: If you want to be horrified with accounts of the influence of alcohol upon military men, ask the captain of any Messageries steamer plying between Algiers, Oran, Nemours, Bona, and Toulon how many gallant officers in the last stage of physical and mental collapse from the excessive drinking of absinthe he brings home every year to die in hospitals or *maisons de santé*. "*La fée aux yeux verts*" immolates a larger number of victims than does "Heidseck with the white seal."

Our dinner-tables want reforming. So declares "As You Like It" in the *Times*. For my part, I think it is the dinners themselves that need reformation, and that, looking at the present appalling scarcity of competent female cooks, it is

about time to think of importing a strong contingent of "coloured persons" from the States, or, better still, of Chinamen (who are much prized in Australia for their culinary talents), to take the command of our kitchens. There has just been published an admirable culinary manual called "Every-Day Meals," by Mary Hooper, the authoress of the well-known works "Little Dinners" and "Cookery for Invalids;" but will Mrs. or Miss Hooper be kind enough to tell me how am I to find a cook who for reasonable wages will dress my "Every-day meals" and "Little Dinners" and make nice things for me when I am sick? Did you ever have a "temporary cook" strongly recommended to you by your tradespeople? I have had one lately at Brighton. From the aspect and flavour of the viands prepared by this young person (I should say young lady, perhaps, for she was dressed in the first style of fashion) I am led to believe that she must have blacklead the leg of mutton, "accommodated" the fish with candle-grease sauce, and sprinkled the vegetables with a subtle combination of small coals and powdered Bath-brick. I dismissed her, with my blessing, and am contemplating a diet of Australian tinned meats, Crosse and Blackwell's preserved soups, and hydraulically pressed vegetables. These viands I can cook myself.

The "dinner-table Reform" advocated by "As You Like It" is to the effect that guests at grand banquets who do not (for reasons sanitary or conscientious) drink wine, should be able when the butler whispers confidentially, "Champagne or 'Ock," be able to reply, "No, thank you. I will take a glass of milk, or some barley-water, or some draught lemonade, or a cup of tea or coffee." But why not water? you may ask. "As You Like It" maintains that the water served at London dinner-tables is "indifferent." Altogether, I look upon the suggestion as in some respects a most sensible one; but to the tea and coffee during dinner I distinctly and dyspeptically demur. They give you tea and coffee at dinner at out-of-the-way American *tables d'hôte*, and sometimes in private life; and I remember with a shudder a dinner I once partook of at a small town in the State of Massachusetts. The day was Sunday; the hour was twelve, noon; and the repast was composed of pork and beans, Indian meal pudding, green "corn," and hot tea. I was very ill after that, and did not recover until I had got back to the Brevoort House, New York, the restaurant of which palatial establishment is one of the best in the whole civilised world.

Mem: Why don't people drink cider at dinner? It would do no harm to those who don't drink wine and who can't drink beer, and who have their doubts as to the purity of the contents of the water-decanter. We should be able to make superb cider, and we probably do so; but the beverage is not fashionable, and by the masses it is usually consumed at precisely the period when it should be best left alone—I mean at the height of summer. G. A. S.

THE CHURCH

PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Aldersay, John, to be Perpetual Curate of Hilton and Murton, near Appleby.
Barham, William; Vicar of Friday Bridge.
Barton, J.; Vicar of Trinity Parish, Cambridge.
Beaton, Leonard Bruce; Rector of St. Margaret's, Canterbury.
Blomfield, Charles; Vicar of Ponsbury, Cumberland.
Brown, J. H.; Rector of Oughtibridge.
Browne, R.; Rector of St. Clement's, Ipswich.
Cassell, Henry Theodore; Perpetual Curate of Church Griseley.
Chilman, W. G.; Vicar of Wharfedale with Wharfedale-Street.
Chippendale, William; Vicar of Tilton.
Clarke, John; Vicar of Burton Fleming with Fordon.
Crossfield, Thomas; Vicar of Highley, Salop.
Davies, John Hugh; Vicar of Bishop Burton.
Elwell, Henry; Perpetual Curate of St. Mary Magdalene's, Harlow.
Field, Arthur Thomas; Perpetual Curate of Holbrook.
Gardner, J. L.; Vicar of Weald, Sevenoaks.
Gaudy, James Hunter; Rector of Chesterton-with-Haddon.
Gillman, John; Chaplain to the Marquis of Anglesey.
Hall, E. V.; Minor Canon, Sacrist, and Precentor of Worcester Cathedral.
Hall, Frederick Dickinson; Vicar of Uxton.
Harding, George Rogers; Rector of Crux Easton.
Haydon, G. P.; Vicar of Hatfield-with-Stainforth.
Heaps, J. W.; Vicar of Bransdale-with-Farnedale.
Horne, W.; Rector of Christ Church, Silloth.
Humphreys, Alfred Edward; Perpetual Curate of St. Matthew's, Cambridge.
Jennett, J. F.; Curate of Tring; Vicar of Feltham, Middlesex.
Jackson, W. Vincent; Surrogate for the Diocese of Lincoln.
Lawrence, Thomas Joseph; Vicar of East Hatley and Rector of Tadlow.
Macdonald, Henry Victor; Perpetual Curate of Cheadle Hulme, Chester.
McDonnell, Patrick George; Rector of Cosgrove.
Mangan, William Reazon; Chaplain of Loughborough Union Workhouse.
Mitchell, Thomas; Vicar of Great Tew, Oxon.
Moffat, Bowland Garrard; Vicar of Friston-with-Snape, Suffolk.
Moore, Cecil Gurdon; Vicar of Kerssey.
Norris, J. P.; Vicar of St. Mary Redcliffe, Bristol.
Pearson, Alfred; Curate of Knaresborough; Rector of St. Ebbe's, Oxford.
Richardson, John Gray; Perpetual Curate of St. Michael's, Cambridge.
Robson, Canon; Vicar of Christ Church, Cloughton, Birkenhead.
Slipper, William Armine; Vicar of Tuttington, Norfolk.
Smallwood, Warren Charles; Perpetual Curate of Nether Whitley, Chester.
Sumner, Charles Cecil; Perpetual Curate of Wisbech chapel-of-ease.
Tuson, Henry; Rector of Southminster St. James's, Suffolk.
Tucker, John Rule; Rector of Frenze, Norfolk.
Twamley, James; Rector of Goxhill, Hull.
Veysey, Arthur; Chaplain to the Messrs' Company and Mercers' Chapel.
Washington, M.; Incumbent of St. Thomas's, Douglas, Isle of Man.
Wilson, James Alder; Vicar of Loversall, near Doncaster.
Winter, John; Rural Dean Weston Deanery.
Wray, H.; Vicar of Holt, near Wrexham, Denbighshire.—*Guardian*.

Last Saturday the Bishop of Manchester consecrated the new Church of St. Chrysostom, Rusholme. It will accommodate about 600 worshippers, and it has cost nearly £13,000.

On the 11th inst. the Bishop of Durham consecrated a new church for the parish of St. Thomas, South Shields, which has cost £8000, and will accommodate 500 persons.

The Rev. David Erskine Holland, on his resigning the curacy of Greenwich, has been presented with a gold watch and chain and a purse of sovereigns.

The Archbishop of York reopened the Church of St. John, Balby, near Doncaster, on Monday. The church has been enlarged to meet the wants of the increased population.

The Revisers of the Authorised Version of the New Testament met on Tuesday in the Jerusalem Chamber for their seventy-third session, and carried on their revision into the 26th chapter of the Acts of the Apostles.

On Thursday morning the Church of All Hallows the Great and Less, Thames-street, which has been closed for some time for cleaning and painting, was reopened. The Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and some common councilmen attended in state.

The *Guardian* says a telegram has been received to the effect that Bishop Mylne, of Bombay, is compelled by ill-health to leave India. He does not propose to come to England, but hopes to reinstate his health by a visit to the south of Europe.

The ancient church of Dunnington (a village of considerable population, about four miles eastward of York), after being closed for restoration, was reopened on Tuesday. The cost of the restoration has been £1200. The outlay will be defrayed by the Vicar (the Rev. Canon Randolph), who is being assisted by some of his personal friends and parishioners.

The church of Langham, Suffolk, was reopened by the Bishop of Ely on Sunday, the 7th inst., the chancel having been restored by the Rector, and the nave entirely rebuilt by Mrs. Wilson, of Stowlangtoft and Langham. One of the notable features of this church is an exquisitely carved rood-screen, which was erected a few years before the Reformation, and which is in good preservation.

The Bishop of Ely, speaking at Cambridge on Wednesday morning, referred to the great importance of Sunday-school work. He could not help feeling convinced that we were on the road to a general system of national secular education, and the Church should accept the gracious interval to prepare for that period by framing a system of catechetical schools that would take up religious education when the State should drop it. He advocated gradation Sunday-school literature.

The Church of St. Andrew, Barnham, near Bury, was reopened on the 12th inst. by the Bishop of Ely, after a thorough restoration, which has been effected under the direction of Messrs. Satchell and Edwards. The beautifully carved ancient rood-screen has been left untouched. Two new stained windows have been placed in the chancel: one of them in memory of the late Rector, the Rev. James Edwards, and his wife, by the present Rector, the Rev. A. W. Edwards, and members of his family.

The Church of St. Ann, Sutton Bonington, has been reopened after a thorough restoration, at the joint expense of the Paget family and the Rector and his friends, under the superintendence of Mr. Edwin Dolby. The chancel has been re-seated in solid English oak, the windows filled with stained glass, and a re-dos of white Carrara marble, representing the Last Supper, has been presented. The whole has been done in a most thorough manner, at a cost of £700. The Bishop of Nottingham preached at the opening service.

St. Luke's Day seems a favourite festival for cathedral reopenings. Last year Durham was thrown open on that day, and this year the restoration of the nave of Exeter Cathedral drew a vast concourse of clergy and laity in the ancient building. Thursday began with an early celebration of holy communion. The Bishops of Winchester and Oxford were the preachers, and five other bishops—those of Exeter, Truro, Salisbury, and Bath and Wells, and Bishop Tozer, took part in the ceremonies. About 300 surpliced clergy were in the procession which opened the morning service. The whole of the cathedral was filled with worshippers. The Mayor and Corporation, city magistrates, &c., attended in state. After service advantage was taken of the occasion to present to the Bishop of Exeter a pastoral staff, which had been subscribed by the diocese. The presentation was made at the palace by the Earl of Devon. The services were continued on Friday. The entire cost of the works has been £40,000. The sculpture has been as far as possible restored. Most liberal donations have been given towards the restoration, and the cathedral body have contributed largely, especially Chancellor Harrington, who has given several thousand pounds.

Among the subjects discussed at the Church Congress at Croydon, on the 11th inst., was the general question of the observance of the Lord's Day, and especially the opening of museums on Sundays; but by far the most engrossing topic of the day was the relations subsisting between Church and State, which was debated with much interest.—The work of the Congress was brought to a close yesterday week. The principal questions discussed were the relations between the Establishment and Nonconformists during the present century, and the employment of the lay element in parochial work. In the debate on the first subject there was a general recognition of the assistance which Nonconformists had given to the spread of religion, and the arguments went to show that by a judicious revision of the Church system a vast absorption of Dissenters might take place. The speakers included Mr. T. Hughes, Q.C., who suggested such a revision of the Prayer Book, especially of the Thirty-nine Articles and the Rubric, as to make the Church in fact what she is in name—national. Lord Hatherley, at the sectional meeting, advocated the employment of the lay element in parochial affairs. He regarded the neglect of this as a defect in the parochial organisation of the Establishment. A conversation was held in the evening, when the Archbishop of Canterbury summed up the results of the Congress, which were, on the whole, satisfactory to Churchmen.—On Saturday there was a service in the parish church; after which, on the invitation of the Archbishop of Canterbury, a number of the members of the Congress paid a visit to Addington.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

The Rev. T. R. Magrath, M.A., has been selected Provost of Queen's College—Dr. Jackson, the Provost, having asked leave to resign on account of ill-health. Mr. Magrath was the Senior Proctor of the last academical year.

Mr. A. Macdonnell, of Christ Church, has been elected to the first Chinese scholarship instituted in this University.

The following gentlemen have been elected to fellowships at Magdalen:—To an open classical fellowship, Mr. Thomas Herbert Warren, B.A., late scholar of Balliol College; to clerical fellowships (mathematical), Mr. Thomas Robert Terry, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge; and (classical) Mr. Thomas Field, scholar of Corpus Christi College. The following gentlemen have been elected to academical clerkships:—Mr. Andrews, of Elm-grove, Salisbury, and of King's School, Peterborough; Mr. Philpot, of Chewton Mendip, Bath; and Mr. Barber, of St. Barnabas Vicarage, South Lambeth.

The Natural Science Post-mastership at Merton has been awarded to Mr. E. T. Milner, of Manchester Grammar School.

Mr. F. M. May, from Marlborough College, has been elected to a scholarship at St. Edmund's Hall; proximo accessit, Mr. A. Johnson, from Bedford Grammar School.

The following gentlemen have been elected to the vacancies at Jesus:—King Charles I.: Mr. John Pepin. Mathematical: Mr. David Davies. Science: Mr. William Williams. Classical: Mr. John Hughes Rees, Mr. John Lloyd Williams, Mr. Charles Harrison Davies, and Mr. David Richards.

Mr. Thomas Whitaker, of the Royal College of Science, Dublin, has been elected to a Natural Science Scholarship at Exeter; and Mr. R. T. Kindersley, of Clifton College, has been elected to the How Exhibition at the same society.

The following elections have been made at Lincoln to Classical Scholarships:—1, Head, P. R., unattached student; 2, Althaus, J. F., University College, London; 3, Stowell, H. A., Kepton School; 4, Winton, L. H., Hurstpoint; 5, King, J. E., Clifton College; 6, Moscardi, W., Somersetshire College, Bath. To the Tatham Scholarship, Gaskell, G. E. P., University College, London.

CAMBRIDGE.

Mr. R. T. Caldwell, M.A., Corpus, has been appointed Deputy Proctor, in the absence of Mr. G. F. Browne, M.A., the Senior Proctor; and, on the recommendation of the Board of Medical Studies, Mr. E. M. Balfour, M.A., Fellow of

Trinity, has been approved as a teacher of Physiology; and Mr. Vines, B.A., Christ's, as a teacher of Botany.

The Commemoration of Benefactors will take place on Sunday morning next, when the sermon will be preached by the Rev. E. H. Perowne, D.D., of Corpus Christi College, the Lady Margaret preacher.

The thirteenth annual meeting of the Queen's University in Ireland was held in Dublin Castle on the 12th, for the purpose of conferring degrees. The Duke of Leinster, the Chancellor, read the report, which stated that during the past year 831 students were taught in the Queen's Colleges, of whom 208 were members of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Ireland, 214 Roman Catholics, 325 Presbyterians, and 84 of other denominations; 237 students attended lectures in the faculty of arts, 527 in that of medicine, 32 in the faculty of law, and 45 in the department of engineering. Sir Michael H. Beach pledged the Government afresh to the maintenance of the colleges, and hoped a building suitable to the Queen's University of Ireland would soon be erected. He said Mr. Osborne Morgan and Dr. Allman, who had recently visited the colleges, were surprised at the excellence of the teaching and the admirable professorate.

Professor John H. Balfour, M.D., has, the *Scotsman* understands, resigned the Deanship of the Medical Faculty of the Edinburgh University.—Mr. Thomas Annandale, who was assistant to the late Professor Syme, has been appointed to the chair of clinical surgery in this University, vacant by the removal of Mr. Lister to King's College, London.

The council of the University College of Wales has issued a statement of the second (1876-7) of the three years' subscriptions and congregational collections in aid of the Temporary Sustentation Fund. The council had asked for £2000 per year for three years. The first year's subscription and collection realised £3138, and those of the second year £2752. The falling off in the total of the second year is attributed to the depression in the industries and trade, especially of South Wales. Collections will be made on Sunday, the 28th inst., and the house-to-house collections in the course of November and December. The college is prospering, and the number of students is well maintained. The Government has not given any answer to the application for an annual grant.

The Council of King's College, London, have established a chair of "Logic and Mental Philosophy," and have invited the Rev. H. W. Watkins, M.A., to be the first Professor. Mr. Watkins is an honorary Fellow of the college, and was formerly a scholar of Balliol College, Oxford.

The annual meeting of the Students' Christian Association, University College, London, was held on Tuesday evening, at the Vestry Hall, St. George's, Bloomsbury. Professor Wilson Fox, M.D., F.R.S., presided. Addresses were delivered by the chairman, the Rev. Dr. Stebbing, Professor Sheldon Amos, Dr. Roberts, and Messrs. Barker and Pearce Gould.

The following have been elected to Entrance Scholarships at Rossall:—Seniors: A. C. Wratishaw, R. H. Law, T. Wareing. Juniors: T. Moreton (late of the Rev. J. C. C. Phipon's, Arnold House, Chester), H. B. Bather, R. Prowde, G. A. Williams, H. M. E. Price (of Blackheath Proprietary School), C. E. Jones, and J. M. Hamilton.

The Rev. Arthur H. Dyke Acland, M.A., Head Master of the Oxford Military College, has resigned his appointment, and the Rev. James White, M.A., instructor in mathematics in the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and Incumbent of Holy Trinity (the Royal Arsenal) church, Woolwich, Fellow of the Mathematical Society of London, &c., will succeed him. The assistant masters have followed the example of their chief by resigning.

The Prince of Wales has offered an annual prize to the Snettisham Grammar School, near Sandringham, Norfolk. This school, founded by Anthony Hall in 1708, was reopened in September, 1875, under a new scheme of the Endowed Schools Commissioners, when the Rev. F. W. H. Palmer, M.A., Oxford, was appointed to the head mastership.

On the 4th inst., in the presence of a very large assembly, including the High Sheriff of the county, Mr. J. Whitwell, M.P., and others, the new schools, Head Master's house, &c., at Heversham, were formally opened. This old school, which, among its many and distinguished alumni in the last 120 years, reckons no less than one senior and four second Wranglers, including Dr. Whewell, the late Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Dr. Watson, formerly Bishop of Llandaff, has of late so largely increased in numbers that the necessity of providing much more extensive boarding accommodation has forced itself upon the governing body. To meet the increased demand on the school, £8000 has been spent on the Head Master's house, schools, class-rooms, &c.

Of the eight exhibitions lately offered for competition by the council of Lichfield Theological College, seven have been awarded by the examiners to the following:—Sturges, Ruddock, Bond, Hombersley, Taylor, Smith, Watling. Mr. Sturges and Mr. Ruddock are already students at the college.

Sir Thomas D. Acland, M.P., in distributing the prizes gained at the Bath centre of the Oxford Local Examinations on the 11th, said he looked forward to a more perfect system of examination throughout the country, when it was ripe for it. He hoped the day would come when all public schools would be subjected to public examinations, and when a certificate or diploma would be required of all teachers occupying positions in any sense public.

A public meeting was held in St. Mary's School, Whitechapel, last Monday, in promotion of the scheme of the London Society for the Extension of University Teaching in the Tower Hamlets. The chair was taken by Mr. Hughes.

The Bishop of Norwich distributed the prizes at the Albert Memorial College, Framlingham, on Thursday last.

The trustees of the British Museum have bought the manuscript scores of the two oratorios "Palestine" and the "Captivity of Judah," by the late William Crotch, Mus. Doc.

A meeting was held in Dundee on Monday evening at which it was resolved to start a subscription for the erection of a statue to Burns in that town.

Sir Charles Reed on Saturday last presided over an aggregate meeting of Sunday School delegates from all parts of Scotland, in Glasgow, the Lord Provost and the Lord Dean of Guild being among the speakers.

Lord Lyttelton presided last Tuesday night at the distribution of Queen's prizes in Wolverhampton to students connected with the free library classes. In the course of his address his Lordship insisted on the necessity of such classes as addenda to elementary education. Boys of fourteen, if they had great aptitude for learning, had also an equal capacity for forgetting. It was therefore necessary to lay hold of them and to cement their knowledge, as it were. He advocated the establishment of circulating libraries in connection with central free libraries.

NOVELS.

Action above everything is what many readers of novels desire, and such readers will not find their wishes fulfilled in *Carita*, by Mrs. Oliphant (Smith, Elder, and Co.), a novel in three volumes, wherein action is somewhat conspicuous by absence, although twaddle, unfortunately, is not. The latter is, no doubt, a vile phrase to use in the case of so distinguished a writer, but it must stand. If even Homer sometimes nodded, the best of modern novelists may sometimes descend to twaddle. Of course, in the present instance, a very superior kind of twaddle is intended, a twaddle such as certain persons under certain circumstances might go so far as to say that they enjoyed. At the opening of the tale it excites expectations or misgivings, according to the different views of different readers, which are not destined to be realised. As early as the eleventh page of the first volume an old maiden lady, of whom it may be said that "all the wickedness of the world is print" to her, mysteriously observes that "there's the seventh commandment to be thought of," an observation which will make lovers of the sensational prick up their ears; but nothing particular comes of it; and, before we have got far into the heart of the story there is a conversation between a husband and wife in which the latter, plainly suspecting that she is about to be the victim of cancer, tries to extort from the former a promise that, if her suspicions should prove to be well founded, he will, not to put too fine a point upon it, murder her. This conversation, with the proposition urged, and certainly not rejected, in the course of it, cannot fail to set agog all those for whom the horrible has an irresistible fascination; but, in this case again, nothing particular comes of it. Something comes of it, no doubt; just enough to lay the author open to a charge of having trodden upon very dangerous ground, and of having raised, without settling, a very delicate and difficult question, but not enough to satisfy the longings of those who yearn after horrors or to create any very startling situation. Or, if the startling situation may be said to have been created, it leads to the tamest possible consequences. Tameless, indeed, is chief among the characteristics of the novel. The plot is of the most meagre description, and it is spun out wearily, drearily, to the utmost limits of prolixity. Pretty scenes there are, but they are few and far between. The personages are exceedingly well sketched, with here and there a touch of humour; but, on the whole, they are colourless and uninteresting. The heroine herself is merely a bud of promise, exciting hopes which are not fulfilled, never getting beyond the stage of "going to begin;" and as for her three lovers, an inclination to "knock all their heads together" is the feeling they will most probably produce in the reader's breast. The novel may or may not have been written with a purpose; but it is just possible that the author had in view a double purpose: to show that a Platonic friendship is feasible and even desirable, under certain circumstances, between a man and woman of middle age, and to suggest that, in the case of so hopeless and awful a disease as cancer, the victim, before the inevitable suffering and loathsomeness have set in, should be allowed to depart this life without any close inquiry, on the part of doctors or of the law, into the means whereby the departure was accomplished. Some such object, at any rate, is to be surmised from a perusal of the novel; and, whether the author really had it in view or not, it obviously involves considerations of serious magnitude from the religious, moral, and social point of view. What is a mere act of kindness towards the individual may be fraught with the most dangerous consequences towards the community; and it is very perilous doctrine to teach or to imply that a medical man is ever justified in preventing an inquest which he is perfectly aware ought to take place. If we have been severe in our judgment on this tale, it must be borne in mind that the author has herself supplied, in previous works, the high standard by which she is now measured.

Quentin Matsys and Dick Whittington, and the manner in which they climbed the ladder of fame, doubtless suggested to Mr. John Saunders the theme of his latest story, in one volume, *Jasper Deane: Wood Carver of St. Paul's* (Low and Co.). Reprinted from *Good Words*, "Jasper Deane" is a gem of a tale, sparkling with every good quality: pure, fresh, and polished. Or it may be described as a perfect vignette of town and country in the days when Charles II. was King, when Sir Christopher Wren was rebuilding St. Paul's, having as his right hand Grinling Gibbons to suggest the ornamentation worthy the grand cathedral. We have cameo portraits of the two latter celebrities in the course of the novelette, which relates how young Jasper, having provoked the jealousy of his master by the genius he has shown in restoring the elaborately-carved church doors of St. Stephen's, Chelmsbury, is thrown upon the world, and eventually wins fortune. Love inspires him. Like another Whittington, he resolves to try his luck in London, but not before he has had a sweet interview with his sweetheart, May: "From the shadow his eyes could not avoid again going to the face it played on, and contrasting the sweet, sunny strength of May's character with its occasional aspect of fair, rustic fragility, and of a timid something that at first seemed weakness, but that was only a God-fearing caution of the world and the world's ways, reminding him now of a snowdrop in stormy winter weather, a-tremble for its purity, and now of a cluster of May's namesake blossom, disturbed and doubtful of its strength to resist the rising breeze." When his troubles seem greatest in London, and poverty has almost crushed him, and his enemy, Mr. Trimmer, appears to be triumphant, Jasper is befriended by the generous hand of Grinling Gibbons. A happy thought recalls to mind the shadow on her face of "May's namesake blossom," and he carves a fairy wreath of may as the crown of an exquisite image of his love in wood, which bears off the palm at an exhibition in St. Paul's, and so is the means of making him "happy ever after." We have devoted to this notice of "Jasper Deane" space which we could hardly spare, because the short story is charmingly told by Mr. John Saunders, and repays perusal far more than do the majority of three-volume novels.

If Mr. Gladstone, during his visit to Ireland, should fall in with as frank and chatty a driver of a mail-car as the Saxon hero of *The Honourable Miss Ferrard* (Bentley and Son) did, he cannot fail to acquire a store of information racy of the soil. Mr. Satterthwaite (what a barbarous name for a hero!) is made to cross St. George's Channel to serve as a peg on which the author of "Hogan, M.P.," may hang a wearisome number of platitudes on the social and political condition of Ireland, these rhetorical garments taking the form of a series of "Mangnall's Questions" and answers between Mr. Satterthwaite and a fair neighbour named Reully. It is true he is captivated, and would win the hand of the wild but beautiful heroine, after whom the three volumes are named; and the most readable chapters are devoted to the narration of the hand-to-mouth lives led by the ruined Lord Darraghmore, his morose and unruly sons, and this high-spirited daughter of his, Helena, who ultimately mates, not with the Englishman, but with her more congenial lover, Devereux. But, justice done to a clever sketch of character

here and there, and some commendably fresh and bright descriptions of scenery, it must be confessed that there is in "The Honourable Miss Ferrard" an intolerable deal of dry political argument to eke out an inadequate plot. On the other hand, we cannot thank Messrs. Bentley and Son too much for setting other publishers the good example of publishing the novel with the leaves cut.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The character of the sport provided at the Second October Meeting was well sustained until the finish; indeed, the Thursday's card was about the best that we have ever seen at Newmarket. The Newmarket Oaks was generally regarded as a match between Belphebe and Lady Golightly; and, though the former had proved much the better of the pair in the One Thousand, Oaks, and Coronation Stakes, yet Lord Falmouth's filly has shown such wonderfully improved form of late that she had nearly as many friends as her opponent. It is probable that Belphebe had not recovered from the effects of her severe race in the Cesarewitch, as she was in trouble a long way from home, and Lady Golightly had little difficulty in disposing of Verdurette. It has been contended that the poor running of Belphebe takes all the gilt off the Cesarewitch victory of Hilarius; but we consider that the result of this race proves him to be even better than was generally supposed, for it must not be forgotten that he beat Lady Golightly cleverly in a two-mile race during the first October week. There were twenty runners for the Middle Park Plate; but betting did not take a very wide range, as Athol Lad, the own brother to Prince Charlie, was so much fancied, that at the finish as little as 7 to 4 was freely accepted about him. At 5 to 1, Beauclerc, the crack of the north, had a strong following; but Maximilian, the 4100-guinea yearling of last season, who had never run previously, retired to 10 to 1, after being backed at half those odds. Lady of Mercia, one of Lord Falmouth's grand team of two-year-olds, also made her debut; but the report that she was superior to Redwing did not find general credence, and nothing else was backed with any spirit. Athol Lad gave a good deal of trouble at the post, but at last the flag fell to a beautiful start. They ran in line for fully a hundred yards before Wild Darell forged ahead and made the running at a rattling pace, the colt by Scottish Chief—Katie, Athol Lad, Birdie, and Beauclerc being the most prominent of the remainder. Before reaching the Bushes, Maximilian was in hopeless difficulties, and dropped into the extreme rear; and, as soon as he began to ascend the hill, Athol Lad was in trouble, and commenced to roll all over the course. This left Beauclerc with the lead, and though the Katie colt made a grand effort from the distance, and gradually crept up to the leader, he could never quite catch him, and was beaten by half a length. Three lengths off, Pilgrimage was third, and then came Lady of Mercia, Clémentine, and Athol Lad, in the order named. The winner had only run twice previously, and had proved successful on each occasion; but there was nothing of any note behind him, while he appeared to have some little trouble in shaking off the very moderate Cavour through the mud at York. He is a grandly bred colt, being by Rosicrucian—Bonny Bell, and Mr. Perkins, his owner, gave 2200 gs. for a yearling sister to him at Doncaster. Lady of Mercia is a very mean-looking filly, and, though Athol Lad is quite as big and lengthy as Prince Charlie, he is by no means so muscular or well put together, and his roaring propensities told with fatal effect as soon as he commenced the final ascent. Though the Champion Stakes was generally regarded as a mere match between Springfield and Silvio, yet six others, including Thunderstone, Hesper, and Zucchero, came to the post. Over-night odds had been laid on Mr. Houldsworth's grand four-year-old; but, as it was generally reported that he was slightly amiss, 11 to 8 could be obtained against him at the start, the same odds being freely accepted about Silvio. Great Tom made the running at his best pace to serve the Derby winner; and, when he was beaten at the Bushes Hill, Silvio went on at his best pace, and he and Springfield came right away from the others; the three-year-old held the lead until about 200 yards from home, but for the last quarter of a mile it was quite clear that Springfield had the race in hand, as he was treading Silvio's heels off, and, coming away without the slightest effort, won with consummate ease by a length. The merit of this performance is most apparent when it is compared with the famous match between Lowlander and Galopin. Lowlander, a year older than Springfield, utterly failed to concede 12 lb. to Galopin; indeed, it was clear that about 5 lb. would have brought them together. Springfield gave exactly the same weight to Silvio, and, from the ridiculous ease with which he won, another 10 lb. would not have stopped him. Both races were run at exactly the same time of year; and though we imagine no one will contend that Silvio is quite the same class as was Galopin, yet he cannot be 16 lb. inferior to him.

The everlasting Ecossais began the Friday's programme by winning a Welter Handicap, from a large field, with 10 st. 7 lb. on his back; Childeric had no trouble in securing the Prendergast Stakes, conceding 6 lb. to his two opponents, Oasis and Inval, who ran a dead-heat a length behind him; and of course E. Pomic and Augusta had no chance against Hampton in the Queen's Plate. Odds were laid on Lady Golightly for the Newmarket Derby, in which Jongleur was asked to give her 11 lb., a task which naturally proved too much for him; indeed, Shillelagh, in the receipt of 7 lb., beat the French crack by a head for second place, after a tremendous race home. Shillelagh is now the property of Count Festetic, and on this form should have a fair chance for the Cambridgeshire; but he is, unfortunately, one of the most uncertain animals in training.

We have barely space left to report that Newcastle and Croydon meetings took place on Tuesday and Wednesday, and that the week closed, for racing events, with Sandown Park.

There was a large attendance of coursers from all parts of the three kingdoms at the opening of the Lurgan Open Coursing Meeting on Tuesday. Hares were abundant, and an excellent day's sport was provided.

On Friday week a swimming-match of 1000 yards was decided, at the Lambeth Baths, between J. B. Johnson, of Leeds, and W. Beckwith, of London, the latter receiving a start of twenty yards. For the first two lengths Beckwith gained slightly, and, though Johnson then began slowly to decrease the distance between them, he could never catch the younger, and was beaten by ten yards in 15 min. 33 sec., the fastest time on record. Beckwith surprised even his warmest admirers by his fine style and pace, and proved himself a nimble son of a nimble sire.

Mr. Massey, who has for many years acted as chairman at the Anglesey Quarter Sessions, on Tuesday announced his resignation, he being about to reside abroad. A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Massey for his services.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF CANADA.

The Hon. Sir William Buell Richards, who has just been knighted by her Majesty the Queen, is Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Dominion of Canada. He is a Canadian by birth, having first seen the light in the picturesque town of Brockville, in the present province of Ontario, on May 2, 1815. He, too, like several of his contemporaries, comes of good loyalist stock, being eldest son of the late Stephen Richards, Esq., by Phoebe, daughter of Mr. William Buell, an officer in the "King's Rangers," of American revolutionary fame. After being educated at the Johnstown District Grammar School, and at Potsdam Academy, New York, he was called to the Bar of Upper Canada in Michaelmas Term, 1837. He soon entered on an extensive and varied practice. In 1849 he was elected a Benchman of the Law Society, and in 1850 the late Mr. Robert Baldwin, the Attorney-General for Upper Canada, advanced him, with nine other gentlemen (one of whom subsequently reached the Bench) to the dignity of a silk gown. In January, 1848, the future Chief Justice entered the Canadian Legislative Assembly, as member for Leeds, after an arduous contest; and this seat he continued to hold during his active political life. In October, 1851, on the retirement of Mr. Baldwin, he accepted the Attorney-Generalship of Upper Canada, in the Liberal Administration of Sir Francis Hincks; but, in June, 1853, he succeeded the late Mr. Justice Sullivan, as a Puisne Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. Ten years later he was advanced to the Chief Justiceship of the same Court; and, in November, 1868, he was appointed Chief Justice of the Province of Ontario. In October, 1875, upon the organisation of the Supreme Court of the Dominion, Sir William Richards was offered, and accepted, the highest judicial office in Canada—that of Chief Justice of the newly-constituted Supreme Court. Previously to this appointment, he had acted as Commissioner on behalf of Ontario, in the determining of the North-Western Boundary of that Province. Again, more recently, in 1876, he discharged the



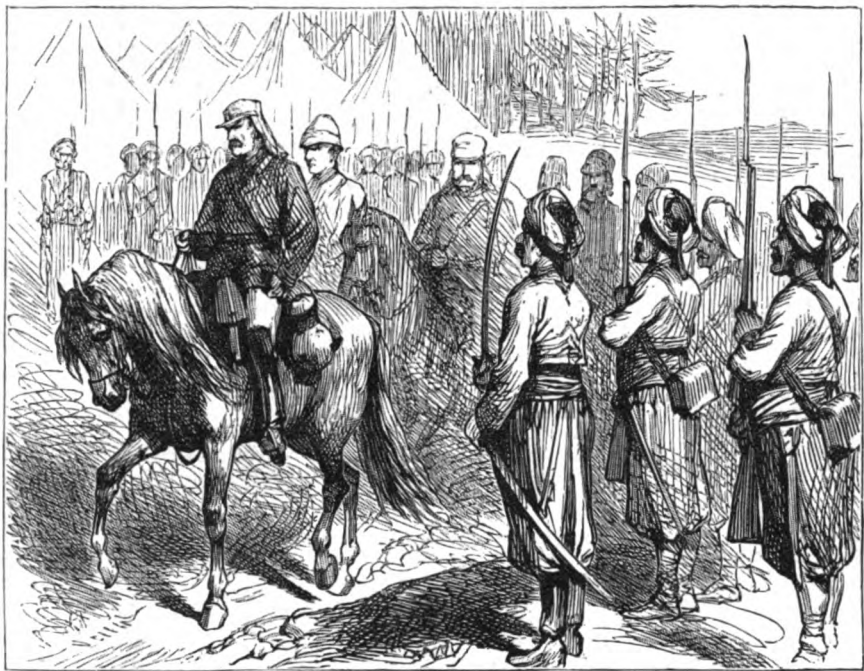
SIR W. B. RICHARDS, CHIEF JUSTICE OF CANADA.

duties of deputy to the Governor-General, during the absence from the Dominion capital of the Earl of Dufferin. Chief Justice Richards is esteemed a man of profound legal knowledge and sagacity; a Judge whose decisions, always clear and perspicuous, have seldom or never been reversed on appeal. His two brothers, the Hon. Stephen Richards, Q.C., Treasurer of the Law Society of Ontario, and the Hon. Albert Norton Richards, Q.C., Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, are able and experienced public men.

The Portrait is from a photograph by Notman and Fraser, of Toronto.

OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS AT THE WAR.

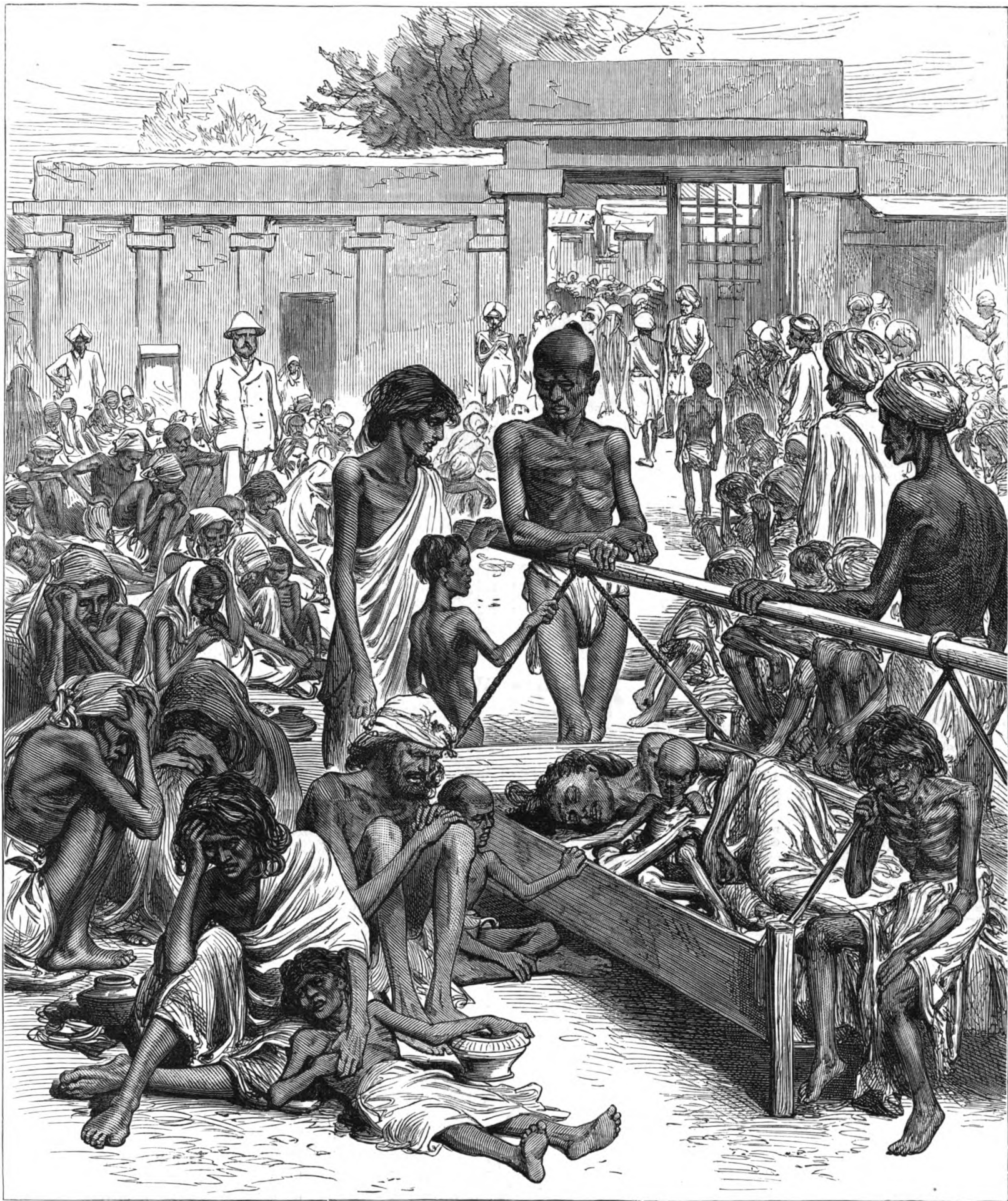
The scenes delineated on this page may be regarded as practical exemplifications of the personal experiences of our Special Artists, in Bulgaria and in Armenia, following the movements of contending foreign armies, in order to furnish illustrations of the present war to the Journal which has engaged their services for that purpose. In the remote highlands of Western Asia, along the mountain roads from Trebizond to Erzeroum, and thence to the renowned fortress of Kars, and farther eastward, almost to the Georgian frontier, the *Illustrated London News* has been represented by its own skilful and diligent emissaries, whose presence was often hailed by the unsophisticated natives of that rough country with a curious expression of respectful wonder. Both in that half-barbarous region of Asiatic Turkey, and in the Danubian Provinces, on the banks of the great river, or its tributaries, the Lom, the Jantra, and the Vid, whose waters have been so freely mingled with blood, and in the rugged defiles of the Balkans and on the Roumelian plain beyond, our indefatigable Artists, quitting for a season the comfort and safety of their English homes, have shared the hardships of campaigning life with the military multitudes there gathered around the standards of the Sultan

THE WAR: SALUTING THE "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" IN ASIA MINOR.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.THE WAR: NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS' HUTS AT KACILJEVO.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

and of the Czar. A specimen of the sort of accommodation they have cheerfully put up with, scarcely imagined by many of "the gentlemen of England who live at home at ease," is shown in Mr. Melton Prior's sketch of the construction of huts on the battle-field of Kaciljevo for the extemporised lodgings of several newspaper correspondents, himself included. It will be convenient here briefly to set forth the particular directions in which our different Special Artists have respectively travelled and laboured, with the dates of their employment hitherto since the outbreak of the war, so that our readers may know to whose industry, next to the enterprise of the Proprietors of this Journal, they are indebted for the abundant pictorial illustrations that have already been given by us of these striking passages in the history of the times. It was the insurrection of Herzegovina, in the summer of 1875, quickly spreading to the adjacent province of Bosnia, that became the occasion of this momentous conflict between Russia, as champion of the Slavonic race and Greek Christian Church in Eastern Europe, and the Mohammedan rulers of that part of the world. Our series of Illustrations of the subject began in September, 1875, with sketches contributed by an eminent French scholar and historical writer, M. Charles Yriarte, who had been visiting those provinces, as well as Dalmatia, in pursuit of his literary researches concerning the old Venetian dominion of the Adriatic, when the Herzegovinian revolt broke out. The warlike Prince and people of Montenegro, on one side, and the Principality of Serbia, on the other side, though bound in nominal allegiance to the Sultan, were sure to espouse the cause of their co-religionists and Slavonic brethren. Anticipating, therefore, from the outset, a more important and extensive contest, we sent out Mr. Melton Prior, our tried

THE WAR: THREE BASHI-BAZOUK PRISONERS ON THEIR WAY TO NICOPOLIS.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

and efficient Special Artist of the Ashantee War, to this new field of action. He spent part of the autumn and winter months of 1875 at the wild camps of those valiant highlanders Peko Paulovitch and Socica, dodging the Turks about Piva, around Lipnik and Gatschko, meeting them now and then in fierce little frays, where no quarter was asked or given. It was not till the midsummer of last year that Serbia declared war against Turkey; and Mr. Melton Prior was at Belgrade in time to witness the earliest military preparations. The task, however, of furnishing Illustrations of that campaign, on the Servian side, was committed to another artist, Mr. Chantrey Corbould, while Mr. Prior betook himself to Constantinople. With the Turkish army, in its advance from Adrianople and Sophia up the Timok and Morava valleys, and all those movements resulting in the capture of Alexinatz, the Servians getting rather the worst of it, we had a Special Artist, the late Count Carriero, who kept us very well supplied. The proceedings at the metropolis of the Turkish Empire, the institution of the new Government there, and the Conferences of the European Powers, were productive of some Illustrations, to which Mr. Prior added his interesting views of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles, and the ancient capital of the Eastern world. But in the spring of the present year, despite all the well-meant efforts of pacification, diplomatic controversy was exchanged for downright military force, and the Russian armies marched once more across the Pruth, ostensibly to redress the grievances of Bulgarian and other Christian subjects of Turkey. The *Illustrated London News* lost not a day in sending its own well-qualified servants to the scene of this grand, though sad and shocking, international conflict in the East. Mr. Prior, already familiar with Turkey and its people, undertook the duty of illustrating the operations of the Ottoman Army



THE FAMINE IN INDIA: NATIVES WAITING FOR RELIEF AT BANGALORE.

in Bulgaria. He arrived at Rustchuk about the end of April, with credentials to Abdul Kerim Pasha, the Commander-in-Chief, and he has since continued, except during two or three weeks of illness, to furnish sketches of the most important Turkish movements north of the Balkans. A Viennese Artist, Herr Johann Schönberg, well accredited to the Russian General Staff, was at the same time engaged for the service of this Journal with the invading army. He was in Moldavia at the beginning of May, and sent us sketches, which were engraved, of the very first encounters on the Danube, between Galatz and Braila, and of the Russian army crossing the Danube late in June; immediately after which he accompanied the Russian Army Corps of General Zimmermann into the Dobrudzha. In the meantime, without delay or hesitation, we had dispatched from London, solely and exclusively for the service of this Journal, three more English Artists, Mr. Bell, Mr. Irving Montagu, and Mr. E. Matthew Hale. The first-named "Special," proceeding direct to Constantinople, speedily found his way into Asia Minor, where he joined the army of Ahmed Moukhtar Pasha, witnessed the battles on the road between Erzeroum and Kars, and was present at the raising of the siege of Kars in the first week of July. Mr. Irving Montagu, who had likewise got a personal introduction to the Turkish naval and military authorities, sojourned for a time at Varna, which was the scene of great bustle in warlike preparations. He afterwards proceeded by sea to Armenia, where many of his sketches, with those of Mr. Bell, served to present a most complete series of pictures of

travel and warfare in Asiatic Turkey. The other Special Artist just named, Mr. Hale, was enabled, after much delay and difficulty with the Russian military officials at Bucharest, to join the expedition of General Gourko across the Balkans. He was at Kazanlik towards the end of July, at Eski Sagra and Yeni Sagra, but retreated, with General Gourko, before the advancing superior force of Suleiman Pasha. We were thenceforward assisted by a volunteer private Correspondent—namely, Captain Gambier, R.N., the author of some remarkable letters in the *Times*—with a few Illustrations of the frightful massacres perpetrated in the towns and villages of the Balkans and of the subsequent desperate struggle in the Shipka Pass. Meantime the campaign in Bulgaria had assumed a more definite shape, as the defensive position of Osman Pasha at Plevna, and the movements of Mahomet Ali Pasha on the Lom, obliged the Grand Duke Nicholas, with the Csesarevitch in command of the forces around Biela, to operate on both flanks of the Russian main line of advance. It was by this time apparent that no successful movement could be made from the Dobrudzha, as the impregnable fortresses of Shumla and Varna, behind those of Rustchuk and Silistria, constituted a barrier which the invader could not pass. Herr Schönberg was therefore directed to shift his sphere of action to the allied Russian and Roumanian camp before Plevna. He had not, of course, been able to contribute any Illustrations of the earlier conflicts at that place; but we had fortunately received from Herr Szathmari, an artist belonging to the Court of Prince Charles of Roumania,

a spirited sketch of the battle of July 31 at Plevna, so disastrous for the Russians, which appeared in a large Engraving published on Aug. 18. The renewed attack on Plevna, in September, the capture of the redoubts on the 11th ult., with the Roumanian operations on the hill of Gravitza, and their movements up the river Vid, have been fully illustrated by Herr Schönberg, from his own sketches on the spot. Mr. Prior has meanwhile accompanied the Turkish army on the Lom, witnessing the engagements of Karahassankoi, Sinankeui, and Kaceljevo, of which he has sent us many graphic and animated sketches. We have much satisfaction in announcing that a selection of original Sketches of the War, by the Special Artists of the *Illustrated London News*, will shortly be placed on view at the Royal Aquarium, Westminster, by an arrangement with the directors of that institution. These sketches are truthful and lifelike representations of some of the most extraordinary scenes of recent history, to which the public mind has been directed with greater intensity than to any preceding war between foreign nations at a distance from England. They will certainly attract the earnest attention of a great number of visitors to the Royal Aquarium in the ensuing winter season.

Under the direction of the Trades' Guild of Learning, the first of a course of twelve lectures on Life and Health was delivered last Monday evening in the Townhall, Shoreditch, by Dr. B. W. Richardson, F.R.S.

THE INDIAN FAMINE.

We are happy to learn from recent telegrams that there is now a definite prospect of the end of this dreadful visitation. The whole aspect of affairs throughout the drought-stricken Provinces has been changed by a general rainfall during the last week. There is already cold weather, and cultivation is now secured throughout the Punjab, the North-West, Oude, the Central Provinces, Central India, and Behar. It has been roughly estimated that the week's rain will save the Government four millions sterling. From Madras, also, favourable rain is reported in all the districts, and agricultural operations are in full progress, while grain prices are falling. The total number on the relief works in Madras is 587,228, showing a decrease from the previous week of 41,031. The total number gratuitously relieved is 153,125, being a decrease of 72,466. In Mysore the crops are flourishing and prices are falling. The number on the relief works there is 69,693. The number of those gratuitously relieved in Mysore is 126,204, the decrease of these being 25,688. It is anticipated that, if the north-east monsoon is favourable, the famine pressure will be over in February. In the city of Madras rice has fallen twenty per cent, and the importation trade, therefore, stopped for the present. A letter describes the sight in Madras Roads of fifteen large steamers and more than twenty large ships, all discharging rice. The pier is covered with bags, and the beach for at least two miles is one gigantic warehouse of that grain, with stacks of bags 15 ft. high ranged along the shore. The noise and confusion are marvellous, and thefts are committed in the most barefaced manner, people at every turn making holes in the bags and deliberately carrying off rice. The fall of prices threatens to paralyse the rice trade, and will probably hit speculators very hard; but when the rice already imported shall have been taken up the market will probably right itself. The supply, which had been diverted from the Northern Provinces by the prospect of famine, will now be sent back into its old channel.

It may be well to warn the English public—though there is every prospect of the Madras famine terminating by February—that a vast amount of misery will still be endured, and the need of alleviation is as pressing as ever. It is most desirable that the flow of charity should not cease through a mistaken notion. Reports from Madras speak in the highest terms of the wise and provident distribution of the famine fund. We are indebted to an officer of one of her Majesty's regiments now stationed at Bangalore for an illustration of rice at the great relief camp there, in which about four thousand of these poor people are collected to live on the bounty of Government.

THE MANSION HOUSE FAMINE FUND.

The Committee have been strongly urged by the authorities in Madras not to relax their exertions to obtain additional money, for in the event even of an abundant fall of rain during the approaching monsoon period, and a concurrence of the most favourable events, the pinch of famine must, it is stated, affect some millions of people in India for four months at least, and longer in all likelihood.

The following sums were received at the close of last week:—Sir Charles Reed, chairman of the London School Board, forwarded £558, being the result of the voluntary subscriptions started among the teachers and children in all the board schools of the metropolis. Among the donations from the provinces were:—Aberdeen County and City (additional, making £2500), £1000; Keighley (fourth instalment), £250; Walsall (second), £200; Battle, £169; Chatham, £150; Scarborough (fifth), £112; West Bromwich (fifth), £100; Guisborough, £100; Sudbury, £100; Loughton (fourth), £100; Deal, £100; Stourbridge (fifth), £100; Canterbury (fifth), £100; Dublin (eighteenth), £500; Jersey (additional), £650; Stockton (third), £100; Stockport (second), £750; Shrewsbury (sixth), £250; Isle of Man (additional), £200; Whitehaven, £225; Butterworth, near Rochdale, £177; Hereford (second), £100; Hanley (eighth), £100; Newport, Mon. (third), £100; Birmingham (seventh), £1000; Gloucester (second), £250; Rotherham (making £850 in all), £250; Carlisle (additional), £200; Cleckheaton, £200; the Proprietors of the *Morning Advertiser*, £105; the Brewers' Company, £100; Barrow-in-Furness (second), £100; Colchester (sixth), £100; Luton (second), £100; Colonel and Mrs. W. E. Evans, £100. There was paid in the largest church collection yet received in aid of the fund—namely, £461 from the congregation of Holy Trinity Church, Paddington, of which the Rev. Daniel Moore, the golden lecturer, is the Rector. Wrexall church, £132; St. Augustine's, Highbury, £142; St. James's, Kidbrook, £110; Newark, £201. The Chamber of Commerce at Havre have voted 1500 francs towards the fund; and the Congregation of the Propaganda Fide at Rome have sent 25,000fr. for the relief of the sufferers.

The committee met on Monday, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor. It was stated that the contributions amounted to £375,000, the Lord Mayor remarking that he hoped to see it reach £500,000. A telegram from the Madras Relief Committee was read stating that sixty-eight sub-committees and agencies were in operation, and that the mortality returns from August would show an increase over those of July. It was unanimously resolved to transmit an additional £50,000, making £350,000 forwarded to the Madras

Relief Committee, together with an intimation that the committee had decided to keep open the fund so long as the public enabled them to render effectual aid. Belfast sent an additional donation of £500; Dublin (nineteenth), £500; Norwich (seventh), £300; Sutton Coldfield, £267; Keighley (fifth), £250; Truro, £170; Hawick, £150; Dover (additional), £133; South Shields, £124; Peterborough, £100; Hertford, £100; Bedford, £100; Maidstone, £100; Melton Mowbray, £150; and Rothsay and Dute, £100. Messrs. Keen, Robinson, Belville, and Co. contributed £100, and Mrs. Chaplin, £100. Among the churches and chapels were St. John's-wood Presbyterian Church, £117; Marylebone Presbyterian Church, £133; St. Stephen's, Canonbury, £100; Christ Church, Streatham, £146.

The Lord Mayor on Tuesday received a telegram from the Madras Committee, stating the proportionate allotments of the fund among the various districts. The Viceroy has the telegram adds, given 1000 rupees to the fund. Among the provincial contributions were the following:—Dundee (third instalment), £1000; Wakefield (third donation), £500; Mansfield and district, £200; Whitehaven (second), £200; Southampton (thirteenth), £100; Torquay (fourth), £100; Gainsborough, £200. About 250 donations were received from churches and chapels, including the Metropolitan Tabernacle, per Mr. C. H. Spurgeon, £270; Beddington Church, £112; St. Mark's and St. Andrew's, Surbiton, £202.

On Wednesday the county of Warwick forwarded a further instalment of £1000 to the Lord Mayor, and among the other donations from the provinces were:—Bridgnorth, £535; Kendal (third instalment), £500; Dublin (twentieth), £500; Bridgwater, £150; Matlock, £331; Saffron Walden, £104; Blairgowrie and district, £200; Staines, £165; Fenton, £100; Burslem (second), £100. The first colonial remittance of importance arrived in the shape of £200 from Otago. The Union Bank of Australia contributed £200; the Commercial Union Assurance Company, £105; the Bank of Australasia, £105; the English, Scottish, &c., Chartered Bank, £100; Cambridge University (additional), £100. A large number of additional church and chapel collections were received, including St. Paul's, Beckenham, £134.

The committee of the Liverpool Indian Famine Relief Fund have remitted £7000 further to Madras, making £27,000 sent out altogether. The fund now amounts to £26,200.

BUILDING SOCIETIES.

A return, obtained by Mr. Holms, M.P., of the building societies incorporated to the end of last year has been issued.

In England and Wales 637 societies are returned, but of these only 461 furnished accounts, seven of them, however, not stating the annual income, and six not giving accounts of liabilities and assets. The total receipts of these societies during the last financial year were £12,030,630. The liabilities of the societies to the holders of subscription or uncompleted shares amounted to £7,973,958; of completed or realised shares, £2,985,861; and of preference shares, £1,959,480. To depositors and other creditors was owing a sum of £6,030,381, and the balance of unappropriated property (in 349 societies) was £474,658. The balance due to the societies on mortgage securities was £18,481,339; the amount invested in other securities and cash, £935,102; and the balance deficient in seventy-one societies was £7900. Twenty-one Scotch societies are mentioned, but the returns furnished are very incomplete.

Thirteen Irish societies are also mentioned, in one of which the liabilities are not stated. In the other twelve cases the liabilities to holders of uncompleted subscription shares amount to £35,244; and to holders of completed or realised shares £318,831. The liabilities to depositors and creditors are given at £216,232; and the balance of unappropriated profit at £13,864. The balance due on mortgage securities, not including prospective interest, was £565,964; and the amount invested in cash and other securities, £35,263.

A note appended to the return states that much difficulty has been experienced in ascertaining the particulars, in consequence of the great variety of forms in which societies draw up their balance-sheets.

General Grant has visited Birmingham this week. On Tuesday he was presented with addresses on behalf of the Corporation, the working classes, and the Peace and Arbitration Union. In reply to the latter, General Grant said that, although he had followed a military career during the greater part of his life, there had never been a day when he was not in favour of peace upon honourable terms. He had always advocated the principles of peace, and nothing would afford him greater happiness than to know that in some future day all civilised nations of the earth would agree to some sort of congress that would take cognisance of international difficulties, and whose decision would be final. On Wednesday, after visiting the principal factories in Birmingham, General Grant was entertained at a banquet, at which Mr. Chamberlain, M.P., proposed his health. The distinguished guest, in replying, reverted to the topic of free trade, hinting that when America had her manufactures established like England she might, probably be as great a free-trade country. On the occasion of the visit of General Grant to the Guildhall he was presented by the Corporation of the City of

London with the freedom of the City, which was, as usual, to be included in a gold basket. The making of this was intrusted to Mr. Benson, who has completed his work. It is oblong in form, and composed entirely of pure gold enriched with enamel, and supported at the four corners by the American eagle. On the front panel is chased in bold relief a view of the Capitol at Washington, with pendants of the ex-President's monogram and the Lord Mayor's coat of arms. The reverse panel bears a similarly wrought view of the Guildhall. At the ends of the box are finely modelled figures representing the city of London and the United States; and on the cover are cornucopia springing from the four corners, typical of the fertility and prosperity of the American continent; whilst the City arms appropriately surmount the whole.

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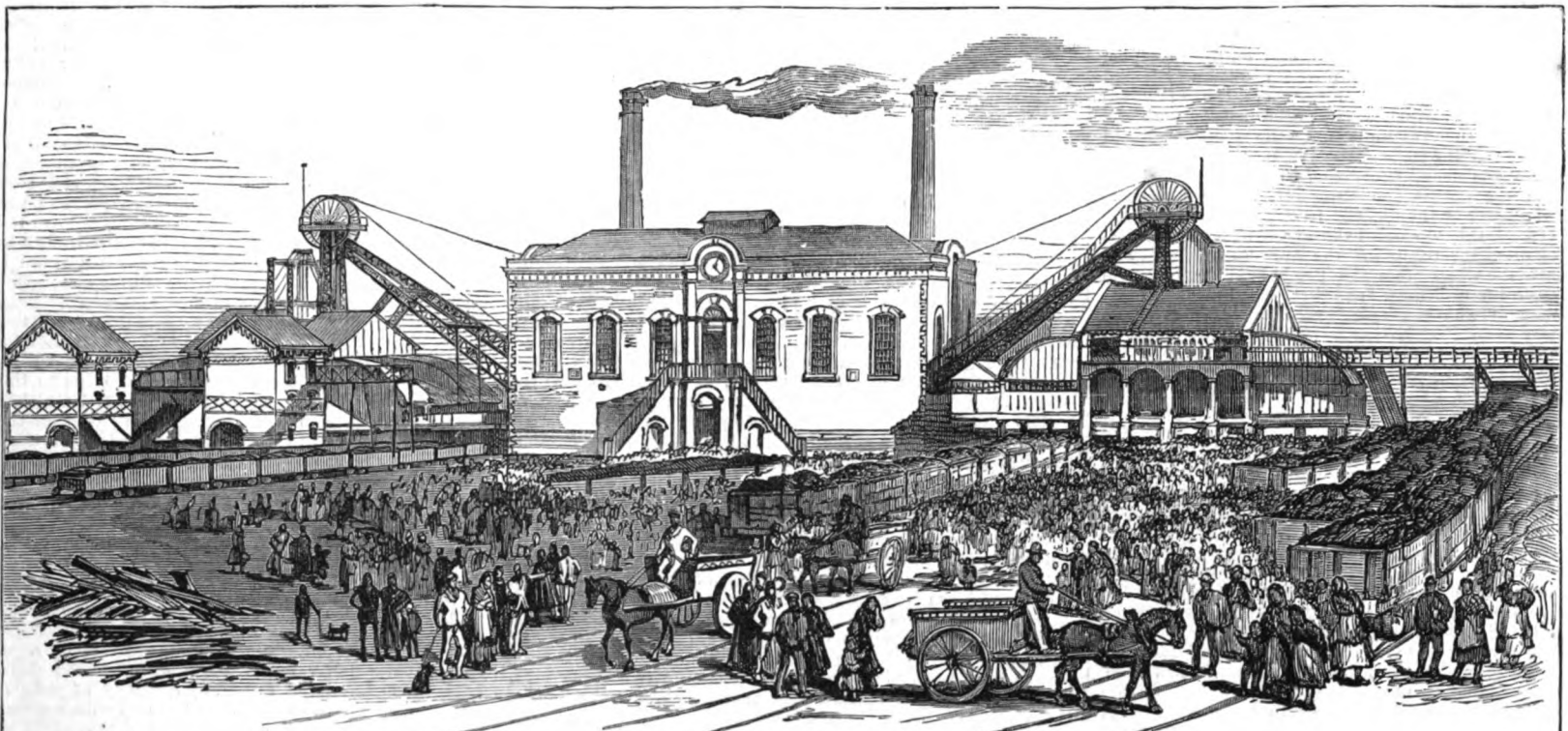
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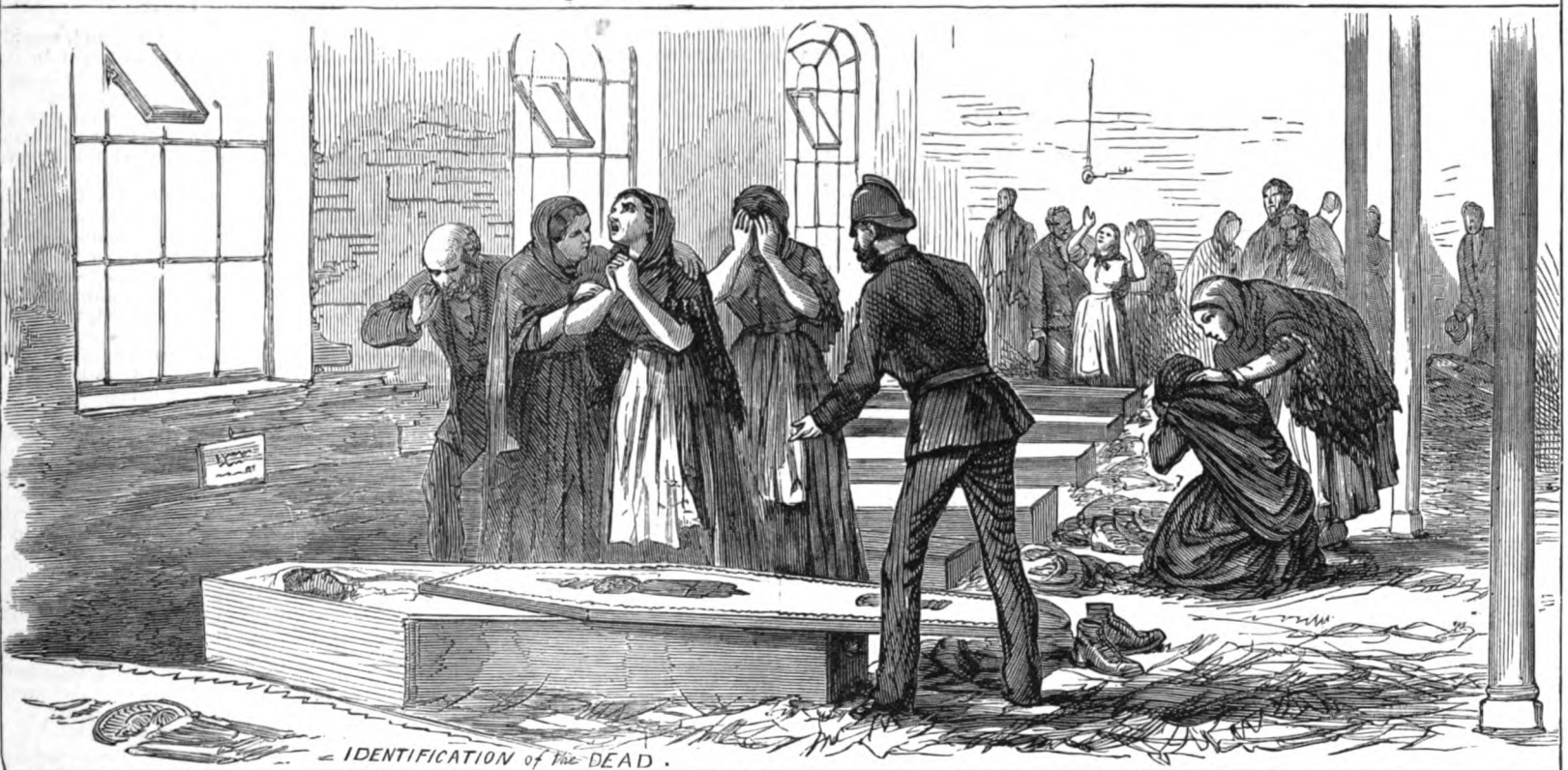
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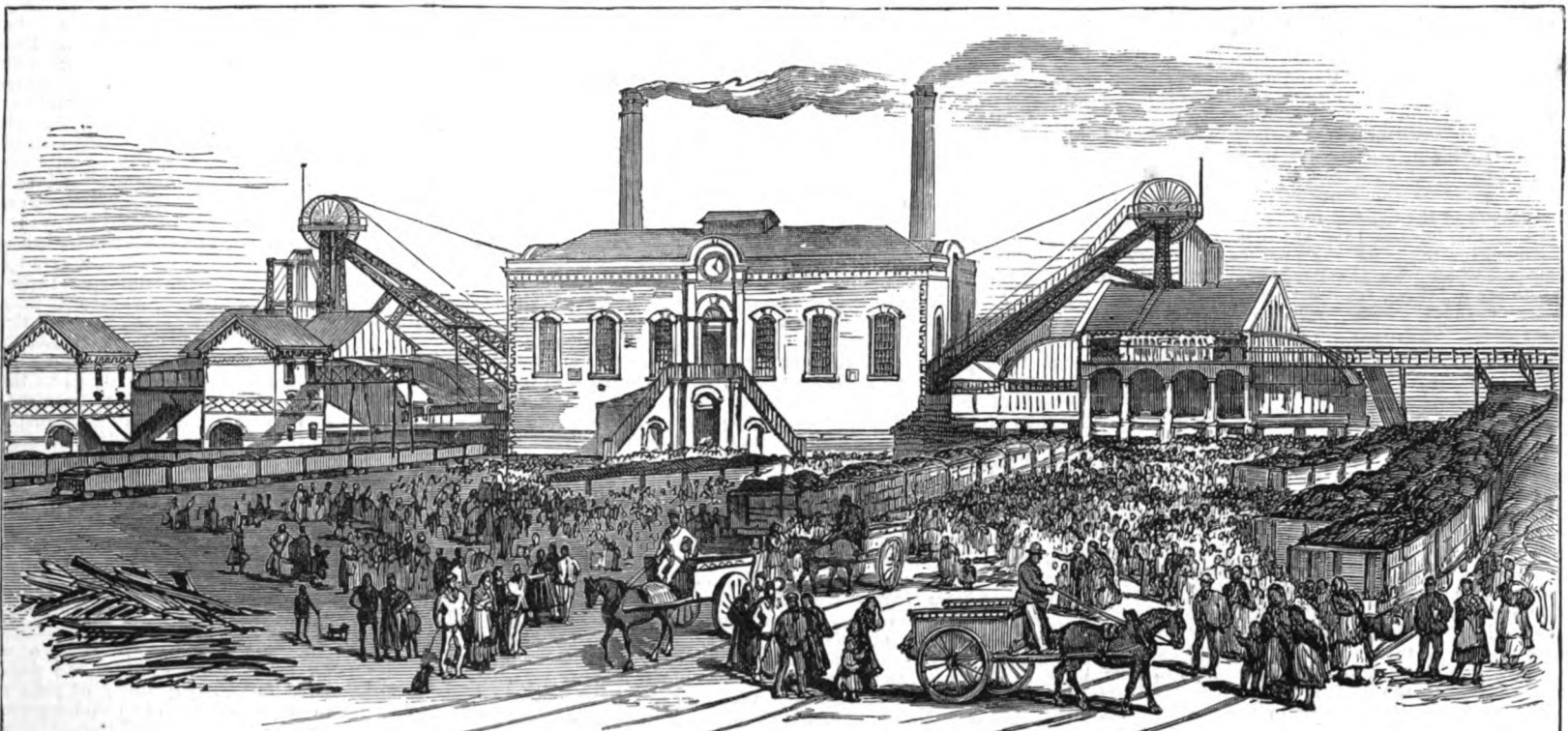
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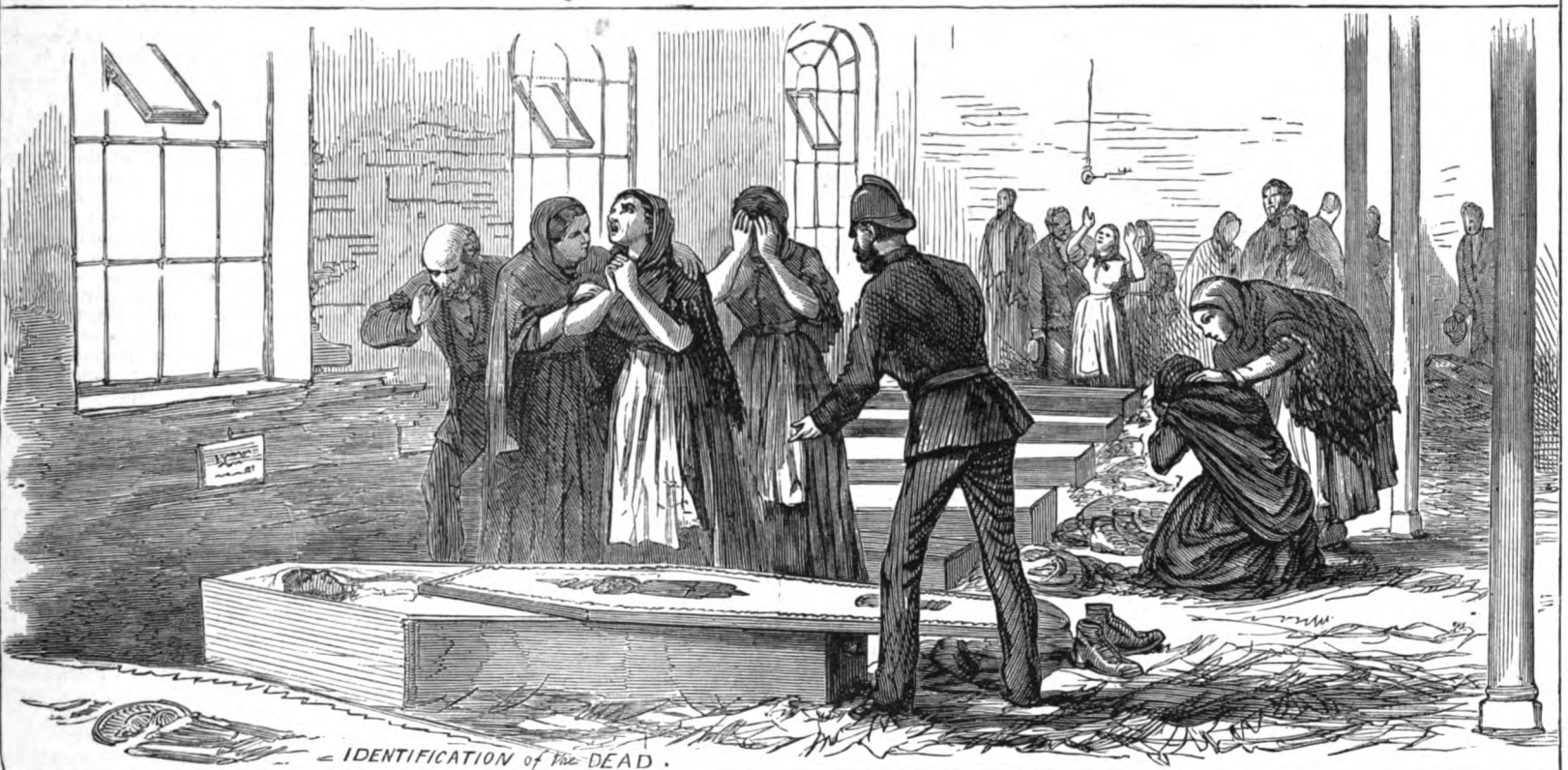
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VIEW of the COLLIERY.



BRINGING UP THE DEAD



IDENTIFICATION of the DEAD.

THE COLLIERY EXPLOSION AT WIGAN.

THE COLLIERY DISASTER AT WIGAN.

On Thursday week, at the Pemberton Collieries, near Wigan, belonging to Messrs. Jonathan Blundell and Son, there was a terrible explosion of "firedamp" gas, by which thirty or forty men were killed; and three of the colliery managers or officers, Messrs. Watkin, Cooke, and Laverick, lost their lives, an hour afterwards, by suffocation from the "after-damp," while bravely attempting to save others. These collieries are situated a short distance from the Pemberton station on the Liverpool portion of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, a mile and a half from Wigan. The King Pit, where the explosion occurred, is one of two, which were opened in 1867 with the object of winning the Wigan seams—the King coal and Cannel seams, the Orrell 5 ft., and the 4 ft. or Arley seam. The shafts are 640 yards deep, the downcast being called the Queen pit and the upcast the King pit. The former is 17 ft. 4 in. in diameter at the top and 16 ft. at the bottom; the latter 19 ft. 4 in. at the top and 18 ft. at the bottom; the difference in the diameter being for the purpose of admitting tubing, in case the water from the Pemberton seams should make its way into the workings. The shafts are lined throughout with massive fire-clay quarles, and down each side run pairs of railway metals, which are gripped by slides fixed on the cages. These hold six tubs each, and are made entirely of steel, to which, no doubt, is owing the fact that this terrible explosion has not caused more damage to the shaft. From the upcast shaft the 4 ft. seam is won at a distance of 270 yards, the 9 ft. seam at 300 yards, and the King coal and cannel at 384 yards, while from the other shaft the Orrell 4 ft. and 5 ft. seams are won. There is, however, communication between both shafts in each mine, for the purpose of ventilation, by means of a large Guibal fan 46 ft. in diameter and 15 ft. in width, driven by two engines, one of which is capable of doing the work in case of emergency, and is calculated to produce 225,000 cubic feet of air per minute. The upcast shaft is covered at the top with a scaffold, and the air enters the fan by means of a large culvert. At the top of the drift, between the fan and the drift, there is an escape chimney, provided with four large doors, so that, in case of an explosion, the blast passes through without injuring the fan. It was here, on Thursday week, that there was the first intimation on the surface of something having gone wrong in the workings. A cloud of dust and smoke, shortly after one o'clock, told those near that a terrible explosion must have happened. A knocking was also heard from below. The cage was quickly lowered. It was then found there had been a fearful blast in the 9-ft. seam. The few living men and boys were at once brought up to the surface. An exploring party was immediately formed, consisting of Mr. Watkin, manager; Mr. Cooke, certificated manager; Mr. R. Laverick, underlooker at the King pit; Messrs. Crossley and A. E. Wood, surveyors; George Ashurst, Joseph Simpkin, W. Stephens, underlooker, and several other officials. All the men in the other seams, to the number of 600, were wound to the surface, and the work stopped. A first examination from the downcast shaft showed that progress by that means was impossible; the air doors and bratticing being blown down and the ventilation interrupted, and the exploration stopped by after-damp. A descent of the upcast shaft was then made, and it was then found that the worst fears had been realised. The terrible force of the explosion prevented the party proceeding far into the works. The main air-way between the two shafts was cleared, and a fresh supply of pure air sent along it; but the after-damp in the workings was so powerful as to prevent any lengthened stay there. The roads were also blocked up by broken tubs, doors, and falls of coal. Despite the untiring exertions of the explorers, little or no progress was made. Soon after two o'clock, Messrs. Watkin, Cooke, and Laverick went forward in hope of saving some of the men, leaving Messrs. Crossley, Wood, Ashurst, and others behind. After waiting for some time the party who remained behind became alarmed, not hearing from their leaders who had gone forward. It was thereupon determined that a search be made, and they started for that purpose. On reaching a jig brow, about 200 yards from the mouth of the workings, and 100 yards from the main air-way, they were horrified to find the managers lying there in an unconscious state. Mr. Cooke lay foremost, and the other two a short distance behind. All had fallen with their faces in the direction of the shaft. This evidently showed they had been endeavouring to make their way back, having met the after-damp, and trying to regain the pure air. The bodies were carried to the main air road, and word was sent to the surface for medical help. Mr. Barnish, of Wigan, and Messrs. Johnstone and Hartley, of Pemberton, surgeons, volunteered to go down. They were lowered into the mine and taken to the spot where the three gentlemen were lying. The surgeons were of opinion that death had taken place; but they set to work, hoping against hope, and for two hours were unceasing in their endeavours to restore life. Artificial respiration was resorted to—all, however, without effect; and at last their verdict had to be given that all was over. Crowds of people on the surface eagerly watched for intelligence from below, but the sad tidings were not communicated to them until about half-past five. The lifeless body of Mr. Cooke was brought out of the pit and removed to his home, a short distance from the colliery. It was rumoured that Mr. Watkin and Mr. Laverick were also killed, and this was found to be true. Their dead bodies were brought up out of the pit half an hour afterwards, and placed in the cabin on the upper stage. The melancholy story was quickly passed from one to another, and a gloom overspread the whole company and the whole district. So long a time had passed that there was little hope that men in the mine could be recovered alive, but it was scarcely thought that three such valuable lives would have been sacrificed. The workmen seemed paralysed; word was sent for some of the principal engineers in the district to come and assist the explorers. Mr. George Holland, of the Winstanley Collieries, went to the assistance of the other explorers. The first batch brought from the 9-ft. mine consisted of Joseph and Peter Heaton, hookers-on, E. Cannon, William Greaves, William Murray, and James Allerton, all lads employed as pony-drivers. All were more or less suffering from the effects of the after-damp; Cannon was badly burnt, and Allerton was burnt and shaken. The latter seems to have had a marvellous escape. He was blown out of the workings into the shaft, and was driven with great force against some woodwork in the pit. Fortunately, by some means his arm became entangled, and he was found suspended over the pit, hanging only by his wrist. Two lads, fourteen years of age, who were a few yards from the shaft at the time of the explosion, were blown out of the workings and thrown down the shaft, a distance of 340 yards. They were, of course, at once killed. Peter Heaton had a narrow escape. He was near the pit-eye, but a full tub of coal was overturned on him by the force of the blast, and he was thus saved from a similar fate. All the lights were blown out, and Heaton, being near the signalling apparatus, immediately "knocked" to the surface. The sad death of Mr. Watkin has caused a profound sensation in the town. He had recently been placed on the Commission of the Peace for the borough; he had for the last two years been chairman of the Pemberton local board, and

was identified with several of the local institutions. He was a native of Durham, but has resided for the last thirteen years in the district. He leaves a widow, but no children. Mr. Cooke leaves a widow and seven daughters, and Mr. Laverick a family of four. The number killed is estimated at forty. An inquest has been opened by the local coroner.

NEW BOOKS.

The circumstances of the moment are such that the chief interest of *Transcaucasia and Ararat*, by James Bryce (Macmillan and Co.), is likely to be found in the last chapter, in which the author indulges in "some political reflections," makes some remarks upon the "difficulties of Russia in working her Asiatic territories," gives his "impressions of Turkey," commits himself to the assertion that "the Turkish Government is dying," and discourses about "British interests," about "India and the Suez Canal," about the "influence of England in the East," about "feelings towards England," and about "her true policy." Yet the rest of the book is in reality of much greater and more prominent interest. The volume contains "notes of a vacation tour in the autumn of 1876;" and those notes, taken as they were by an earnest and intelligent traveller, filled with the spirit of anxious inquiry rather than of mere curiosity, and endowed with the excellent gift of expressing himself attractively as well as lucidly and forcibly with pen, ink, and paper, will preserve their charm when the fever of political excitement is over. Readers will lift their eyes to the mountains and yearn for all the information they can gain about Ararat, when the flood of war has subsided, and the dove with the olive-leaf has once more found rest for the sole of her foot. For it is of Ararat in particular that the author desired to give an account when he undertook to "print a narrative of what he saw." He commences by rubbing a little of the gilt off the gingerbread at the fair of Nijni Novgorod, which, it appears, is no longer what it was twenty years ago. From Nijni we start; and, with entertaining gossip about the Volga, its scenery, its steamers, its navigation, and its trade, are carried along till we see the towers of Kazan, to which famous city we pay a flying visit. At Saratof we quit steamer and travel by rail to the foot of the Caucasus, beguiling the way with pleasant talk about points of similarity and of contrast between Russia and the United States, about the natural features of the steppe through which we hurry, about the sea of Azof which we approach, about the wine of the Don, which we cross, and about the steppe-fires which we see from time to time, until, eighteen hours or so after we have left Rostof, we descry "a huge mass of high land." This is the Caucasus; a chain of mountains well deserving of the many pages devoted to the description of it and to the discussion of its historical importance, the people which inhabit it, and kindred questions. In due time we arrive at Tiflis, the capital of what is called Transcaucasia, "a convenient general name for the countries lying between the Black Sea, the Caspian, and the Caucasus, which make up the dominions of the Czar in Western Asia." Hence we are carried on through Armenia, to Ararat, or rather to the Ararats, for there are two, the Great and the Little—the former being 17,000 ft., and the latter 12,840 ft. above the sea-level. After a great deal of learned dissertation and of agreeable chatter about the mountain or mountains, the author takes us with him to the top of the higher, expatiates upon the view, moralises a little, and probably makes up his mind on certain points which he had to consider before he could accept the illustration representing "Great and Little Ararat from the North-East," on the frontispiece of his book. He gets us safely down from the heights; and in a day or two we find ourselves "at the Armenian monastery of Etchmiadzin," where we are "presented to the Archimandrite who rules that illustrious house," and who, with a sweet smile of the incredulity which becomes so venerable and sedentary a dignitary, replies to our interpreter's remark that we have been up to the top of Ararat, "No, that cannot be. No one has ever been there. It is impossible." The Archimandrite had evidently never heard, or had serenely disbelieved all he had heard, about the ascents achieved by Dr. Parrot, and Herr Abich, and General Chodzko, and several Englishmen, ascents which our author notices in some detail. At Etchmiadzin the author takes the opportunity of discoursing, at some length and to much purpose, about the Armenian people; and, before we leave Armenia, he says a few words about the Kurds. Having delivered himself of his sentiments, he conducts us, on our backward journey, from Erivan, which is about thirteen miles from Etchmiadzin, to Tiflis; thence to Gori, Poti, and Constantinople. Of Constantinople he speaks in a spirit of aesthetic enthusiasm; and, although he is clearly no friend to the Turk, he puts in a curious sort of plea for the preservation of the Turkish dominion. "Modern improvement," he says, dilating upon the wonders of the city, "has not yet laid its destroying finger on this accumulated wealth of beauty, the gift of many ages and races, as it too surely will when the Turkish dominion ends." And he adds: "If ever a war is undertaken on behalf of Constantinople, let us understand that it is not for the sake of the Turks, but for aesthetic reasons only: to preserve the loveliness of a city that is unique in the world and could never be replaced." That would be going to war "for an idea" with a vengeance. Of course the author is not serious; but the opinions of a gentleman who is so liable to be run away with by his love for the picturesque are not likely to have much weight when he comes to his last chapter with "some political reflections." As a narrator of what he saw and heard upon his travels, and as a communicator of what he has read, as regards history, biography, antiquities, exploration, and the like, he is charming; and it is in that capacity, or in those capacities, after all, that he chiefly challenges public attention.

A map and an index would have been valuable additions to the contents of the two volumes, entitled *The Sea of Mountains*, by Molyneux St. John (Hurst and Blackett), for the former would have enabled a reader to get a clear idea, at a glance, of the route taken by Lord Dufferin, during his tour through British Columbia in 1876, and the latter would have supplied a reader with the means of referring at once to the pages where important matters were likely to be found, without the necessity of wading through a mass of that vulgar gossip and of those semi-facetious sketches with which the correspondents of newspapers are wont to eke out their letters, and in which, to judge from the two volumes under consideration, the colonial correspondent surpasses, as regards quantity but not quality, his prototype of the mother country. In the absence, however, of both map and index, the two volumes produce a sense of bewilderment, as we are hurried about from one strange place to another, and a feeling of irritation, as we endeavour to pick out the needle of interest from amidst the hay of triviality. The history of the volumes is as follows:—The author, as special correspondent of the *Toronto Globe*, accompanied Lord and Lady Dufferin on their tour through British Columbia; wrote letters, "on board of steamers, railway cars, and similar inconvenient places, and concerning places and topics which in some instances could not, from the

nature of the travels, be thoroughly examined or investigated," for the instruction and entertainment of the aforesaid newspaper's readers; subsequently threw those letters, or the greater portion of them, somewhat altered, into the form of chapters; and out of the chapters made two volumes. The title is borrowed; it is considered "most applicable," and was first "given to the Province of British Columbia by an eminent Canadian statesman during a debate in the House of Commons." Only "a few of the least reasonable persons in British Columbia took exception to the epithet." The author claims, with great modesty, "one merit only" for his work—namely, that, by a perusal of it, "some knowledge of the persons and places of which Lord Dufferin makes mention" in a speech delivered at Victoria, Vancouver Island, and occupying about seventy pages of the second volume, will have been acquired; and so modest a claim may be cheerfully allowed. It may even be added that readers to whom anecdotes and chit-chat are as the breath of their nostrils will find ample gratification, whether the author be discoursing about localities or personages, about Britishers, colonists, Yankees, Indians, or Chinamen; though the searchers after the solid and the practical may grumble that they have to go through a great deal for a very little. Everybody, at any rate, will be glad to know that Lord and Lady Dufferin enjoyed their trip, were well received, and, in all probability, timed their visit so seasonably as to throw oil on troubled waters. It is satisfactory also to learn that by "the correspondents who accompanied the Governor-General the city of Victoria will long be remembered as the far-off home of kindness and hospitality;" for there is no knowing what a grateful Canada may do to prove her appreciation of the attention shown to her newspaper correspondents.

Patience and perseverance, those excellent qualities, more praised than practised, may carry a reader triumphantly through *Foreign Policy: England and the Eastern Question*, by the Right Hon. Lord Robert Montagu, M.P. (Chapman and Hall); but it is only fair to state that a double portion of those qualities will be required by anybody who attacks the volume in any but a controversial spirit. That spirit will keep a man from succumbing under any amount of dogmatic assertion, any heap of accumulated facts, any quantity of stale repetition, any agglomeration of wild criticism and wilder schemes. The volume concludes with a prayer, which, though it may suffer from comparison with the simple outpourings of our early divines, and even with the more pretentious but less expressive compositions of our modern archbishops, is full of fervour and so far intelligible that it seems to represent the author as looking forward to the millennium or the end of the world as the only satisfactory solution of the Eastern and most other questions. The author, it must be admitted, appears to have studied the Eastern and many other questions, more or less connected together, with great attention, to have formed his own opinion about them, and to make many true, as well as questionable, remarks about nations, moral persons, rulers, different kinds of power, the aims of States, alliances, international law, treaties, the policy of non-intervention, and so on; but, on the whole, his views have an air of transcendentalism and impracticability, and it is by no means easy to fit together his various pieces of dissertation so as to form a continuous system, applicable to the present situation of affairs. What is plain is that he considers the world to be in a bad way; that he agrees with nobody as to the course adopted in respect of the Turkish business; that he looks upon Turkey as an injured country, so far as the behaviour of the Powers is concerned; and that he regards Russia as Anti-Christ. If he be not misunderstood, he holds that things are tending towards a universal dominion, centred in one person, who must be either the Czar or the Pope; and he adjures us earnestly to choose the latter. His meaning may have been mistaken, but his own words are these:—"That the possibility of maintaining things as they are has passed away, I quite allow. That some centre of unity or supreme Government must be acknowledged, I admit. The question is, which do you prefer—the Church or a Committee of Diplomats; Law, or Lawlessness; Liberty, or Caesarism? If we are to look to the universal Church to harmonise or federate all nations of the earth, then we must find that Church under the government of one who is the principle of unity, the centre of action, the supreme interpreter of the moral law." And that the noble author means the Pope is made certain from the contents of a foot-note. It is to be hoped that the progress of the unhappy war now being waged has relieved, for a time at least, the noble author's apprehensions of Russia as an invading Power.

What is sad is generally interesting; and, according to the late Lord Macaulay, "there is no sadder spot on earth" than the little cemetery of which the history is to be found among the pages of *The Chapel in the Tower*: by Doyno C. Bell, F.S.A. (John Murray), a volume containing "notices of the historic persons buried in the chapel of St. Peter ad Vincula, in the Tower of London; with an account of the discovery of the supposed remains of Queen Anne Boleyn." And now that the Tower has been thrown open more freely to the public, and that the public seem to take a correspondingly wider interest in the place, there would seem to be an unusually good opportunity for such a work. It is to be feared, however, that the volume, desirable as it is on all accounts, for the amount of its information, the labour and care with which it has been compiled, the authority upon which it rests, and the illustrations with which it is fortified and beautified, is likely to be beyond the means of all but the affluent. There are the circulating libraries, no doubt; and there are libraries and institutes, whereby expensive books may be brought, at small cost, within nearly everybody's reach; but the book in question is just one of those which it is not sufficient to read once for all, but which it is advisable to have always at hand for the sake of reference and for the refreshment of memory. The arrangement of the work is as follows. First of all there is a short history of the chapel; then there is an account of "the restorations in 1876-77," followed by a description of the monuments, together with extracts from the burial register. Then come biographical notices, to the number of thirty-four, of remarkable persons buried in the chapel, from Gerald Fitzgerald, Earl of Kildare, in 1534, to the well-remembered Simon, Lord Fraser of Lovat, in 1747. There is a large illustration representing the scene at the double execution, in 1746, which is alluded to in the lines—

Pitied by gentle minds Kilmarnock died,
The brave, Balmerino, are on thy side.

And the written narrative is on a scale commensurate with the size of the pictorial representation. There are two appendices, one giving the "pedigree of the house of Norfolk and Arundel," and the other having reference to the "Baga de Secretis," or "pouches containing the legal records of the Court of the King's Bench," the discovery whereof has thrown much light upon the whole question of Queen Anne Boleyn's trial. The volume is finished off with an index, a most useful accessory in the case of such a work. The compiler evidently had his heart in his task, and, as he had the best possible

means of prosecuting it, there is every reason to believe that it has been performed completely. As regards the remains supposed to be those of Queen Anne Boleyn, they were examined by Dr. Mout, who supplied the following memorandum:—"The bones found in the place where Queen Anne Boleyn is said to have been buried are certainly those of a female in the prime of life, are perfectly consolidated and symmetrical, and belong to the same person. . . . The remains of the vertebrae, and the bones of the lower limbs, indicate a well-formed woman of middle height, with a short and slender neck. . . . They are all consistent with the published descriptions of the Queen, and the bones of the skull might well belong to the person portrayed in the painting by Holbein, in the collection of the Earl of Warwick." If this be considered enough for identification, it is unnecessary to say that there is no occasion to weigh the two traditions of which one places the unhappy Queen's bones under a black marble slab in Norfolk, and the other under the like covering in Essex. In conclusion, it may be observed that the volume contains a record bearing upon the disputed question of centenarianism; for among the extracts from the burial register of St. Peter's is found the name of "John Tudor, an ancient Briton, who had been a warder in the Tower upwards of sixty years," and who appears to have been buried there in 1758, "aged 107 years."

MUSIC.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

The second of the new series of concerts (on Saturday last) included the co-operation of Herr Max Bruch as conductor of two pieces of his own composition—the prelude to his opera "Loreley," and his first concerto for violin. The concerto has several times been heard in this country, having been first introduced at a concert of the Philharmonic Society, in 1868, by Herr Straus. On Saturday it was performed by Señor Sarasate, a Spanish violinist, who was first heard in England at a Philharmonic concert in 1874. Since then he has gained in style and executive finish, and his performance on Saturday (for the first time at the Crystal Palace) was of a very high order of excellence in every respect. Besides the concerto, Señor Sarasate played the prelude, minuet, and moto perpetuo from Joachim Raff's "Suite" for violin (with orchestra), his execution of the last of these movements having been a wondrous display of continuous rapid passage-playing. In each of his performances the violinist was enthusiastically applauded.

The orchestral prelude already named belongs to a grand romantic opera, composed to the libretto with which Mendelssohn was occupied at the time of his death, the music of several portions having been completed by him; the finale to the first act being a splendid piece of elaborate dramatic writing that affords ample proof of the great loss to the lyric stage caused by the non-completion of the opera by Mendelssohn; this being one of many projected grand works which, had a few more years of life been granted to the composer, would have swelled the already long list of his compositions. Herr Max Bruch's "Loreley" has obtained much success in Germany. Of the opera itself it is, of course, impossible to judge from the orchestral introduction, heard for the first time in England on Saturday. The piece contains some skilful orchestral writing, and is full of a melodious calmness that is pleasing, although not characterised by any special originality.

The other orchestral pieces at Saturday's concert were Cherubini's elaborate overture to the ballet opera "Anacreon;" that by Mendelssohn, entitled "A Calm Sea and Prosperous Voyage;" and Haydn's bright and melodious symphony in B flat (No. 9 of the Salomon set)—all superbly played by the excellent band of the Crystal Palace.

Vocal pieces were given with much effect by Madame Nouver and Mr. Barton McGuckin, the former of whom sang Haydn's "With verdure clad" and Cherubini's "Ave Maria" (this with the fine clarinet obbligato of Mr. Clinton); to the gentleman having been assigned Handel's air, "Love in her eyes," and Schumann's "Ich grolle nicht," and Mendelssohn's "O Jugend," in their respective English versions, "I will not grieve," and "Of all the pretty darlings." At the concert of to-day (Saturday) a manuscript symphony in B flat, by Schubert, is to be brought forward for the first time here; and Señor Sarasate is to play Mendelssohn's concerto.

This week's programmes of the Covent Garden Promenade Concerts have included a Gounod night, on Monday; a Wagner night, on Wednesday; and a ballad night, on Friday.

Her Majesty's Theatre is to reopen on Nov. 5—again under Mr. Mapleson's management—for a series of performances of Italian opera.

Mr. Carl Rosa's Opera Company, having gratified Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Dundee with a series of English Opera performances of rare excellence, began a brief season of nine nights at the Edinburgh Theatre Royal, on Monday last, with "Maritana," the rendering of which is warmly commended by the *Scotsman*. The Carl Rosa Opera Company does not return to town till after Christmas, but it is some consolation to know that the extended provincial tour of Mr. Rosa will have brought his company as near perfection as may be by the time his Adelphi season begins.

The Sacred Harmonic Society will open its forty-sixth season on Nov. 23 with a performance of Mendelssohn's "St. Paul." During the season the music of Rossini's "Mosé in Egitto" is to be given; the other works announced being Handel's "Judas Maccabæus" and "The Messiah," Haydn's "Creation," Mendelssohn's "Elijah," Crotch's "Palestine," Costa's "Naaman," and Macfarren's "St. John the Baptist." Mr. Santley is engaged for eight of the concerts; the other solo vocalists announced being Mesdames Lemmens-Sherington, Edith Wynne, Patey, and Poole; Mrs. Osgood, Madame Blanche Cole, Misses Julia Elton, Anna Williams, Jessie Jones, and Katherine Penna; Mr. Vernon Rigby, Mr. Edward Lloyd, Mr. Cummings, Herr Henschel, and Mr. Lewis Thomas.

A series of concerts is to be given in the Townhall, Newcastle-on-Tyne, throughout the week beginning Nov. 5, in aid of the infirmary in that town. Madame Edith Wynne, Madame Patey, Signor Poli, and many other noted vocalists, have been engaged; and the band and chorus will consist of 250 performers.

THEATRES.

GAIETY.

To the many versions and burlesques of the Faust romance, Mr. H. J. Byron has fearlessly added another, which was produced last Saturday, under the title of "Little Doctor Faust; or, The Gaiety, not the Goethe Version." The writer has been singularly successful in his adaptation, and supplied his audience with numberless motives for mirth. His adaptation includes some changes. Martha becomes the proprietress of a young ladies' finishing establishment, and Margaret is a school-girl. Mephistopheles is also modified, and the dialogue

teems with allusions to present times. Songs are frequent, some of them very good, but others recalling music-hall atrocities, and a few of questionable taste. Mr. Byron has determined to succeed anyhow, and seems to think that in the moral world of burlesque the end justifies the means. Nor has the management been slack in seconding the author's efforts. The costumes are gorgeous and remarkably picturesque. Faust and Valentine are habited in the most eccentric of dresses. The outline of the opera is closely followed, and travestied with skill, showing the ridiculous side of the legend. Old Faust and young Faust have two representatives, Mr. Soutar and Miss Nelly Farrer. Valentine is represented by Mr. Royce, and Mephistopheles, as showman at a fair, by Mr. Edward Terry. Miss Vaughan as Margaret and Miss Amalia as Martha are exactly suited to their parts, and dance well. Altogether, the new burlesque has proved so thoroughly successful that it must be pronounced a triumph.

Lecocq's comic opera, "Le Marjolaine," adapted from the French by Mr. Sutherland Edwards, has served for the re-opening of the New Royalty—Miss Kate Santley sustaining the rôle of the heroine, and Mr. Lionel Brough being also in the cast.

Madame St. Claire, on the occasion of her benefit at the Park Theatre on Monday, was Romeo to the Juliet of Miss Blanche Lucan; and "Romeo and Juliet" has been performed during the week.

THE POLYTECHNIC.

The management of this place of instruction and amusement are taking steps in the right direction. They are not permitting the latter to impair the vitality and influence of the former. The improved scientific tendency of the business is evident, and the intelligent public as evidently respond to the higher aims of the conductors. Professor E. V. Gardiner gives a chemical lecture, entitled "Death in the Tumbler," which is remarkably interesting. Mr. J. L. King lectures on "Torpedo Warfare," and affords to the audience a very complete history of the invention, together with the means of defending vessels against its insidious approaches. Its effects are illustrated by dissolving views and mechanical arrangements. Lord Derby's translation of Homer's "Iliad" is used by Mr. Lin Rayne in his account of the Siege of Troy, which is accompanied by scenic tableaux. Mr. Rayne's recitals have great merit. His excerpts comprise a description of the departure of the Grecian army for Troy, the quarrel between Agamemnon and Achilles, the fight between Menelaus and Paris, the combat between Achilles and Hector, the death of Priam, and the destruction of Troy by fire. Such an entertainment is of a superior kind, and should command extensive support.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The members of A (Captain Crossman's) company, 3rd City of London, recently competed for their annual (company) prizes, with the following result:—The first money prize, company badge, and challenge cup, presented by W. Crossman, Esq., won by Lance-Corporal Bennett; second money prize and challenge cup, presented by Lieutenant F. Pontifex, by Private Cubitt; third prize, by Private Crappell; fourth, by Staff-Sergeant Clifford; fifth, by Private Allen; and sixth, by Private G. Redgrave. The prizes for members who had never won prizes were taken by Privates Pond, Cole, Marsh, and Matthews.

The *Standard* reports the following prize-meetings, which have recently taken place:—

The regimental prize-meeting of the Queen's (Westminster) has been brought to a close. Private T. V. Hinde is the champion shot for the year. The prize-winners in the first series were—£6, Corporal E. Holton; £5, Sergeant C. Brookling; £4, Private T. Wilson; £3 each, Lieutenant R. Payne, Private T. P. Collings, and Sergeant C. Webb; £2 each, Corporal H. B. Wilson, and Private T. V. Hinde; £1 each, Private W. Vicars, and Private G. Parkinson. In the second series the winners were:—Colour-Sergeant C. J. Livett; £4, Private H. Walkley; £3, Corporal F. J. Barnes; £2, Private W. E. Vallatt; £1 each, Corporal C. Raynor, Privates G. Falt, G. F. Wright, J. Linter, and J. Palmer. Third Series—£4, Private T. Coulthard; £3, Private F. Herbercq; £2 each, Private C. A. Currie and Private R. Kidman; £1 10s., Private C. Pipe; £1 each, Privates F. C. Moore, J. Miles, T. Jones, W. Hogarth, and J. Lethelby.

The annual competition for the Broadwood Challenge Cup between the several companies of the Queen's (Westminster) resulted in the challenge cup and first prize falling to I company, C company taking the second prize.

The sergeants of the Scots' Guards and the members of the South London Rifle Club fired a match upon the Nunhead range, the regulars using the Martini-Henry and the volunteers the Snider rifle. The day was very windy, giving a great advantage to the small bore. The regulars won by 39 points, the full scores being:—Scots' Guards, 683; South London Rifle Club, 644 points. Drill-Sergeant Carruthers won the cup presented to the best shot of the winning team.

On another day the members of the South London Rifle Club held their usual competition at Queen's ranges, when the highest scorers were:—Private Webb, Artists'; Sergeant Butcher, 23rd Surrey; Captain Sweeting, 23rd Surrey; Captain Knight, 46th Middlesex; Private L. H. Thomas, 19th Middlesex; Sergeant Hancock, 36th Middlesex; Captain Bearne, 46th Middlesex; Private Reid, 23rd Surrey; Private C. Brown, 19th Surrey; Private C. F. Lowe, Queen's (Westminster); and Private W. C. Nash, 13th Kent. Range prizes were taken as follow:—200 Yards: Private F. Jones, 23rd Surrey; Private C. F. Lowe, Queen's (Westminster); Private C. Brown, 19th Surrey; and Mr. Poulter, South London Rifle Club. 500 Yards: Sergeant J. A. Smith, 10th Surrey; Private T. Hollis, 3rd Kent; and Captain Knight, 46th Middlesex. 600 Yards: Private C. Brown, 19th Surrey, and Private T. Hollis, 3rd Kent.

The D and E companies of the London Rifle Brigade held their annual prize-competitions, with the following results:—D Company Challenge Cup (finally) and £7 7s., Private M'Dougall; £6 6s., Captain Earl Waldegrave; £5 5s., Private Green; £4 4s., Sergeant Bing, £3 13s. 6d., Private Ashby; £2 12s. 6d., Private Lintott; £2 2s., Private Merry; £2 2s., Sergeant Merritt; £2 2s., Colour-Sergeant Rogers. Prize for those who had attended the camp of instruction, value £2 2s., won by Captain Earl Waldegrave. The final competition for a challenge cup, to be competed for during the year under handicap conditions, also took place, and Private Lintott was the winner. E company, first series: £7, Sergeant M'Alpin; £6, Private Saw; £5 each, Private Quirk and Colour-Sergeant M'Nish; £4, Sergeant Osborne; £3, Private Atterbury; £2, Sergeant Alabuster; and £1, Private Harvey. Second series: £5, Private Young; £3 each, Private Colgate, Sergeant Meadoway, and Private Williams; £2 each, Private Latham, Lieutenant Franklin, Corporal Storton, and Private Butler; £1, Private Hodges. Third series: Private Cheverton, Private Collins, and Private Parnham.

THE RUSSIAN IMPERIAL GUARD.

One of the sketches by Herr Schönberg, our Special Artist with the allied Russian and Roumanian Armies in Bulgaria, represents the Imperial Guard just arrived from Russia, and marching through the streets of Bucharest. This fine *corps d'élite* of the Russian Army, whose immediate commander is the Grand Duke Nicholas, consists of infantry, cavalry, artillery, and engineers, numbering in all some 60,000 men. The Infantry of the Guard are formed into three divisions, each containing four regiments. The first division consists of the Preobrajensk, Semenov, Ismailov, and Poltava regiments; the second, of the Moscow, Paulovak, Finland, and Grenadier regiments; and the third, of the Lithuanian, Smolensk, St. Petersburg, and Volhynian regiments. Each of these regiments consists of three battalions, and each battalion is composed of four companies of the Line and one company of rifles, making a total strength of 41,558 men. In addition, there is a brigade of Rifles of the Guard of four battalions, numbering about 4000 men. The cavalry consists of two divisions. In the first are comprised the Regiment of Gentlemen of the Guard, the Horse Guards, two regiments of Cuirassiers, and three regiments of Cossacks. The second division contains a regiment of Horse Grenadiers, another of Dragoons, two of Lancers, and two of Hussars, making a total of 9432 men and 6342 horses. The Artillery is divided into three brigades, each consisting of one 9-pounder battery, two 4-pounder batteries, and a battery of mitrailleuses. There is also a brigade of Horse Artillery, composed of five batteries of 4-pounders, one battery being manned by Don Cossacks. The total numbers of the Artillery of the Guard are 4630 men, 3338 horses, 104 guns, and 24 mitrailleuses. The battalion of Sappers of the Guard consists of 1213 men of all ranks.

The Guards are in receipt of somewhat more pay than the Infantry of the Line. A private in the former receives 13s. 0½d. per annum, or about four ninths of a penny per day, while his less fortunate comrade in the Line receives only 8s. 8d. In war time, however, or on the march, and during manoeuvres, increased pay is given, amounting to about 50 per cent more than the ordinary pay. The Guards also receive certain advantages in the shape of extra clothing which are not enjoyed by the Line. The uniform is dark green, the tunic turned back in front, like our Lancer tunics; the facings are red in the first and second divisions of infantry, and yellow in the third. A peculiar custom obtains of distributing large sums of money among the men of the Guards on the Emperor's birthday and certain other festivals. Officers as well as men share in this distribution; but no officer is allowed to receive more than 120 roubles (£17 from this source in the year. The pay of the officers is very small to our English notions. A General of the Guard in war time receives only £446 15s.; a Colonel, £181 2s.; a Captain, £140; and a Lieutenant, £96 12s.; and in time of peace these rates are reduced 33 per cent. An officer, as a rule, provides his own rations in time of war; but when this cannot be done general officers commanding may order rations to be supplied gratuitously in kind. The officer is then entitled to the same ration as a private soldier—about half a pound of meat, a third of a pint of brandy, two pounds of flour, a quarter of a pound of peeled barley, and some salt; but a small additional allowance of meat and brandy is granted to the officer. Officers' pay is supposed to be issued quarterly in arrears, and is liable to a deduction of 2½ per cent as a subscription to the sick fund, which gives officers the right to be attended gratuitously in the Imperial hospitals, and 2½ per cent towards the pension fund.

OBITUARY.

Lieutenant-General Thomas Crombie, Colonel of the 96th Foot, on the 14th inst.

Thomas Forsayeth, Esq., Q.C., Recorder of Cork, on the 13th inst., aged seventy-nine.

Dr. Frederick Davis, F.R.C.S., of 124, Gower-street, London, on the 7th inst., at Ryde, Isle of Wight.

Commander John Sanders, R.N., on the 11th inst., at Lansdowne-place, Blackheath, in his eighty-second year.

The Rev. Christopher Robert Harrison, B.C.L., Vicar of North Curry, Taunton, on the 1st inst., at the Rectory, Bultih, Breconshire, aged sixty.

Colonel Ferrars Loftus, late Grenadier Guards, Honorary Colonel 3rd West York Militia, on the 9th inst., at Tynningham, aged seventy-nine.

Captain Herbert William Paterson, 2nd West India Regiment, younger son of the late Colonel James Paterson, on the 2nd inst., at Ventnor, aged thirty-one, from the effects of disease contracted in the Ashantee campaign.

Lieutenant-General George Twemlow, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, on the 2nd inst., at his residence, Poyle Lodge, Guildford, in his eighty-second year. He saw much active service in India.

Edward Barrington, Esq., of Fassaroe, Bray, in the county of Wicklow, J.P., a leading citizen of Dublin, aged eighty-one. He was father of Sir John Barrington, a member of the Town Council, and, in 1865, Lord Mayor of Dublin.

The Rev. Edward Bushby, B.D., Senior Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and Vicar of Impington, formerly of Bothel, in the county of Cumberland, on the 8th inst., at Cambridge, in his eighty-fourth year.

Octavia, Lady Ramsay, wife of Sir Alexander Entwistle Ramsay, Bart., of Balmain, in the county of Kincardine, and youngest daughter of Thomas Haugh, Esq., of Elm Hall, near Liverpool, on the 1st inst., at Sandfield House, Waterloo, Liverpool, aged thirty-nine.

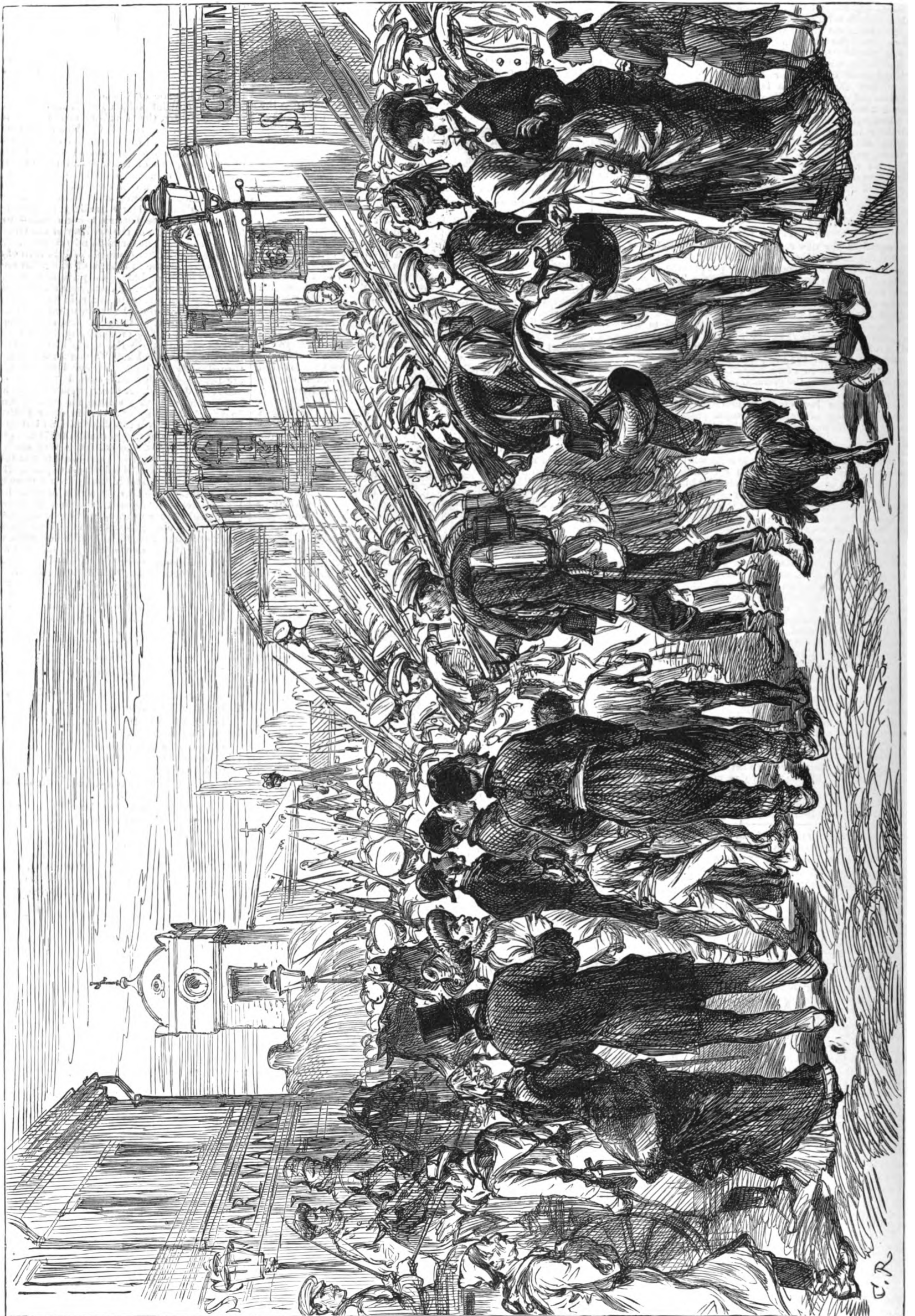
Lieutenant-Colonel William James Yonge, late 60th Rifles, on Aug. 28, at Jullundur, Punjab, aged seventy-five. He was the eldest son of the late Colonel Henry Yonge, of Caynton, Shropshire, served throughout the Punjab campaign 1848-9, was present at Mooltan and Goojerat, and had received a medal and two clasps.

We are desired to state that Lieutenant Julian Henry Layard, whose death was announced in our Obituary column on the 6th inst., was the nephew of Mr. Layard, H.B.M. Ambassador at Constantinople.

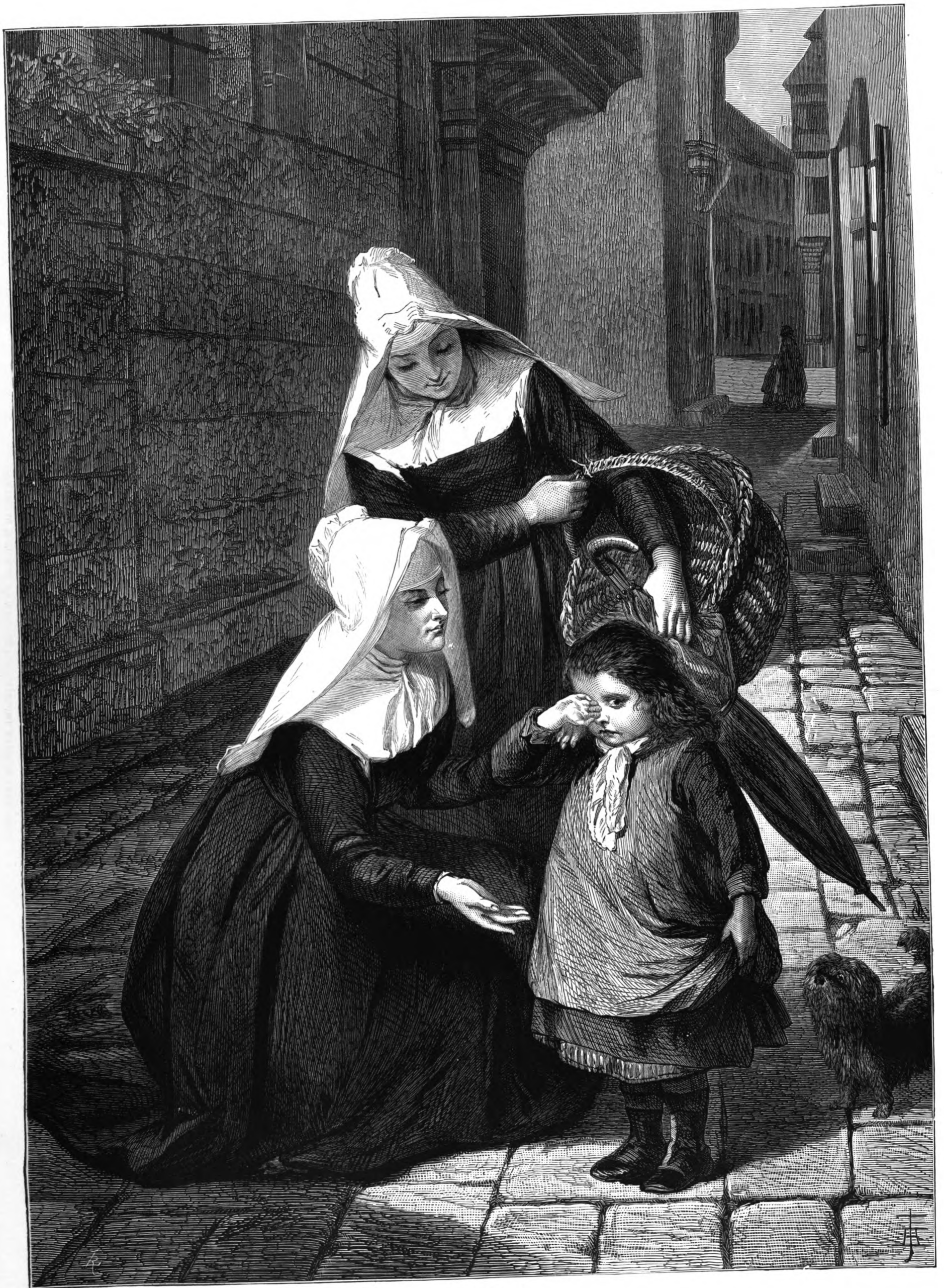
At a vestry meeting held at Esher on the 12th inst. an address of thanks to the Queen was unanimously adopted for the drinking-fountain lately erected by her Majesty's command.

We have received from Messrs. Mullord Brothers, of Hoxton, some novelties in fancy stationery especially adapted for use in the winter season.

Messrs. Cox and Son have successfully cast the bronze statue of Dr. Livingstone from the model by Mr. J. Mossman, of Glasgow, in which city it will shortly be erected. The bronze statue, ten feet high, of Adam Black, cast by the same firm from a model by Mr. J. Hutchinson, of Edinburgh, has been forwarded to Edinburgh, where it will be shortly placed in position and unveiled.

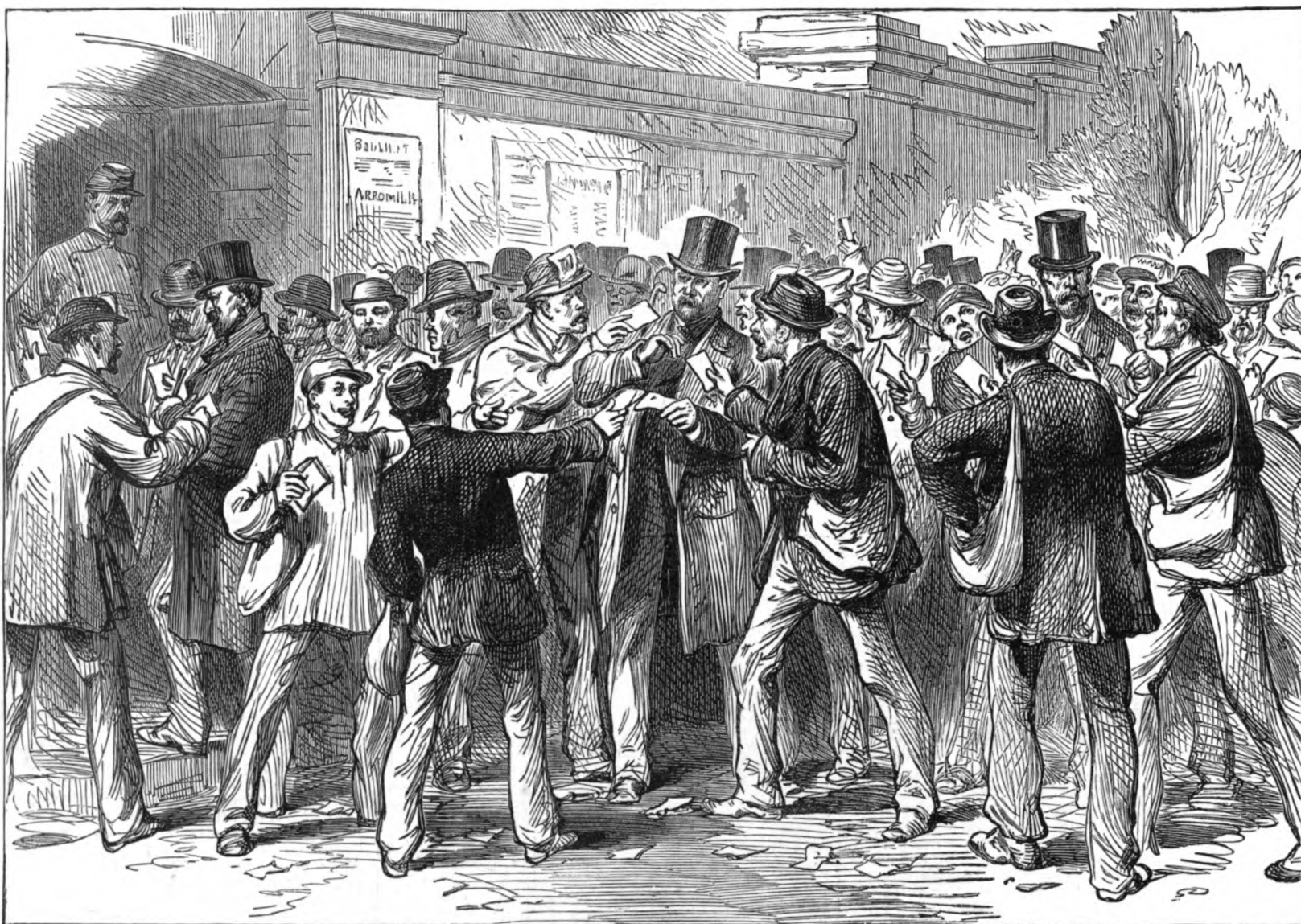


THE WAR: RUSSIAN IMPERIAL GUARD PASSING THROUGH BUCHAREST.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

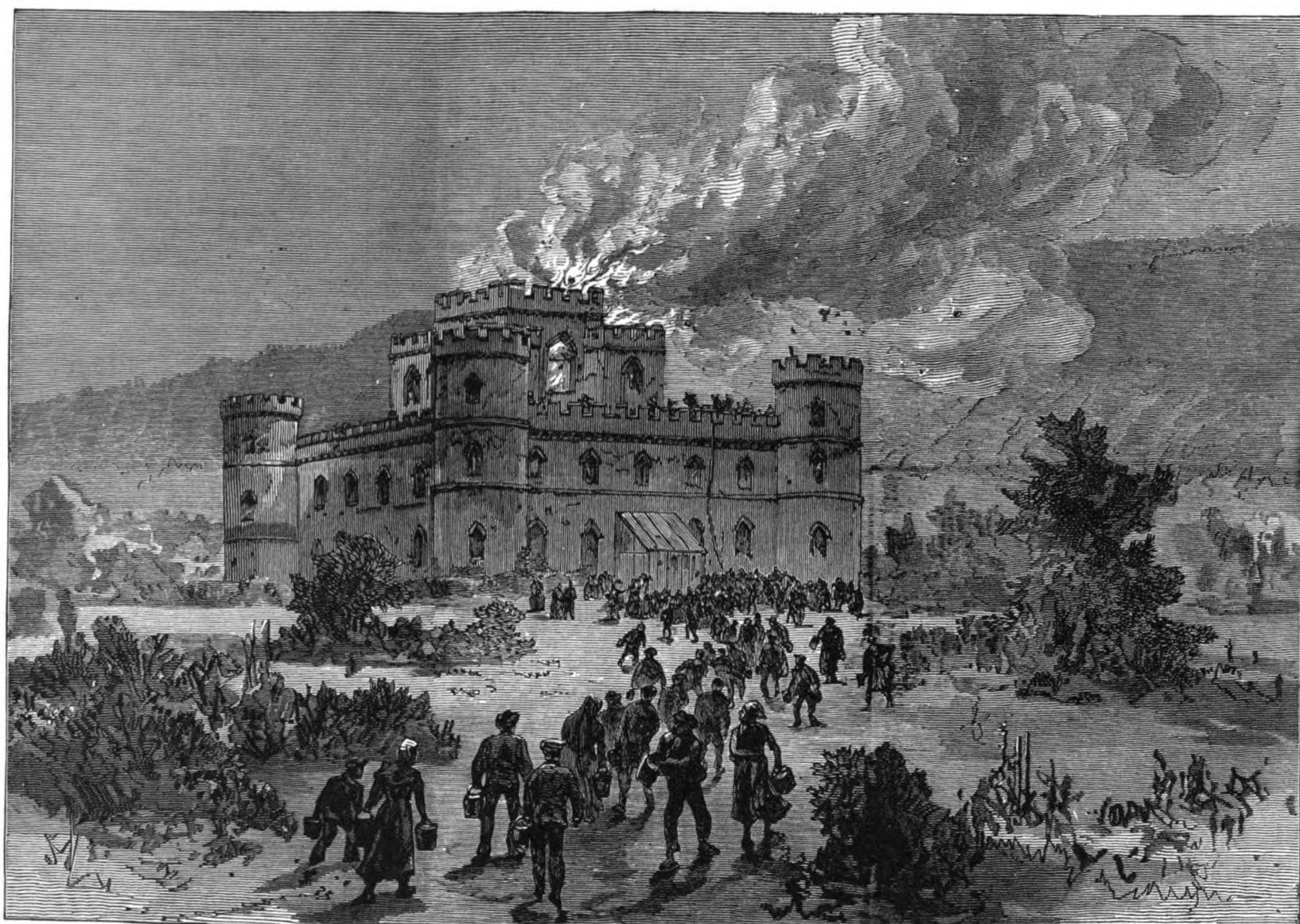


LOST.

FROM THE PICTURE BY MISS OSBORN.



THE FRENCH ELECTIONS: DISTRIBUTING VOTING-PAPERS.



THE FIRE AT INVERARY CASTLE.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will and codicil (dated July 22, 1861, and Sept. 8, 1873) of the Right Hon. George Ward Hunt, P.C., First Lord of the Admiralty, late of Wadenhoe, Northamptonshire, who died at Homburg on July 29 last were proved on the 6th inst. by Mrs. Alice Hunt, the widow, the sole executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £16,000. The testator leaves to his wife £500, his horses and carriages, and the interest of £20,000, charged upon his real estate, for life; she is also to have his mansion house at Wadenhoe until the marriage of his eldest son, and then a residence at Oundle; to his son Walter Robert, a cottage at Sunningdale, Berks; to his son Allen Thomas, a cottage at Market Harborough; and memorial gifts to all his children; to the servants at yearly wages who have been three years in his service at his decease one year's wages. Testator's eldest son, George Eden Hunt, takes the settled estates under the entail, and the residue of the personal estate is settled upon trusts similar to the uses declared of the real estate.

The will and codicil (both dated May 19, 1877) of Mr. Henry Alworth Merewether, Q.C., late of Bowden Hill, in the parish of Lacock, Wilts, who died on Aug. 29 last, were proved on the 28th ult. by Frederick Hastings Goldney and Miss Eveline Maria Merewether, the daughter, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. The testator makes bequests to several of his children, and the residue of his real and personal estate is left upon trust for his said daughter for life, to the intent that she shall provide a home and maintenance for her unmarried sisters, and on her death such residue is to be divided between all his children.

The will (dated April 15, 1864) of Mr. Adolphus Piggot, late of Muldon, Essex, merchant, who died on March 22 last, was proved on the 1st inst. by Mrs. Ellen Piggot, the widow, and John Sampson Piggot and Joseph Allen Piggot, the brothers, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife £300 and all his furniture and effects, and the income of £10,000 for life or widowhood. The rest of his property he gives to his two children, Joseph Alfred and Ellen Elizabeth.

The will (dated Jan. 5, 1877) of Mr. Charles Stewart Hawthorne, late of Westmoreland-villa, Pembroke-square, who died on the 2nd ult., was proved on the 24th ult. by Miss Mary Stewart Massey, the daughter, the acting executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £20,000. Subject to a few legacies, the testator leaves his property upon trust for his said daughter.

In the abstract of the late Viscount Guillemore's will, given last week, the name of the executor was misprinted. The will was proved by Orbell Willoughby Oakes, sole executor.

The *Times*' Liverpool correspondent states that the personality of the late Mr. Nathaniel Caine, iron-merchant, of that town, has been sworn under £500,000. The testator has left to his widow a legacy of £500 and an annuity of £1500, in addition to the provision made for her by their marriage settlement. He has also left her a life interest in all his real and leasehold estates in Broughton-in-Furness. To each of his four daughters he has left a legacy of £1000, payable at once, and a further sum of £25,000 each, to be increased to £30,000 on the death of his widow. He has left his mining shares among his children in certain proportions, and has made a provision for his sister, Mary Layborn. He has left to certain poor people, to be selected by the Rev. H. Stowell Brown, £100; to the poor of the Myrtle-street chapel, £100; to the deacons of this chapel, £100; to be employed in sending poor people to convalescent homes; and, after certain legacies and annuities to his servants, he has left the residue of his property equally among his three sons.

THE FIRE AT INVERARY CASTLE.

The famous historic mansion of the ancient "McCallum More," or head of the Clan Campbell, who was during several past centuries the feudal Lord of the West Highlands, has been partly destroyed by fire. The Duke of Argyll's position now, as one of the great Scottish nobles and landed proprietors, and father-in-law to Princess Louise, is sufficiently dignified, but we cannot think of Inverary Castle without being reminded of the almost princely power there exercised by his ancestors before the Revolution of 1688; and Sir Walter Scott's "Legend of Montrose" contains a picture not easily matched of one of these local despots, in that seat of semi-independent rule and pride of place. It stands at the head of Loch Fyne, and at the mouth of the small river Aray, which is joined by the Shiray at the foot of a picturesque wooded hill, of conical shape, called Dunaquoich. The castle was rebuilt in 1748 by Archibald, then Duke of Argyll, on the site of the old castle inhabited by the Marquis or Earl of Argyll in preceding ages. Its general aspect is imposing, with the embattled walls and towers of grey slate, surrounded or backed with dark woods rising up the hillside; but there was no architectural beauty or grandeur in it; nor was the interior very splendid, compared with the grand houses of English nobility. The fire which has now destroyed its central tower and great hall broke out early in the morning of yesterday week (Friday). A fisherman, going to his boat in Inverary harbour, saw the light of a fire in some of the lofty windows, and presently flames burst from the top of the tower. The alarm was given, and all the family and servants in the castle were safely got out, including the Duke and Duchess of Argyll, Princess Louise, and the Marquis of Lorne. Lord Lorne, after seeing all the ladies conveyed to the Argyll Arms, returned to the burning castle, and assisted in removing some of the more valuable effects. The fire-engine belonging to his Grace was brought up, and a stream of water was directed upon the building. Fortunately, the walls of the staircase and galleries leading to the different parts of the house were of solid masonry and very thick; and the fire was, by ceaseless watchfulness and great labour, kept out of the wings by means of patent extinguishers placed in the doorways. The most valuable paintings, furniture, and books were saved from the fire, though some of them were much injured by the water. On Saturday morning, about eight o'clock, nothing remained of the central tower but a few smouldering beams near the top. The whole of the valuable decorations of the fine hall have been destroyed, including many articles of vertu and others of great antiquity. A fine organ that stood in the north gallery was reduced to ashes, and about 200 flintlock muskets that had been used at Culloden by the Argylls, Fenbibles, as well as the well-worn colours of the 91st Highlanders, now the "Princess Louise's Own," were destroyed. The valuable tapestry in the principal drawing-room is much injured by having been hurriedly torn down when that part of the building seemed in immediate danger; and many precious heirlooms are lost for ever. The Duke and his family go to another house belonging to him, Roseneath Castle, on the Firth of Clyde. The Duke is of opinion that the building was set on fire by lightning, a loud peal of thunder having awakened him shortly before the alarm of fire was given.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

J. A. W. (Edinburgh).—We are obliged for the problems. Two of the last batch have been played, the others are still in hand.
Q. J. S. (Bolton).—One of your problems can be solved by 1. Kt P takes B, K to K 4th; 2. R to Q 8th, and mate follows on the third move.
W. M. A. (Chichester).—There is a dual solution to your problem. After Black plays 1. K takes Kt, White can continue with B to Kt 6th, or B to Q 7th.
J. W. (St. John's, N.B.).—Your solution of No. 1751 has come to hand too late for acknowledgment in the usual place. It is correct.
E. L. G. (Blackwater).—We hope you will look again at No. 1755. The position is worthy of prolonged study.
A. M. (Moscow).—The game shall appear shortly. Many thanks for the last budget.
CONCISE SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1753 received from Farley Mechanics' Institute, L. Mabbly, F. W. Hadden, J. G. Finch, and W. Leeson.
CONCISE SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1754 received from A. A. Middleton, Penistone, Worsley, J. W. Brown, Farley Mechanics' Institute, Jane N. of Utrecht, J. de Honsteyn, M. Marrae, S. A. Sille, Edith E. H. Wood, F. W. Hadden, Emile Frau, Maurice T. de Burgh, and J. G. Finch.
CONCISE SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1755 received from H. B. H. A. N. W. S. B. Hereward, W. P. Aman, L. W. Cowell, L. B. R. J. Lyford, M. Bess, Harrobian, J. F. Spillers, A. Mackenzie, G. Reeves, Robin Gray, M. Whiteley, G. Schofield, G. Wright, L. Burnett, T. W. H. C. E. N. Powell, M. R. Thayer, G. T. Greenbank, G. Elmaker, G. S. Cox, N. Franklin, R. Hutchinson, W. K. H. P. Hampton, W. Nelson, R. T. King, N. H. Hastings, M. Rawlings, W. C. Dutton, T. Edgar, Leonora and Leon, R. Roughhead, H. Standfield, H. B. G. B. Parkinson, Tippet, G. Fookbrooke, H. Burgher, Mechanic, F. Wharton, Only Jones, D. Leslie, T. R. V. Paul's Boast, Long Stop, O. D. T. S. Adams, Con. St. E. F. G. V. J. Wontons, Black Knight, N. Brock, S. B. of Leeds, E. W. Robson, R. Halliwell, N. E. D. W. Lee, Triton, E. Benoud, J. G. M. Simpkins, American, S. H. Stone, S. Western, L. of Truro, W. V. Pettit, L. W. H. M. Pridmore, Norman Rumbelow, T. E. Hughes, W. H. W. S. A. Sille, Dr. F. St. J. G. Finch, G. H. V. E. H. H. V. J. Bowden, S. Johnson, T. Elder, C. Blythe, W. Cooper, and A. Wood.
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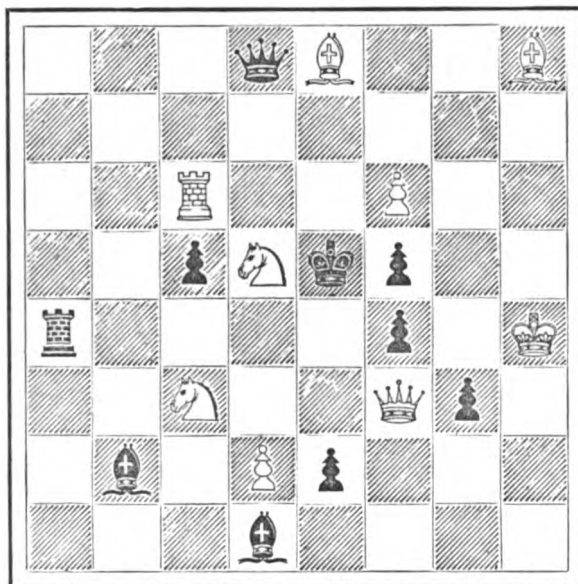
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1754.

WHITE. BLACK. 1. Q to Kt 4th. Any move. 2. Mates accordingly.

PROBLEM No. 1757.

By G. J. SLATER.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN LONDON.

A Game played recently between Mr. J. H. BLACKBURN and an AMATEUR. (Allgaier Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. B.) BLACK (Mr. E.)
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th
2. P to K B 4th P takes P
3. Kt to K B 3rd P to K Kt 4th
4. P to K R 4th P to Kt 6th
5. Kt to K 6th Kt to K B 3rd
6. Kt takes Kt P Kt takes P
7. P to Q 4th
In this form of the Allgaier Gambit the usual move here is P to Q 3rd, and the continuation results in giving White an inferior opening. The move in the text, however, has been played with uniform success by Mr. Blackburn in offhand games like the present.
7. Kt to Kt 6th
8. B takes P Kt takes R
9. B to Kt 5th B to K 2nd
10. Q to K 2nd P to K R 3rd
Necessary to prevent 11. Kt to Bth (ch) and 12. B to K 6th. Mate.
11. Q to K 5th P to K B 3rd
12. Kt takes B (ch) K to B sq
13. Kt to Q 6th B takes B
P takes B offers no better resource.

CHESS IN RUSSIA.

The following Gamelet was played recently in Moscow. The termination will be found interesting. (Kisselitzky Gambit.)

WHITE (Herr Sythoff). BLACK (Mr. Maude).
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th
2. P to K B 4th P takes P
3. Kt to K B 3rd P to K Kt 4th
4. P to K R 4th P to Kt 6th
5. Kt to K 6th B to K 2nd
6. Q takes P
The proper move here is, of course, Kt takes Kt P. In drawing from the beaten path White gets involved in difficulties.
6. P to Q 3rd
7. Q to Kt 7th B takes P (ch)
8. K to Q sq P takes Kt
9. Q takes R B to Kt 5th (ch)
10. B to K 2nd Q to Kt 4th
11. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd
12. Q takes R P Kt to R 3rd
Black finishes the game without the loss of a single move.
17. Q to K 3rd P takes Kt (ch)
18. Q takes P Q takes R (ch)
19. K to K 2nd B to Kt 4th (ch)
20. Q to K 3rd
If he had played K to B 3rd, Black mates in two moves.
20. Q takes Q (ch)
21. K to Q sq Q to Kt 6th (ch)
22. K to K 2nd Kt to Q 5th. Mate.

SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS.

No. 1.—1. Kt takes P, and mates next move.
No. 2.—1. Kt to Q 5th, and mates next move. White can also play, 1. Q to K B 7th.
No. 3.—1. K to Q Kt 3rd, followed by Kt to R 2nd, and mates next move.
No. 4.—1. Kt to Q 6th (ch), R takes B; 2. Kt to B 7th, and mates next move.
No. 5.—1. R to K 3rd, and mates next move.
(By an oversight the progressive numbers six and seven were omitted.)
No. 6.—1. Kt to Q B 3rd, P to B 4th; 2. Q to Q B 4th, and mates next move.
No. 7.—1. Kt to Q 7th, and mates next move.
No. 8.—1. Kt to Kt 3rd, Pawn moves; 2. R to Q 2nd, P takes B; 3. P to Q 4th. Mate.
No. 9.—1. Kt to Q 4th, K to K 6th; 2. R to K 6th (ch), &c.
No. 10.—1. Kt to K 6th, K to Q 4th; 2. Kt to K 3rd; and 3. B mates.
No. 11.—1. Q to K B 2nd, B to Kt 7th; 2. P to Q 4th (ch), P takes P; 3. Q to Q 4th. Mate.

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

From the annual report of the Bristol and Clifton Chess Association we learn that the silver cup presented for competition by the Rev. J. Greene has been won a second time by Mr. E. Thorold, who thus becomes entitled to hold it absolutely. Miss Judge and Mr. Perry have yet to play off a tie for second honours. There were eighteen entries for the club handicap, and the five prizes fell to the Rev. J. Greene and Messrs. Hunt, Hall, Southby, and Horlor, in the order named.

LITTLE PEOPLE.

It is so nearly impossible to be impartial on any subject, that it would be an excellent thing if everyone would, before beginning an argument, acknowledge, both to himself and to his opponent, on which side were his sympathies, his prepossessions. It is, of course, evident in two minutes what a man's prejudices are; but if he does not admit that he is prejudiced, one can hardly assume the fact and argue from it—cannot say, for example, in discussing the irrepressible Eastern Question: "You are evidently unable to realise that a Russian (or a Turk, as the case may be) can have any redeeming qualities at all: has not this your prepossession coloured the facts you have just stated?" In other words, must not your facts be of very doubtful value, and your opinion nearly worthless?

It is a sad reflection, but most people's opinions on most subjects are very nearly worthless, simply because they cannot bring themselves to see that their opinions are worth no more than those of any other individual. The emphasis on ordinary man lays on the words "I think" is ridiculous: one obviates the horrible law of politeness which forbids one to ask the question—which really might do him some good—What on earth it matters what he thinks? (To evade this law, and be personal for a moment: you, intelligent reader, have many beliefs, opinions, prejudices—to which your next-door neighbour could oppose as large a set, entirely differing from them. You see his errors of judgment, but do you suppose that he does not see yours—that you have none for him to see? What reason have you, then, for supposing that what you think is nearer the truth than what he thinks? In a word, what does it matter what either of you thinks?)

This preliminary matter is intended to introduce a double confession of prejudice, which may qualify the valuelessness of the following remarks on little people and on little peoples—small individuals and small nations. The present writer feels that he has an instinctive preference for large men and women, to which may be contrasted his impression that States, and even cities, have a tendency to grow much too big. That there is a great deal to be said against both these views he is perfectly aware; and it is perhaps only because he feels this, and is therefore not quite so strongly prejudiced as usual on this particular subject, that he has made this confession. That he is prejudiced in matters of politics, religion—or the Eastern Question—he would, he feels, be the last to admit.

With regard to small individuals. There is one entirely new argument to be brought forward in favour of high stature and largeness of limb. The other day, in going over a building very insufficiently known to Londoners—the Tower—I was greatly struck by a remark made (in a glorious brogue) by one of the Beefeaters: that the size of most of the suits of armour there preserved was a pretty satisfactory proof that we were growing larger instead of smaller—that, in fact, there were not many giants in the period vaguely defined as "those days." Well, there are surely very few people who have read history with any attention, who will say with Elijah that we are "no better than our fathers." We are most distinctly better than our ancestors of five hundred years ago; and we are bigger than they were. A larger average of size here accompanies a higher average of goodness. Logically, then, there is a presumption that the average large man is better than the average small one; though of course it is always possible that there are other and stronger presumptions for the opposite theory. The fact that the lowest races of men—bushmen, and such people—are the smallest, may also go for something.

To examine the special qualities of large men and small. I imagine that it will be generally allowed that little men are quicker, and are more excitable than big ones—as a rule; and though quickness has of course its merits, and slowness its faults, experience proves (does it not?) that there is much more harm, and less good, done by overhaste than by over-deliberation. To do what has been left undone is only a single process; to undo what has been wrongly done, and do it afresh rightly, is a double one. Impetuosity is a dangerous quality, and it is so very often accompanied by (fault number two of little men) conceit; which is surely, if not the most unpardonable of sins, the most unendurable of failings. That big men have their characteristic faults, everyone admits: these are want of energy, possibly dulness, and an indolent contempt for other people. That these failings are serious is evident enough; and it is possible that they are even more against a man's "getting on in the world" than the faults of little people; but they are less offensive, and, as I have said, less dangerous than their opposites. Then, there is generally so much more dignity about a big man—there must be; and want of dignity is, in some sort, want of manliness—the worst of wants, except want of humanity.

Coming to examples, one has either too much or too little evidence. Among absolutely first-rate men there have probably been but few giants or dwarfs; and, on the other hand, the number of great men whose size we know pretty exactly is really too large to make it worth while to count them, and it is, at all events, not certainly known that there is any great majority for one side or the other. In the present day, the big men have, perhaps, the best of it; the most famous man of the age—Bismarck—is on their side; though the one rival he has just lost—the *petit bourgeois*, Thiers—was very tiny.

A word or two about small nations—a subject to which everyone's attention has been drawn lately by sympathy for the poor little States crushed in between those two big neighbours, Russia and Turkey. Serbia, Roumania, Montenegro: if these plucky little peoples were made genuinely independent, would it be for their good, and for the good of Europe? Have small States generally done as well as, or better than, large ones? Are their populations generally more free, more intelligent, and more equal?

The great example of little Athens prompts us to say yes. Nothing like the history of that wonderful State has ever been known in the world—except, our national vanity makes us add, the history of larger, but still little, England. Look at the marvellous Athenian culture, its high average and its unsurpassed exceptions: what have we even now to equal it? Of course, it was crushed by larger barbarous nations, but that was because they were too big, not too small. Then take Roumania, a little country which has made enormous strides during thirty years of peace: it is hardly too high a compliment to call it a coming Belgium—a quiet agricultural country, that does its best in every way to improve itself. The largest building in Bucharest is the mass of schools of all the professions—a thing which we have not in London; one of the principal journals is printed in French, and there were, till the war, no less than two thousand Roumanian students in Paris; and, even in Paris, Roumanians are famed for their politeness—though not for their honesty. Oppressed nations are the same everywhere and always; tyranny makes liars—but freedom, and the civilisation they so evidently love, will cure them.

Poor little peoples! Let us hope their troubles will soon be over, and they will rival the fame of noble Holland, and unconquered Switzerland, and unequalled Athens.

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Messrs. DAVENPORT and CO. beg to inform their friends and the public generally that they intend disposing of the whole of their Surplus Stock of China, Earthenware, and Glass, on their Premises, 52, Fleet-street, London, and 30, Cannon-place, Liverpool, at a reduction of 25 per cent discount off usual prices. Commencing Oct. 8, 1877.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL. MESSENGER and SONS, Manufacturers of CHANDELIERs, Gaslights, and Lamps of every description, beg to give notice of their REMOVAL from 73, Hatton-garden, to 64, HOLBORN VIADUCT, London.

GASELIERS, in Crystal, Glass, Ormolu, or Bronze, Medialiv Fittings, &c. A large assortment always on view. Every article marked with plain figures. D. HULETT and CO., Manufacturers, 55 and 56, High Holborn.

LEWIN CRAWCOUR and CO.'S complete ILLUSTRATED FURNITURE CATALOGUE new and enlarged Edition, gratis and post-free contains nearly 400 Designs of useful, artistic, and well-selected Furniture, and also Estimates for completely Furnishing any class of House. Orders for completely Furnishing in any part of England, upon cash terms, are delivered, fitted, and fixed, inclusive. 71, 73, and 75, Brompton-road, London.

AT PETER ROBINSON'S

WAREHOUSE FOR BLACK GOODS,

REGENT-STREET.

For TWO GUINEAS and up to FIVE, CHOICE BLACK MATERIAL COSTUMES COMPLETE, in the New Style. (Princess Polonaise and Skirt). Patterns and Photos free.

URGENT MOURNING. "ON RECEIPT OF LETTER or TELEGRAM," MOURNING GOODS will be forwarded to all parts of England, on application—no matter the distance—with an excellent fitting Dressmaker (if required), without extra charge. PETER ROBINSON, 236, 238, 240, 242, Regent-street, London.

DEEP MOURNING ORDERS. DRESSES, Costumes, Mantles, Millinery, and all made-up articles, in the most appropriate and best styles, at the lowest possible cost. Dressmaking and Millinery, by clever and expert artists.

INEXPENSIVE MOURNING, as well as the Richest Qualities, can be supplied by PETER ROBINSON, upon the most advantageous terms, to Families. The Court and Family Mourning Warehouse, 236, 238, 240, 242, Regent-street, London.

BLACK SILKS.—Excellent Value. PETER ROBINSON, of REGENT-STREET. An immense purchase just completed in Lyons, from the well-known houses of Messrs. Bonnet, Ponsou, Crosat, &c.

600 Pieces at 2s. 6d.
120 Pieces at 3s. 6d.; extra wide.
200 Pieces at 4s. 0d.; really worth 7s.
180 Pieces at 5s. 0d.; cheap at 6s. 6d.
And prices ranging up to 10s. 6d.
PETER ROBINSON'S BLACK SILK WAREHOUSE, REGENT-STREET, Nos. 236 to 242.

BLACK SILK DRESS VELVETS. Exceedingly good quality, at 7s. 6d., 8s. 6d., 10s. 6d., 12s. 6d., 15s. 6d.

A Special Bargain in Lyons Velvet, at 10s. 6d. Black Silk-Trimmed Velvets, at 4s. 6d., 5s. 6d., 6s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 8s. 6d., 9s. 6d., 10s. 6d., 11s. 6d., 12s. 6d., 13s. 6d., 14s. 6d., 15s. 6d. At PETER ROBINSON'S, of REGENT-STREET, Nos. 236 to 242.

FOR SIX GUINEAS. A BLACK SILK COSTUME, Made of Rich Lyons Silk, with Velvet Garniture. Exquisitely cut and fashioned. Copies of expensive Paris Models. PETER ROBINSON, of REGENT-STREET.

REMARKABLY CHEAP. For One Guinea, A Black Quilted SATIN PETTICOAT. For 2½ Guineas, A Black Silk TRAINED SKIRT. At PETER ROBINSON'S, of REGENT-STREET.

FOR TWO GUINEAS, and up to Seven, Costumes in New Black Materials, in various fashionable Styles, at PETER ROBINSON'S, of REGENT-STREET.

EVENING DRESSES, at One Guinea. Black Brussels Net, at 2s. 6d. Full (condition keeping), 50s. Grenadine, 32s. 6d. New Styles, well cut, and elegantly trimmed. Illustrations free.

THE NEW CRAPE. The Pure Silk Gordan Crape, for Widows and Families. Its advantages are—that it is made of Silk so pure that it will not crease when set upon, nor spot with rain. It is a richer black, free from dress and the gummy appearance so objectionable in other Crapes. The wear of every yard is guaranteed. The Gordan Crape is a Speciality, only to be obtained at PETER ROBINSON'S, of REGENT-STREET. The MOURNING WAREHOUSE, Nos. 236 to 242. Excellent qualities at 4s. 6d., 5s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 8s. 6d. Patterns free.

FUR-LINED CLOAKS at Summer Prices. Good useful Cloaks at 6s. 6d. and 3s. 6d.

SEMI-FITTING SEAL PALETOTS, 33 inches long, for 9s. 35 inches long, for 10s. 6d. At PETER ROBINSON'S, of REGENT-STREET.

NOTICE.—In reference to the above advertisements, it is important that letters should be clearly addressed to 236 to 242, REGENT-STREET.

EGERTON BURNETT'S ROYAL WELLINGTON SERGES. "The Court Circular," "The Queen," "Myra's Journal," &c., unanimously testify to the superiority of Egerton Burnett's Serges as far exceed the material for ladies' wear. EGERTON BURNETT, Wellington, Somerset, respectfully calls attention to these advertisements. He has repeatedly had the honour of supplying them direct to the ROYAL FAMILY, and orders are daily arriving from all parts of the Kingdom. Being woven from the finest wools, and of a permanent patency, which neither rain nor salt water can affect, they surpass all others in appearance and durability. Prices from 1s. 2½d. to the finest at 4s. 6d. per yard. E. B.'s New HAND-MADE VIOGNE CACHEMIENNE and ROULE SERGES are most fashionable. A SPECIAL STUNNING MAKE IS MADE FOR BOYS AND GENTLEMEN'S SUITS, 54 in., from 3s. 9d. per yard. Pattern-books of the various makes and shades sent free by post, and carriage is paid to Bristol or London on parcels over £2. Goods packed for exportation.

EGERTON BURNETT, WELLINGTON, SOMERSET. SWAN and EDGAR are showing the choicest Paris styles in Costumes and Mantles for Autumn wear; also Sealskin Paletots, the new shape, made from selected skins, commencing at 8 guineas. Designs and prices 1s. free.

SWAN and EDGAR are offering a Stock of Black Silks made expressly for wear at 3s. 11d., 4s. 11d., 5s. 11d., and 7s. 6d. a yard. New Dress Materials for Autumn. Patterns free. Piccadilly, and Regent-street, London.

ROYAL ESTAMINE SERGES.—A Stock of this beautiful warm material, in the new dark shades, now selling at 4s. 11d. per yard. Patterns free. JOHN HOOPER, 52, Oxford-street, W.

WEDDING TROUSSEAUX, £20, £30, and £100. LAYETTES, £5, £10, and £20. INDIAN OUTFIT, £25. Illustrated Price-List post-free. Mrs. ADDLEY BOURNE, 37, Piccadilly.

SWANBILL CEINTURE CORSET (Regd.). An admirable combination of Ceinture and Corset of novel and ingenious manufacture, combining the advantages of both and giving the most perfect support. The corset is made of play and Joan of Arc Belt. While imparting a graceful symmetry and elegance to the figure, it affords a degree of comfort to the wearer not to be derived from an ordinary Corset. 10 in. deep, 2½ in. high, made of 100 per cent. pure silk. Send size of waist with P.O. order. Sous la direction d'une couturière Parisienne. Mrs. ADDLEY BOURNE, Ladies' Outfitter, &c., 37, Piccadilly (opposite St. James's Church), London; and 25 Rue St. Lazare, Paris.

HUNYADI JANOS.

BARON LIEBIG

AFFIRMS that its richness in aperient salts surpasses that of all other known waters.—Lancet.

HUNYADI JANOS. "The most certain and the most comfortable of all aperient waters, specially indicated in constiveness, in portal congestion, with tendency to hemorrhoids, and in sluggish conditions of the liver."—John Macpherson, M.D., Inspector-General of Hospitals, Author of "Baths and Wells of Europe."

HUNYADI JANOS. APERIENT NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

MOST VALUABLE and PALATABLE. Prof. MacNamara, Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland.

MOST AGREEABLE, SAFE, and EFFICACIOUS.—British Medical Journal.

HUNYADI JANOS. Highly efficacious, not only as an ordinary aperient, but also in cases of habitual constipation.—Dr. Roberts, University College Hospital.

PREFERRED to PULLNA and FRIEDRICHSHALL.—Prof. Atkin, F.R.S., Royal Victoria Hospital, Army Medical School, Netley.

HUNYADI JANOS SUPERSEDES PILLS, DRAUGHTS, and CASTOR OIL.

HUNYADI JANOS, HIGHLY BENE-FICIAL IN BILIOUS ATTACKS.—Dr. Silver, Charing-cross Hospital.

HUNYADI JANOS. "As a laxative I prefer the Hunyadi Janos to any and every other mineral water, and for the following reasons:—

The dose is small.
The taste is not unpleasant.
It acts promptly.
It does not oppress the stomach.
It does not grip.
And it is efficient.
IT IS INVALUABLE FOR LYING-IN WOMEN, as an ordinary nursing aperient, and in diseases of women.—Dr. J. Marion Sims, Hon. Fellow of the Obstetrical Society of England, &c.

USES of the HUNYADI JANOS:

THE HUNYADI JANOS WATERS are used with excellent results according to the most eminent authorities:—1. As a safe, ordinary, and gentle aperient; 2. for habitual constipation; 3. by persons inclined to inflammation, congestion, and gouty disorder; 4. in chronic affections of the organs of respiration and circulation; 5. in organic diseases resulting from fatty degeneration; 6. against undue deposition of fat in general; 7. against hemorrhoids; 8. during pregnancy and in many female diseases; 9. in bilious attacks and disorders of the liver; 10. the evil consequences of indigestion and diet.

HUNYADI JANOS.—THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT.

HUNYADI JANOS, MORE PLEASANT than its RIVALS; while its

EFFICACY as a PURGATIVE corresponds to

ITS UNUSUAL CHYMICAL COMPOSITION.—Dr. T. L. Brunt, F.R.S., Lecturer on Materia Medica, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Examiner in the University of London.

HUNYADI JANOS.—For ordinary aperient purposes a half wine-glassful of the HUNYADI WATER may be taken at bed-time, or a wine-glassful taken in the morning fasting. It is most efficacious when warmed to a temperature not below 60 deg., or mixed with an equal quantity of hot water.

MAY be ordered of all CHYMISTS and MINERAL WATER DEALERS. In original Bottles, price 2s. and 1s. 6d.

DIGESTIVE LOZENGES OF VICHY.

Manufactured from the Salts extracted from the Mineral Waters.

The Vichy Lozenges should be taken by those persons whose digestion is difficult, pain ul, or laborious. In cases of slow or difficult digestion, a few of the Lozenges should be taken before each repast. The Lozenges are flavoured with peppermint, lemon, vanilla, rose, orange-flowers, or anisette. In Boxes, at 1s. and 2s. each. VICHY SALTS FOR BATHS. VICHY SALT FOR BATHS. In Packets, for One Bath, 1s. 6d. each. VICHY BABLEY-SUGAR. An excellent Digestive Lozenge. In Boxes, 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 3s. 6d.

All these Preparations are guaranteed by the French Government. Sold by all respectable Chemists.

LAXORA LOZENGES.—This Preparation will be found the most valuable remedy for Constipation, Sluggishness of the Stomach, Bile, Headache, and especially useful for Children and Ladies.

The "Lancet," June 9, 1877, reports:—"We have no hesitation in recommending this preparation. It is a great improvement on the preparations in common use for the same purpose, and will be really valuable in families."

"Medical Press and Circular," April 11, 1877:—"The Laxora Lozenges can be safely recommended. C. E. C. Titchborne, Ph.D.—'The Laxora Lozenges are efficacious, and nicely made.' Each Box contains Eight Lozenges, and sold, 1s. 1½d., by all Chemists and Druggists; Wholesale, 82, Southwark-street, London.

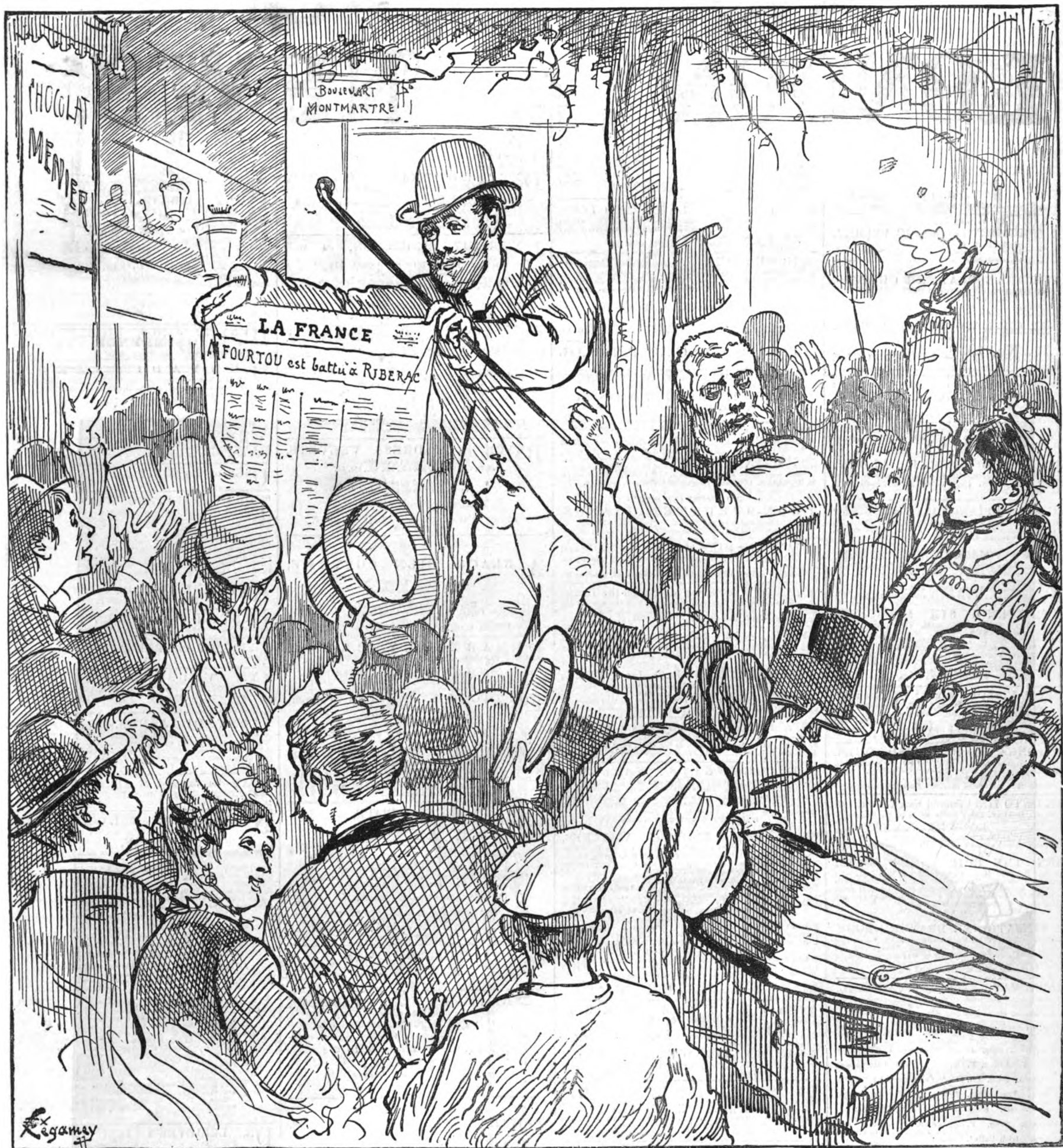
DR. LELIEVRE'S ICELAND MOSS POULTICE, superior to all (patented), is exempt from all the inconveniences inseparable from Poulitices made with Linseed or Bread. These apply the Linen, leading, &c., dry up on the edges, rapidly ferment, giving a most unpleasant odour, and no dependence can be placed on the quality and freshness of the liniment used. Poulitices are instantaneous, for it is ready in a few seconds. Sold retail by all Chemists.

Wholesale, BIGGILL and CO., 82, Southwark-street, London.

CONSUMPTION! CONSUMPTION! SILPHIUM CYRENAICUM

(this celebrated plant of the Ancients) has now been acknowledged by the principal celebrities of the French Faculty to be the only cure for Consumption and all affections of the Lungs, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. Its effect is magical, and the cure certain. To be obtained from all Chemists, and all druggists, full instructions, &c. Wholesale from London Patent Medicine House.

NEURALGIC gels instant relief in TIO DOLOREUX, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Toothache, Rheumatism, Gout, and all Nerve and Local Pains.—Mr. Edgar, 11, Lighthouse, Island of Lewis, thus writes to Sir James Matheson:—"Mrs. Edgar cannot express her thanks to Lady Mallison



THE FRENCH ELECTIONS: A SKETCH ON THE BOULEVARD MONTMARTRE, OCT. 15, MIDNIGHT—"UNE FAUSSE JOIE."

Sunday last was the appointed day of voting throughout France for the members of the new Legislative Assembly, in the general election demanded by President Marshal MacMahon's struggle with the Republican majority for the possession of supreme power. The result, with regard to the relative Parliamentary strength of the contending parties, must be examined in a separate article of political comment. But the above sketch represents a scene of popular excitement and premature exultation, aroused by a false report of the rejection of M. de Fourtou, the Minister of the Interior, in the election for a provincial constituency. We here add some particulars of the method of election, as we believe that our illustration of the distribution of voting-tickets to working-class electors at the door of one of the municipal offices in Paris, will be regarded with some interest upon this occasion. The Constitution of the existing Republic declares all Frenchmen to be electors—the richest as well as the poorest, prince and peasant, middle class and working man. It is to the Republic of 1848 that France owes this law of universal suffrage. Anyone may become an elector on completing twenty-one years of age, but he can only vote on condition of having been duly enrolled on the list of voters prepared annually between Jan. 1 and March 31 in all the communes. This right of enrolment accrues from a residence of six months, at least, in any one commune. No one can vote except in the commune where he is enrolled. Every elector is entitled to have and examine the

list of voters. The Maire must not object to or prevent this; by doing so he would be guilty of an excess of power, which might forthwith be laid before the Conseil d'Etat, as well as the Prefect and the Minister of the Interior. The ballot lasts one day, opening at eight a.m. and closing at six p.m. The polling is held in the chief town of the commune, generally at the Mairie. The doors being opened, a committee is constituted to survey the process of voting, consisting of a president, four assessors, and a secretary. The Mayor may ex officio be president, but he can appoint a substitute. The assessors are chosen from among the Municipal Councillors able to read and write—failing these, the oldest two and the youngest two electors. The president selects his secretary; but the latter has no deliberative voice. Three members of the committee, at least, must always be present. The police arrangements of the proceedings are left with the president alone. A copy of the list of voters must be exposed to view at the place of polling, but the display of any other document whatever is expressly forbidden. The voting-papers are to be prepared beforehand outside the polling-booth. They are to be written either by the elector himself or by a third person, and they may be either in manuscript or printed. The voting-ticket is to be written or printed on white paper, and must not bear any outside sign or mark whereby it could be recognised. The voting-paper is delivered by the elector to the polling president, whose duty it is to deposit the same in the urn, without

attempting to unfold it or to ascertain the name inside. The municipal authorities must make such arrangements as will give the electors the greatest facilities for getting into the place of polling. Each candidate, having an equal right to support his nomination, must be allowed freely to distribute his voting-papers. The Mayors must not accord to the distributors of the papers of a particular candidate a privileged place in the approaches to the polling-booth. Distributors of voting-papers must not stand in the voting-room, but they may stand near the door. Every agent of the public or municipal authorities is absolutely prohibited, on pain of being fined from 16f. to 300f., from distributing in any place whatever electoral documents, declarations of political opinions, circulars, or candidates' voting-papers. Immediately after the close of the poll the electoral urn is opened. The Committee then selects from among the electors present a couple of returning officers, one of whom reads aloud each voting-paper, while another marks, on lists prepared for the purpose, the names written on each ticket. The result of the poll is made public immediately after the counting of the votes. In order to facilitate supervision of the counting, the tables on which the voting-papers are disposed must be placed in such a way that the electors can easily walk round them. When the counting is finished, the secretary announces in a loud voice the result of the poll, and then he reads a minute of the proceedings, in which he must, on the demand of any of the electors, insert all their protests and claims.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

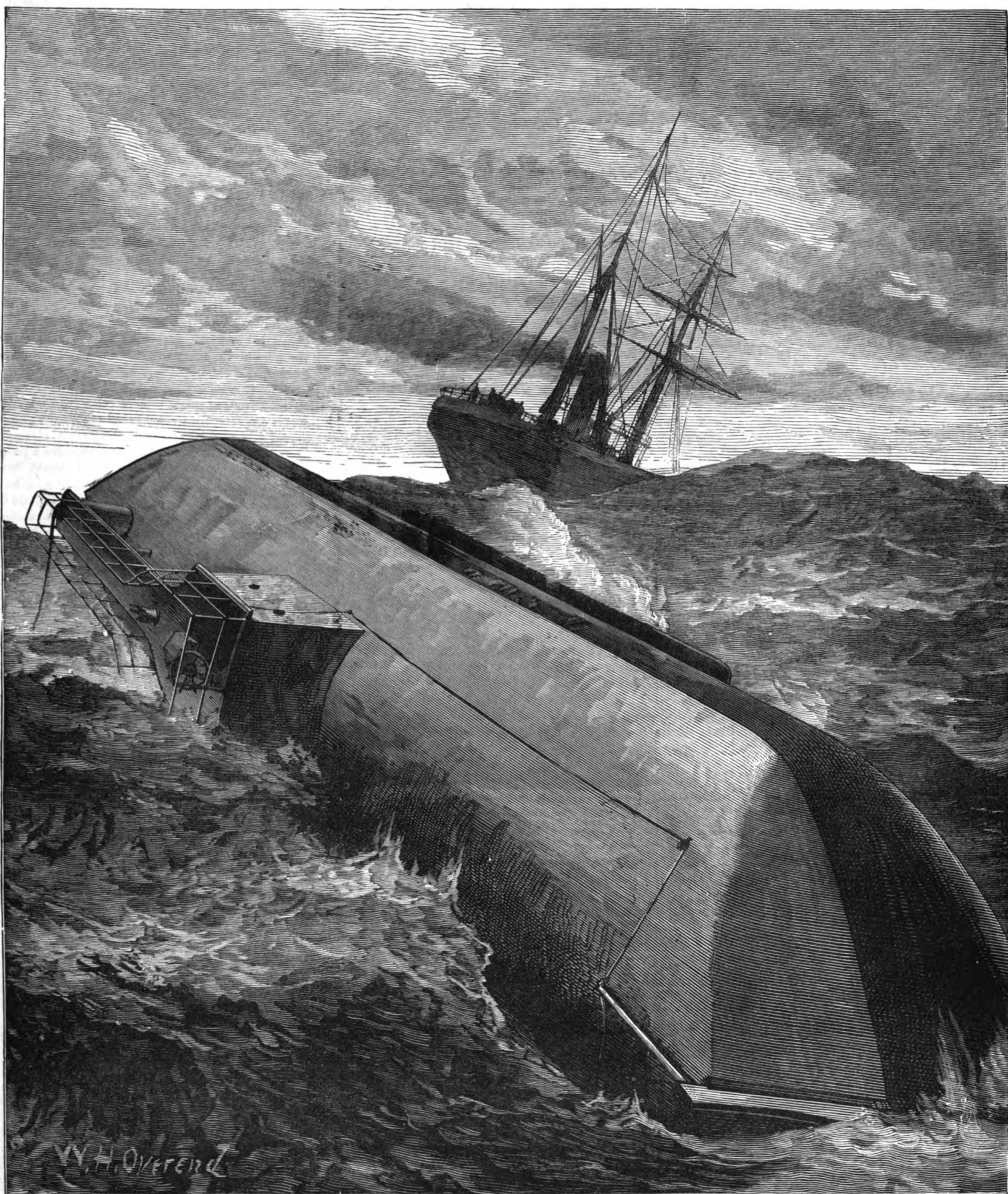


REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1998.—VOL. LXXI.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1877.

WITH
TWO SUPPLEMENTS } **SIXPENCE.**
By Post, 6½d.



ABANDONMENT OF CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE IN THE BAY OF DISCAY, AT DAYBREAK. OCT. 15.
FROM A SKETCH SUPPLIED BY CAPTAIN CARTER, OF THE CLEOPATRA.

BIRTHS.

On the 19th inst., Lady Catherine Milnes Gaskell, of a son.
On the 16th inst., Viscountess Helmsley, of a daughter.
On Aug. 13, at Dunmore, Orford, Victoria, Mrs. Fairie, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 18th inst., at the parish church of Bowdon, Cheshire, by the Rev. Arthur Gore, Vicar, and Canon of Chester, Francis Hicks, of Plymouth, merchant, and of Burrington Park, near Plymouth, to Grace Caroline, daughter of the late James Black, Esq., of Buenos Ayres.
On the 17th inst., at Brooklyn, U.S.A., by the Rev. C. C. Hall, Thomas Benjamin, eldest son of the late Edward Bowring, Esq., of East Moulsey, Surrey, to Annie Kinsman, third daughter of James How, Esq., of Brooklyn, U.S.A.
On the 29th ult., at St. George's Chapel, Lisbon, by the Rev. T. Godfrey P. Pope, Oswald B. Ivens, of Lisbon, to Antonia Quiles y Perez, daughter of the late Senor Dn. Manoel Quiles, of Madrid.
On the 20th inst., at Sutton Montis, Somerset, by the Rev. R. Blake Poole, George Reid, of Oporto, to Alice Georgina, daughter of the late Rev. E. Whiteley, Rector of Sutton Montis.

DEATHS.

On the 24th ult., at Middleton Lodge, Belleville, Ontario, Harriet Alice, second daughter of the late William Randolph Eppes, Esq., Deputy Commissary-General, in her 86th year.
On the 20th inst., Anne, widow of the Rev. John Holmes, of Gaudy Hall, Norfolk, aged 83 years.
On the 20th inst., at Seascale, Ann Eliza, wife of John Lindow, Esq., of Ehen Hall, Cumberland, aged 68 years.
On the 19th inst., at Ashted Park, Surrey, the Honourable Mrs. Mary Greville Howard, in the 93rd year of her age.

* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 3.

SUNDAY, Oct. 28.

Twenty-second Sunday after Trinity. St. James's, noon, Rev. William St. Simon and St. Jude, Apostles. Rowe Jolley, Vicar of St. John's, Birkbeck, closed.
C. E. Wright, Minister of Grosvenor Chapel, 3.15 p.m., Bishop (Cloughton); 7 p.m., Rev. W. Boyd Carpenter.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m., Rev. Canon Duckworth. Whitehall, closed.

MONDAY, Oct. 29.

Hare-hunting begins. Industrial Home for Reformation of Moon's last quarter, 9.21 p.m. Female Drunkards, meeting at the Mansion House, 2.30 p.m.
Accession of Albert, King of Saxony, 1873. Musical Association, annual meeting, 4 p.m.

TUESDAY, Oct. 30.

For Indian Relief Fund: Reading by Miss Amy Sedgwick, Music, &c., Mansion House, 4 p.m.
Southwell Agric. Show. Gresham Lectures, 6 p.m. (Rev. E. Ledger on Astronomy); and three following days.
Races: Brighton, Worcester.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 31.

Louis I., King of Portugal, born, 1838. Ross Sixth Annual Poultry, Pigeon, and Dog Show (two days).

THURSDAY, Nov. 1.

All Saints' Day. Westminster Abbey, 7.30 p.m., Special Musical Service for Working-Men's Club; sermon by Dean Stanley.
Reedham Orphan Asylum, foundation to be laid of Aveling Memorial Church, 1 p.m.
Psychological Society, 8.30 p.m. (Mr. Serjeant Cox on the question, "Has Man a Soul?")
Linnæan Society, 8 p.m. (Dr. G. King on the Source of the Winged Caramon of Nepal; papers by Captain W. Armit, Rev. G. Henslow, and Mr. E. J. Miers).
Chemical Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. W. H. Perkin on some Hydro-Carbons obtained from the Homologues of Anomalous Acid, &c.; Mr. M. M. Muir on Estimating Bismuth volumetrically).
Bristol, Clifton, and West of England Dog Show (four days).

FRIDAY, Nov. 2.

All Souls' Day. Philological Society, 8 p.m. (Captain Michaelmas Law Sittings begin. Governor's Benevolent Institution, general court, elections, Willis's Rooms, noon (the Earl of Harrowby in the chair).
Archæological Institute, 4 p.m. For Indian Famine Relief Fund: (Commander Cheyne on a New Expedition to the North Pole), Cannon-street Hotel, 8 p.m.

SATURDAY, Nov. 3.

Physical Society, 8 p.m. (Professor Arton and Perry on Ice as an Electrolyte).
Organ Recital Bow and Bromley Institute, Mr. F. G. Ogbourne at 8. Mr. W. Leighton Jordan's Lecture on the Winds, Ocean Currents, &c., Willis's Rooms, 8 p.m.
London Athletic Club, Stamford Bridge.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28' N.; Long. 0° 18' 47' W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		Miles.	In.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum.	Minimum.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 p.m.		
October	Inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°	°				
17	30.324	41.3	31.5	71	4	52.0	33.5	WSW. WNW. NW.	184	0.000	
18	30.309	36.7	30.1	79	2	49.8	28.5	WSW. W.	90	0.000	
19	30.307	45.5	37.3	63	9	53.8	29.5	W. SW.	151	0.000	
20	30.086	48.8	40.0	74	4	59.1	39.7	SW.	160	0.000	
21	29.834	51.4	45.0	80	0	55.4	43.5	S. SSW.	343	0.040	
22	29.740	53.7	49.7	88	8	59.8	49.0	SW. WSW.	342	1.150	
23	29.384	47.3	47.3	100	8	56.0	38.7	WSW. SSW. SW.	238	0.210	

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m. :—
Barometer (in inches) corrected ... 30.347 30.303 30.238 30.133 29.906 29.800 29.510
Temperature of Air ... 46.0° 34.3° 40.2° 40.2° 39.9° 39.9° 31.1°
Temperature of Evaporation ... 41.1° 31.9° 38.3° 47.1° 47.9° 48.2° 50.9°
Direction of Wind ... W. W. W. W. SW. SW. SSW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 3.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
12 13	12 37	12 58	1 12	1 23	1 31	1 41
5 12	5 37	5 58	6 12	6 23	6 31	6 41

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS, "THE BRAZEN SERPENT," "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM," and "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE," each 25 ft. by 22 ft.; with "Dream of Pilate's Wife," "Christian Martyrs," &c., at the DORÉ GALLERY, 25, New Bond-street, W. Daily, 10 to 6. Is.

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE-GALLERY.—Open all the year round for the RECEPTION and SALE of PICTURES by the British and Foreign Schools. For Particulars apply to Mr. G. W. Wase.

THE ANNUAL WINTER EXHIBITION of HIGH-CLASS PICTURES is NOW OPEN at ARTHUR TOOTH'S GALLERY, 5, Haymarket (opposite Her Majesty's Theatre), from Ten till Seven o'clock. Admission, One Shilling, including Catalogue.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS will introduce an ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME. The whole of the songs contained in the first or musical portion of the Entertainment will be changed. New Dances, New Vocalists, and New Burlesque Sketches. The New Programme will be given EVERY NIGHT at EIGHT, and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at THREE and EIGHT.

Particulars, &c.: Sofa Stalls, &c.; Area, &c.; Gallery, Is. Doors Open at 2.30 for the Day Performance; at 7.30 for the Evening Performance. No fees. Ladies can retain their bonnets in all parts of the Hall.

MR. WALTER BACHE'S PIANOFORTE RECITAL (Sixth Season), on MONDAY, NOV. 5, at ST. JAMES'S HALL, at Half-past Three. Vocalist, Mr. Bentley. Accompanist, Mr. Zerlini. Stalls, &c.; Balcony, &c.; Admission, Is.—Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co., 24, New Bond-street; Chappell's; usual Agents; and Austin's, St. James's Hall.

Now Ready,

PRICE ONE SHILLING (FREE BY POST, 1s. 2½d.).

THE

ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK

FOR 1878,

CONTAINING

SIX COLOURED PICTURES,

PRINTED BY LEIGHTON BROTHERS' CHROMATIC PROCESS.

TWELVE ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE WAR, FINE ART, &c.

TWELVE ENGRAVINGS AS HEADINGS TO THE CALENDAR.

ASTRONOMICAL DIAGRAM OF REMARKABLE PHENOMENA,

WITH EXPLANATORY NOTES.

The Royal Family of Great Britain; the Queen's Household; her Majesty's Ministers; Lists of Government Offices and Officers; Bank of England and London and Westminster Bankers; Law and University Terms; Fixed and Movable Festivals; Anniversaries; Acts of Parliament passed during the Session of 1877; Obituary of Eminent Persons; Christian, Jewish, and Mohammedan Calendars; Tables of Stamps, Taxes, and Government Duties; Times of High Water at London and Liverpool; Postal Regulations; Remarkable Occurrences, &c., 1877-78; Eclipses in the Year 1878; together with an amount of useful and valuable information, which has during the past thirty-two years made the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK an acceptable and elegant companion to the library or drawing-room table.

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MORNING PERFORMANCE OF THE MOONSTONE, on SATURDAY, OCT. 27, at 2.30. Box plan now open, OLYMPIC THEATRE.

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EVANS'S, COVENT-GARDEN.—NOTICE.—These celebrated Supper-Rooms are now open for the reception of Ladies. Evans's Choir of Boys, specially trained by and under the direction of Mr. F. Jonghmann; and the best available Comic talent. Suppers after the Theatre.—Proprietor, J. B. Anon.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1877.

The tremendous gale which swept across these Islands on Sunday night and Monday morning last has prepared our minds to look with more than common interest into the annual *Wreck Register* recently issued for the year commencing on the 1st of July, 1875, and ending on the 30th of June, 1876. Accompanied, as that document usually has been, with a *Wreck Chart* for the same year, showing the spots off the British coasts upon which Wrecks and Casualties have occurred during the twelve months reported on, it is unquestionably a publication but too well fitted to inspire melancholy reflections. Although we gladly admit that the increased losses and disasters now brought under notice are due—in part, at least—to the mention in the Board of Trade returns of a considerable number of casualties which would not have been thought, some time back, of sufficient importance to be included in them, we fear that the conclusion drawn from them is undeniable that accidents at sea are yearly increasing in number. For example—the total number of wrecks, casualties, and collisions, in or near the waters of the United Kingdom, during the year 1875-6 is given in the *Wreck Register* as 3757, being 167 in excess of the number reported in the foregoing year. We are bound to add that this is not an increment of an isolated character. Almost every successive year the like phenomenon is exhibited, the figures representing shipping disasters off our coasts being constantly augmented. Of course, this is due, in part, to the greater extent of the mercantile fleet employed, and, in part, also, to the more frequent and violent atmospheric disturbances that may have occurred. But, on the whole, it will have to be admitted, we think, that much of the excess to be deplored must be attributed to the operation of causes which technical care and skill might well have prevented.

We shall not attempt any minute analysis of the statistical information contained in the *Wreck Register* for 1875-6, nor, indeed, is it necessary to the main purpose we have in view. It will suffice to present our readers with some of the more general groups of facts relating to the subject. We observe that of the number of wrecks, casualties, and collisions recorded in the present *Register*, comprising, as we have already intimated, a total of 3757,

502 were cases involving "total loss," 1076 were described as "serious casualties," and 2179 "minor accidents." Altogether 4554 vessels, representing a tonnage of 1,028,000 tons, were involved in these disasters, inasmuch as in cases of collisions two or more ships were necessarily involved in one casualty. Of these 4554 ships, 3602 are known to have belonged to Great Britain and its dependencies, with British certificates of registry; 152 (including five of her Majesty's ships) were British vessels not registered under the Merchant Shipping Act; 720 are known to have been ships belonging to foreign countries and States; the country and employment of the remaining 80 ships included in the Record of which we are speaking are unknown. Of the British ships, 2678 were employed in the British Coasting Trade, and 1076 in the (Oversea) Foreign and Coasting Trade. Of the total number of wrecks, 775 were collisions, and of the remaining 2982, 425 resulted in total loss, 851 resulted in serious damage, and 1706 were minor accidents. The total losses are thus described as to their causes: 176 happened when the wind was at the force of a gale, and are classed in the returns as having been caused by "stress of weather;" 111 are ascribed to inattention, carelessness, or neglect, 29 arose from defects in the ship or in her equipments; and of these 29 no fewer than 19 appear to have foundered from unseaworthiness. Of the total losses, 64 appear to have arisen from various other causes, and of the remainder (34 of which were missing vessels) the cause of loss is unknown. Glancing next at the 851 casualties resulting in serious damage but not total loss, and setting aside collisions, 357 happened when the wind was at the force of a gale, 202 were due to carelessness, 94 from defects in the ship or her equipments, and the rest from various and unknown causes. We need not pursue the analysis further. We shall only add that during the past year 345 smacks and other fishing-vessels were wrecked or disabled on our coasts. The localities of the wrecks are thus given:—East Coast, 2119; South, 427; West, 822; North and West of Scotland, 83; Irish Coast, 275; Isle of Man, 12; Lundy Island, 12; and Scilly Isles, 7. The winds most fatal to shipping during the past ten years have been westerly, and the most destructive have been winds from the south-west. The total number of lives lost was 778—148 less than those lost in the previous year.

The most cursory glance at even this sketchy outline of statistical facts will show that there is some cause at work in the management of our Mercantile Marine to which a very large proportion of our shipping disasters must be ascribed, but which cannot be set down as "inevitable." We should be sorry to cast any reflection upon ship-owners, as a class. All dangerous industrial enterprises tend to beget an habitual want of precaution, too frequently fatal, at some time or other, to life and property. But it can scarcely be held creditable to the class of men engaged in navigating our trading craft along the Coasts of the United Kingdom that so extensive a proportion of the accidents which occur to them should happen, not because the elements are unkind, but because human conduct is so thoughtless. Our Tars, perhaps, are their own worst enemies. Too many of them, incapacitated by intemperance, expose the property of others and their own lives to perils as superfluous as they are destructive. It is earnestly to be hoped that education will gradually form in them other habits, and that both at sea and on shore the rough work of the world may be done with as thoughtful a care as the safer and more congenial employments which minister to the wants of society.

The denser the darkness the brighter the light that gleams through it. We have seen the gloomier side of the picture; let us now turn to the brighter. We are told that, while 778 lives were lost, not fewer than 4358 lives were saved, from the wrecks that occurred in 1875-6. Our coasts appear to be lined with apparatus suitably fitted up and managed for the rescue of mariners in their hour of distress. Prominent among them are the Stations of the NATIONAL LIFE-BOAT INSTITUTION. The *Wreck Chart* brings this fact under notice at a glance. The geographical outline of the coast—of the Eastern Coast especially—is marked with a red spot wherever this noble Institution has a boat, and it is gratifying to observe how, wherever wrecks are most frequent (marked in the Chart by a black dot) they are faced by an almost continuous line of red, indicating the presence of Life-Boat Stations. At each of them the co-operation of local committees and sturdy boatmen is secured, and each is closely looked after by three Inspectors of Life-Boats, with a view to obtain as complete a system and as perfect efficiency as possible. 267 life-boats are thus brought under the management of the Institution. £8000 were expended in the year 1875-6 to volunteer crews going afloat in these boats for saving life or for quarterly exercise. Such noble efforts, and the invaluable results they have succeeded in accomplishing, as we are informed they have, have won the thorough appreciation, not only of Englishmen, but also of English-speaking people throughout Europe and the world. It is, perhaps, one of the most valuable, if not the most valuable, of our Benevolent Institutions. Dependent as it is for its resources upon the voluntary contributions of the public, it should not, and we are confident it will not, appeal in vain for that measure of help which will enable it to pursue and to extend its career of usefulness on a scale commensurate with the demands of the noble mission it has undertaken. None, surely, who

contemplate the perils to which our sailors are at all times exposed, who know the terrible straits to which they are oftentimes reduced, or the inestimable worth of the service which they render to their country, can fail to take a lively interest in an Institution so fraught with blessings to our seafaring community. Its plea is irresistible; its success should make all of us proud; its work is one to which, in some shape or other, we should all be eager to lend a helping hand.

THE COURT.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, returned to Balmoral Castle yesterday week from the Glassalt Shiel. The Princess of Wales, with Princesses Louise Victoria and Maude of Wales, lunched with her Majesty on Saturday last. The Duke of Richmond and Gordon arrived at the castle as Minister in attendance, and dined with the Queen. On Sunday her Majesty, and Princess Beatrice and the Princess of Wales, with her three daughters, who came from Abergeldie, attended Divine service, performed at Balmoral by the Rev. A. Campbell, of Crathie. The Marquis of Hertford, Lieutenant-General Ponsonby, Mr. Charles L. Peel, and Dr. Royle arrived at the castle on Monday. The Queen received at dinner the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, the Marquis of Hertford, and Mr. Charles L. Peel, and Sir Thomas and the Hon. Lady Biddulph. The Hon. Alexander Yorke left the castle.

The Queen held a Council at Balmoral on Tuesday, at which were present Prince Leopold, the Lord President, and the Lord Chamberlain. Mr. Charles L. Peel was Clerk of the Council. The Duke of Richmond and Gordon and the Hon. Lady Biddulph dined with her Majesty. The Queen, accompanied by the members of the Royal family, has taken her usual daily drives. Messengers travel several times a day between Balmoral and Abergeldie to make inquiry on behalf of her Majesty as to the state of Miss Knollys.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint the Earl of Mount-Edgumbe to be her Majesty's Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Cornwall, in the room of Lord Vivian, who has resigned.

The Countess of Erroll and the Hon. Mary Pitt have left, and Lady Churchill and the Hon. Amy Lambert have arrived, at the castle. A detachment of the 21st Fusiliers, under command of Brevet-Major Bainbridge, has taken the place of the 79th Highlanders as a guard of honour to the Queen.

The Princess of Wales frequently visits her Majesty. Her Royal Highness is assiduous in her attention to Miss Knollys. Dr. Robertson has arrived at Abergeldie Castle on a visit to the Princess.

The Duchess of Edinburgh arrived at Marseilles on Wednesday, and was received by the Duke of Edinburgh, the English Consul, and the authorities. Her Royal Highness was escorted on board the Osborne by a guard of honour. The Duchess sailed in the evening for Malta.

Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein were present at a harvest-thanksgiving service held at the Royal Chapel by Cumberland Lodge, Windsor Great Park, on Sunday last. The church was tastefully decorated. The Rev. Arthur Robins, of Windsor, officiated.

Princess Louise of Lorne, the Duke and Duchess of Argyll, the Marquis of Lorne, and the other members of the Ducal family, left Inverary in the yacht Columba yesterday week for Roseneath.

His Excellency Count Münster, accompanied by Countess Marie Münster, has arrived at the German Embassy, Carlton House-terrace, from the Continent.

His Excellency the French Ambassador and the Marquise d'Harcourt have left the French Embassy for Paris.

His Excellency the Belgian Minister and Baroness Solvyns have returned to Groevenor-gardens from Brighton.

His Excellency the Danish Minister and Madame de Bülow have left town on a visit to Earl and Countess Delawarr, at Buckhurst, Tunbridge-wells.

His Excellency the Netherlands Minister returned to town on Saturday last from visiting Lord and Lady Egerton of Tatton, at Tatton Park, Knutsford.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant and the Duchess of Marlborough, accompanied by Ladies Georgiana and Sarah Spencer Churchill, left Dublin on Monday for Westport House, Westport, the residence of the Marquis of Sligo. The Lord Lieutenant was received at Westport by a deputation of the town commissioners, after which their Graces, accompanied by Lord John Browne, proceeded to the mansion.

General and Mrs. Grant and their son left Charing-cross station by special train on Wednesday for Paris.

The coming of age of the Hon. Pauly Hastings, second son of Mr. Abney Hastings and the late Countess of Loudoun, was celebrated on Saturday last at Donington Park.

Lord Justice Amphlett has resigned his position as one of the Judges of the Intermediate Court of Appeal, in consequence of ill-health.

Great rejoicings have taken place at Bromyard on the occasion of the opening of a line of railway from Worcester, which was projected sixteen years ago, but which, owing to various causes, has been delayed in completion.

We learn from the *Renfrewshire Independent* that the handsome fountain which has been erected at "The Bonnie Wee Well on the Breist o' the Brae," near Paisley, to the memory of Hugh Macdonald, author of "Rambles Round Glasgow," &c., was dedicated on the 13th inst., with much ceremony.

The whole-length portrait of the Mayor of Wigan (Walter Mayhew, Esq.), subscribed for in commemoration of the opening of the new Market Hall, which Captain Mercier was selected to paint, and which is pronounced an admirable likeness, is to be unveiled on Tuesday next, the 30th inst.

During the past week several meetings have been held throughout the country at which public men have expressed their opinions on public affairs—education, the crisis in France, the Eastern Question, and the famine in India being the chief topics discussed.

Mr. W. E. Forster presided on Tuesday evening at a soirée of the Huddersfield Mechanics' Institute, and, in his remarks upon education, advocated the communication of instruction in matters above the elements of learning by the medium of the reading books in elementary schools.

On Wednesday the Mayor of Maidstone drove the first pile of a new bridge to be constructed across the Medway in that town. The Mayor of Rochester assisting in the ceremony. The bridge will cost £32,000, half of which sum is to be contributed by the Rochester Bridge Wardens. Subsequently the Mayor of Maidstone entertained a large company at luncheon.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Company of Merchant Taylors have given £21 in aid of the funds of the Royal Albert Orphan Asylum.

An extensive enlargement of St. Peter's Schools, Great Windmill-street (built in 1871) has been completed.

A fête of a popular character took place at the Alexandra Palace on Wednesday, to celebrate the charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava.

The prizes at the North London and Hackney School of Art were distributed on Monday evening by the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress.

Lord Calthorpe, a member of the committee of management of the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat, has accepted the office of president, vice the Marquis of Bute, resigned.

Mr. Harvie Farquhar, the honorary treasurer of the Victoria Hospital, Queen's-road, Chelsea, has given £1000 towards the £4000 required for the purchase of land adjoining the Gough House site.

Two persons were burned to death on Tuesday by a fire at a house in the Mile-end-road. The family consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Way and their six sons and daughters. One of the sons was a cripple, and the father, in an ineffectual attempt to save him, lost his life.

Sir Edmund Hay Currie on Tuesday evening distributed the Queen's prizes, certificates, and amount of scholarships gained at the recent examinations of the Science and Art Department to the successful students of the Old Ford-road School of Science and Art, Bow.

On Tuesday evening the forty-ninth anniversary of the Butchers' Charitable Institution was celebrated at the Freemasons' Tavern, under the presidency of Mr. E. W. Williams, who was supported by the Lord Mayor. The subscriptions amounted to about £1000.

On Wednesday evening the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress entertained at the Mansion House the members of the Metropolitan Board of Works and the representatives of the metropolis in Parliament. The toast of the House of Commons was acknowledged by Mr. Lowe, and that of the Board of Works by Sir J. McGarel Hogg, M.P., chairman of that body.

The following is the number of paupers (exclusive of lunatics in asylums and vagrants) on the last day of the third week of October, 1877:—Indoor, adults and children, 37,747; outdoor, adults, 25,169; children, 11,972—making the total of both indoor and outdoor paupers 74,888. The corresponding total in 1876 was 78,072; in 1875, 81,725; and in 1874, 90,463. The total number of vagrants relieved in the metropolis on the last day of the third week of October, 1877, was 841, of whom 530 were men, 240 women, and 65 children.

The foundation-stone of a new wing to the Warehousemen and Clerks' Schools for Orphan and Necessitous Children, Caterham, was laid last Saturday by Mrs. Charles Leaf, in the presence of a large assembly of ladies and gentlemen. The new wing, when completed, will afford accommodation for one hundred children, raising the total number provided for to 250. The cost of the new wing will be £8000, of which £4000 has been already subscribed. At the luncheon Mr. Holms, M.P., presided, and the Archbishop of Canterbury was present.

Mr. Deputy Breffitt, late ex-Sheriff of London, was on Tuesday, at a special meeting of the Court of Aldermen, elected an Alderman for the Ward of Cheap, instead of Sir John Bennett, whom the Court refused to receive, though he has been thrice returned by the electors of the ward. Mr. Alderman Breffitt took his seat for the first time as a magistrate at the Mansion House on Wednesday, and assisted Sir Robert Carden in the disposal of the business. The Lord Mayor has issued his precept for the election of a common councilman for the ward of Dowgate, in the room of Alderman Breffitt.

The following is to be the route of the civic procession on Lord Mayor's Day, Nov. 9 next, as far as at present arranged by the committee, viz.:—Leaving Guildhall, to proceed through King-street, Cheapside, St. Martin's-le-Grand, Aldersgate-street, Barbican, Chiswell-street, Finsbury-square, Worship-street, Norton-folgate, Bishopsgate-street, Gracechurch-street, Cannon-street, St. Paul's-churchyard, Ludgate-hill, Fleet-street, Strand, to Westminster; returning by the Thames Embankment. The route is much longer than usual, but custom makes it necessary to perambulate the wards of the Lord Mayor Elect and the Sheriffs, which happen this year to lie in parts of the City widely apart. Contrary to usage, however, the procession will not pass the Mansion House.

The annual return of the number of gentlemen pursuing their professional studies at the eleven recognised metropolitan hospitals during the present session has been compiled for Mr. Charles Hawkins, F.R.C.S., the Government Inspector of the London Anatomical School. There is a considerable increase over the number of last year. St. Bartholomew's Hospital, as usual, takes the lead with the large number of 394, including 194 freshmen; followed by Guy's Hospital, with a total of 338, including 112 new entries; University College 269, new entries 64; St. Thomas's Hospital 187, new entries 52; St. George's Hospital 128, new entries 35; the London Hospital 123, new entries 46; King's College Hospital 115, new entries 40; the Middlesex Hospital 112, new entries 35; St. Mary's Hospital 102, new entries 35; the Charing-cross Hospital 82, new entries 29; and the Westminster Hospital 29, including 9 new entries; making a total of 1879, against 1125 in 1876. The new entries alone this session amount to 597. It is stated that there is also a great increase in the provincial schools.

The October session of the Central Criminal Court was opened on Monday. William Sharp, a clerk in the Brighton post-office, who was about to be married, pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing a £50 note from a letter, and was sentenced to five years' penal servitude. Two young men, nineteen years of age, named Thomas Hyslope and John Denham, described as journeymen bakers, were on Tuesday convicted of having been concerned in a highway robbery on Blackheath in May last. The prisoners, who were strongly recommended to mercy by the jury on account of their youth, were each sentenced to seven years' penal servitude. The trial of the four detectives and a solicitor, charged with conspiring to defeat the ends of justice in relation to the case of the Comtesse de Gorcourt, who was swindled out of £10,000, was begun on Wednesday. The indictment consists of 220 counts; there are 110 witnesses for the prosecution, and a large number for the defence. It is expected that the trial will occupy at least three weeks. The indictment against Swindhurst, the secretary, and Baxter Langley, the chairman, of the Artisans' and Labourers' Dwellings Company, and Saffery, an estate agent and auctioneer, on a charge of conspiring together to defraud the company of a large sum of money, came on for trial, and on Thursday evening the jury found all the prisoners guilty upon the count of conspiracy, and Langley and Swindhurst guilty on the statutory counts. Saffery was recommended to mercy. Sentence was deferred, pending the consideration of a reserved point.

The Hon. George C. Brodrick was, at Wednesday's meeting of the School Board for London, presided over by Sir Charles Reed, unanimously elected one of the representatives for Westminster, in place of the late Mr. Danby Seymour. The debate on the scheme of the School Management Committee respecting the instruction of pupil teachers and candidates at centres was again resumed and adjourned. Sir Charles Reed announced that over £500 had been collected by the children of the schools in halfpennies and pennies, with the greatest goodwill, for the Indian Famine Relief Fund.

The schedule of prizes of the Smithfield Club Show has been issued. The entries close on Nov. 1. For the Devon breed, in five classes, £220 is offered, and the same amount is distributed to Herefords and shorthorns. In the Sussex section of cattle there are also five classes, but the sum here is limited to £175 in all. For Scotch Highland cattle £85 is offered, and £85 for Scotch polled steers or oxen. Two premiums are to be awarded to Welsh runts, of the value of £15 and £10 respectively. There are three classes of cross breeds, which are often one of the most instructive features of the show, as they exhibit the power of particular breeds in crossing. The money awards for these are £135. The sum of £60 is offered for animals not coming under the above category. The distinct classes of sheep recognised in the schedule are twelve, and they are equally well treated in regard to prize-money. It is possible, according to the list of prizes, special awards, and cups, that the best ox or steer in the show may win £220; the best heifer or cow, £215; the best pen of sheep, £90; and the best pen of pigs, £25.

There were 2527 births and 1403 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 103, whereas the deaths were 48 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 8 from smallpox, 36 from measles, 68 from scarlet fever, 9 from diphtheria, 21 from whooping-cough, 47 from different forms of fever, and 25 from diarrhoea. The deaths referred to fever rose from 19 and 29 in the two preceding weeks, and the 47 deaths last week exceeded the number returned in any week since October, 1873, and were 10 above the corrected weekly average; 5 were fatal cases of typhus, 36 of enteric fever, and 6 of simple continued fever. The number of smallpox patients in the Metropolitan Asylum Hospitals, which had been 137 and 144 at the end of the two preceding weeks, further rose to 153 last week; the new cases admitted during the week were 42, against 28 and 41 in the two previous weeks. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had steadily increased during the seven preceding weeks from 108 to 259, further rose to 297 last week, and exceeded the corrected weekly average by 45; 178 resulting from bronchitis, and 89 from pneumonia. The death of a leather-dresser on the 13th inst., in Guy's Hospital, was referred to hydrophobia. This is the thirteenth fatal case of hydrophobia which has been registered in London since the beginning of this year, whereas only six were recorded during the year 1876. The mean temperature was 46.7 deg., and 3.1 deg. below the average. The duration of registered sunshine was 35 hours, the sun being above the horizon 73 hours.

MR. GLADSTONE IN IRELAND.

Accompanied by Mrs. Gladstone and the Hon. Mr. Spencer Lyttelton, Mr. Gladstone went to Dublin on Saturday last. They visited Christ Church, which is in course of restoration, the Synod House, and the cathedral, where they were met by the Countess of Meath. The party afterwards drove, heartily greeted by the crowd, to the Viceregal Lodge, and, having lunched with the Lord Lieutenant, returned to Kilruddery. On Sunday afternoon Mrs. and Miss Gladstone attended divine service in St. Patrick's Cathedral. Mr. Gladstone visited Trinity College, Dublin, on Monday, and was conducted over the buildings by the Provost and officials. A crowd of students who had assembled loudly cheered Mr. Gladstone, and called for a speech. He for some time resisted their appeals, but at length he addressed the students briefly from the steps of the museum building, and expressed the great pleasure which he had experienced in his visit to Ireland, and his gratification at having seen their famous University. Mr. Gladstone took luncheon with the Provost and the Fellows, and afterwards visited the Bank of Ireland, the Royal Irish Academy, and St. Patrick's Cathedral. On Tuesday Mr. Gladstone visited the Lesser Sugarloaf Mountain, and walked about the neighbourhood. Accompanied by his daughter and nephew, Lord Meath, Judge Keogh, and Judge Lawson, Mr. Gladstone on Wednesday afternoon visited Kilkenny Hill, in the neighbourhood of Bray. All the places of interest in the locality, including the Druid Circle, the ruined church, and the monument erected to the memory of the young Duke of Dorset, were inspected by the party. On Thursday he was to leave Kilruddery for the seat of Earl Fitzwilliam, at Coolatlin. On the 29th Mr. Gladstone will go to Powerscourt; on Nov. 1 to Charleville, Lord Monck's seat; and subsequently, between the 1st and 6th of that month, he will visit the Duke of Leinster at Carton. He is engaged on the 6th to dine with the Provost and Fellows of Trinity College.

In declining an invitation from Major Crawford, brother of Mr. Shurman Crawford, M.P., to visit the North of Ireland, Mr. Gladstone says that, after much consideration, he has come to the conclusion that in the present state of Irish opinion he should do best to keep silent on public affairs.

The inspection by the Lords of the Admiralty was concluded at Chatham on the 19th inst. Their Lordships expressed their entire satisfaction, and the dockyard employés are to be granted a holiday. A banquet was given in the evening by their Lordships, on board the Enchantress, to Vice-Admiral Sir W. King Hall, Commander-in-Chief at the Nore, Admiral Fellows, Lieutenant-General Erskine, and other officers.

The October Number of the *Quarterly Review* contains two of those half-statistical, half-anecdotic, descriptive articles, upon subjects of common social and domestic economy, which have long been a peculiarly agreeable feature of the *Quarterly*. The subject of one is "Carriages, Roads, and Coaches," that of the other is "Lobster, Crab, and Oyster Fisheries." An essay on "The three extreme ideals, Caesarism, Romanism, and Socialism," appears to us crude and forced in its view of their analogy with one another, but the idea is not original, or very novel, and many thinkers have found it based on superficial points of resemblance. The biographical notice of the late French Constitutional politician Odilon Barrot is much more instructive; it is followed by an historical disquisition on the Mongols of Central Asia. Little need be said of the purely literary criticisms, which treat of some recent Italian poets, or versifying declaimers, and of Mr. Alfred Austin's social satires in verse. "The New Republic and Modern Philosophers" is a favourable review of that clever book which lately caricatured, in imaginary dialogues, the style and opinions of several well-known contemporary teachers. The reviewer himself takes whip in hand to flog them as severely as he can, but he is a clumsy performer in that line.

WAR SKETCHES, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



THE PRINCESS OF ROUMANIA'S HOSPITAL AT BUCHAREST:—TWO OF OUR ARTISTS VISITING THE HOSPITAL.

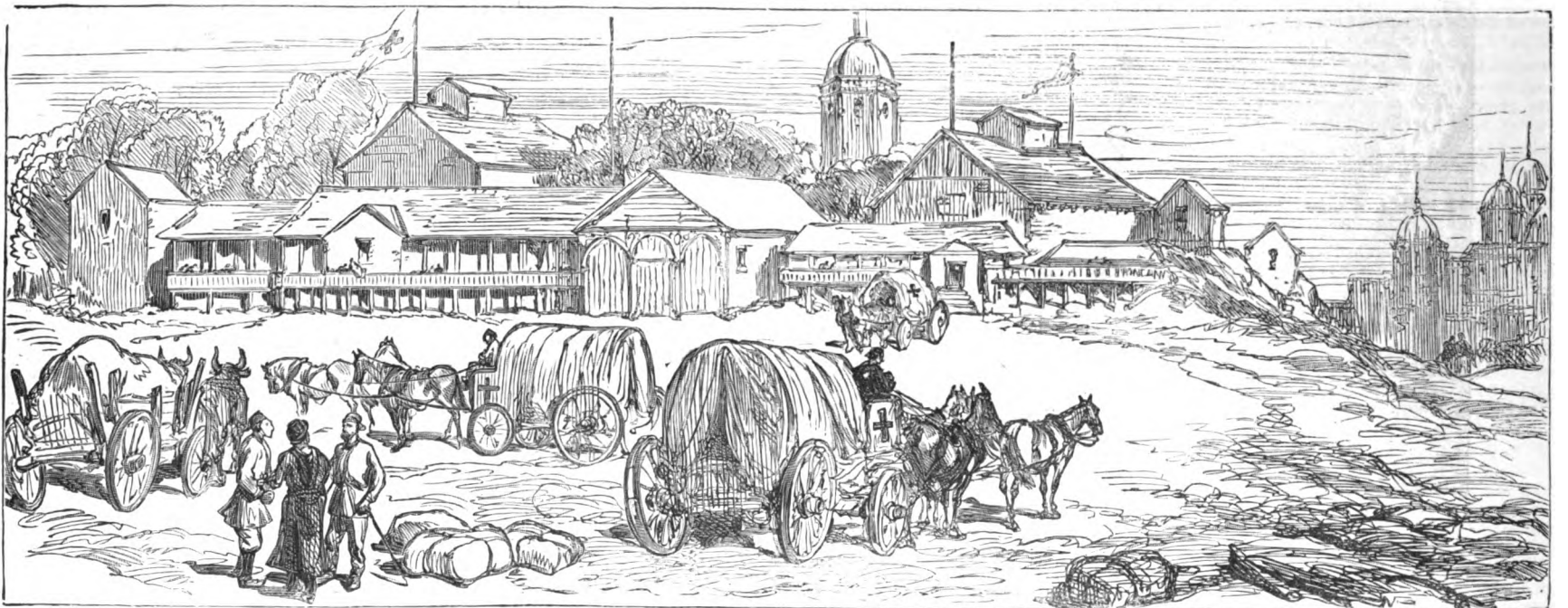
ROUMANIAN WAR HOSPITALS.

Two of our Special Artists at the War, Herr Schönberg and Mr. Irving Montagu, have together visited the military Hospital at Bucharest which has been established and is managed and personally superintended by the Princess of Roumania. Her Serene Highness Elizabeth, wife of Prince Charles of Hohenzollern, the reigning Sovereign of that country and commander of its army in the field, is a German lady, a daughter of the late Prince Hermann of Wied, and is in the thirty-fourth year of her age. She is greatly beloved and revered by the Roumanian people; and her self-denying efforts and labours to mitigate the sufferings of the wounded soldiers brought to the capital have increased their admiration for her. In the preceding one of our Artists' two Sketches of this Hospital she is represented in the act of graciously receiving their visit, accompanied by two ladies of her household, and by the Dutch Consul at Bucharest, who stands behind the small table at the left hand of the Princess. Several of the patients, lying in their beds to the right and left, one taking a few spoonfuls of broth from the nurse's hand, show the reality of the humane work carried on in this institution. The exterior of the large house in which it is located is shown in the other Illustration. With reference to other arrangements lately made in Roumania, not by the Rus-

sian military authorities, but chiefly by local and voluntary efforts, to relieve the sick and wounded of the army, we take the following extract from the letter of a correspondent of one of the London daily papers:—

"On Saturday last, in company with Colonel Mansfield, her Majesty's Diplomatic Agent, and Prince Alexander Stirbey—who has organised at his own expense a hospital upon his estate, about nine miles from Bucharest—I visited several of the Roumanian hospitals within the precincts of the capital. I am rejoiced to be able to testify to the general excellence of the arrangements made for the accommodation, nourishment, and treatment of the wounded. Roumania is exceptionally well off for hospitals, owing to the generosity of the great boyars of past generations, who founded and handsomely endowed a large number of these institutions. As the Roumanian Government has nothing to do with them except exercising merely nominal inspection and supervision of them, they are for the most part admirably managed and made really to do the work for which they were intended by their beneficent founders. A model example of these noble monuments to Roumanian public spirit and private benevolence, which offer to every Government institution of the kind the contrast of order to disorder, intelligence to stupidity, and thriftiness to extravagance, is the Brankovano Hospital, founded and endowed by a former head of the princely Brankovano family,

once a power in the Principalities. The hospital is, in fact, a palace; the wards are salons and reception-rooms; a regular annual income, settled upon the hospital for all time by its founder, ensures the presence of a staff of surgeons and attendants fully capable of fulfilling the requirements of all the patients for whom there is accommodation space, and keeps up the supplies of stores, medicines, and surgical appliances to such a standard that the hospital can never be taken by surprise, or found lacking in any of its appliances, however severe or sudden the call made upon its resources. We went over the establishment with the resident manager, who took us through every ward and office, even to the kitchens; and the result of our exceptionally careful and minute inspection was that we agreed in pronouncing the organisation and arrangements of the Brankovano Hospital to be equal in every respect to those of the most highly perfected institutions *ejusdem generis* in Paris, Berlin, and Vienna. The most rigorous cleanliness prevailed throughout every department of the hospital. The Roumanian soldier is as obedient to orders, submissive, and humble to those set in authority over him in the hospital as in the field. Poor fellows! I found them, one and all, entirely resigned to their fate, and genuinely grateful for the kindness and attention shown them by every person connected with the hospital—as, indeed, well they might be. Several of them were married men and



THE PRINCESS OF ROUMANIA'S HOSPITAL AT BUCHAREST.



THE FIRE AT INVERARY CASTLE: THE GREAT HALL.

fathers of families, who had not received the least scrap of home news for many weeks past. They bore their pain uncomplainingly; I did not hear one man groaning or complaining in the whole building.

"We subsequently visited the military hospital and the infirmary extemporised at the Ecole Militaire, in the latter of which the nursing is performed with great courage and tenderness by ladies of Bucharest society. It would be incorrect to state that either of the last-named establishments compare with the Brankovano Hospital either as to the completeness or intrinsic excellence of their organisation and appliances; nor did the wounded men present an equally healthy and well-fed appearance to that which had so much impressed us in the Brankovano patients. But, on the whole, both establishments were up to the average of military hospitals in war time, and the men who have been lucky enough to obtain admission to them may thank God for their good fortune. There were few very bad cases in either, and even they seemed to be doing pretty well; but all the men looked terribly 'pulled,' and the surgeons of the day told us that their actual physical privations had told more heavily upon their constitutions than pain or loss of blood. Many were positively emaciated from sheer want of food; and I have no doubt, from what the men themselves told me, that dozens of their own comrades, and hundreds of the Russian wounded, have died on the other side of the river from very starvation.

"Words fail to convey any adequate apprehension of the frightful condition of the field hospitals, or of the horrors to which the wounded are subjected in removal to the frontier, owing to the periodical 'clearings out' rendered inevitable by the constant arrival from the front of fresh convoys of bullock-carts, containing untended, half-starved, miserable victims of the war. At Frateshti alone lie 7000 wounded men, the greater number on the wet ground, without even a sprinkling of straw to interpose between their aching limbs and the Roumanian mud. They are under canvas, but that is all; the surgical staff is insufficient to deal with one fourth of their number; every necessary of a properly organised field hospital is wanting to them. At Turnu Magureli the miseries of the Russian and Roumanian wounded are unspeakable, and the men die by dozens daily—men who, under anything like decent care, might recover within a few weeks. On the other side of the river things are even worse; for the wounded are too frequently left without any protection from the inclemency of the weather, or any attendance and nourishment, for many hours at a stretch. In a word, the Russian ambulance and field hospital organisation, like that of the invading army itself, was arranged in keeping with the foregone conclusion that the campaign in Bulgaria would be a 'walk over'—short, not very sharp, and uniformly triumphant for the Russian arms. Very little hard fighting was anticipated, and therefore very small losses. The Grand Duke asked for 400,000 men, and got 160,000; the hospital service was organised upon a scale enabling it to meet a maximum pressure of 5000 wounded, and from 15,000 to 20,000 have been delivered to it to be dealt with in a few days. Ignorance and lack of foresight are at the bottom of all the hideous misery that has appalled civilised humanity since the achievement of the last catastrophe before Plevna. Luckily, help is at hand, or very nearly so, from abroad, and it may be hoped that the lives of some small proportion of the gallant fellows who have been desperately fighting the Turk since the 10th ult. will be saved by the timely aid of French, German, and English surgeons and stores. An agent of the English Red Cross Society arrived here on Monday, bringing with him 400 cases of medical stores, and three British surgeons are expected in Bucharest next Saturday morning. Ten French surgeons and an equal number of German Militar-Aerzte have already placed their services at the disposal of the Roumanian authorities. The Russians will not accept, so I am assured, the assistance of foreign surgeons in their ambulances and hospitals."

THE WAR.

We present this week several Illustrations, from sketches by our Special Artists with the Russian and Turkish Armies, but we have little fresh news to give of the progress of either the Bulgarian or the Armenian campaign. The Roumanians before Plevna have, indeed, been defeated in another renewed attack on the second Gravitzza redoubt. This was made by them yesterday (Friday) week with four battalions, which on the afternoon of that day issued from their most advanced parallel line of trenches to assault the redoubt, but were compelled to fall back by the violence of the Turkish musketry fire. Later, at half-past six in the evening, a new attack was made, the three foremost storming battalions leaping into the trenches, where they remained struggling with the Turks for an hour, but vainly, for possession of the redoubt. Their long absence in the trenches gave rise to the belief that the redoubt had been taken; but in the end the Roumanians withdrew, having sustained a loss of two officers and 200 men killed, and twenty officers and 707 men wounded. It is inferred that the loss of the Turks must also be considerable, because Roumanian artillery played upon the flank and rear of the Turkish reserves as they advanced to the support of the defenders of the redoubt.

There is little movement on the part of the Cæsarewitch at Biela, but it is believed that severe fighting on the Lom is imminent. According to the latest intelligence, daring reconnaissances are being pushed against the Turkish right flank by Zimmermann's cavalry, the effect of which has been to cause Suleiman to retire from his advanced positions, adopting, in fact, the same course as his predecessor, Mehemet Ali. Raouf Pasha continues Suleiman's tactics against the Shipka, and hammers away at Fort Nicholas whenever the weather allows him to do so.

An official despatch is published from the Russian headquarters in Armenia, dated Sunday. It states that after the battle of the 15th inst. the main body of the Russian army marched over the heights of Vezinkoi and Orlok, thus leaving Kars on its right, and operated against the enemy's positions at Madikars, Sarykamish, and Mazca. Respecting Ismail Pasha, it is stated that his troops, numbering twenty-seven battalions (probably 12,000 or 13,000 men) attacked the position of General Tergukasoff on the 14th inst. Their operations were principally directed against the village of Chatalai, but they were everywhere driven back and compelled to retreat to their intrenchments. On the night of the 16th Ismail Pasha evacuated his position at the foot of the mountain. He was pursued during his retreat by General Tergukasoff, who on the 18th occupied the positions on the heights of Sara formerly in Turkish occupation. But we now hear that Ismail Pasha has succeeded in rejoining Moukhtar Pasha, whose army, though much diminished and weakened, holds a defensible position at Zewin, on the mountain road half way between Kars and Erzeroum. The Russians are again surrounding Kars, but have failed in an assault upon the outworks of that place.

Two shocks of earthquake were felt at Lisbon on Thursday.

THE FIRE AT INVERARY CASTLE.

Our Illustration represents the interior of the central hall in the Duke of Argyll's noble mansion at the head of Loch Fyne, at the moment of the fire, early in the morning of Friday, the 12th inst. We are indebted for the Sketch to Captain Gambier, R.N., who was lately an occasional War Correspondent of the *Times*, and incidentally of this Journal, with the army of Suleiman Pasha in the Shipka Pass, but who has been staying at Inverary since his return home. Some account of the castle, and of the partial destruction by this fire of its central tower, in which the hall was situated, was given in our last published Number. The hall contained a billiard-table, with sofas and arm-chairs, on the floor. It communicated with the room adjoining by a lofty arched doorway; and was open above to the roof of the building, a height of 70 ft. There was a gallery all round the interior of the hall, on a level with the second storey of the adjacent buildings, on each side, which contained the bed-rooms and staircases used for the ordinary accommodation of the household. A small square organ was placed in this gallery, in a niche above the arched doorway. The decorations of this hall were of an appropriate and interesting character. To the right and left of the arched doorway hung the colours of the Argyllshire Fencibles, or militia, of the last century, and the pair of old regimental flags which lately belonged to the 91st Argyllshire Highlanders. That gallant regiment is proud to bear the name of her Royal Highness Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne, the Duke of Argyll's illustrious daughter-in-law. It is not very long since one of its officers, Captain H. R. Robley, contributed to this Journal a sketch of the scene at the presentation of the old well-worn colours to her Royal Highness, when the Duke promised to take good care for their preservation at Inverary Castle; but we have been told by Robert Burns, and have often proved by experience, how "the best-laid schemes of mice and men gang aft agley." The bronze statuette of a mounted knight in armour, which stood on the mantelpiece, was the design of Princess Louise herself, whose artistic talent as a modeller of sculpture has been frankly recognised. It was intended to represent Edward the Black Prince, and had been in an exhibition at Edinburgh. On the wall above the fireplace was displayed a large double star, formed of bayonets, and surrounded by radiating barrels of flint-lock muskets, with Lochaber axes outside. These old-fashioned weapons, together with the banners of the Argyllshire Fencibles, were memorials of the battle of Culloden. It is to be regretted that not only these, and various pieces of ancient armour, but several family portraits of much historical interest, those of the unfortunate Marquis of Argyll and his rival Montrose included, have been destroyed, with other pictures and works of art. The damage to the building itself can easily be repaired, as the massive walls are still quite sound. The Duke and Duchess of Argyll, Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne, and her husband, with Ladies Eveline, Victoria, Mary, Frances, and Constance Campbell, and with Lady Charteris and Mrs. Campbell of Islay, visitors at the Castle, were in the house at the time of the fire. The Marquis of Lorne took off his coat and worked manfully, aided by Mr. James Fergusson, clerk of works at the Castle, in pumping the fire-engines and laying the hose; a number of patent "extinctors," which discharge a vapour that quenches fire, were also used; and some of these, carried like knapsacks, are seen on the backs of men in the gallery, represented in Captain Gambier's sketch. It was through the arched doorway of the hall, shown in our Illustration, that Mrs. Campbell of Islay, who is blind, was led by the Marquis of Lorne, who had brought her down stairs from her own room. They had a narrow escape, for just had they reached the outer door to the lawn when down fell the huge wooden beams in the roof of the hall with a fearful crash on the stone floor. We are very thankful no person was killed or injured.

THE COLLIERY EXPLOSION AT BLANTYRE, SCOTLAND.

We had last week to record a dreadful colliery explosion near Wigan; this week we have to announce a still more melancholy accident of the same kind at the coal-pits of W. S. Dixon and Co., at Upper Blantyre, near Glasgow, which happened on Monday morning about nine o'clock. There are three pits within a distance of a quarter of a mile, connected underground; and it was in No. 3 (furthest east) that the explosion occurred. The coal gave out so little gas that the colliers were in the habit, it is stated, of working with naked lights. About nine o'clock on Monday morning, when there were 233 men and boys below, an explosion occurred which blocked up one of the shafts and sent up a stream of firedamp from the other. It was, therefore, some time before any examination of the workings was possible, but when the first descent was made only one man was found alive. During Monday night the explorers came upon three men and a boy who were alive. The latter died before he reached the pit brow; the others were brought carefully to the surface and their wants ministered to, but one died on his way to the infirmary, and the other two are so ill that the issue with them is very doubtful. On Wednesday twenty-six bodies were taken out of No. 2 pit. During the night a pony was found in the north side of the workings. It was still alive, but suffering from the effects of foul air. It is believed that at least 200 lives have been lost. A consultation has been held by the mining engineers, several representatives of the firm of Messrs. William Dixon and Co., and various gentlemen experienced in colliery matters, and their unanimous opinion is that there is no hope for the safety of the imprisoned miners. It is, therefore, deemed advisable that future operations should be conducted with the greatest care for the safety of those engaged in the work, so as to guard against the possibility of further loss of life.

On Wednesday Mr. Ralph Moore received from Sir Thomas Biddulph a telegram from her Majesty the Queen, which ran as follows:—"The Queen wishes to know the extent of the disaster in the colliery, and hopes it may not be so great as reported." To this message Mr. Moore replied that unfortunately the news was only too true. At a late hour on Wednesday night the following further message was received by the Government Inspector:—"The Queen is anxious to hear whether any more of the men have been saved, and inquires how the sufferers who have been rescued are going on."

The Secretary of State has directed that a public local inquiry into the cause of the explosion shall as soon as possible be held by her Majesty's Inspector, Mr. Dickinson, and a legal assessor.

Mr. Dixon, the principal proprietor of the colliery in which the calamity occurred, has headed an appeal to the public for aid to the widows and orphans by a subscription of £1000.

Mr. Henry Reece, M.R.C.S., 168, Piccadilly, writes as follows on the subject of colliery explosions:—"The necessity of the managers of mines being provided with those securities against accidents which science has provided is rendered painfully evident by the late deaths of Messrs. Watkin, Cooke,

and Laverick in the Wigan mine. Had these brave men been provided with the cheap but most effective apparatus for enabling them with safety to enter a poisonous atmosphere, where a light could not burn or an animal live, they could with perfect safety have carried out their search for the missing miners through passages where, even at the entrance, they sacrificed their valuable lives. The electric lamp affords such a safe and bright light that the darkest portion of the mine could be illuminated with perfect safety where even the glimmering faint light of the Davy lamp could not be trusted. Provided with the apparatus enabling them to breathe pure air in the most suffocating atmosphere an explosion could produce, furnished with the brilliant safe light of the electric lamp, where the feeble light afforded by the miner's lamp would cause an explosion, these devoted men would have been able to render most valuable assistance in place of only adding to the sad number of the victims to the explosion. The electric lamp may not be able to compete in economy, &c., with gas in our streets, theatres, or rooms; but its safety and brilliancy should certainly give it the preference over the dim and dangerous lamp used by the miners. The apparatus, costing only a few shillings, which experience has shown confers absolute safety on its wearer in the most poisonous atmosphere, should certainly be kept in readiness where this tragedy shows it is so much required."

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

A Cabinet Council was held in Paris on Tuesday, and the *Moniteur* says that, after it was over, Marshal MacMahon had a rather long conversation with the Duc de Broglie and M. de Fourtou, and in the course of it said plainly that the idea of Ministerial changes could not be entertained "at the present moment."

The Bureaux of the Left in the Senate have issued an address to the electors, reminding them that in naming councillors general and councillors of arrondissements they will be appointing senatorial electors, that the senators of departments are renewable by thirds, and that the first renewal will take place in December of next year.

M. Jules Grévy, following the advice of his friends, is stated to have decided to accept the representation of Paris in the new Chamber of Deputies, in order to give his election more general significance than it would have in a smaller and less important constituency.

According to the official returns of the results of the recent general elections, the colonies excepted, 4,313,000 Republican and 3,636,000 Conservative votes were recorded, thus leaving a balance of 677,000 votes in favour of the Republicans. In 1876 the total number of Republican votes was 4,030,000, and of Conservatives votes 3,160,000. The Republicans have thus gained 283,000, and the Conservatives 476,000 votes.

M. Mestreau, a Republican deputy, has been sentenced by the tribunal of Marennes to one month's imprisonment and a fine of 2000f. for having insulted Marshal MacMahon, the Duc de Broglie, and M. de Fourtou.

Lord Lyons, our Ambassador, has returned to Paris.

General Grant arrived at Paris on Wednesday evening. He was received at the station by General Noyes, the American Minister, and numerous Americans; and next day he visited Marshal MacMahon.

General Noyes and Mrs. Noyes have been received by the Duchess de Magenta.

The youngest son of the Queen of Oude has arrived at Paris.

The principal building in connection with the Paris Exhibition of next year has been completed, and great progress is also being made with the foreign department, especially the British, where an immense building for the exhibition of agricultural machinery has just been finished.

The death, at the age of eighty-four, of M. Dubochet, the founder of the Comptoir d'Escompte, and a well-known Paris financier, is announced. He leaves an immense fortune, and rumours are current that he has bequeathed part of it to M. Gambetta.

The Academy of Medicine at Paris has accepted a legacy of 100,000f. left by Dr. Demarquay to assist that body in erecting a residence worthy of it.

It is announced in the French papers that after prolonged negotiations at Stockholm the Government of Sweden and Norway has agreed to cede to France the Swedish island of St. Bartholomew, one of the West Indian Leeward Islands, in return for a sum of 277,500f. Pending the ratification of the contract by the Chambers of the countries concerned, the white population of St. Bartholomew has been consulted, and has pronounced by a majority of 351 votes against 1 in favour of the proposed transfer of the island to France. The island was originally settled by the French in 1648, and was ceded by them to the Swedes in 1784. It is about eight miles long, and varies from two to three in breadth, its area being about twenty-five square miles. The population at the present time is estimated at 2800 souls.

SPAIN.

A Royal order was officially published at Madrid on Monday censuring the Mayor of a village in Andalusia for having put pressure upon the parents of a Protestant infant to give it Catholic baptism, the Royal order declaring the desire of the Government to prevent any violation of the liberty of conscience, which it will cause to be respected.

According to a despatch of Tuesday's date from Havana, the Spaniards have captured Estrada, the President of the so-called Cuban Republic. Official intelligence has been received at Madrid that the force under the insurgent General Riuz has been reduced to thirty men by the dissensions which have broken out among the insurgents in the district of Manganille. The Spanish authorities have received the submission of five colonels, several officers, and upwards of one hundred men. A despatch from New York states that the President of the Cuban Chambers and the Insurgent Secretary of War have been killed in an engagement between the Spanish troops and the insurgents in Cuba.

SWITZERLAND.

A popular vote was taken on Sunday upon the newly-proposed laws concerning electoral rights, the military tax, and work in factories. The bill relating to the right of suffrage of persons living beyond the boundaries of their native communes and the bill regulating the tax to be paid by persons unfit for military service were rejected, while the bill concerning work in factories, was adopted.

GERMANY.

The Emperor William, who arrived at Berlin last Saturday evening, was to leave on Thursday for Wernigerode, the seat of Count Stolberg, to take part in some battues.

Field-Marshal Count von Moltke has returned to Berlin, after an excursion made with his staff in the western provinces of the German Empire, particularly Alsace-Lorraine.

The Prussian Parliament was opened last Sunday morning by Herr Camphausen, the Finance Minister and Vice-President

of the Prussian Cabinet, who read the Speech from the Throne. It states that the financial results for 1876 were favourable beyond all expectation; but that, on the other hand, the matriculatory contributions of the different States to the Imperial Budget will be considerably higher for the current administrative year. The speech announces that the following measures will be submitted to the Diet during the present Session: "A loan bill, a bill for modifying town and road regulations, a bill concerning communal taxes, and, finally, several bills having reference to the constitution of the German law courts." In conclusion, the speech expresses the grateful thanks of the Emperor for the striking proofs of loyalty and devotion manifested towards his Majesty by all classes of the population during his recent journey through several provinces of the monarchy. In Monday's sitting of the Lower House Herr von Bennigsen was re-elected by acclamation President, and Herren Klotz and von Bethusy Vice-Presidents, upon the motion of Deputy Windhorst. The Budget was submitted to the Lower House on Tuesday. Herr Camphausen stated that for the year 1876 there was a surplus of 22,000,000 marks, and that the State had 300,000,000 marks at its disposal for railway purposes. In conclusion, the Minister gave notice of the new loan to be issued for public works. The House was previously informed that the King had declined to accept Count Eulenburg's resignation, but had granted him six months' leave of absence, during which term Dr. Friedenthal, the Minister of Agriculture, would be intrusted with the control of the Ministry of the Interior.

Prince Lewis Ferdinand of Bavaria attained his majority on Monday last. King Lewis on that day conferred upon him the order of St. Hubert, and gave him a commission in the 2nd Regiment of Cuirassiers. Prince Lewis Ferdinand is also about to be called to take his seat in the Chamber of Royal Councillors.

A new iron corvette, to which the name of Moltke has been given, was successfully launched at the Imperial docks at Dantzig on Saturday last.

A bill has been laid before the Chambers of Hesse raising the Grand Duke's civil list by 14,574 marks (£728) per annum—that is, to a total of 1,095,188 marks (about £54,764). In consideration of the comparatively heavy liabilities incurred by the late Grand Duke in building a theatre, and by the present Grand Duke in building a new palace, it is proposed that for the next ten years the civil list shall be paid at the rate of 1,349,818 marks (about £67,500) a year.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The Empress of Austria, it is announced, intends after Christmas to pass some time in England.

The *Morning Post* hears that Sir Andrew Buchanan is about to retire on his well-earned pension, and that he will be succeeded in the Embassy at Vienna by Sir Henry Elliot.

On Tuesday the Austrian Budget was submitted to the Lower House of the Reichsrath. The Minister of Finance said that it showed a decided change for the better. The expenditure is estimated at 421,347,469 fl., being an increase of 7,200,000 fl. compared with the Budget of 1877. This increase, the Minister explained, was owing to an intended larger redemption of the public debt. The receipts are estimated at 401,114,600 fl., being 24,800,000 fl. more than in 1877. Of this increase, 16,700,000 fl. would accrue from an intended sale of Treasury bonds for the redemption of public debt. Setting aside the sums relating to the debt, the expenditure for 1878 would be 9,500,000 fl. less and the receipts 8,000,000 fl. more than in 1877; whilst the deficit would be 20,200,000 fl., against 37,800,000 fl. Thus, the Minister said, the Budget for 1878 shows an improvement of 17,600,000 fl. upon the previous year. This improvement was the result of serious efforts at a reduction of the expenditure and an increase of revenue. For the purpose of effecting these economies a special commission had been appointed, which would continue to exercise its functions. The Minister proposes to cover the deficit of 20,200,000 fl. by the issue of gold rentes.

GREECE.

The Session of the Greek Chamber was opened on Monday by a Royal order, which was read by M. Coumoundouros.

AMERICA.

The Senate has passed a resolution providing that a committee of seven senators shall consider the existing state of the law with regard to ascertaining the declaration of the result of the elections for President and Vice-President of the United States, and confer with a Committee of the House of Representatives, who on their part have passed a resolution appointing a committee of eleven members to act upon the same subject.

In the Senate the chief business has been the introduction and reference to committees of numbers of bills introduced by the advocates of a silver currency on the one side, and Inflationists on the other. The majority of the Congressional Silver Commission have reported to the Senate in favour of the full restoration of the double standard gold and silver currency and the unlimited coinage of both. They recommend that the Government should have the right of paying bonds in gold or silver, and believe that a resumption of specie payments will be impracticable unless the double standard currency is restored.

Accounts received from all parts of the country show that the wheat harvest is the largest ever produced in the States.

A telegram of Wednesday's date from New York announces the sailing on the previous day of the steamer J. B. Walker, with arms and ammunition for Constantinople.

Reports come from Manitoba that the efforts of General Terry's Commission to effect an arrangement with the Indian chief Sitting Bull have failed. The Commissioners succeeded in getting an interview with Sitting Bull, but he dismissed them abruptly and disdainfully. By a later telegram we learn that the Government has instructed the commission treating with Sitting Bull at Fort Walsh to break off negotiations if that chief should refuse to return peaceably to the United States, adding that the British Government would no doubt take the necessary measures to protect the United States territory against a hostile invasion.

The New York papers contain further revelations made by Tweed of the frauds perpetrated by the Tammany Ring.

What the writer calls the most astounding fraud of all the numerous recent ones disclosed in America is described by the American correspondent of the *Times*—namely, the over-issue of stock in the West Philadelphia Passenger Railway, the development of which has just appalled Philadelphia.

This railway, popularly known as the Market-street Railway, is the chief and most prosperous horse-car passenger road in Philadelphia. It has been dividing 30 to 35 per cent a year, and apparently laying up a surplus besides. Its stock was 8000 shares at the par value of 50 dols., but so tightly held by the owners that sales were rarely made, and, when they were, the quotation was 150 dols. to 175 dols. per share. Its roadway, coaches, horses, and, in fact, all things pertaining to it, were kept in the highest state of efficiency. In 1868 John S. Morton was made president of the railway. For seven years he managed it honestly; but in 1870, he suffered a loss in speculation, borrowed the money to make it good, pledging as "collateral" a fraudulent certificate for several hundred shares of "Market-street stock." This act led to others. In order to issue the first fraudulent certificate he had to procure the connivance of the treasurer and secretary of the railway, which he did. He carried the debt for three years, unable to make it good, and then found that the treasurer was short 80,000 dols. in his accounts. They had to cover each other's crimes, and more fraudulent stock had to be issued to

make good this loss. Interest accumulated, and this, added to the principal, required additional certificates. They were put out as fast as wanted, and each note was paid by creating another. Banks and private money-lenders were only too willing to lend money on such good "collateral," and it was taken at a margin gradually rising from 80 dols. to 150 dols. a share. Finding the debts accumulate, the guilty official resorted to various enterprises in the hope of recouping their losses. This required more money, and to raise it more fraudulent stock had to be put out. Nearly every enterprise was a failure, and this increased the frightful debt. When the Centennial Exhibition came one enterprise after another was gone into and failed, the most conspicuous being the printing of the Exhibition catalogue. The treasurer was a partner in a printing-house. This house, with Morton, paid 100,000 dols. bonus for the privilege of printing the Exhibition catalogue, and lost 150,000 dols. by the operation. The millions of visitors who thronged the Exhibition were anxious to see the goods, but not to buy the catalogue. The culprits invested in a patent steam canal-boat, a motor for street-cars, a porcelain factory, and some other enterprises, all turning out failures, and increasing the pile of debt, and requiring additional issues of fraudulent certificates.

This sort of thing went on for seven years. All the time the railway increased in prosperity, declared enormous dividends, showed plethoric balance-sheets and a good bank account, and the prices of shares advanced. When January, 1877, came there was 181,000 dols. in bank, according to the books. But, alas! the money was not there. All the ready money the railway brought in—and its income was about 2000 dols. a day—went as fast as received into the whirlpool that was engulfing the officers. They paid wages, bills for horse-feed, and railway bills by giving notes, and to these they pinned more fraudulent stock certificates. They borrowed the money to pay the dividends, and thus put up more "collateral." All the time Morton increased in fame and social standing. A man of most affable qualities and prodigious energy, he was conspicuous in every public enterprise. Philadelphia was replete with public spirit during the Centennial year, and Morton ever kept in the front rank. He was a prominent candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, and was elected president of the Permanent Exhibition Company, which is continuing the great Exhibition of 1876 with much of its former splendour. The railway directors were so proud of him that they had built a magnificent railway station and public hall, naming it "Morton Hall," in honour of his distinguished ancestor. Yet this man, with all his outward fame and fortune, had for seven years the knowledge of accumulating guilt that was sure to overwhelm him, and, as he says, suffered all the torments of a "hell on earth." What is equally suspicious, not one of the eight directors of the railway had the slightest suspicion of what was going on until the merest accident disclosed it.

CANADA.

Lord Dufferin, accompanied by Lady Dufferin and suite, has been making a Viceregal progress through the Province of Manitoba and portions of the North-West territory, thereby completing his personal acquaintance with every inhabited portion of the Dominion, from Cape Breton to Vancouver Island; and (adds the Canadian correspondent of the *Times*) it has put the copestone to his popularity with the people he was sent to govern. Two of the most interesting incidents of his progress were his visit to the Mennonite settlements and to those of the Icelanders. The Mennonite reserves are two in number—Rat River reserve, consisting of eight townships east of Red River, and Dufferin reserve, consisting of seventeen townships west of Red River. The first of these Mennonites arrived in 1874, and now they number 6340. They make excellent settlers, and are distinguished for their good conduct and cleanliness. The Icelandic colony is in the territory of Keewatin, on the west shore of Lake Winnipeg. Their chief village is called Gimli (Paradise), where some 268 Icelanders settled in 1875. In 1876, 1156 more came into the territory.

Mr. Laurier, the new Minister of Inland Revenue, in addressing his constituents last week, said that the Government would immediately open negotiations with the United States for the conclusion of a reciprocity treaty.

A telegram from Ottawa on Wednesday states that the Blackfoot Indians have ceded 51,000 square miles of valuable territory to the Canadian Government. The Indians in exchange receive certain reservations for each band and a number of gifts.

A great fire, causing the destruction of 230 houses, and rendering some 2000 persons homeless, has occurred in a suburb of St. John, New Brunswick.

THE CAPE COLONIES.

Fighting, according to the latest news from the Cape (to Oct. 2) began in the Transkei (South Africa) on the 24th of last month, when the Galekas attacked the Fingoes and 120 police at South Mapassa, but subsequently retired with a loss of 200 men. Five days later they attacked, with a strength of 8000, the camp of Ibeka, and, after four hours' combat, were repulsed, and pursued a distance of two miles. The Governor (Sir Bartle Frere), and Lieutenant-General Sir Arthur Cunynghame, commander of the forces, were both present at the scene of the disturbance. Two hundred men of the 88th Regiment have been sent from Simon's Bay, and one hundred more are to follow. A telegram to the *Times* says it is expected that the disturbance will be localised, and that the tribes will not join in it.

A Reutea's telegram from Madeira of Thursday's date says intelligence has been received there by the *Roman* that Mr. Robert Bell, justice of the peace of New Scotland, Transvaal, has been murdered by order of a native chief.

The proposal to form at the Cape an armed police force has been approved by the Colonial Office, and the work of organisation will be intrusted to the military authorities on the spot. The new force will take over duties similar to those performed until 1870 by the Cape Mounted Riflemen, and it will be maintained solely at the expense of the local Government, the officers and men being, however, subject to the ordinary rules for the enforcement of military discipline.

Upon the recommendation of a select committee of the Legislative Assembly, it has been decided to hold a second International Exhibition at Cape Town, to be opened in April next. It will include an agricultural department organised on a large scale. Intending exhibitors should communicate with Mr. Johnson, Commissaire Délégué, 3, Castle-street, Holborn.

The Mayor of Durban, seaport of Natal, states in his "Annual Minute," recently issued, that the population of the borough of Durban is 10,488—namely, 5312 whites, 3177 Kaffirs, and 1999 Indians. Durban, therefore, is now in population the third town in South Africa, taking rank next to Port Elizabeth, which has about 16,000 inhabitants.

INDIA.

The Viceroy, in a telegram dated the 20th inst., reports that in Madras the rainfall last week averaged one inch and a half, and the prospects of the crops were everywhere good. In Bombay the crop prospects were good everywhere except in Scinde, where they were gloomy. The prospects were also good in Mysore, the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, Indore, the Central Provinces, Assam, Burmah, and Hyderabad. There had been a reduction of 356,790 during the week in the numbers receiving relief in Bombay and Madras, which caused a decrease of £110,000 in the monthly famine expenditure.

CHINA.

A telegram from Hong-Kong, dated the 8th inst., states that general satisfaction is expressed at the proposition of Governor Hennessey to build a breakwater for the protection of the junk population during typhoons. Three years ago, for want of such a structure, 4000 Chinese were drowned in one night in the harbour of Hong-Kong. Admiral Ryder and Commodore Watson warmly approve of the scheme.

His Excellency has issued instructions to prevent any coolie emigration to Peru, where it is alleged the indentured labourers were treated as slaves.

PERU.

The Shah is coming to Europe again next spring. A

despatch from Teheran of Saturday's date says that Mirza Ali Khan Emin-ul-Mouk, his Majesty's private secretary, left on Friday afternoon to make the necessary preparations at the various capitals, including London and Paris. His Majesty, it is added, will travel incognito.

AUSTRALIA.

A telegram from Adelaide, dated Oct. 19, says that the South Australian Legislative Assembly has passed a vote of confidence in the Ministry.

The *Melbourne Argus* of Sept. 3 states that the Free-Trade League of Victoria, which was formed on Aug. 11, 1876, held its first annual meeting on Aug. 30. The report of the executive committee described in detail the work of the league during the past year, and concludes thus:—"There is therefore every encouragement for continued exertion on the part of the Free-Trade League, with a fair confidence that principles which have been conclusively proved to be true will sooner or later prevail in this colony."

NEW ZEALAND.

A new Ministry has been formed by Sir George Grey, who assumes office as Premier, with Messrs. Larnach, M'Andrew, Sheehan, and Fisher as colleagues. Sir George, it will be remembered, was a former Governor, who subsequently took to politics in the colony as an ordinary statesman. This news comes by telegram dated the 15th inst. We learn by a later telegram that Mr. Larnach takes office as Colonial Treasurer, and Mr. M'Andrew as secretary for Lands. Sir George Grey himself takes the post of Colonial Secretary.

A letter of Aug. 25 in the *Times* spoke of the native lands question as one likely to result in a change of Ministry. Sir George Grey has special views on this, and is an opponent of the abolition of provincialism.

The *Times*' correspondent just alluded to says:—"Among the most important measures resulting from the abolition of 'provincialism' is an Education Bill for the whole colony, which has been introduced by Ministers. It is as near an approach as possible to a complete secular system, the only semblance of religious instruction proposed being the reading of the Bible, without comment, on the opening of the school, with the reservation of a right to parents who object to this to keep their children outside the doors till it is over. The whole cost of education is proposed to be borne on the consolidated fund, which will be an inestimable boon to the North Island, where the provision for public education has been miserably insufficient, while in the South Island it has been magnificently endowed out of the Land Revenue. The bill will meet with opposition from some of the religious bodies, on account of the absence of any provision for subsidising denominational schools; but I do not think that, except among the Roman Catholics, there is a sufficiently strong feeling against a purely secular system to create any violent opposition to a bill otherwise good."

The British Vice-Consul at Ferrol has taken charge of the ship *Cleopatra*, having the obelisk on board.

A despatch from Singapore tells us that eleven bandits, who had committed many murders, have been hanged.

The *Daily News*' correspondent at Alexandria telegraphs that Signor Gessi and Signor Matteucci, the African explorers from Italy, had left Alexandria for Assouan and Khartoum.

The Queen has appointed Mr. Robert Ffrench Sheriff, lately Attorney-General of the Leeward Islands, to be Attorney-General of Gibraltar.

Don Miguel, the Portuguese Pretender, married at Ratisbon, on the 17th inst., the Princess of Thurm and Taxis, daughter of the Duchess Eleanor of Bavaria.

A Lloyd's telegram advises the safe arrival at Brisbane of the ship *Roxburghshire*, which left the Clyde on July 5 with 292 passengers on board. The voyage occupied ninety days.

A Berlin telegram to the *Morning Post* says that, in consequence of Chinese bands having threatened an invasion of Kuldsha, a Russian detachment has been sent for the protection of the frontier.

A small force is to be formed, under command of an English official, to undertake police duties solely in connection with the suppression of the traffic in slaves at suspected ports in the Red Sea.

A telegram from New York announces the coming of a heavy south-easterly gale, which will probably strike the British coasts about Saturday (to-day). Vessels bound for American ports north of lat. 35 deg. are especially warned.

A severe thunderstorm burst over Suez on Tuesday. During the night the banks of the fresh water canal were washed away, inundating and destroying part of the native town, and completely stopping the railway traffic.

A French gun-boat which has arrived at New York from San Francisco reports that Pomare, the Queen of the Society Islands, died on Sept. 17, and that her son Arxane had been proclaimed King.

An educational census of children between the ages of four and fifteen years has been ordered to be made in St. Helier's, Jersey, by the States Committee on Elementary Education. This step is regarded as the prelude to the introduction of a measure similar to the School Board system in England.

The Pope has appointed Cardinal Bilio, the author of the *Syllabus*, Major-Penitentiary, vice Cardinal Panebianco, resigned from illness. For having in his works supported the idea that the temporal power of the Pope is not a necessary institution, the Jesuit Father Curic has been expelled from the Society of Jesus.

News has reached Egypt from Abyssinia to Sept. 14, the purport of which is that no definite peace between King John and the Egyptian Government had been signed up to that time. King John, having completely defeated King Menelek, of Shoa, insists upon the possession of Massowah. A telegram from Alexandria says this news is not official, but it is derived from a trustworthy source. The despatch adds:—Gordon Pasha telegraphs that an Egyptian war-vessel should leave for Massowah in order to meet him there.

An American lady, Miss Maxson, who had been staying at the Hôtel de la Tour de Londres at Verona last August, left behind her two bracelets, a gold brooch, and a coral necklace, valued at £150. The articles were found by the chambermaid and handed over to the hotel-keeper, who placed them in the custody of the Syndic. The Syndic afterwards learned that the lady was travelling in England and had banking correspondents in the city of London, and he accordingly communicated with the Lord Mayor, and asked him to undertake the handing over of the jewellery to the owner, suggesting only that some little reward might be given to the chambermaid. The Lord Mayor placed the package in the hands of the lady's bankers, but Miss Maxson had sailed that very day for New York. Her address, however, is known, and the jewellery will be forwarded to her. The Lord Mayor has thanked the Syndic for his courtesy.



THE WAR: TURKS HAULING
FROM A SKETCH BY O



GUNS UP TO THE FRONT.
OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

"Acting under the advice of my counsel," quoth Inspector Meiklejohn, in the dock of the Central Criminal Court on Wednesday, "I do not plead." The Clerk of the Arraigns then demitted of Inspector Druscovich if he would say that he were guilty or not guilty. "I decline to plead," answered Druscovich. Similar refusals were made by Palmer, by Clarke, and by Mr. Froggatt the solicitor. In fact, all the prisoners arraigned for alleged complicity in the Great Turf Frauds declined to plead; and, in accordance with our modern and more humane system of criminal procedure, a plea of "Not guilty" was entered for all the recalcitrant defendants. The same course is followed when a prisoner stands "mute of malice;" or, as the common people put it, "plays mum-chance."

My legal readers know what would have happened to these six men had they refused to hold up their hands and say "guilty" or "not guilty" in the days of stern Mr. Justice Page, and even at an epoch considerably later than that in which that eminent hanging Judge flourished. Meiklejohn, Druscovich, and the rest would all have been pressed to death. The wretch condemned to the *peine forte et dure* was taken into the press-yard—the name of which, I believe, still survives in the interior of Newgate; there he was stripped and stretched on the cold stones. Enormously heavy iron weights were then placed on his heart; and all his sustenance was a few morsels of barley bread and a little of the running water that was next the prison door. So, under the *peine forte et dure*, he remained until he pleaded, or until (persisting in his obstinacy) he was mercifully relieved from his sufferings by death. You will find a very graphic description of the horrible process in Mr. Ainsworth's clever, but mischievous, romance of "Jack Sheppard," in which Blueskin is pressed to death; and an extravagantly burlesqued account of the torture in M. Victor Hugo's "Homme qui rit."

It would, nevertheless, be inexpedient to be very vain-glorious because we no longer press prisoners to death. I am no lawyer; but it seems to me that our criminal law is getting into a very deplorable state of muddle. In the reports of the many hundreds of criminal trials of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries which I have read through and annotated, the proceedings (so far as I can make out from the printed Sessions Papers) always begin by the reading of the indictment by the Clerk of the Arraigns; and the first object of Counsel for the defence was to endeavour to find a flaw in the phraseology of the indictment, so as to get their clients off on the mere score of a legal technicality. Thus, if you were indicted for killing and slaying Cock Robin, and it could be shown that the name of the deceased was Cock Robin Redbreast, you got off; and in the case of Christopher Layer (tried for high treason, *temp.* George I.), Mr. Hungerford, for the prisoner, absolutely applied to have the indictment quashed because in a Latin phrase used therein an ablative had been put for an accusative case. At present a bill of indictment seems only to concern the law stationers (who doubtless charge a pretty penny for engrossing it), and nobody else. The squabble on Wednesday at the Old Bailey was all about the indictment, which, *lucus à non lucendo*, was so big that nobody except the scribes and the Attorney-General seems to have been able to see it. Would it not be better to substitute for an indictment, couched in legal jargon which nobody but the lawyers can understand, an Act of Accusation, after the French fashion, to be read in open court? Surely, the person in the dock ought to know something about that which he is accused of having done.

"Where is the grave of Sir Arthur Orellan? Where may the grave of that good knight be?" Unless I am not mistaken (I am quoting from memory), Coleridge goes on to tell us, in his exquisite little snatch of lyric, that Sir Arthur is buried on the slope of Helvellyn, under the shade of a young birch-tree, and that

His sword is rust;
His bones are dust;
And his soul is with the Saints, we trust.

The concluding aspiration may be reverently felt by all men when they hear the name and remember the fame of Christopher Columbus; but where are the bones of the illustrious Navigator, whom the Holy See have lately (and somewhat ungratefully) declined to canonise? I have seen (it is fourteen years ago) the tomb of Columbus in the Cathedral of San Cristobal de la Havana; and until recently I believed (with all and sundry) that in the cenotaph I saw in 1863 the Admiral's dust was really mouldering. I believed that the corpse of the famous Genoese had been transferred from Seville to Santo Domingo (Hispaniola), and thence, in 1795, to Cuba; but it seems that all the world and I have been strangely in error on this point. The Chapter of the Cathedral of Santo Domingo (the Spanish-speaking portion of the magnificent island of which Hayti is the French section) claim to have discovered a chest containing human remains which, from unimpeachable evidence, must be recognised as those of Christopher Columbus. But, supposing this to be an ascertained fact, where should the dust of the Admiral be finally interred? There is no reason why he should rest in the Cathedral of San Cristobal. He was at Santiago de Cuba (pardon, and correct me if I am blundering), but never at Havana in the flesh. I cannot see what claim Santo Domingo can put forward to become the repository of his ashes. The Peninsular Spaniards have not the slightest right to keep him, for their ancestors treated Columbus worse than any dog was ever treated. To my mind, if there be in the Kingdom of Italy a gentleman as munificent and as public spirited as Mr. Erasmus Wilson, that gentleman should make application to the Government of Santo Domingo for permission to bring home at his own expense, the ashes of the Discoverer of the New World, and give the honoured relics an abiding shrine in the Admiral's native city, Genoa. The Italian Government and the municipality of "Genova la Superba" would surely associate themselves with such an enterprise; and perhaps the Capitular body of the Hispaniolan Cathedral, as Columbus is not to be canonised, would part with his body "for a consideration."

That unfortunate Cleopatra's needle! Upon my word, I begin to think that the end of the big boulder will be to get into Chancery, and then, who shall say what will happen to it? Already there are as many legal questions bristling round it as there are hieroglyphics on its mouldy old face. The Captain of the Fitzmaurice picked it up, abandoned and knocking about in the Bay of Biscay. Is it a derelict? If it be so, the Needle is, by clearly ascertained maritime law, the sole property of the person who finds it. There is then no question of salvage; the derelict belongs to the Captain of the Fitzmaurice, and to nobody else. But then it may be "flotsam and jetsam;" and in that case the Spanish Government might put in some claim to it. Finally, if it be only held to be a partial wreck rescued by the Captain of the Fitzmaurice, how is the value of the Needle on which salvage can be claimed to be estimated? It has been insured, I hear, for two thousand

pounds; but cargoes are frequently insured far beneath their real value. It has been spoken of as a "priceless relic." Suppose the captain of the Fitzmaurice were to appraise a "priceless relic" at £1,000,000, and demand ten per cent thereupon?

The Right Hon. Robert Lowe, M.P., speaking at a Mansion House dinner on Wednesday, does not, seemingly, think much of Cleopatra's Needle. "There was nothing," remarked the ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer, "remarkable as regarded the size of the obelisk; there was nothing conspicuous in its appearance; it was a very plain and simple thing, something like 3000 years old; the toy, the plaything, of a tyrant who, not caring much for beauty or elegance, took this opportunity of showing his power; and it had been transported to the place where it was found at the cost of, probably, many hundreds of lives. Mr. Lowe might have added that six brave British sailors perished the other day in the attempt to "tackle" this battered old stone pillar with the top broken off. But a site, I suppose, must be found for it if the obelisk ever reaches these shores in safety. Mr. Lowe thinks that a place might be found for the monolith either in the Green Park or in Hyde Park, "where nothing would interfere with its full solemn relief." In this column I have ventured to suggest two sites for the Needle: one, the courtyard of the British Museum; the other, the esplanade in front of Greenwich Hospital. Both these suggestions have (I dare say deservedly) been pooh-poohed; but I am not discouraged. I have a third site—"in my mind's eye, Horatio." Let the Needle be set up in front of the antique and palatial Hall of the Needle-makers' Company, one of our most influential and useful civic Guilds. The "lines" of Cleopatra's Needle would harmonise admirably with the stately and severe architecture of Needle-makers' Hall, one of Inigo Jones's finest works.

G. A. S.

THE MANSION HOUSE FAMINE FUND.

The payments yesterday week included £525 from the Merchant Taylors' Company. Among the provincial remittances were Derby (making £1500 in all), £500; Plymouth (fourth instalment), £500; Burnley (second), £500; County and City of Perth (fourth), £450; Wigan (additional), £350; Northampton, £400; Wednesbury, £200; Whitehaven (third), £100; Kilkenny (additional), £100; Gravesend (fourth), £100; Dorchester (third), £100; Dublin (twenty-first), £500; Seaham Harbour, £135. The bicyclists of the United Kingdom sent a first instalment of £100, through Mr. Henry Etherington; the London Chartered Bank of Australia, £100; Messrs. Harrison, Ainslie, and Co., £100. Among the church and chapel collections were St. John's, Paddington (additional), per the Rev. Sir Emilius Bayley, £277.

A third remittance of £1500 was received from Sheffield last Saturday, making £6000 in all. Among the other larger sums paid in were York (additional), £400; Hanley (tenth), £200; Macclesfield, £200; Croydon, £189; Bath, £134; Tynemouth, £125; Keighley (additional), £150; Holmfirth and neighbourhood (third), £100; Weymouth, £273; Horbury, £100; Trinity Church, Cheltenham, £115.

A meeting of the Executive Committee was held on Monday, at which a telegram from Madras was read giving an account of the working of the relief committees there, and bearing testimony to the gratitude of the sufferers at the manifestation of charity at home. It was unanimously resolved to send a further sum of £35,000 to India for distribution, making £385,000 in all. Among the donations received were: Nottingham (fifth instalment), £500; Swansea (handed over personally by the Mayor), £250; Boston (third), £100; Newport (Monmouthshire), £100; Ipswich, £100; Bedford, £100; Dublin (twenty-second), £500; Brixton Independent Church, £103; St. Luke's, West Holloway, £100; Kirkcudbright, £187.

Among the larger amounts received on Tuesday were the following:—Otago (second instalment), £500; Elgin and neighbourhood, £300; members of Metropolitan Police Force, £174; Shrewsbury (seventh), £150; Devonport (fifth), £100; Colchester (seventh), £100; Dewsbury (fourth), £100; Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Manchester Unity, Friendly Society, £100; collected in the Roman Catholic places of worship in the diocese of Westminster, £332 10s.

On Wednesday the smallest sum yet received in one day in aid of the fund was paid into the Mansion House, the whole subscriptions amounting only to £2300. The principal sums were the following:—Coventry, £211; Reigate (third instalment), £100; Chesterfield (additional), £100; St. Michael's, Paddington, £158; Ottery St. Mary, £101.

Miss Amy Sedgwick (Mrs. Pemberton) has volunteered to give a reading and recital in aid of the Famine Fund, and the Lord Mayor has placed the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion House at her disposal for the purpose on the afternoon of Tuesday next, the 30th inst. Mr. Marlaunde Clarke, as elsewhere stated, will give an entertainment for the benefit of the fund at the St. James's Theatre on Saturday, Nov. 3.

In the contest for the representation of North Northamptonshire, which took place at the close of the last Session of Parliament, Lord Burghley, M.P., expended £2892, and Captain Wyatt Edgell £2060.

General Sir Arthur Cotton, R.E., gave a lecture at Bristol on Friday, the 19th inst., in which he advocated a system of irrigation in India as a preventive of famine. The lecture was well attended, and at its close a resolution was unanimously adopted recommending a Parliamentary Commission to investigate the subject of the material improvement of India, including the prevention of famines, and the history and result of irrigation, navigation, and railways.

The Queen has conferred the honour of the Companionship of the Civil Division of the Order of the Bath on the following gentlemen:—Professor Frederick Augustus Abel, F.R.S., chemist to the War Department and President of the Chemical Society; Mr. Ralph Thompson, Assistant Under-Secretary of State, War Office; Major Charles William Wilson, R.E., late Assistant Quartermaster-General, War Office; Major-General Charles Wright Younghusband, F.R.S., R.A., Superintendent of the Royal Gun Factories; Mr. Charles Walpole, late Assistant Controller of Legacy Duties; Mr. George Everest, late head clerk of the Criminal Department of the Home Office; Mr. Robert Baker and Mr. Alexander Redgrave, Inspectors of Factories.

Lieutenant-General Erskine on Tuesday opened the commodious block of buildings in the Military-road, Chatham, which have been bought by Mr. John Hamilton, of Hull, and fitted up at the expense of that gentleman for a soldiers' and seamen's home and institute. The building is replete with every convenience for the purpose for which it is intended to be used. It contains a coffee tavern, billiard-room, reading and lecture rooms, hot and cold baths, library, and bed-rooms; the home being for the sole use of the sailors and soldiers of the troops of the port and garrison. Another building has been devoted by Mr. Hamilton to apartments for respectable married soldiers, for whom quarters are not provided in the barracks.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The last of the seven acts which are annually played at Newmarket commenced on Monday, and to-day (Saturday) the curtain will descend until the Craven Meeting of 1878. In spite of the programme extending over the whole week, each day's card has been very heavy; still, a good deal of plating has been mixed up with more important affairs, and we may safely pass over a great many of the events without remark. Indeed, of the eight races that were brought off on Monday, we need only allude to the Criterion Stakes. There were nine starters, including Jannette, Clémentine, Lord Clive, Polestar, Tredegar, and Bellicent, all of whom had won races of more or less importance. Naturally, the unbeaten Jannette started a strong favourite, as she is doubtless the best of Lord Falmouth's grand team of two-year-olds, and was credited with six winning brackets, half of that number, however, being earned by walks over. Lord Clive gave a good deal of trouble at the post, and finally got away a little behind the others, of whom Clémentine made the running at a cracking pace, with Jannette lying at her quarters. Three hundred yards from home this pair were four lengths in front of Lord Clive, and nothing else was within hail, and a fine finish resulted in a neck victory for Lord Falmouth's filly, while Lord Clive, who made up his ground in extraordinary fashion from the distance, was only a head behind Clémentine. This is the first time that Jannette has been made to gallop, and we doubt if she was able to show her best form on this occasion, as it was not decided to run her until the last moment, and we hear that she had been watered shortly before the race.

There was another very heavy day's racing on Tuesday, proceedings commencing with the All-Aged Trial Stakes, in which Trappist, who must be made of cast-iron, and seems quite indifferent to weight, won as he liked. A Maiden Plate fell to Matador, a son of Pero Gomez, whose stock are constantly winning, and there was nothing else of importance prior to the Cambridgeshire, for which no less than thirty-four numbers were hoisted. The system of drawing lots for places, which was inaugurated last year, was again adopted; and though Rosy Cross (7 st.) was one of the unfortunates on the lower ground, she kept her position as first favourite with great firmness. Hilarious (7 st. 7 lb.) and Manœuvre (6 st. 6 lb.) were also very steady in the betting, a marked feature of which was the advance of Shillelagh (6 st. 9 lb.) to 12 to 1. After several false starts, the large field got off fairly together, Avontes (6 st. 2 lb.), who had the best place, being the first to show in front. Before half the distance was covered, Manœuvre was in trouble, and Shillelagh and Newport (6 st. 10 lb.), both of whom have awful tempers, were busily engaged in annoying each other, and running all over the course. Hilarious was also done with a long way from home, and Avontes was beaten at the Red Post, and dropped away, leaving Monk (7 st. 5 lb.) and Gladia (6 st. 8 lb.) with the lead. At this time Jongleur (8 st. 4 lb.) was pulling double, and, going to the front about a furlong from home, he won with great ease by a couple of lengths from Belphebe (7 st. 10 lb.), who finished three lengths in front of Gladia, the placed horses being right away from the rest of the field. The performance of Jongleur is about the best in the history of the race; but his easy defeat by Lady Golightly at the Second October Meeting appeared to put him quite out of court. We imagine that, as we stated at the time, he is a far better colt at a mile than over a longer distance; for, if this is not the case, it is easy to show on paper that he would have won the St. Leger by a hundred yards, had he been engaged. Indeed, the form of at least half a dozen horses in the Cambridgeshire is so puzzling and contradictory that we have abandoned any attempt to elucidate it in despair. There can be little doubt that Jongleur is the best three-year-old in training over his own course; and Belphebe again ran a great mare, though she experienced the terribly bad luck of finishing second for both Cesarewitch and Cambridgeshire. The odds of 4 to 1, which were laid upon Lady of Mercia, were upset by Attalus, and this brought a bad day for backers to a close.

Ten races were a tolerably good allowance for such an off-day as Wednesday proved, but there was no single event of more than passing interest. Flashman ought to have beaten Hydromel for a Post Stakes; but he refused to try when the pinch came, and allowed Lord Falmouth's colt to win a punishing struggle. The Stand Handicap fell an easy prey to Trappist (9 st. 8 lb.), who conceded upwards of 40 lb. to some of his ten opponents; and Lord Clive (8 st. 10 lb.) took the Criterion Nursery, prior to which race he was sold to the Duke of St. Albans for 3000 gs., with a stipulation that he should not be delivered to his new owner until after the race. The price would, doubtless, have been larger, but the colt is most unfortunately disqualified for the classic races of next season, owing to his having been entered in them as own brother to Warren Hastings, whereas he is only half brother to that horse.

The Lurgan Open Meeting, which is the first really important coursing gathering of the present season, was brought off with great success last week. Unhappily, the state of Lord Lurgan's health prevented him from taking any part in it; but Lady Lurgan and a large party were present each day. Hares were very plentiful, and afforded some grand trials, and all the three stakes filled, though the Brownlow Cup scarcely attracted so many high-class greyhounds as in previous years. It fell to Wild Orphan, by Royal Joseph—Lady Lue, who beat Don't be Headstrong, by Light Cavalry—Humming Bee, in the final trial. The Raughton Stakes, for sixty-four dog puppies, was won by Danube, by Hopeful Joe—Don't Forget, and the Derrymacash Stakes, a similar event for puppies of the opposite sex, was divided between Wedding Tour, by Willie Galwey—Watercress, and Herzegovina, by Contango Annie McPherson. Mr. Warwick and Heystead gave great satisfaction as judge and slipper respectively.

William Gale, who started at the Agricultural Hall on Sunday morning last to attempt to walk 4000 quarter miles in 4000 ten minutes, would have done wisely to leave well alone. People are growing very tired of these tedious and endless exhibitions of endurance, and few people are likely to be attracted to Islington.

The Commander-in-Chief has appointed Colonel Harman, Assistant-Adjutant-General at Aldershot, to be Deputy-Adjutant-General of the Forces in Ireland, in succession to Colonel Sir A. Alison, K.C.B., promoted Major-General.

A preliminary meeting, convened by Mr. Wait, M.P., and Mr. Lewis Fry, chairman of the Bristol School Board, was held in Bristol on the 18th inst. to consider the propriety of erecting a suitable memorial to perpetuate the memory of Mary Carpenter; the Dean of Bristol presided. Nothing definite was decided upon; but a suggestion seemed to meet with general acceptance that the best memorial would be an extension in Bristol of homes for working boys and girls, an institution which Miss Carpenter originated and supported till her death. It was resolved to call a public meeting.

THE CHURCH.

PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Fell, H., to be Rural Dean of Gosforth.
Brooke, Canon; Rural Dean of the District of Bath, in the Deanery of Bath.
Bernard, Henry Norris; Reader in St. Clement's Church, Sandwich.
Cox, F. H.; Rector of Fen Ditton, Cambridge.
Francis, John; Curate of the parish of Liverpool.
Hawley, W.; Vicar of Patrick, Isle of Man.
Jekyll, Walter; Minor Canon of Worcester Cathedral.
Jones, Edward Rhys; Chaplain to the Bishop of Rochester.
Rawson, E. O.; Curate of Newport Pagnell; Vicar of Marston, Cheshire.
Tuson, Henry; Rector of South Elmham, St. James's, Suffolk.—*Guardian*.

Sir Gilbert Scott has prepared plans for the restoration of Prestbury church, Gloucestershire, the carrying out of which will cost £5000.

The Rev. Samuel Wainwright, D.D., morning preacher at All Saints' Church, Dalston, has been presented with a purse containing 220 sovereigns by the members of that congregation.

The parish church of Sternfield, East Suffolk, was reopened on the 17th inst. by the Bishop of Norwich, after a thorough restoration by Mr. St. Aubyn, at a cost of £1325, which has been raised within the year. The sermon was preached by the Bishop.

The Bishop of Ely has reopened the Church of St. George, at Thriplow, Cambridgeshire, the nave and transepts of which have been restored at considerable expense, from plans of Sir Gilbert Scott. The Master and Fellows of St. Peter's College (the lay rectors) have contributed largely to the work.

A harvest thanksgiving service was held on Sunday morning at the Royal Chapel, by Cumberland Lodge, in Windsor Park. The church was richly and tastefully decorated for the occasion. Prince and Princess Christian were present. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Arthur Robins, of Windsor.

The recent discoveries at St. Alban's Abbey of the north-west walls of the old chapter-house, which owed its erection to Gorham, eighteenth abbot, has led to the finding also of the sedilia and some beautiful tile pavement. A distinguished party of archaeologists, including Sir Gilbert Scott, last week visited the spot and took notes of the various treasures as they were brought to light. The mouldings and carvings will soon again be covered in, as a public way passes over the spot.

The Bishop of St. Albans has been called upon to perform a twofold and most interesting duty at Loughton—that, namely, of consecrating a new memorial chapel, and of reopening the fine old parish church after restoration. The memorial chapel, a beautiful monument in flint, faced with Bath stone, has been erected by Mrs. Whitaker Maitland to the memory of the late lord of the manor, Mr. W. Whitaker Maitland, and is intended to be used for funerals and special occasions. The restoration of the church has comprised an enlargement of the chancel, pavement with coloured marbles, new choir stalls, rebuilding of the organ, &c.

The large five-light east window of Bulwick church, Northampton, is now filled with stained glass. The subjects represented are "The Last Supper" and "The Crucifixion," the outer lights being filled with adoring angels. The window is in memory of Anne, eldest daughter of Sir John Trollope, sixth Baronet, and wife of Thomas Tryon, Esq., who died Feb. 11, 1877. Messrs. Heaton, Butler, and Bayne, London, were the artists.—The members of the family of the late Sir Titus Salt, Bart., have put up a large stained-glass window to his memory (by the same artists) in the west end of Lightcliffe Church. Figures of Noah, Abraham, Moses, Samuel, and Daniel are introduced, and under each figure is represented an incident taken from the life of the personage represented above it.

A special service for the working classes, in connection with the working-men's clubs of the metropolis, will be held in Westminster Abbey next Thursday evening, Nov. 1, at half-past seven o'clock. The sermon will be preached by the Very Rev. the Dean, president of the Workmen's Club and Institute Union. The musical arrangements will be under the direction of Mr. W. S. Hoyte, assisted by the choir of the Lay Helpers' Association; Dr. Bridge, organist of the abbey, presiding at the organ. Admission will be by tickets only, which are to be distributed among the working-men's clubs in the metropolis, the committee having adopted this plan in order to secure a congregation of bona-fide working men. A few tickets at the disposal of the public and those favourable to the movement can be obtained at the offices of the Bishop of London's Fund, 46a, Pall-mall.

A large congregation was attracted to St. Mary's, Oxford, on Sunday to hear the University sermon preached by the Bishop of Manchester, who has not occupied the University pulpit for some years. Taking as his text the interview between Paul and Felix, with especial reference to the words, "As he reasoned of righteousness, temperance, and the judgment to come," Dr. Fraser contrasted the sober and temperate attitude of the Church of England with the rapid and restless life of the present day and the appetite for sensationalism. Alluding to the recent writings of Mr. Greig and Professor Tyndall, he pointed out the dreary prospect offered by their teaching, dwelling fervently on the general conviction in the soul of man as to an account to be rendered by all in the future. While Mr. Ruskin was flying to the utmost corners of the earth to escape the noise of a locomotive and steam whistle, there were thousands in his own diocese whose lives were never lightened on earth. Were they to have no prospect but annihilation? If so, why let them "eat and drink, for to-morrow they die."

BRISTOL CATHEDRAL.

Last week the ancient city of Exeter witnessed the re-opening, with great pomp and ceremony, of her restored cathedral, the nave having been thoroughly reinstated, at a cost of over £40,000. On Tuesday the historic city of Bristol witnessed a similar ceremonial on the occasion of reopening an entirely new nave, built up from the very foundation, at a cost of £45,000. It has been built upon the exact lines laid down in the fourteenth century by Abbot Knowle, who, however, did not proceed beyond the foundations. £13,000 has been spent in restoring the choir and the interior of the cathedral. It is now complete, but buttresses have been built of two massive and handsome western towers, to be named respectively the Butler and the Colston, and these remain to be finished. By the munificent contribution of a lady, who wishes to remain unknown, and the aid of another person, the beautiful north porch has been completed. The family of the late Bishop Monk have defrayed the cost of the baptistery, situate under the south-western tower, and are about to have placed therein a font of very handsome design; the western door, too, has been erected as a memorial of the late Mr. Charles Ward, and many of the windows have been filled with stained glass by other benefactors. The handsome rose window over the western entrance is the gift of the Rev. Henry H. Daniel, and is in memory of his relative, the late Alderman Daniel. Under the Butler tower are two handsome windows—one the gift of

Messrs. Charles and Edward S. Hill as a memorial of their father; and the other given by Mr. W. J. Blackburn Maze, son of the late Mr. Peter Maze, to whose memory it is raised. Mr. W. E. George, of Stoke Bishop, has filled one of the windows in the south aisle, and in the choir is a memorial window to the late Mr. Corfe, fifty-one years organist of the cathedral. This latter window is the work of Mr. Bell, of College-green, whose design was selected from four sent in by various artists. The other stained-glass windows are by Hardman, of Birmingham. The nave consists of six bays, is 120 ft. in length, and the total width inside the walls is 69 ft., exactly the same as that of the choir, but the height, 60 ft., is somewhat greater. The height of the pillars to the capitals is 25 ft., and from these spring arches of graceful form. The columns are of Corsham stone, relieved by blue lias. The flooring is of Pennant and Portland stone, and Goodwood tiles. The walks in the nave and aisles are of Pennant and Portland stone, with bands of Isle of Man marble, and the rest of the floor is of red, black, and chocolate coloured tiles. The architect was Mr. G. E. Street, A.R.A., and the contractor Mr. G. W. Booth, of London. In the sermon preached at the opening, the Bishop of the diocese spoke very hopefully of the future of the cathedral system—reformed and not revolutionised, developed, not destroyed. The services were continued on Wednesday. In the morning the Dean of Westminster preached, and in the evening the Dean of Canterbury occupied the pulpit.

DIOCESAN CONFERENCES.

The annual meeting of the Exeter Diocesan Conference was begun on Tuesday at the Chapter House, adjoining the cathedral. The Bishop presided, and there was a large attendance of the clergy and laity, among the latter being Lord Devon, Lord Fortescue, Lord Coleridge, Lord Clinton, Sir John Duckworth, Sir T. D. Acland, Sir John Kennaway, &c. The principal matter discussed at the evening sitting was the sale of livings.

The Burials Bill of last Session was referred to in speeches made at the Diocesan Conference held at Chichester on Tuesday by Sir W. Barttelot, M.P., and Mr. Grantham, M.P.; and, after a discussion, a resolution in favour of the general provisions of the measure was passed.

The Bishop of Ely, in his charge to the clergy at Cambridge on the 18th inst., spoke very strongly against the Public Worship Regulation Act, and expressed a hope that the public mind would be so moved that its revision by the Legislature would soon be demanded. He strongly condemned all proposals to revise the Prayer-book. The clergy ought, he said, to make no change in the services except by consultation with their Bishop. He strongly counselled the clergy not to recommend private confession, and he condemned afternoon or evening celebrations.

A Diocesan Conference was opened at Chester on Wednesday under the presidency of Dr. Jacobson, the Bishop of the diocese. The first meeting was held at two o'clock in the afternoon, and another at eight in the evening. The Bishop, in his opening address, spoke of the good which had been done by diocesan conferences in preparing the way for the Church Congresses. A proof of this he drew from the recent Congress at Croydon. Referring to the question of the reform of Convocation, he said it was admitted that reform was necessary; but they must bear in mind that it was only reform that was wanted. His Lordship also alluded to the wants of the diocesan institution for education and church building.

A conference, convened by the Bishops of Bangor and St. Asaph and the Lord Lieutenant of Merionethshire, and the majority of the representatives of Welsh constituencies, was held at Bangor on Tuesday, to discuss the Sunday closing of public-houses. The Bishop of Bangor presided at the morning meeting, and strongly advocated the establishment of working-men's clubs, alluding to the uselessness of attempting to check the attractions offered by publicans unless the friends of temperance provided ample counter-attractions. Mr. Morgan Lloyd, M.P., Mr. Holland, M.P., the Dean of Bangor, the Hon. Charles Wynn, Archdeacon Evans, and others, took part in the discussion. Resolutions were adopted favouring Sunday closing, the establishing of workmen's clubs, and a stricter supervision of public-houses.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

Mr. W. Ellison, commoner of Exeter, has been elected to the Mitchell Exhibition in that society.

At Jesus the following Exhibitors have been elected:—G. H. Evans, private tuition; E. A. Johnson, Bedford Grammar School; W. O. Nares, Rossall; Enoch Jones, the College, Llandovery; W. J. Morris, Merchant Taylors'; T. E. Jones, Friars' School, Bangor; A. H. Jones, Shrewsbury Grammar School. These exhibitions are restricted to natives of Wales or Monmouthshire.

The Oxford University Commission was formally opened at the Clarendon Hotel, Oxford, on Monday afternoon, and on Tuesday the commissioners will proceed to take evidence. The proceedings will be strictly private. Lord Selborne is chairman; and Mr. Bayne, of Christ Church, and Mr. Dallin, of Queen's, are joint secretaries.

Some degrees of music have been conferred, as announced in our Music article.

Mr. W. H. Grenfell, of Balliol College, has been elected president of the Oxford Athletic Club; and at a captains' meeting T. C. Edwards-Moss, of Brasenose College, the retiring president, was unanimously re-elected to the position.

CAMBRIDGE.

The Vice-Chancellor has promulgated the electoral roll of the University for the ensuing academical year. It comprises 336 names, and is headed by those of the Duke of Devonshire, LL.D., of Trinity College, as Chancellor, and the Earl of Powis, LL.D., St. John's, High Steward. Three hundred and thirty-five names were on the list last year.

Dr. Vaughan was the preacher at the University church last Sunday. He took for his subject "The rich young ruler." There was an immense congregation.

A collection for the Indian Famine Fund has been started among members of the University. A first list of subscriptions has appeared amounting to about £100.

At Queen's, after competitive examination, Ellis has obtained the Hebrew Exhibition of £40 and Bolton and Boyer exhibitions of £25. All three successful candidates are from Merchant Taylors' School.

On Monday the ordination of Mr. J. D. M. Murray, of St. John's College, one of the two gentlemen about to proceed to India under the auspices of the University Mission, took place in Great St. Mary's Church, the Lord Bishop of the diocese officiating. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Canon Westcott, D.D. Mr. Murray's destination is Delhi, for which place he will sail next week, with the Rev. Mr. Bickersteth, of Pembroke College, and assistants.

Professor Fawcett, M.P., Professor of Political Economy at this University, began on Saturday a series of lectures in the Arts Schools, in which, carefully examining the subject of

free trade and protection, he traced the causes which in recent years have not only retarded the general adoption of free trade, but have in some countries given a fresh vitality to the doctrines of protection. In subsequent addresses the hon. gentleman will endeavour to show that, however great the injury inflicted on English industry by the protective tariffs of other countries, this injury would be seriously aggravated by a policy of retaliation.

DURHAM.

The Examiners for the first year in Arts have issued the following class-list:—Class I.: M. A. W. Mitchell, University College; F. H. Williams, University College. Class II.: R. Fitzgerald, unattached; W. Hodgson, University College. Class IV.: C. E. Baldwin, University College. Recommended: For scholarships of £70 each at matriculation, T. Davies and J. Howarth; for exhibition of £20 at matriculation, D. Parry; for medical scholarship, A. J. Beanlands, B.A. The following have also been recommended for exhibitions: T. Hodgson and W. Turner, *sq.* Recommended for scholarships of £60: Pratt and Armstrong; of £30, R. Williams. Recommended for exhibition of £30: Holmes.

ST. ANDREWS.

The triennial election of the Lord Rector, in the room of Dean Stanley, will be held on the fourth Thursday of November. The Conservative party are canvassing for Lord Salisbury, their candidate at the last election; while another section have selected Robert Browning, the poet, as a non-political candidate.

At Westminster, the Mure Scholarship, founded by the friends of the late Mr. James Mure, so long known in connection with the school, has been awarded for the first time. The successful candidate was H. B. Cox, a Town boy.

The Archbishop of York laid the foundation-stone on Tuesday of the Yorkshire College at Leeds; and in the evening he delivered the opening lecture of the Leeds Philosophical Society.

A public meeting was held at Canterbury on the 19th inst. for the purpose of discussing the provisions of the new scheme put forth by the Charity Commissioners for the administration of the King's School in that city, and of taking steps to raise £1000 to meet the grant by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners of the house known as the Archbishop's Palace, together with the sum of £3000, in order to create a junior department in connection with the school. The chair was taken by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, who was supported by the Bishop of Dover, the Dean of Canterbury, and other members of the cathedral body. A resolution to the effect that "This meeting approves generally the provisions of the new scheme for the King's School, and of the endeavour to raise £1000 to meet the grant of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners," was proposed by Mr. Majendie, M.P., seconded by Mr. M. Bell, J.P., of Bourne Park, and carried unanimously. A sum of nearly £300 was subscribed in the room towards the fund.

On Monday evening, under the presidency of the Rev. R. Lee, M.A., the Head Master of Christ's Hospital, the birthday of its Royal founder was celebrated at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street. About 150 gentlemen sat down to dinner, all of whom, with one or two exceptions, have been educated at the hospital.

The London Ladies' Educational Association opened its tenth session at University College for day lectures on Monday. Most of the evening lectures—intended chiefly for governesses and candidates for public examinations open to women—began a week ago.

At the Michaelmas Commencement on Saturday last at Trinity College, Dublin, the degree of Doctor of Music was conferred upon Horton Claridge Allison, after a performance of "Acts," consisting of a sacred cantata and a concerto for pianoforte and orchestra, in the dining-hall of Trinity College on the day previous. Dr. Allison was presented by Sir Robert Stewart, the University Professor of Music.

Professor H. G. Seeley, of King's College, began on the evening of the 19th inst., at the College for Men and Women, Bloomsbury, a course of eight lectures on "Evolution, and the Geological Evidence which bears upon the Origin of the Existing Races of Plants and Animals."

The *School Guardian* announces that the arrangements are complete for the establishment of a new Training College for Mistresses, under the auspices of the National Society and the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. It is not intended to wait until a college has been built; but two spacious houses have been obtained at Tottenham, which will be opened in January next with accommodation for forty students. Next year further arrangements will be made for the reception of forty more, and when the college is completed the number will be raised to one hundred. Clergymen having candidates to recommend should communicate with the Principal, the Rev. E. Hobson, St. John's College, Battersea, S.W.

The Gresham Professor of Astronomy gives notice that he will lecture at Gresham College, Basinghall-street, at six p.m., on Oct. 30, 31, and Nov. 1, 2. Subject—Transits of Venus and other methods of determining the distance of the Sun.

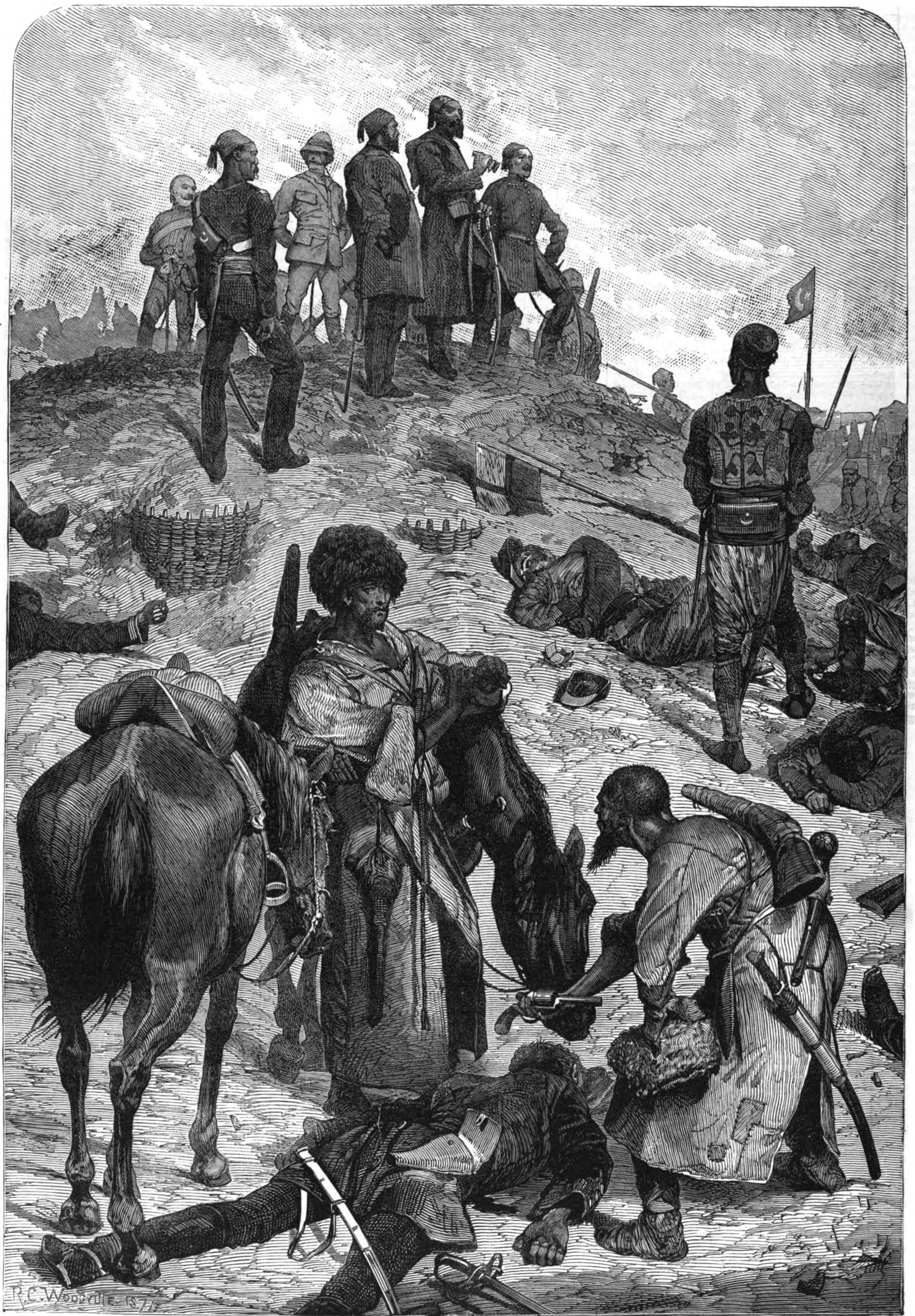
THE JAPANESE ARMY.

The civil war in the Satsuma province still troubles the Empire of the Mikado; and Mr. Wigram, our Correspondent at Yokohama, now and then uses his pencil, as in the Sketch engraved for this week, to delineate the figures and equipment of the Imperial troops, when they come to embark at that port for their conveyance by sea to serve in the present campaign. We expect their peculiar appearance will rather afford some mirth to our readers than enhance the estimation in which the Japanese military system is held by foreigners in distant Europe; but these queer-looking soldiers are reported to fight and march as well as those of certain other armies, wearing neater uniforms, and drilled into more perfect regularity of movement. The clownish, loutish bearing of both officers and privates in the ranks may therefore be excused, so long as they are brave and loyal and obedient to the call of duty. Yet it must be hard to restrain a laugh at the comical sight of such men and horses set in warlike array beneath the standards of an august Empire preparing to chastise its rebel subjects for the crime of treasonable disrespect. This is, however, merely a matter of taste.

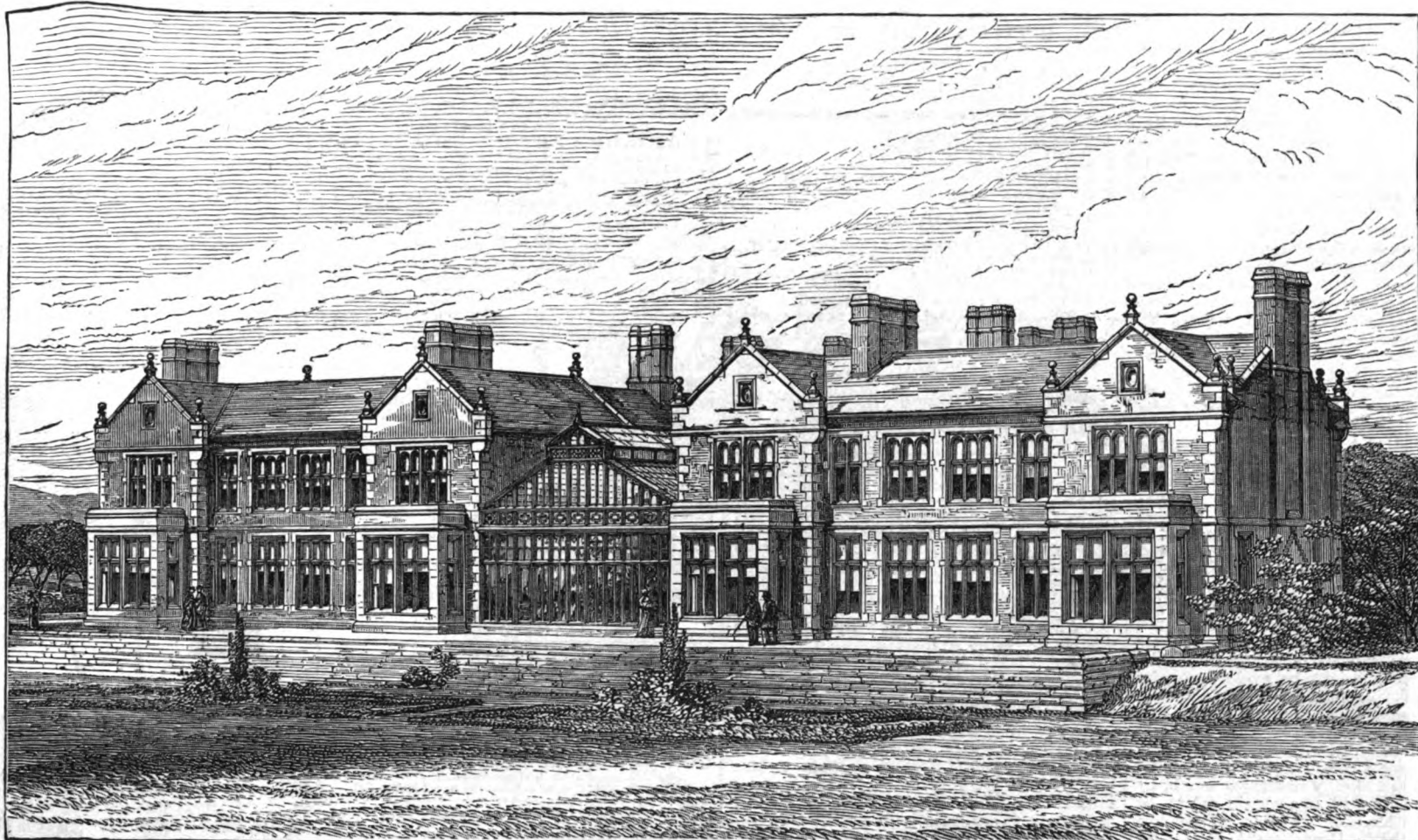
An accident resulting in three deaths and injuries to eight other persons occurred on the night of the 18th inst. on the line of railway between Northampton and Wellingborough.

A miser named Farrell, aged sixty-five, was found dead in his bed in Dublin on Monday morning. In a drawer in his room were found £82 in gold and deposits for shares in railway and mining companies to the amount of £17,755.

Sir Andrew Fairbairn opened at Leeds on Monday a new institution for the accommodation of the blind and dumb, erected at a cost of £10,000. There remains a debt on the building of £2500, towards which Alderman Barran, M.P., has promised £150.



THE WAR: AFTER AN ASSAULT ON THE REDOUBT AT PLEVNA.



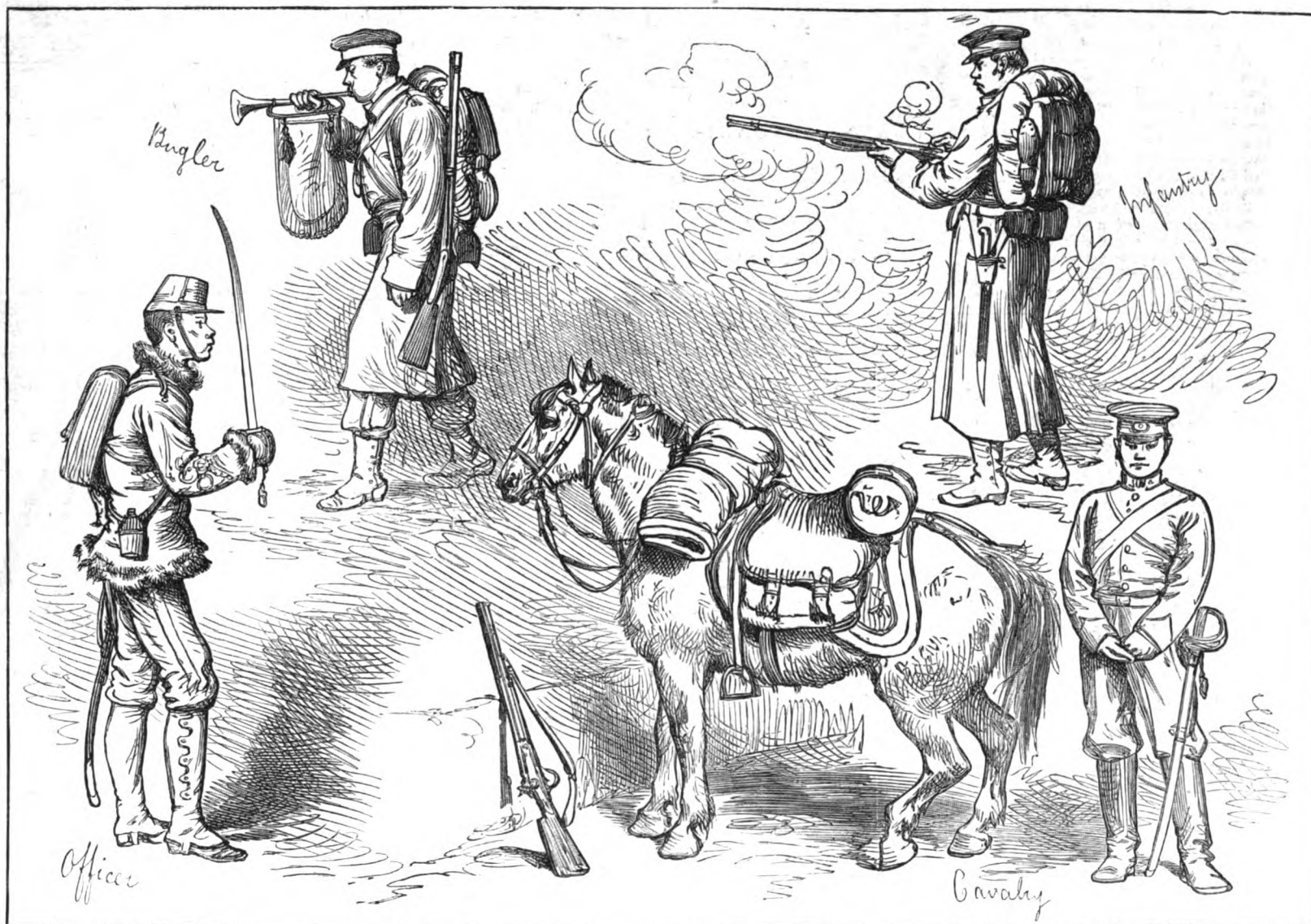
THE WOODLANDS CONVALESCENT HOME AT RAWDON, NEAR BRADFORD.

THE WOODLANDS CONVALESCENT HOME, NEAR BRADFORD.

This institution, which was opened on the 10th inst. by the Marquis of Salisbury, has been erected by the munificence of Mr. H. W. Ripley, M.P. for Bradford. It is designed somewhat on the plan of the Convalescent Home at Ilkley, near Leeds, of which Mr. Ripley has been many years a liberal supporter. It is situated at Rawdon, in Airedale, with a southern aspect, on high ground overlooking the valley of the Aire. The main building consists of a central block, with two wings. The central block is apportioned to entrance and dining halls, a conservatory, the culinary department, serving and waiting rooms, and a number of small sitting-rooms. The two wings forming the southern front are divided into sitting-rooms and dormitories for the men, the women and

children. There is accommodation for 120 persons altogether. At the end of each wing nearest the dining-hall are stone staircases leading to the lavatories, bath-rooms, and dormitories. With the exception of the dining-hall, the building is two storeys high, giving to the principal dormitories of both wings the same southern aspect as that of the large sitting-rooms below. The room over the entrance-hall is set apart for a board-room. The portion of the central block on each side of the entrance-hall facing the approach has been carried one storey higher than the remainder of the building, so that space is obtained for a number of additional bed-rooms. The whole building stands upon foundations raising it considerably above the ground level; perfect dryness is thus secured, and spacious cellars obtained. All the rooms are spacious, lofty, and well lighted, and rendered cheerful by ornamental stained glass in the upper portions of the windows. With a view to

the convenient working of the establishment, attention has been paid to the relative position of the lavatories to the bed and sitting rooms, and that of the serving and culinary department to the dining-hall. The wash-house and laundries are grouped in a building adjacent to the kitchen, the intervening space forming a courtyard. The corridors have concrete floors, are brick arched and fire proof. All internal fittings are of the simplest design and most durable quality. The Home being intended for occupation during the winter as well as the summer, attention has been paid to the provision for heating the building. All the rooms and corridors are warmed by hot-water pipes and coils, in addition to fireplaces in the principal rooms. Externally, the character of the building corresponds with the simplicity of the interior. It is designed after the style of the domestic architecture of the seventeenth century; flat pitched roofs, projecting eaves and corbels,



TYPES OF JAPANESE CAVALRY AND INFANTRY.

mullioned and transomed windows, being its prominent features. The grounds, upwards of ten acres, are partly grass and partly woodland, giving a variety of walks and pleasure-grounds. A portion of the land has been laid out as a large kitchen garden.

The proceedings on the opening day, with the speeches of Lord Salisbury and Mr. W. E. Forster, M.P., at the luncheon given by Mr. Ripley in a tent adjoining the Convalescent Home, were reported at the time. Mr. Ripley in his speech gave some account of the institution, which had cost him much more than the £10,000 of the original estimate. The building itself, with the grounds, he had conveyed to six trustees, with directions to them to allow the building to be used in perpetuity for a Convalescent Home or for any analogous purpose. The management of the institution was left to a committee, to be appointed by donors and subscribers, who would themselves decide on the mode of electing the committee of management. Mr. Ripley said "he wished to suggest to the working people of Bradford and the neighbourhood the desirability of their taking that institution to a great extent into their own hands and forming clubs or making use of clubs already in existence for the purpose of paying some small subscription, which should entitle any member of a family—under regulations which might be decided upon—to the benefit of the Home. If it happened that any family subscribing did not require to avail themselves of the Home, it could only be a source of thankfulness to them that they were doing something to help their less fortunate neighbours. He did not suppose that the institution could be entirely self-supporting, but by donations and subscriptions, which might be made to confer certain rights of voting, especially in the election of the committee of management, he was sanguine enough to believe that sufficient funds would be provided, so that a working man's self-respect would not be lowered by his receiving as a charity something which, by this means, he would, to a certain extent, be providing for himself." This is the principle of the Woodlands Convalescent Home for Bradford, and it seems to be worthy of approval.

WORK AND WAGES.

The Bolton strike has virtually come to an end. At a meeting of the men held on Tuesday night the proposal of the committee of the Masters' Association, that if the operatives resumed work at a reduction of 5 per cent the committee would recommend their association to revise the standard price-lists, was, in effect, agreed to.

As the strike of the stonemasons in London continues, thirty Germans and thirty Italians have been brought over for the work at the New Law Courts. On Friday evening, the 19th inst., as the Italians were leaving work, they were surrounded by a crowd of men, by whom they were hooted and jostled on their way to their lodgings. One of the Italians was struck on the face by a stone. The men were so frightened that they applied to the Italian Consul for protection, and Messrs. Bull and Son, the contractors, called attention to the outrage at Bow-street. The German masons, leaving under the protection of the police, were not attacked, but the windows of their lodgings were smashed by stones. A canteen has been fitted up on the site of the Law Courts, where dinner is served to them; and there is accommodation within the inclosure to lodge many more than the thirty Italian masons who were the subject of the outrage. Arrangements are in progress to serve meals here to all the men employed at the works, Englishmen as well as foreigners, and to supply it in the evening with newspapers and the other apparatus of a workmen's club. Some of the unfinished rooms are to be used as barracks for the further contingents of workmen expected from abroad. The Masons' Strike Committee deny any knowledge of the outrage, and protest that their dispute has been conducted in a strictly legal manner. Sixty masons, who are to be employed on the new buildings in the Temple, arrived in London on Wednesday from America. Several hundreds more have been engaged in the States, and are coming to be employed on large works in this country.

There is another lock-out of ironworkers of the ship-building yards on the Clyde.

The strike of weavers at Ashton, by which upwards of a thousand operatives have been thrown out of work for three weeks, has terminated by the hands accepting the employers' terms.

The strike of colliers in North Staffordshire has begun, and more than 2000 are now out.

Cases of "rattening" are again becoming common occurrences at Sheffield. A man named Proctor, who refused to take part in a strike, has had all his tools stolen from a wire mill in which he was employed.

A meeting, composed of delegates from the Carpenters and Joiners' Amalgamated Union, the General Union, and from all the builders' yards and shops throughout the metropolis, was held in London last Saturday evening, at which a resolution was passed to the effect that the time has arrived to ask for a reduction of the hours of work and an increase in the rate of wages.

Last week a meeting of skilled labourers was held in Liverpool to consider the depression of trade. It was stated that from three to four thousand cotton porters alone were out of employment. A deputation was appointed to wait upon the Cotton Brokers' Association to solicit advice and aid.

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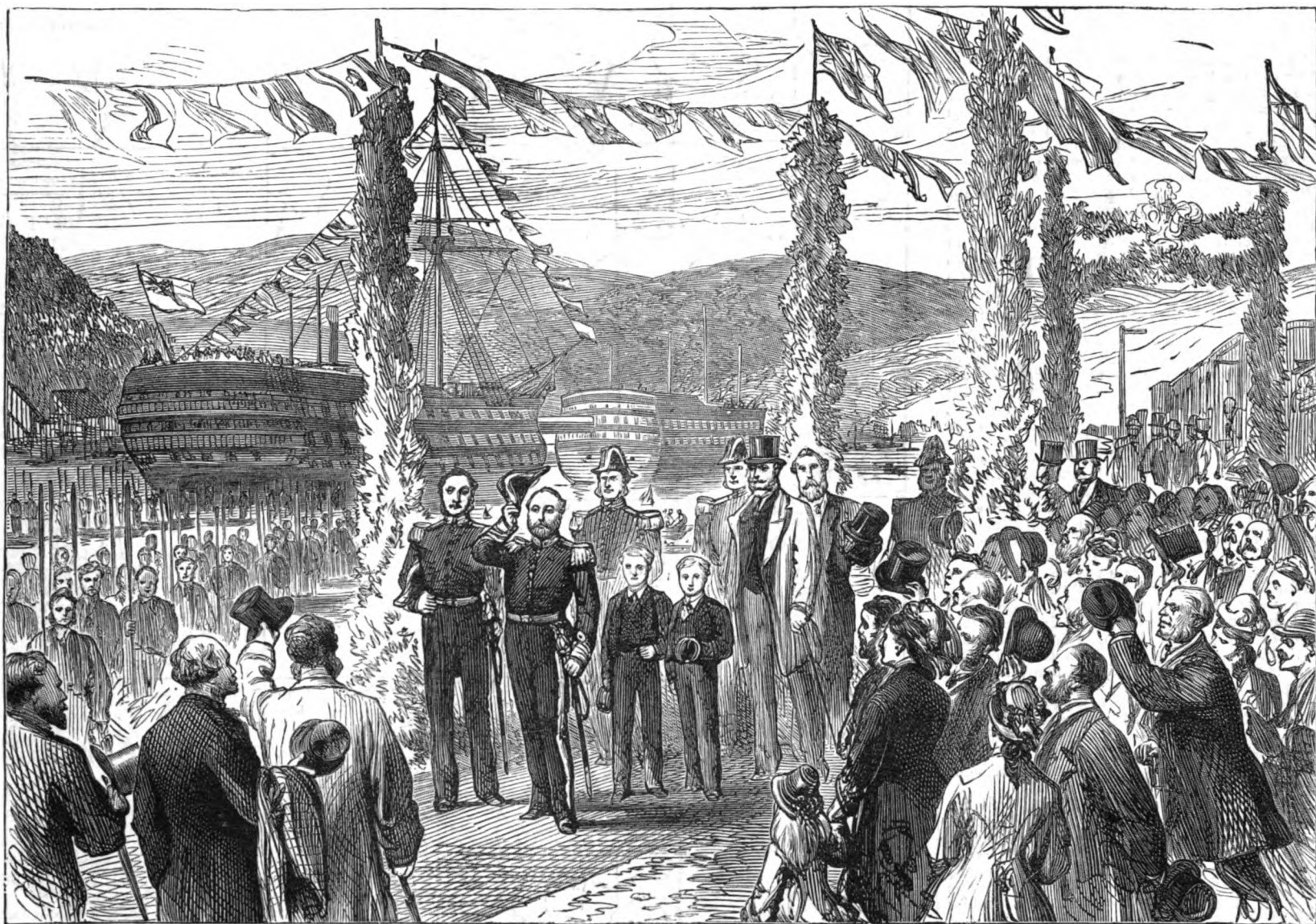
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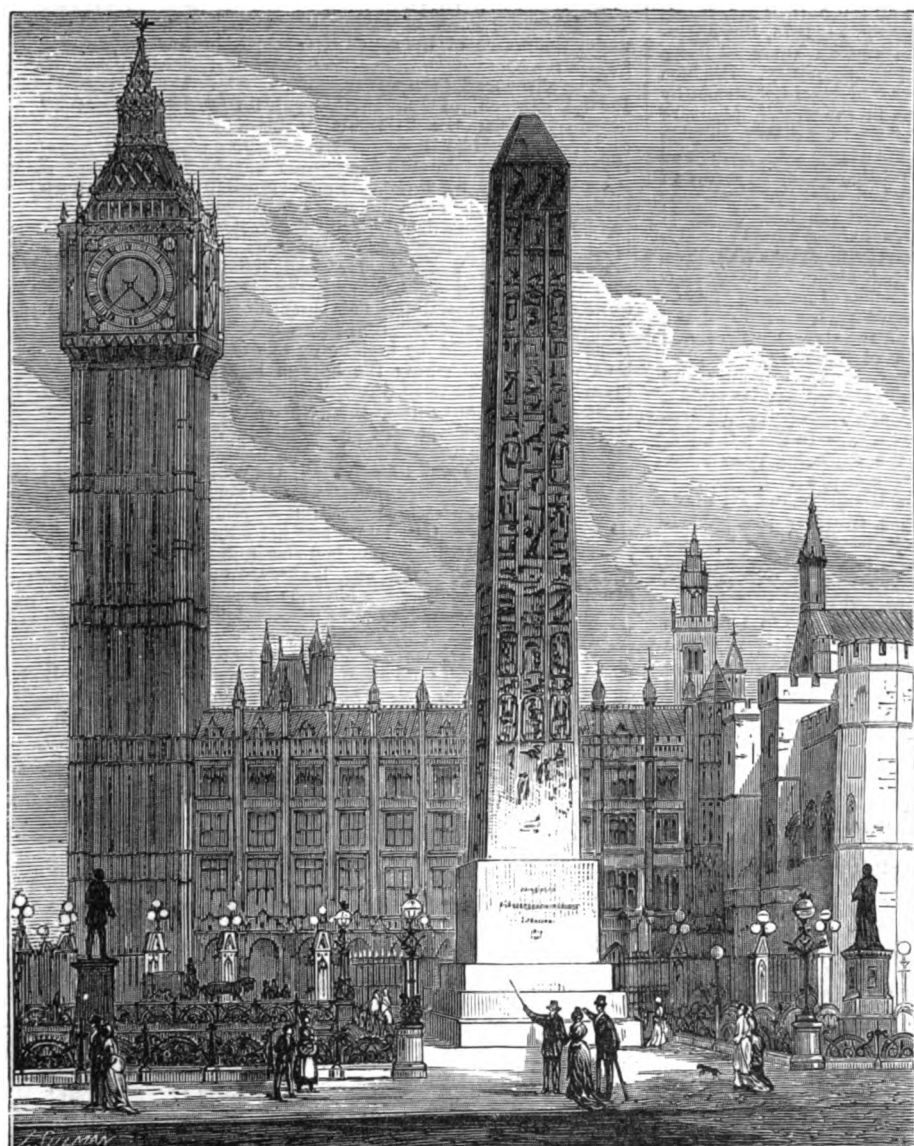
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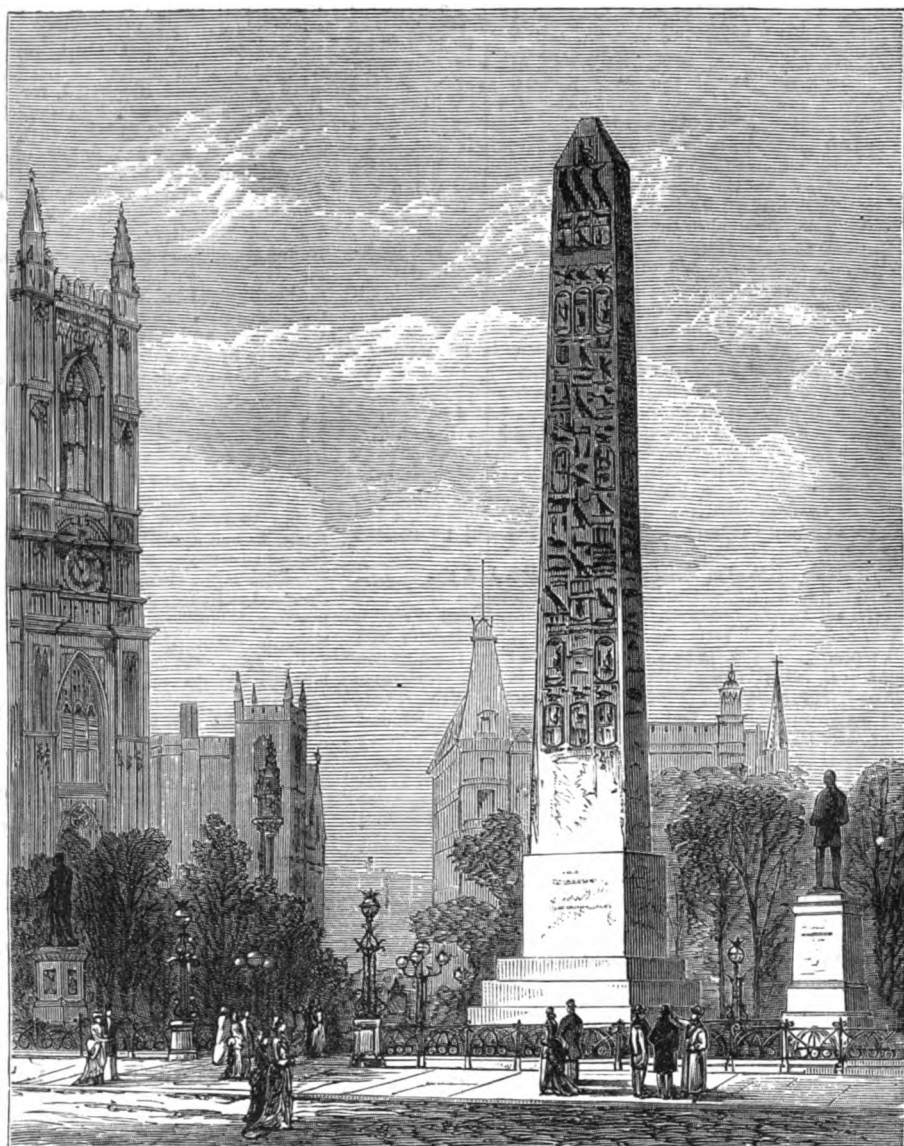
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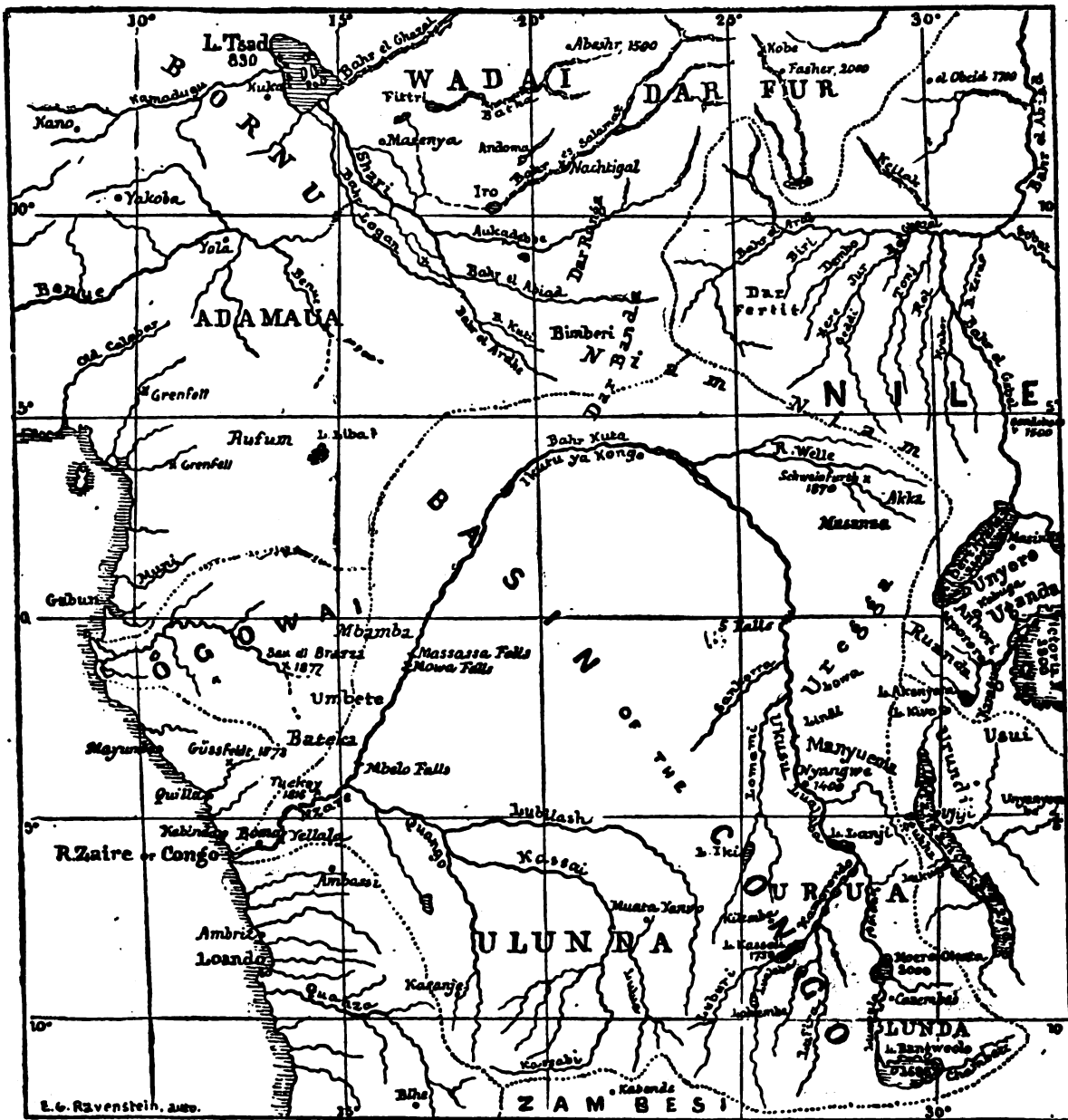
THE ROYAL NAVAL CADETS AT DARTMOUTH.

The Prince of Wales took his two sons, Prince Albert Victor Christian Edward, and Prince George Frederick Ernest Albert, to Dartmouth on Thursday week, and placed them as naval cadets on board H.M.S. Britannia, the training-ship. There are, indeed, two vessels, the Britannia and the Hindostan, moored one astern of the other in the midway of the harbour, and connected by a covered gangway running from the bows of the Britannia to the stern gallery of the Hindostan. These vessels are without masts and rigging, except one small mast in the Britannia for the purpose of signals and instruction; they have no guns; their ports are filled with glazed windows, and their decks are fitted with class-rooms, cabins and mess-rooms for the officers and instructors, store-rooms, and quarters for the ship's company. The cadets sleep in hammocks on the main deck. Each ship is furnished with hot and cold baths, and a large tank, used every morning as a swimming-bath. The private landing-place of the Britannia is within pistol-shot of the ship. Here is a gymnasium, and on the heights above is a cricket-ground; half-way up the hill is a five-court and covered bowling-alley. A small fleet of boats, both for sailing and rowing, is attached to the ship; these, under proper precautions, are at the disposal of the cadets. Every cadet is required, unless prevented by sickness, to spend at least an hour a day on shore at the gymnasium, the bowling-alley, or in the cricket-field, and on certain days of the week a much longer time is afforded for recreation and exercise. About twenty-eight hours per week is the time allotted for formal instruction; this is judiciously divided among the various branches of a general and technical training. For instruction in seamanship the ship is provided with a series of models, in which every part of a ship and its rigging is shown on a scale large enough for practical teaching. The single mast of the Britannia is used for the same purpose, and draughts of cadets are occasionally sent to sea in the Dapper, a seagoing gun-boat attached to the Britannia as tender. The number of cadets is about 130, divided into four classes. Each of the cadets passes through every class in the course of his two or three years' training. Each class is under a naval instructor, assisted by teachers for special subjects; but the same instructor takes the same batch of cadets through each of the four classes, so that a particular cadet is always under the same teacher. Each cadet on board costs the country over £300 a year. This high figure is partly accounted for by the fact that she is a commissioned ship, with a captain, a staff of executive officers, and a ship's company, independent of the staff of naval instructors and special teachers. The above is a short outline of the kind of work the young Princes will have to perform during their stay on board the ship, the only exception being that they will be brought up by a private tutor.

A set of apartments has been constructed on board the Britannia for the accommodation of the two Royal Princes. It is separated from the rest of the ship by a canvas screen across the upper deck. There are three entrances—one for the Princes, one for the private tutor, and one for the servant. The sitting-room is 26 ft. by 9 ft. 8 in., by 7 ft. high. The furniture is of light mahogany, and consists of a circular table covered with crimson and black cloth, two couches, two easy-chairs, and two cross-legged cane-seated easy-chairs. There are two mahogany writing-desks, fitted with drawers, and book-shelves, and cap-racks. The carpet is dark brown with a dark pattern. There is a small grate, with necessary fittings, made to warm both the sitting-room and the sleeping-cabin. The mats and rugs are perfectly plain. The apartment is well lit and ventilated, having round the sides seventeen sliding sashes with shutter lights, hung with green curtains. The woodwork is painted a delicate green. Over the fireplace is a simple pier-glass. Two doors lead from this room out behind. The sleeping-cabin is on the port side, forward from the sitting-room. It is 15 ft. 6 in. long, 11 ft. 6 in. wide, and, like the other rooms, 7 ft. high. The furniture, of the same pattern as that in the sitting-room, consists of three or four chairs, two washstands, mahogany shelves, and two towel horses. There are the usual hammock bars, and the two brothers have their hammocks slung side by side. There are five sliding sashes, with shutters and curtains, as in the sitting-room. From this cabin the tutor's cabin is entered forward. It is only 11 ft. long by 7 ft. in width; it is furnished in the same style as the Princes' room, but, instead of a hammock, it has a small bed. The bathroom, on the left-hand side of the entrance to the sitting-room, is 9 ft. long by 8 ft. wide, and has three sliding windows. The bath is 8 ft. long by 3 ft. 6 in. deep, and 2 ft. 9 in. in width, and will be heated by steam. It is supplied with both fresh and salt water. Forward from the bath-room is the servant's room, fitted and furnished much the same as the room of the tutor. Over the space between the apartment and the canvas screen already mentioned there is an awning. As a new gangway has been built from this part of the deck to the studies below, the Princes will be able to pass up and down entirely under cover. The apartments are ventilated with copper cowls. Nothing appears to have been overlooked which can tend to the health or convenience of the Royal brothers. With the exception of having separate apartments, they will be treated like the other cadets.

The Prince of Wales, with his sons, arrived at the Kingswear railway station, opposite Dartmouth, at ten minutes before five in the afternoon, having left London by the Great Western line about noon, and come on by the Bristol and Exeter and South Devon Railways. The Prince of Wales wore the uniform of the Royal Naval Reserve, while the boy Princes wore their Naval Cadet uniforms. Their Royal Highnesses were accompanied by two equerries, and by Admiral Sir H. Keppel and the Rev. Mr. Dalton, private tutor to the young Princes. They were received by Captain Fairfax, Commander of the Britannia, and by the Mayors and corporate officials of Totnes and Dartmouth. The latter presented addresses of welcome, after which their Royal Highnesses descended the platform, between ranks of the boys of the Brixham Orphanage School, and went in a barge to the Britannia, passing through a flotilla of nearly three hundred boats. The barge was manned by Naval Cadets, and there was a double line of Cadets' boats, in which they all stood up bareheaded, holding their oars erect on high, by way of a salute. Many of the other boats, as well as the town and banks of the Dart estuary, were decorated with flags and banners; and thousands of spectators were assembled. The scene, of which we give an illustration, was very animated, with the picturesque steep wooded hills on both sides of the river, the quaint old-fashioned buildings of the quay and streets, and the row of boats that seem quite to shut in the harbour from the sea. There was an illumination of the town at night, with a torchlight procession. The Prince of Wales stayed that night on board the Britannia, and returned next day to London, leaving his two sons in their new floating home and school.

The Hospital Saturday movement at Portsmouth this year shows an increase over last year of £125.



MAP OF THE BASIN OF THE CONGO, ILLUSTRATING MR. STANLEY'S TRAVELS IN AFRICA.

STANLEY'S EXPLORATION OF THE CONGO.

The *Daily Telegraph* and *New York Herald* Special African Explorer has again performed a valuable service for geographical science; and our Sketch Map of the Basin of the Congo will enable readers to form an estimate of Mr. H. M. Stanley's latest achievement. On Aug. 24, 1876, this enterprising traveller left Ujiji, on the eastern shore of Lake Tanganyika, on his way to the Manyema country. His men were gloomy and dispirited, for they had been frightened by the stories of cannibalism practised in the west. Many of them deserted, and Stanley, to prevent the total disorganisation of his force, had a number of them clapped in irons, and drove them down to the canoes. Treading in the footsteps of Livingstone and Cameron, he reached Nyangwe, on the Lualaba river. His men, in the meantime, had recovered their spirits, all fears of being eaten having vanished. He found Manyema much changed since Livingstone's visit. The country then was densely populated; it abounded in gardens and cultivated fields, and there were flocks of goats and droves of black pigs. It is now, for the most part, an uninhabited wilderness, and this in consequence of the slave-hunts carried on there by the subjects of the Sultan of Zanzibar.

At Nyangwe Stanley recruited a force of 140 musketeers and seventy spearmen. On Nov. 5 he again started, at first following the right bank of the river, through Uregga, a country inhabited by cannibals; thence crossed over to the left bank, and finally embarked his force in the exploring-boat Lady Alice and eighteen canoes. At the very outset of his journey he was harassed by the natives and by the disinclination of his escort to proceed further. The river, contrary to expectations, flowed almost directly to the north. Under the Equator it formed five great falls, and it was necessary to cut a road thirteen miles through the forest, over which the canoes were dragged. In lat. 2 deg. N. the river turned to the north-west. Stanley describes it as a broad stream, from two to ten miles wide, and full of islands. He established friendly relations with a tribe who were armed with muskets; but three days later he was attacked by fifty-four large canoes, which issued from a considerable tributary of the Lualaba, and he there fought the last but one of "thirty-two battles." This tributary, not less than 2000 yards wide at its mouth, appears to have been Schweinfurth's Welle. The Monbattu, who live on it, are known to possess large canoes, and they have every facility of procuring muskets from Nubian traders. The Congo there, or lower down, is known as Ikutu ya Congo. Navigation does not appear to be interrupted again until the Massassa Falls are reached; but thence down to the coast there are no less than thirty falls and rapids, the lowest being those of Yellala.

At the Massassa Falls the expedition nearly came to grief. Twelve boats were swept over the falls here; Frank Pocock (Stanley's European servant) and fifteen natives perished, and 12,000 dollars' worth of ivory were lost. Six weeks later, at the Falls of Mbeto, Stanley himself narrowly escaped a similar fate.

On Aug. 6, 1877, after a journey of 274 days from Nyangwe, the expedition arrived at Ni Sanda, a village within four days' march of Boma, a trading station on the lower Congo. Stanley's force had been reduced by that time to 115 men, women, and children, in a starving condition, for the natives declined to receive the cloths, beads, and wire brought from the East Coast, in exchange of corn. Fortunately, relief was near at hand. Messrs. A. Motta Viera and J. W. Harrison, of Boma, on hearing of the traveller's arrival, at once forwarded a supply of provisions. The importance of Stanley's discoveries can hardly be overrated. He has changed

the aspect of our map of Central Africa, and the Congo will in future take rank with the very largest rivers of the world.

THE ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY.

The following cases of saving life were last week brought under the notice of the committee, which bestowed the usual awards:—

The silver medallion was unanimously voted to Mr. A. E. Bartlett, surgeon, of Goudhurst, Kent, for the following act of gallantry:—On the 21st ult. William Buss, a plumber, descended a well 34 ft. deep for the purpose of effecting some repairs in connection with the pump; but he had been only a short time down when the foul air compelled him to signal to be hauled up, which was done, and when within 8 ft. of the top he became insensible, slipped through the rope by which he was fastened, and fell to the bottom. Mr. Bartlett, as a medical man, was sent for, and found the air so foul that no light would burn, and the well was, of course, quite dark. He heard the man breathing stertorously at the bottom, and at once determined to descend and attempt his rescue, which he did by holding on to a short ladder let down by a rope. On reaching the bottom he found the man still insensible, with his head just out of the water, and managed to fix him round the pipe of the pump to prevent his drowning. Experiencing, however, great difficulty in breathing, and not being secured to the ladder, he was unable to remain or to take up Buss, who was a heavy man. On coming to the surface he endeavoured to induce someone else to venture to the rescue, being himself much exhausted, but without success, and he therefore determined to make another effort. By this time, however, the unfortunate man had succumbed to the influence of the foul air and the fall, and his would-be rescuer was only at last successful in bringing his body to the surface.

The society's medallion was also voted to Miss Julia R. Wyatt, a young lady only fourteen years of age, for rescuing Miss Hutchinson, who was in danger of drowning at Plymouth harbour while bathing on June 28; to James Claypole, a lad of seventeen, for saving Thomas Calman, who sank while bathing in the sea at Southsea, Hants, on Aug. 29; to G. A. Lacey, a gunner in the Royal Marine Artillery, for saving, in conjunction with two other men named Bulkeley and Croad, who were also rewarded by the presentation of testimonials, a man named Keogh, who sank while bathing in 28 ft. of water at Fort Mansel, Malta, on the 1st ult.; to John George Collis, a lad of eighteen, for diving four times to the rescue of William Plumridge, who sank in 12 ft. of water while bathing at Tumbling Bay, Oxford, on Aug. 12; and to W. Mansfield, for saving Denis Mulcahy, who fell into the sea at Cork on the 23rd ult.

Testimonials inscribed on vellum and on parchment, recording the nature of the services rendered and the thanks of the society, were also presented to Henry Smith, James Higham, Sergeant G. E. Green, of the Grenadier Guards; George Underwood, Thomas Daughton, J. T. Howe, George Colville, John R. Vining, Charles Griffiths, William Rose, and W. H. Moorman; and pecuniary rewards of various amounts to Robert Vincent, John Williamson, Arthur Bailey, and George Brownbrick.

The annual meeting of the United Kingdom Alliance was held on Tuesday at Manchester, under the presidency of Mr. Benjamin Whitworth, M.P. In the evening a great meeting was held in the Free Trade Hall, at which the chief speaker was Sir Wilfrid Lawson.

MUSIC.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

The programme of the third of the new series of Saturday afternoon concerts included the first performance of Schubert's second symphony, in B flat. The recovery of the manuscript of this work was one of the many valuable similar results of the visit of Mr. George Grove (then secretary of the Crystal Palace) to Vienna in 1867. Since that date several important compositions by Schubert have been given for the first time at the Crystal Palace concerts, including the "Tragic Symphony" (No. 4), the fifth symphony (in B flat), and the seventh (in C major)—several overtures, the music of the operetta "The Conspirators," the "Song of Miriam," and other valuable works.

The symphony performed on Saturday begins (as do most of the other symphonies of Schubert) with an introductory slow movement (Largo) which heralds an "Allegro Vivace," founded on a subject curiously like that of Beethoven's overture to "The Men of Prometheus." The following andante is a charmingly melodious although simple theme, which is varied and elaborated with exquisite variety of treatment and orchestral effect. A bold minuet and trio follow, and the symphony concludes with a bright and genial presto vivace, which is full of sustained interest and animation. The work was composed in 1815, when Schubert was about seventeen. It was admirably played on Saturday, and was received with great applause throughout.

Another novelty at the same concert was M. de Saint Saëns's symphonic poem "La Jeunesse d'Hercule," a series of strongly contrasted movements illustrative of the legend of the young Hercules's hesitation "between Virtue and Vice, and his final choice of Virtue, with hardship, sacrifice, death, and eternal life." There is some skilful orchestral writing, but the general effect of the music is that of strained effort. The piece, however, was not heard to the best advantage, coming at the close of the concert, and after such works as had preceded it—the symphony already noticed, Sterndale Bennett's refined and imaginative overture entitled "Parisina" (in illustration of Byron's poem), and Mendelssohn's splendid violin concerto. This latter work was played by Senor Sarasate (who made so great an effect at the previous week's concert), with a purity and beauty of tone, an accuracy of intonation, and a brilliant and unflinching mechanism, that produced a marked impression. Enthusiastic applause followed his exquisite delivery of the "Andante," and this was repeated at the close of the concerto. The violinist was also heard in his own transcription of a pianoforte nocturne by Chopin, in answer to an encore of which he played another piece.

Mlle. Redeker sang with much effect a recitative and prayer from Herr Max Bruch's "Odysseus" and lieder by Schubert and Mendelssohn; and Mr. R. Hilton (a gentleman with a good bass voice) was well received in his delivery of Handel's aria "Se un bell'Arcide" and Loder's song, "The Diver."

At the concert of to-day (Saturday) a pianoforte concerto by Scharwenka is to be introduced for the first time, with Mr. Dannreuther as pianist.

Mr. William Carter opened his new season of oratorio performances at the Royal Albert Hall on Thursday week with "The Messiah." An important feature at these concerts is the fine singing of the choir formed and trained by Mr. Carter. The solo singers on Thursday were Mesdames Nouver and Patey, Mr. Cummings and Mr. George Fox. Mr. Carter conducted with his usual ability.—The next concert will take place in November, when Mendelssohn's "Lobgesang" (Hymn of Praise) and Rossini's "Stabat Mater" will be performed.

Her Majesty's Theatre is to be reopened by Mr. Mapleson on Nov. 5 for a season of Italian opera performances, at reduced prices. The programme announces the production of Signor Marchetti's opera, "Ruy Blas," which is said to have been very successful in Italy; besides which Verdi's "La Forza del Destino" will be revived, with changes and additions by the composer, who may probably visit London to conduct it. The list of artists announced comprises the names of Mesdames Caroline Salla, Marie Roze, and Demerice-Lablache, Mdlles. Alwina Valleria and Mila Rodani, Mdlles. Parodi and Lisa Perdi (their first appearance), Mlle. Bauermeister, Mlle. Anna de Belocca (her first appearance in this theatre); Signori Fancelli, Bettini, and Giliandi, Signor Rancio (his first appearance), Signori Rinaldini and Grazzi, Signori Galassi, Del Puente, Poli, Zoboli, Franceschi, Fallar, and Brocolini, and M. Gomet. The subscription is for thirty nights. The usual restrictions as to dress will only apply to the stalls and the dress circle, and the performances will begin an hour earlier than usual—that is, at half-past seven, so as to terminate at a reasonable time. The scheme appears to hold out every prospect of a favourable result.

Music is again to be made a prominent feature at the Alexandra Palace. On Saturdays, Nov. 3 and 17 and Dec. 1 and 15, concerts of orchestral and vocal music will be given by a band of fifty, under the direction of Mr. Frederick Archer. Nov. 3, being the anniversary of Mendelssohn's death, the music is to consist chiefly of that composer's works. On the evenings of alternate Saturdays, except Nov. 10 (a race day) there will be concerts of Handel's music by the Alexandra Palace Festival Choir of 1000 voices.

Mr. Kuhe gave his annual concert at Brighton on Tuesday before a fashionable assembly, Mlle. Albani and a number of distinguished artists taking part in the entertainment.

A concert of chamber music (the first of a series of four) by Herr Hermann Franke will be given next Tuesday evening, at the concert-room, Royal Academy of Music; and Mr. Walter Bache's annual pianoforte recital is announced for Monday afternoon, Nov. 5, at St. James's Hall. Mr. Santley will be the vocalist.

The arrangements for the series of concerts to be given at Newcastle-on-Tyne, for the benefit of the local infirmaries (briefly referred to in our last Number) are on a very extensive scale, including the engagement of a fine orchestra, led by Mr. Pollitzer, and a powerful chorus, together numbering about 250 performers. The solo-singers named in the prospectus are Mesdames Edith Wynne and Patey, Misses Anna Williams, Helen D'Alton, and Henrietta Tomlinson, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. B. Lane, Mr. L. Thomas, Mr. R. Ferry, and Signor Foli. The concerts will occupy the week beginning Nov. 5, and the principal features of the programmes will be as follow:—On the Monday, "The Messiah"; Tuesday, Mr. H. Smart's cantata, "The Bride of Dunkerron," and a miscellaneous selection, including Mendelssohn's concerto in G minor (pianoforte, Mr. Rea), Nicolai's overture to "The Merry Wives of Windsor," &c.; Wednesday, Rossini's "Stabat Mater," Beethoven's symphony in C minor, Mendelssohn's overture to "Ruy Blas"; Thursday, "Elijah"; Friday, "Hezekiah," an oratorio composed expressly for these concerts by Dr. Arne; the finale to the first act of Mendelssohn's unfinished opera, "Loreley"; Weber's overture to "Oberon," and a violin solo by Mr. Pollitzer; and on the Saturday a miscellaneous concert comprising Beethoven's pianoforte concerto in E flat

(with Mr. Walter Bache as pianist), Mendelssohn's "Italian" symphony, Rossini's overture to "Guillaume Tell, and other pieces. Mr. Rea, an eminent local professor, contributes his services as conductor and solo pianist, in addition to which the fine choir trained by him give their co-operation, as constituting the chorus. It is to be hoped, and can scarcely be doubted, that the results of such performances, so efficiently organised, will be largely beneficial to the excellent institution which stands in need of aid and greatly deserves it.

The following have satisfied the examiners for the degree of Bachelor in Music at the University of Oxford:—J. Barret, New College and Tentercroft-street, Lincoln; R. A. Boissier, Christ Church and Penshurst, Kent; T. H. Collinson, New College and North-road, Durham; H. W. Harding, New College and Sidmouth; J. W. Hudson, New College and Spring Bank, Hull; H. Walmisley, Little New College and Bernard-street, London, W.C.; H. T. Pringner, New College and the Glen, Redhill; F. J. Sawyer, New College and Lambeth-road, London; and G. F. Sims, St. John's College and Holywell, Oxford.—The following have satisfied the examiners in the degree of Doctor in Music:—H. Keeton, New College and the Cathedral, Peterborough; and W. H. Sangster, New College and Cambridge-street, Hyde Park.

The council of Trinity College, London, have lately decided to throw open its higher musical examinations to women. The first examination under the new statutes will take place early next year.

Mr. Heathcote Long has presented the Royal Academy of Music with a prize of ten guineas for pianoforte-playing, to be competed for by male students at the end of each academical year, in July.

THEATRES.

The recent changes in theatrical movements are of a nature to provoke serious reflection. First of all, we have to record the withdrawal of Mr. Wills's dramatic romance of "England in the Days of Charles II." from the boards of Drury Lane. The manager has fallen back on the late Mr. Andrew Halliday's well-tryed "Amy Robsart." This drama was reproduced on Saturday with its usual success. Miss Louise Wiles, an actress of evident ability, sustains the character of the heroine, and is likely, we think, to achieve popularity. Miss Edith Stuart, in the part of Queen Elizabeth, is sufficiently majestic, and in the expression of scorn and jealous rage adequately forcible. Leicester is represented by Mr. W. Terriss, and Tresilian by Mr. E. F. Edgar. Mr. James Fernandez made a strong part of Varney, and Miss Harriett Coveney a lively one of Flibbertigibbet. The appropriate scenery and accessories have been restored to the representation, and as a spectacle it wants nothing to render it attractive.

The failure of Mr. Wills's tragedy lies probably in the fact of its author having been hurried in the production of a piece made to order. The true secret of dramatic success lies in the condition that the playwright should work spontaneously and freely. The course of management has not lately encouraged the speculative dramatist to labour at the composition of a standard drama, with a hope when finished that a discerning manager would place it on the stage. Where such an arrangement is possible, the results are profitable to all parties.

This becomes clear from the experience of the Court Theatre, which, in presenting a posthumous play of Lord Lytton's, has found its reward in public approbation. His Lordship would appear to have composed the four acts in question at an interval subsequent to the production of "Money" and prior to that of "Not so Bad as We Seem." They are written with all the care and polish that distinguished the style of the popular author at that period, and the dialogue is in particular characterised by those artistic touches in which he so much delighted. No doubt there is an air of artificiality in the general tone of the composition; but there is evidence of workman-like care and earnestness in every part of the general treatment. Perhaps there is not much originality in the plot; and, indeed, the great scene in which the husband utters the parable designed to confound the seducer and fortify the wife with honest motives is palpably borrowed from a French play. Mr. Boucicault had, in fact, previously used it in one of his occasional productions; but the situation has not as yet been stated. The copy given to us by Lord Lytton takes its place naturally enough in the dramatic history of "the House of Darnley." The famous apologue, however, fails of its full effect on Lady Juliet Darnley, who needs yet the stimulus of jealousy in order to secure her complete restoration to honour. All this is very ingeniously contrived, and gives rise to situations that are natural enough in their way, yet exhibit, perhaps, a little too much conscious cleverness on the part of the practised dramatist. More modern dramas avoid this fault, and endeavour to make a judicious use of common-places, by which the specific action is brought more level to the minds of a general audience. We may note that the additional act supplied by Mr. Coghlan illustrates in some measure the difference between the various treatments. There are in it some phrases which we suspect Lord Lytton would never have tolerated, and which somewhat offend a fastidious taste. The general acting of the play is well calculated to assist in rescuing the posthumous labour of an esteemed literary workman from undeserved oblivion. Nothing can be better than Mr. Charles Kelly's interpretation of the character of Darnley—it is minute and distinct, faithful to the slightest traits that serve as exponents of the motives and habits of thinking of a worldly, honest man, who believes in wealth and argues that it means worth. Equally good is Mr. Hare in the portraiture of Mainwaring, the rich man's cynical friend. Mr. Titherage made a very favourable first appearance in Sir Francis Marsden, whose rascally confidant, Fyshe, was characteristically in all respects realised by Mr. A. Bishop. To Miss Helen Terry as the lady Juliet we have already made our acknowledgments. But there is one attribute which will secure the popularity of Lord Lytton's interesting drama—that is, the chastity of its plot, and the moral quality which pervades the entire design and execution of the dramatic legacy which his Lordship has made to the world.

We wish we could say as much for the comic opera with which Miss Kate Santley has inaugurated her management of the Royalty. It would be unjust to suppose that "La Marjolaine" is merely an opera-bouffe; its composer had evidently a far more ambitious aim. Lecocq intended to present his Belgian admirers with new and original music, remarkable for ingenuity and brilliancy, associated with original songs and with an original story. There is little of parody, and less of buffoonery. The libretto, by MM. Vaulon and Leterrier, is less discreet than it might have been; and the action has been condemned as being objectionably suggestive, and all this notwithstanding the care of the adapter (Mr. Sutherland Edwards) to remove doubtful phrases. Miss Kate Santley should, we think, have thought seriously before presenting this libretto to an English audience. It is true that the music of Lecocq is of rare excellence, and the singing, though not throughout successful, very good, particularly that by Miss

Rose Cullen, and Mr. F. Mervin, whose Annibal was an effective bit of acting. Mr. Lionel Brough, with his fowl "George," managed to be exceedingly comic.

A new actor, hailing from America, has appeared at the Surrey. He has been placarded and posted in the most prominent style, and puts forth the most elevated claims for his acceptance by a transpontine audience. His name is Mr. George M. Caprico, and he appears as the hero of a new American melodrama, which is not without considerable merit—albeit curiously entitled "Fates and Furies." All this manifests a bold determination to succeed, if not to carry the position by storm. The drama is written by Mr. G. B. Denamore, and has been performed at San Francisco with success. The piece is in six acts, and deals with the period of the French Revolution. The character assumed by Caprico is that of M. Albert, the Court painter, whose success excites the envy of M. Reynard, a diplomatist. The persecuted artist lives to turn the tables on his persevering enemy, and to secure the triumph of his own innocence. Some elaborate scenery has been provided for the performance, including a distant view of the Tuilleries, an old church in Berlin, the banks of the Tiber, and other localities. These are well painted by Messrs. Brooke and Gray. We are of opinion that Mr. Caprico has more than ordinary merit as an actor, though not able to regard him as another Edmund Kean. The audience received both him and the new drama with abundant enthusiasm. The experiment is likely to prove a triumph.

Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's entertainment, at St. George's Hall, maintains its well-deserved popularity, steadfastly preserving the high position it has long occupied among the refined amusements of the metropolis.

Mr. Marlande Clarke will give an entertainment at St. James's Theatre, next Saturday, Nov. 3, for the benefit of the Indian Famine Fund. It will be under the special patronage of the Lord Mayor and the Mansion House Committee of the Fund, and will consist of scenes from "Hamlet," "Macbeth," "Romeo and Juliet," "The Lady of Lyons," and vocal and instrumental music.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"Joseph," an oratorio, the text selected by E. G. Monk, the music composed by G. A. Macfarren (Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co.). Of this new work, by the composer of "St. John the Baptist" and "The Resurrection," we have already spoken in reference to its first performance at the Leeds Festival last month, and need now, therefore, merely record its publication in a neat and inexpensive form, the orchestral accompaniments skilfully arranged for the pianoforte by Mr. F. W. Davenport. We shall soon have again to speak of the oratorio in reference to its coming performance in London.

"The Fire King," dramatic cantata, by Maud Hargreaves, music by Walter Austin (Metzler and Co.). This work was also produced at the Leeds Festival, and spoken of by us in reference thereto. It is now published in large octavo form, and at a price that places it within easy reach.

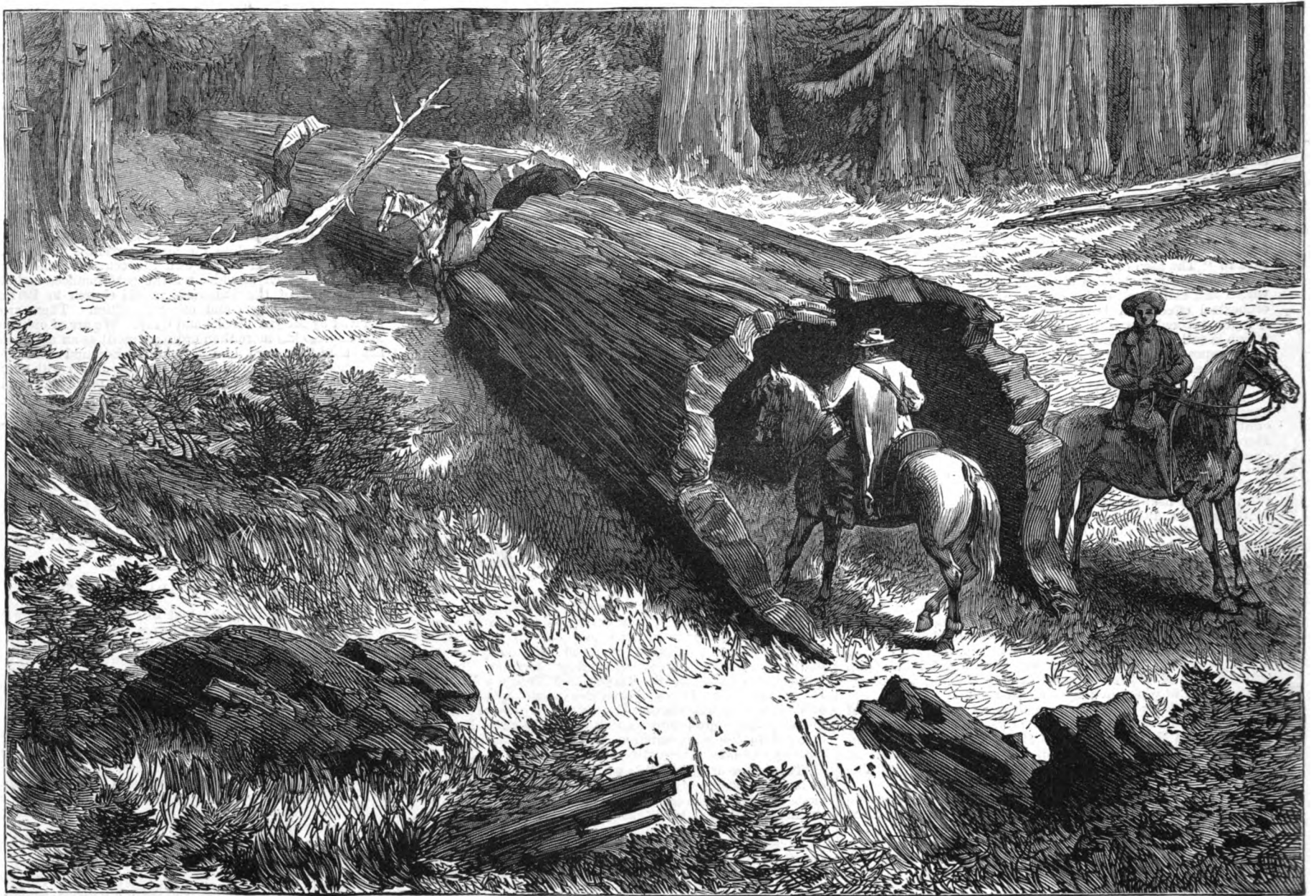
"The Mount of Olives," an oratorio composed by Beethoven (Novello, Ewer, and Co.). This is a new and very cheap edition of the only work of its kind produced by the great symphonist. The oratorio has been published in England with various alterations of the text, one adaptation having changed the title to "Engedi." In the edition now referred to the original title is retained, and a new English version has been supplied by the Rev. J. Troutbeck, in which the German words are closely followed, thus preserving, as far as possible, the integrity of the work. It was with this version that the oratorio was performed at the recent Leeds Festival. The pianoforte accompaniment has been carefully revised by Mr. E. Prout.

"The Organist's Quarterly Journal" (Novello, Ewer, and Co.). The thirty-sixth part of this serial, for the current month, contains a varied selection of original compositions, beginning with a pleasing "Andante Espressivo," by Mr. Stimpson, organist of the Birmingham Townhall. This is followed by a characteristic "Allemande," by Mr. F. Archer; after which comes an expressive "Andante," by Dr. Roberts, of Halifax. The next piece is an effective "Postlude," by Mr. W. H. Wale, Mus. Bac., the two concluding movements being a bold march by Mr. W. A. C. Cruickshank, and a short melodious "Andante Grazioso," by Mr. G. Smith.

"Primer of Pianoforte Playing," by Franklin Taylor (Macmillan and Co.). This little book is one of the valuable (although cheap) series of primers issued by the well-known firm just specified. Of Mr. F. Taylor's special excellence as an interpreter of classical pianoforte music we have had several occasions to speak, and the small volume now referred to affords ample evidence of the extent and soundness of his musical taste and judgment. The amount of valuable information here collected is surprising when considering the limited compass within which it is contained. The remarks are comprised under the general headings of "touch," "exercises," "fingerings," "phrasing," and "ornament," on all which subjects Mr. Taylor affords copious instructions, illustrated with examples in music type. The volume can scarcely fail to be largely in demand.

A meeting was recently held at Ayr to establish an archaeological society for the counties of Ayr and Wigtown. The Earl of Stair, K.T., Lord Lieutenant, presided. The Earl of Stair was elected president of the society; and the Marquis of Bute, the Marquis of Ailsa, the Earl of Eglinton, the Earl of Galloway, the Earl of Glasgow, Viscount Dalrymple, the Right Hon. Sir James Fergusson of Kilkerran, Sir Robert Maxwell of Monreith, Sir W. Montgomerie Cunningham, M.P., Sir Andrew Agnew of Lochnaw, and Sir William Wallace of Cairnyan, vice-presidents.

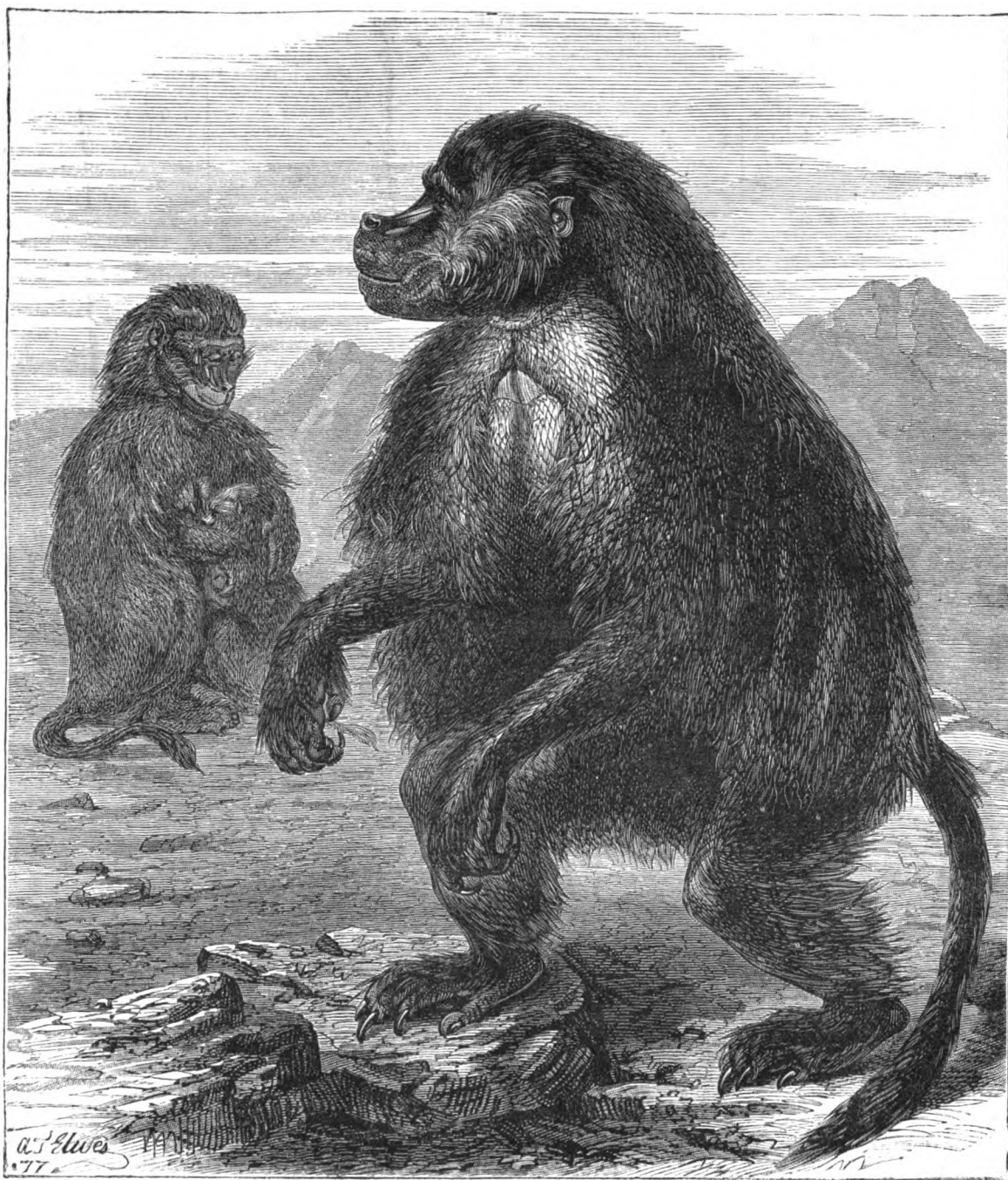
A sale of pure-bred stock, the property of the Queen, was held by Mr. John Thornton on Tuesday at the Prince Consort's Shaw Farm, Windsor. The stock consisted of forty pure-bred shorthorns from the old established herd at Windsor Castle, among them being about a dozen specimens of the Knightley blood, half of them being of the favourite Coldcream tribe; five lots were of the Graceful family, descended from Mr. Arbuthnot's celebrated herd, with which Fawcley was so closely allied. A number of heifers were bred from the animals which have been reared upon the farm during the last thirty years, and are noted for their dairy qualities. They were principally by Mr. Booth's King Tom (31,521) and Manrico (26,805), and the cows and heifers were mostly in calf to King Rufus (34,351). Several Jersey heifers and bulls, and some Clydesdale entire colts and fillies, bred from purest strains, were included in the sale. The shorthorn cows realised 1304 gs. and the four bulls 115 gs. Six Jersey cows realised 116 gs., and the entire sale about 2100 gs. The principal buyers were the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Wellington, the Hon. R. Nevill, Major Carlyon, Mr. Russell (Sevenoaks), and Mr. Tesdale (Kensington).



GREAT FALLEN TREE AT MARIPOSA, CALIFORNIA.

THE GREAT TREES OF CALIFORNIA.

We do not seem to be aware that, in calling these trees by the name of "Wellingtonia," we are guilty of a want of courtesy to our American cousins; yet the American evidently has justice on his side when he complains of the English botanist who so named these largest of existing trees. As they grow only upon American soil, good taste might have dictated the name of Washington; but it was decidedly wrong to name them after a British hero; and this error becomes the more glaring when it is considered that they were already, in botanical fashion, classified and named. There was a tree, well enough known in the same region, before the great trees of California were discovered, which was commonly known as "Redwood" from its colour. The American botanists gave it the name of *Sequoia sempervirens*. The name was derived from a noted half-blood Indian of the Cherokees, called George Guess, but whose Indian name was Sequoyah. When the great trees were discovered, as they were of the same genus, they were naturally classed with the other, and called the *Sequoia gigantea*, a title which we ought always to give them, and we should do all in our power to erase the other name by which they are most commonly known amongst us. The tree first received the name of *Sequoia gigantea* so early as 1854, from a French botanist, M. Decaisne, and it is described by him, and classified in the "Bulletin de la Société Botanique de France," vol. i., p. 70. At first only two groups of



THE GELADA MONKEYS AT THE ALEXANDRA PALACE.

these trees were known, that of Mariposa and that of Calaveras; but several others have been since described. They are always found in groups, and at Mariposa there are about 200 of these trees. There are none of them in the Yosemite Valley, but the Mariposa group is only about sixteen miles due south of the Yosemite, and as they are generally visited on the way to that valley, it is natural to talk of them and of its scenery together. These trees are confined to a region between lat. 36 deg. and 38 deg. 15 min., and their growth is limited to an elevation not lower than 5000 ft., and never higher than 7000 ft. They are thus very limited in their geographical range. The Mariposa group is visited from Clark's Ranch, standing on a hill about 1500 ft. higher up, or about 5500 ft. above the sea level. The largest tree in this grove is the one known as the "Grizzly Giant." It is said to measure 300 ft. in height, and is 93 ft. 7 in. in circumference at its base, or over 30 ft. in diameter, and 68 ft. 3 in. at 11 ft. above the ground. As the tree has suffered from burning, these measurements scarcely do justice to its true growth. It is about 300 ft. in height. Half way up there is a branch 9 ft. in diameter, which itself would make a very respectable tree. The trees are all named after great men, such as Longfellow, or Abraham Lincoln, President Grant, and Ferdinand Lesseps. The "Grizzly Giant" is so named because it has passed its prime, and shows all the marks of age and endurance of time and rough weather. Another large tree has been blown from its roots, which is now known as the "Fallen Monarch."



THE RESCUE OF THE CREW OF THE CLEOPATRA
FROM A SKETCH BY CAPTAIN



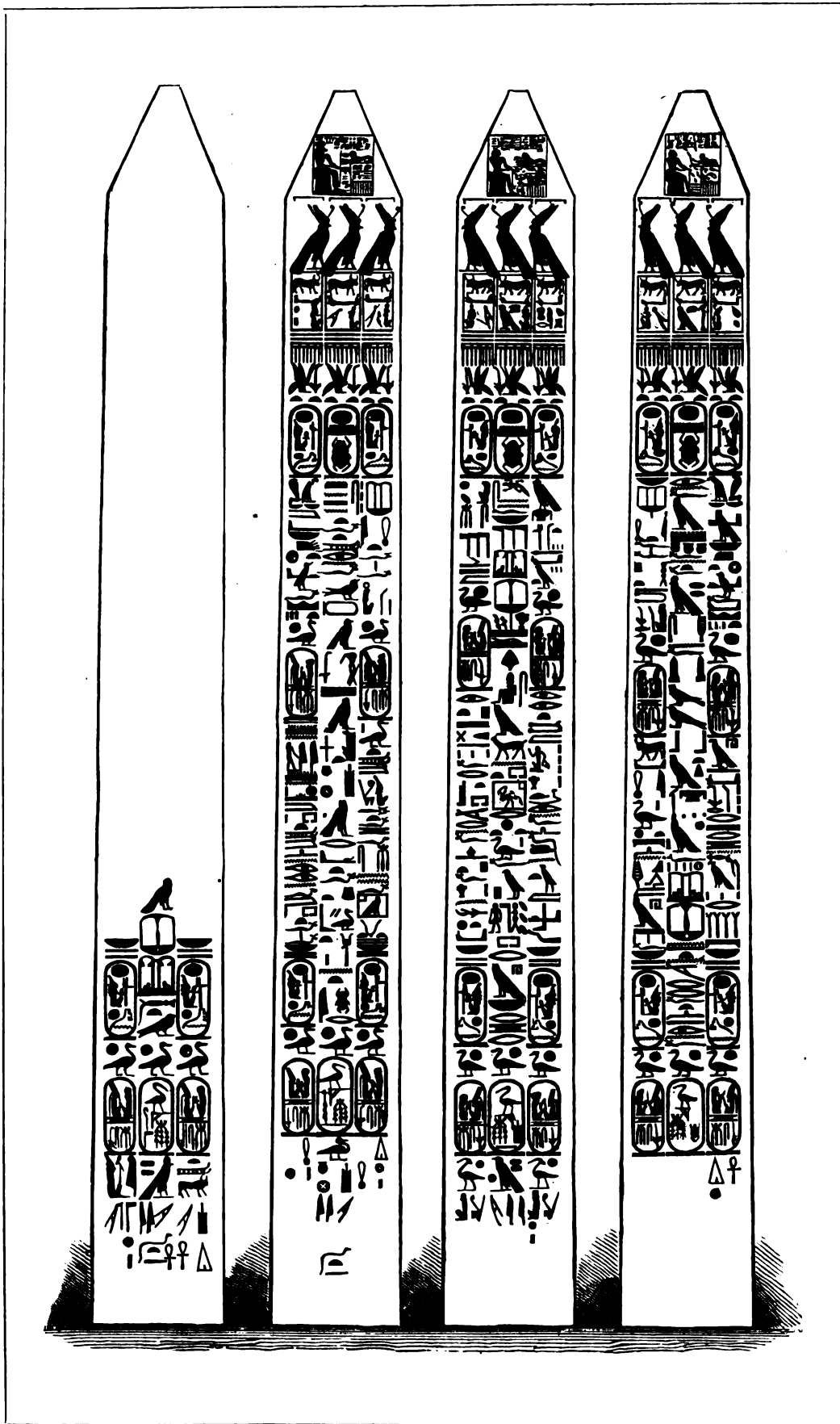
AT DAWN IN THE BAY OF BISCAY, OCTOBER 15.
CAPTAIN. OF THE CLEOPATRA.

Our Illustration shows one very old tree which has fallen, and has had the decayed wood of its central part burned out, and which now lies like a great tunnel, so wide that a man on horseback can ride through a portion of it.

This gigantic Californian tree has only one rival, and that is in Australia and Tasmania. It is known as the *Eucalyptus amygdalina*, and attains even 400 ft. in height. There is one said to reach 480 ft., exceeding the highest specimen of the *Sequoia gigantea* by 150 ft. But the largest of those Australian giants does not exceed the diameter of 81 ft. There is, again, another big tree, which far exceeds the *Sequoia* in thickness; it is the *Baobab*, or *Adamsonia digitata*; but this species, although swelling out at the base, is of a low growth, never exceeding 70 ft. in height. If both thickness and height of the great trees of the Pacific slope be taken into consideration, they stand as yet without a known rival. A gentleman who had lately returned from a visit to California was once asked how the great trees were to be described, from the want of anything approaching them in size in the Old World. He had recourse to selecting two trees about thirty feet apart, and then he said:—"Look here, one of the great trees of California fills up a space as large as that." It is the only way to realise on an English lawn the size of these giants of the botanical creation.

MONKEYS AT THE ALEXANDRA PALACE.

Among the Zoological novelties lately added to the exhibition at the Alexandra Palace will be found an Abyssinian family of monkeys, imported into this country by Messrs. Hagenbeck and Rice, of Hamburg. In their cage in the central hall these interesting animals are likely to arrest attention. Dr. Ruppell, a German traveller, is credited with having discovered this rare species of monkey some fifty years ago in the mountains of Abyssinia, but did not do more than introduce the skin of one of the animals into this country. The family of monkeys now on exhibition at the Alexandra Palace—seven in number—claim notice for some peculiarities of form and hirsute covering. The males possess an amplitude of hair over the shoulders like a cape, and this protection would seem to be necessary in the cold mountainous region in which the animals live. A distinctive feature in the animal is a small triangular space in the chests of both males and females. This space is of a pink colour when the animal is in repose, but under irritation the colour becomes red. There are seven animals



CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE: FACSIMILE OF THE INSCRIPTIONS.

in all, the father of the family standing about three feet high, and the youngest of the progeny not exceeding the dimensions of a small kitten.

CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE.

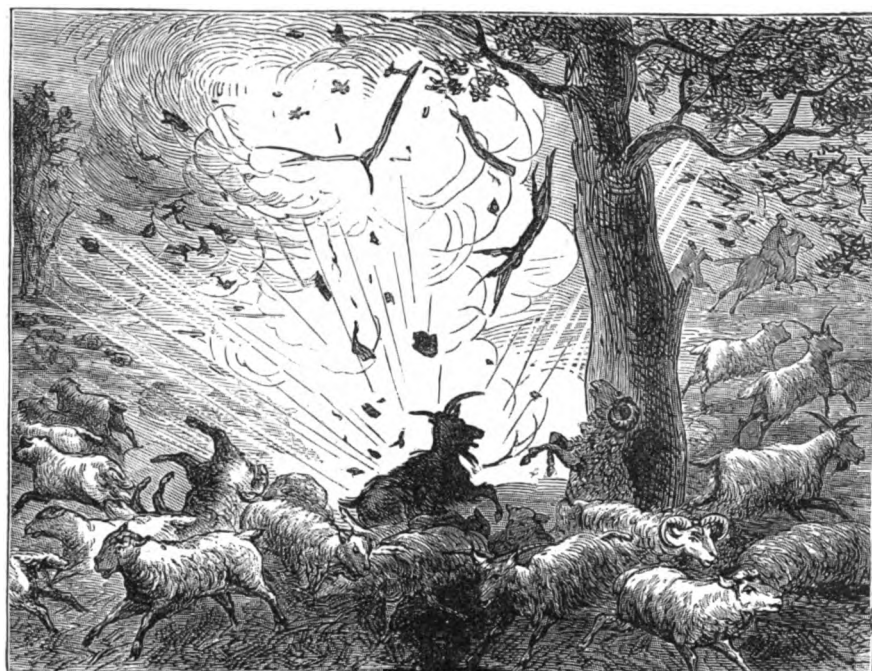
Our readers last week were informed that the south-west gale of Sunday, the 14th, raging in the Bay of Biscay, as well as in England, compelled the abandonment, early next morning, of Mr. Dixon's ingenious vessel, or iron-plate cylinder, named the *Cleopatra*, in which the Egyptian obelisk from Alexandria was being towed by the steamer *Olga* on its voyage to London. It was further stated in our last that the *Cleopatra* was afterwards picked up by a steamer, the *Fitzmaurice*, bound for the Spanish port of Valencia; and we have since learned that the obelisk, in its still floating iron case, is left in safety at Ferrol, whence it will no doubt soon be brought to its destination; but some delay may arise from the claim of salvage to be paid for its recovery when cast adrift, and apparently in a foundering condition, at sea. The circumstance to be most deplored is the drowning of six men belonging to the *Olga*, who bravely went off to save the men from the *Cleopatra*, and whose boat was swamped during the height of the gale on Sunday week.

We are enabled, by the assistance of Captain Henry Carter, who commanded the *Cleopatra*, to give the illustrations which appear in our front-page Engraving, and in the large Engraving presented as our Extra Supplement for this week. The following account of the abandonment of the *Cleopatra*, and the rescue of the crew, is also derived from information furnished to us by Captain Carter:—

"The crew of the *Cleopatra* consisted of eight men, and Captain Carter, who commanded. She left Alexandria, in tow of the *Olga*, on the 21st ult. Everything went on well till near the middle of the Bay of Biscay. The little vessel proved itself worthy of its designer and of the confidence expressed during the period of uncertainty both by Mr. Dixon and his consulting engineer, Mr. Baker. Even in the rough weather experienced from the time she entered the Bay of Biscay, not a drop wetted the main deck over the house. Of course, as the vessel lay so low in the water, the prow was covered by every wave with which it came in contact; but the front pillar, which supported the hurricane deck or gallery, split each wave, and, throwing the halves on each side, left the deck-house clear. Though the pitching was considerable, owing to the evenly distributed weight unavoid-



SKETCHES OF THE WAR: OUR SPECIAL ARTIST'S TENT.



THE LAST SHELL BEFORE LEAVING SINANKEUL.

able from the form of the Needle, the rolling was practically none. The cylindrical form of the hull allowed the sea to slip over it without causing the slightest disturbance.

"In the early part of the passage across the Bay of Biscay the wind was south, and consequently in line with the Cleopatra, which was travelling northwards. A little before sunset on Sunday, the 14th inst., the wind veered towards the west, and the captain of the Cleopatra determined to lie-to for the night, head to the wind. It was not without difficulty that the Olga was put about, owing to the heavy sea then running. The Cleopatra did not follow sufficiently quickly, and a sea struck the deck-house, causing her to roll, for the second time during the voyage. At that moment, Captain Carter says, he felt something moving under him, and knew at once that the ballast had shifted. The little ship was at once thrown on her side, and every wave washed clean over her, causing the deck-house to disappear entirely each time. The signal was at once given from the Cleopatra to cast off, as, from her position, she would be utterly unable to show any lights during the night, while the weight of 400 yards of steel $\frac{3}{4}$ in. cable, between her and the Olga, would inevitably cause the two vessels to come together. Not much was to be feared on the score of the Cleopatra, as she had a 'collision chamber' in front, but the fate of the Olga would have been certain. With the hope of righting her somewhat, the mast of the Cleopatra was cut off, and the deck was cleared of rigging. The effect of this, however, was inappreciable. Then the well-known unfortunate attempt was made to get the crew off by sending a manned boat from the Olga. The boat came quite close to the Cleopatra, and a line was thrown and caught, but the men were unable to hold on. The sea drifted their boat away, and it was never again seen. The position of the Cleopatra was forlorn indeed: being mastless, heeled over till the deck made an angle of 50 degrees, and completely washed by every sea. As soon as dawn made it possible for the Olga to distinguish her consort a manilla-herp rope (which, being light, floated on the surface of the water) was paid out. The Olga then steamed across the front of the Cleopatra, causing the rope which she dragged through the water to strike on the prow of the Cleopatra. Before it could be caught, the sea had washed it away again, and the Olga was obliged to come into dangerous proximity to the Cleopatra, in order that a line might be thrown on board the latter. A hawser was then bent on to the line, far short of its other extremity. The men on board the Cleopatra, by their hauling at the line, brought over the hawser and the continuation of the line at the same time, so that there were now two ropes connecting the ships. The hawser was made fast to the front part of the Cleopatra, and when the signal was given a boat was lowered from the Olga, and was drawn across the intervening space by the line. Another line, attached to the prow of the little boat, kept it in communication with the Olga. It is just the exciting moment, when the boat has nearly reached the disabled vessel, that has been chosen for one illustration. The dawn has broken, but the sun not yet risen. Some pieces of cloud are floating about the sky, but the storm is over, though the sea still remains nearly as rough as before. The men are all huddled on the deck. The original steel cable is seen hanging from the prow, and the Manilla rope, fastened to the front pillar which supports the hurricane-deck or gallery. As the state of the waves permitted, the men dropped one by one into the boat, but not without great difficulty. The boatswain was seriously ill, and one of the men was invalided by a damaged foot. The safe removal of these two was a serious anxiety to Captain Carter, but was accomplished without accident. They were dragged on board the Olga by the second line before mentioned, and Captain Booth then ordered the Cleopatra to be cut adrift."

We gave, in the *Illustrated London News* of March 10, a series of illustrations of the design and construction of the cylinder-vessel intended to contain the prostrate obelisk for its conveyance by sea; and of the mode in which it was to be inclosed by this iron case, then to be removed from its former position, where it fell ages since, in the sands of the seashore at Alexandria, and to be floated in the harbour there. All this was successfully performed by the enterprising civil engineer, Mr. John Dixon, assisted by his brother, Mr. Wayman Dixon, in the course of the past summer; and the steamer Olga was engaged to tow the obelisk-vessel, bearing the name of Cleopatra, as stated above, from Alexandria to London. The cost of this difficult operation, to an amount not exceeding £10,000, is defrayed by the munificent gift of Mr. Erasmus Wilson, the eminent surgeon, this payment on his part becoming due upon the safe arrival of the obelisk here; but the risk of losing the actual cost, in case of a failure, being taken by Mr. Dixon. The public is therefore greatly indebted to both those gentlemen for their generous personal sacrifices in the task of bringing home an object of historic and artistic interest, which was already the property of the British nation, having been presented to our Government, or repeatedly offered, by the Khedive and former Pasha of Egypt. Major-General Sir James Alexander has the merit of having proposed and advocated this measure during many years past. It was by him that Mr. Dixon, and Mr. Erasmus Wilson subsequently, were led to take it up, as they have done, in such a liberal spirit and with such practical results.

A threepenny pamphlet by Mr. Erasmus Wilson, "Our Egyptian Obelisk—Cleopatra's Needle" (published by Brinn and Co., of Paternoster-row), will afford the general reader perhaps sufficient information; but Mr. W. R. Cooper, secretary to the "Society of Biblical Archaeology," has produced "A Short History of the Egyptian Obelisks" (Samuel Bagster and Sons), which discourses more largely of these interesting monuments, their original position and significance, their historical associations, and the present situation of all those now extant in Egypt or in different cities of Europe. Translations are given also, from the French version by M. Chabas, of some of the hieroglyphic inscriptions on obelisks. The best English authority upon this subject is Dr. S. Birch, the learned curator of Egyptian Antiquities at the British Museum. He contributed a valuable account of this particular obelisk, one of those two called Cleopatra's Needles, to the "Museum of Classical Antiquities," some time ago. We are now informed that Dr. Birch has been engaged in deciphering the inscription on the obelisk, hitherto unread, a facsimile of which appears in our *Engraving*, and that his version of it will be published in the *Athenaeum*. We take the opportunity of recommending to those who feel any interest in the historical aspects of this matter a little book recently issued by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, one of the series entitled, "Ancient History, from the Monuments." "Egypt, from the Earliest Times to B.C. 300," written by Dr. Birch, is a concise but most instructive and satisfactory account of that singular ancient monarchy, till it became a province of the Persian, and subsequently of the Macedonian Empire. The reign of the Greek Ptolemy Pharaohs, to the Roman conquest and the death of Cleopatra, is not included.

There are some forty Egyptian obelisks, great and small, and several much older than the one which is now coming to London. The largest at Rome stands in front of the Lateran church; there is also one in front of St. Peter's, and several

others. It is considered by Egyptologists that the obelisk and the pyramid were forms symbolical of the rising and the setting sun. Obelisks were erected to the east of the river Nile—pyramids on its western bank. The Rising Sun, which extended to noon-day, was the visible manifestation, in their pantheistic Nature-worship, of the generative and preservative power, which they worshipped by the name of Ra, or Life. The Setting Sun, ultimately including Night, was the token of Death, and the dark Underworld, into which the human soul would descend, like other animals, as was signified by the daily sinking of the sun beneath the horizon. This was called Tum, and the pyramids, dedicated to Tum, were the sepulchres of dead Kings and illustrious persons. The Egyptian temples, on the contrary, in which Ra and the other Gods of Life, Light, and Truth were worshipped, had their gates adorned with pairs of obelisks, which also served as monuments to record the name and fame of the monarchs by whom they were set up. An Egyptian King was, in fact, deified in his lifetime, like the Cæsars of Rome, who probably learned from Egypt this trick of blasphemous arrogance. The Pharaoh of the day was the Horus, the incarnate Son of Ra, and the Kheper-Ra, or earthly God of his age, with other preposterous titles, with which these obelisks are inscribed. The most ancient obelisk known is supposed to be not much less than five thousand years old. The two obelisks which were removed by Octavius or Augustus Cæsar from On (Heliopolis) to Alexandria, where they ornamented the front of the Cæsareum, in honour of Julius Cæsar, are popularly called "Cleopatra's Needles." That famous Princess, indeed, had died several years before, yet she is likely to have designed their removal, as well as the erection of the Cæsareum. The two obelisks themselves were erected at On or Heliopolis, seven or eight hundred miles distant, about 1600 years before the birth of Christ, together with another pair of obelisks, now respectively at Constantinople and at Rome. The Pharaoh or King by whom they were originally set up at On was Thothmes III.; but one of his successors, Rameses II., or Sesostris as the Greeks called him, who reigned two centuries later, has added the side lines of hieroglyphic inscriptions, to his own honour and glory, while the middle perpendicular line sets forth the renown of Thothmes III., the proper constructor and donor of the obelisk. The dimensions of our huge monolith, which consists of syenite, the rose-red granite of Syene or Assouan, are exceeded by one of those of Karnak, and slightly by those brought to Rome and to Paris. Its length is 68 ft. 5½ in., and its greatest breadth at the base is 7 ft. 10½ in. on two opposite sides, and 7 ft. 5 in. the other two sides, the base not presenting a perfect square, but a perfect rectangular figure. The breadth, as it ascends, gradually diminishes to within 7 ft. or 8 ft. of the top, where it tapers off into a slender pyramid, which was perhaps covered with bronze or gold. A small model of the perfect obelisk, made under the direction of Mr. Bonomi, is now on view at Sir John Soane's Museum at Lincoln's-inn-fields. The weight of the real obelisk is 186 tons, and its solid measurement is 2529 cubic feet. Where it shall be placed in London, whenever it arrives, has not yet been finally determined. Parliament-square, between Palace-yard, Westminster, and the gardens adjoining St. Margaret's churchyard and Westminster Abbey, is preferred by Mr. Erasmus Wilson and by Mr. Dixon; and a wooden model has been put up there, during the last few weeks, to show the effect. Our illustrations will help the reader at a distance from London to judge of this disputed question, which must, however, be decided finally by her Majesty's Government. It is said that the First Commissioner of Works, to whose department it belongs, has referred it to the Prime Minister, and Lord Beaconsfield is now considering the point; but there will be plenty of time before we get the obelisk safely moored alongside the Thames Embankment.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

Among the principal events of last week are the following:—In the annual competition for the challenge cup presented to the Queen's (Westminster) by the First Lord of the Admiralty, the Right Hon. W. H. Smith, M.P., the cup and first prize of £7 were adjudged to Private C. F. Lowe. The other prizes were won by the following members:—£5, Private Parkinson; £4, Corporal H. B. Wilson; £3 each, Private W. H. Brewer, Private J. Palmer, and Private C. Morgan; £2, Private J. Dyke; £1 each, Sergeant Tuke, Private Vicars, and Private J. B. Southam.

The annual prize-meeting of the A (Ward of Aldgate) company of the London Brigade took place at the City ranges, Rainham. The first prize was taken by Private Lacey, and following him were Corporal Judkison, Captain Hickey, Corporal Drought, and Private Morris. In the series for recruits, M'Vane, Kirby, and Hayton were the winners.

The inhabitants of Sydenham having subscribed about £60 to purchase challenge cups for the 9th Kent (Plumstead) Artillery, the presentation took place last Saturday. The volunteers marched over to Sydenham from their headquarters at Plumstead, and were received by the Vicar and many of the principal residents in the public hall, where the prizes were presented by Mrs. Legge. The commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Hughes, suitably acknowledged the gifts.

A match was fired between the 2nd Tower Hamlets Engineers and the 1st London Engineers, which resulted in a victory for the 1st London by 65 points.

The members of the 26th Kent (Woolwich Arsenal) completed its regimental shooting club competition at the Royal Arsenal practice range on Saturday afternoon, when the badges were finally won by Corporal Frost, Corporal Welsby, and Corporal Andrews. The corps prizes were shot for at the same time, and the following were the highest scores:—Corporal Andrews, Corporal Brand, Private Brand, Lance-Corporal Marshall, Private Dargie, Sergeant Wood, Corporal Webb, Private Simmons, Private Welch, Major Farrell.

In the thirteenth competition for the brigade challenge medal of the Queen's Edinburgh Brigade, the holder, Sergeant Stuart, was again successful.

Two matches, Martini-Henry v. Snider, resulting in both cases in a victory for the former weapon, were decided last week. The first was a return match between teams of six men from the 64th Regiment and the 6th Essex Rifles. The 64th scored 461; and the 6th Essex, 399 points.—The other match was fired at Edinburgh by teams of ten sergeants of the 78th Regiment and 1st Salkirkshire Rifles, the former being victorious by 129 points.

The *Volunteer Service Gazette* is informed that one of the metropolitan volunteer regiments has succeeded in proving to the satisfaction of the Chancery Division of the High Court that it is the legal successor and representative of one of the volunteer corps disbanded at the beginning of the century, and has received a considerable sum of money which was in court to the credit of the disbanded corps.

The foundation-stone of a new Townhall was laid at Wakefield on the 18th inst.

WRECK REGISTER OF THE PAST YEAR.

After a great storm which has caused great devastation both on land and sea, a few remarks on the Wreck Register and Chart of the past year will not be inappropriate.

We accordingly find that the Parliamentary return in question, which is prepared by the Board of Trade, contains much useful and varied information on a subject of national importance. We regret to find, however, that the year's wrecks and casualties have exceeded those of any previous year. The whole number of wrecks, casualties, and collisions on our shores during the year was 3757, or 167 more than the number reported for the previous year.

The sites of these several disasters are distinctly shown on the wreck chart accompanying the Register, which also indicates the stations of the 267 life-boats of the National Life-Boat Institution.

From 1856 to 1860 the average number of wrecks each year was 1252; from 1861 to 1865 it was 1538; from 1866 to 1870 it was 1862; and from 1871 to 1875-6, after subtracting, for the purpose of proper comparison, the minor casualties in the years 1874-6, the average reached 2226.

The number of ships lost or damaged in the 3757 casualties during the year 1875-6 was 4554, representing a tonnage of upwards of 1,028,000 tons. The number of ships in 1875-6 is more than the total in the previous year. The number of ships reported is in excess of the casualties reported, because in cases of collision two or more ships are involved in one casualty. 3754 of these were British ships, of which 2678 were employed in our coasting trade; 720 were foreign vessels, 25 of which were also employed as coasters; and of the remainder (80) the nationality is unknown.

The wrecks last year comprised 502 total losses, 1076 serious casualties, and 2179 minor accidents.

If we further subdivide them, we learn that 775 were cases of collision, being 116 more than in the previous year; and 2982 wrecks and casualties other than collisions, or 51 in excess of those in the former year.

Of the wrecks and casualties other than collisions, 425 were total losses, 176 of which were caused by stress of weather, 111 from carelessness or neglect, 29 from defects in the ship or her equipments (19 of them being caused by unseaworthiness), and 78 from various other causes.

Again: 851 of the casualties resulted in serious damage and 1706 in minor damage; of those, 1456 were caused by stress of weather, 423 from carelessness, 180 from defects in the ship or her equipments, and the remainder from other causes.

It will thus be seen that 29 vessels were totally lost and 180 damaged on our coasts during the year through defects in the ships or their equipments.

It is also a remarkable fact that 1929 of the casualties of the year happened when the wind did not exceed a strong breeze; 745 during weather in which a ship, if properly found, manned, and navigated can keep the sea in safety; and only 977 with the wind at and above a strong gale.

The greatest number of wrecks occurred on the east coast; but, as usual, the loss of life was largest on the west coast. The gales most fatal to shipping on our coasts are westerly winds, the most destructive being from south-west; strong westerly winds being more common than easterly winds.

As regards the loss of life, we observe that lives were sacrificed in 1 out of every 22 of the casualties last year, 778 lives being lost from 143 British and 28 foreign ships. Fortunately, the number is 148 less than those lost in the previous year.

We now turn to a more interesting and encouraging subject—that of saving life from the wrecks before mentioned. It is satisfactory to find that 4358 lives were thus saved during the year 1875-6 by the life-boats of the National Life-Boat Institution, the rocket apparatus of the Board of Trade, ships' boats, coastguard and fishing boats, harbour life-boats, and various other means.

Of course, the palm of success in this great salvage of life must always be yielded to the perilous deeds of the life-boats, of which there are now 267 under the management of the Life-Boat Institution. During every storm on our coasts their services are, as is well known, most prompt and successful; their gallant crews never failing—in the face of the heaviest gales and the darkest nights—to go afloat in them, and perform, or try to perform, the noble duty they have undertaken—to succour, in the hour of his deepest distress and helplessness, the shipwrecked sailor.

In addition to the hearty and earnest co-operation of the local committees and the boatmen on the coast, these boats are constantly visited by the institution's three inspectors of life-boats, who thus materially aid in securing as much as possible complete system and efficiency at each life-boat station.

It is, however, only just to the Board of Trade to state that they, in every respect, seek to accomplish equal efficiency at the stations of the rocket and mortar apparatus, which are so admirably and skillfully worked by the officers and men of the coastguard service and the brigades of volunteers who help them.

Thus we see that the great work of saving life from shipwreck on the coasts of the United Kingdom is carried on with an ardour and a liberality which know no check or stint.

It is impossible to visit any of the stations of the National Life-Boat Institution without hearing lively expressions of confidence in its life-boats, and of appreciation of its prompt liberality in regard to its rewards to the crews and the annual expenditure on the life-boat establishment. We may here mention that the payments voted last year by the Life-Boat Institution to its volunteer crews amounted to £8000, for going afloat in the life-boats on occasions of saving life and of quarterly exercise of the boats.

It is satisfactory to find that the work of the institution is thoroughly appreciated and understood, not only throughout the British Isles, but also throughout Europe and wherever the English language is spoken.

The Barrow School Board has determined to establish higher grade schools within the borough and to open science classes. It is also proposed to establish trade schools.

The Commissioners of Patents, in their report of last year, which has been issued in a Parliamentary paper, state that the number of applications during the year exceeded those of any former year, being 5069. After deducting the patents not completed, and the number lapsed, there are 3367 in force.

Sir Sydney Waterlow, Bart., M.P., distributed last Saturday the prizes and certificates gained by the students of the Liverpool Science and Art Classes. He traced the progress of science and art schools throughout the country, and gave Lancashire credit for being the first to move in the work. He then proceeded to speak of the importance of scientific teaching in board and other schools, and quoted some of his own experiences in early life to show the practical advantages of a knowledge of such matters as drawing and chemistry. The lively companies of London had, he stated, done good service by voting from £12,000 to £14,000 a year for promoting technical education in the large manufacturing towns.

FASHIONS FOR THE WINTER OF 1877.

PETER ROBINSON, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON, W.

NEW COLOURED SILKS,

at 3s. 6d., 3s. 11d., and 4s. 4d. per yard; also, richer quality, at 5s. 3d., usually sold at 7s. 6d. per yard. 250 shades to select from. Patterns free.

ONE THOUSAND PIECES OF BLACK GROS GRAINS.

This extensive purchase comprises Silks of the best and most reliable makes, and are specially recommended. Prices 2s. 6d., 3s. 3d., and 3s. 9d. per yard. Also richer goods, from 4s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. Patterns free from PETER ROBINSON, 105 to 108, Oxford-street, W.

COLOURED GENOA VELVETS,

to match every silk, short pile, well covered, suitable for gowns, 5s. 11d. per yard. Any length cut. A Special purchase of Black Lyons Velvet, all silk, at 3s. 11d. per yard. Patterns free from PETER ROBINSON, OXFORD-STREET.

COLOURED SILK COSTUMES,

of the latest designs and most fashionable description, in all the new Coloured Silks, commencing at 4s. 6d. Patterns of the Silks and Engravings post-free.

BLACK SILK COSTUMES,

made from the new Paris Models in eight different styles of the most approved designs, as shown in engravings. Price, with bodies complete, 5s. 6d. Patterns of the Silks and Fashion-Plates post-free from PETER ROBINSON, Oxford-street, London, W.

NEW AND ELEGANT DESIGNS IN WINTER COSTUMES.

Cashmere and Silk Costumes, 4 gs. Specialties in Costumes, suitable for travelling, promenade, and indoor wear, 3s. 6d. to 7 gs. Rich Velvet Costumes, 3s. 6d. to 7 gs. Illustrations and Patterns of Materials post-free.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES REQUIRING MADE BALL AND WEDDING DRESSES.

Now ready, several thousand charming Dresses, in White, Black, and all Colours, from 18s. 9d. to 10 gs. Engravings of the above, with many others, can be seen in the New Book of Fashions, which is sent post-free.

A FAVOURITE DRESS IN TARLATAN.

THE "DORA," any Colour or Black, profusely trimmed with flounces and ample train, 1 guinea. A substantial box included. A pretty Brussels Net Dress, in White, Black, and all Colours, for 2s. 6d., with material for bodice. Patterns of Materials and Illustrations sent free from PETER ROBINSON, OXFORD-STREET, W.

A LARGE COLLECTION OF NOVELTIES FOR WINTER DRESSES,

in every variety of Fabric and Shade of Colour, from 12s. 6d. to 12s. the Full Dress. Patterns free.

IN 62 NEW SHADES OF COLOUR. CACHEMIRE DE PARIS.

This elegant material is all wool, beautifully soft, and richer in its colourings than any article previously introduced, 4s. 6d. in the wide, 2s. 11d. and 3s. 6d. per yard. Patterns free. PETER ROBINSON, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON, W.

VERY FASHIONABLE THIS SEASON. CASHMERE MERINOES, all Wool.

This most useful material can be had in every new Shade of Bronze, Vert, Bouffelle, Prune, &c., from 2s. 2d. to 2s. 11d. per yard, 4s. 11d. wide. Patterns free.

A NEW FABRIC FOR PALETOTS, &c. POIL DE CHAMEAU (Registered).

This elegant Fabric, though very warm, is remarkably light and soft, and can be had in choice Shades of Fawn, Drab, Grey, Light Brown, &c., 5s. 11d. wide, from 5s. 6d. per yard. PETER ROBINSON, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON, W.

A VARIETY OF NEW MATERIALS FOR WARM WINTER PETTICOATS,

including a large assortment of Silk-striped Cloth Skirtings, Reversible Felt, plain Colours, new Striped Flannel Cashmere, &c., from 2s. 11d. to 4s. 6d. per yard. Patterns free.

NOW ON SALE AT HALF PRICE. 1000 UNMADE PALETOTS (Black),

richly embroidered on very fine Cashmere or Diagonal Cloth. Full size and Newest Shapes, from 2s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. each; formerly 3 gs. to 4 gs.

IN WHITE, BLACK, AND ALL NEW COLOURS. VELVET-FINISHED VELVETEENS,

beautifully soft, rich, and very wide. This charming fabric can be had in Black, from 2s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. per yard, and in choice Shades of Colour at 3s. 9d. per yard. Patterns free. PETER ROBINSON, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON, W.

PETER ROBINSON, OXFORD-ST., W., having concluded the purchase of large quantities of SEAL FUR SKINS and Squirrel Fur, they are now on Sale, as quoted below:—Russian Seal Fur jackets, loose shapes, 4s. to 28 in. deep, 6 to 10 gs. Ditto, fitting shapes, 30 to 36 in. deep, 9 to 20 gs. South Sea Seal, loose shapes, 2 to 4 gs.

THE LATEST PRODUCTIONS IN MANTLES AND PALETOTS.

Cashmere Circulars, lined Fur, 2 to 5 gs. Cashmere 8-Paletots, lined Fur, 3s. 6d. to 5 gs. Silk Circulars, lined Fur, 3s. 6d. to 10 gs. Silk Paletots, lined Fur, 5 to 15 gs.

THE NEW DIAGONAL CLOTH PALETOTS, 2 gs. to 5 gs.

The New Beaver Cloth Paletots, 2s. 9d. to 5 gs. New Ulster Mantles, 17s. 6d. to 22s. 6d. Waterproof Mantles and Ulsters, 17s. 6d. to 42s. Patterns and Engravings free from PETER ROBINSON, 105 to 108, Oxford-street, London, W.

ROYAL DEVONSHIRE SERGES, woven from pure Wool, for LADIES' DRESSES, in Navy or Dark Indigo Blue, Black, Dark Browns, Prune, and other solid colours, price 1s. 11d., 2s. 6d., 2s. 11d. per yard. For CHILDREN a lower quality is made, very strong, at 1s. 6d. per yard. For BOYS' HARD WEAR it is extra milled, price, 5s. 11d. wide, 3s. 6d. per yard. Books of Patterns sent post-free by

SPEARMAN and SPEARMAN,

The ROYAL DEVONSHIRE SERGE is the only true Yachting Serge. See Water cannot injure it. Any Length is Cut by the Factors, who arrange to pay the carriage of all Parcels above Two Pounds in value to and as far as London.

EGERTON BURNETT'S ROYAL WELLINGTON SERGES.

"The Court Circular," "The Queen," "Myra's Journal," &c., unanimously testify to the superiority of Egerton Burnett's Serges as per excellence the material for ladies' wear. EGERTON BURNETT, Wellington, Somerset, respectfully calls attention to these admirable SERGES. He has repeatedly had the honour of supplying them direct to the ROYAL FAMILY, and orders are daily arriving from all parts of the kingdom. Being woven from the finest wools, and of a permanent dye, which neither rain nor water can affect, they surpass all others in appearance and durability. Prices from 1s. 2d. to the finest, at 4s. 6d. per yard. E. B.'s New HANBURY VIGGONE CASHMERE (RIENNE and FOUTLE) SERGES are most fashionable. A SPECIAL STRONG MAKE IS MADE FOR BOYS' AND GENTLEMEN'S SUITS, 5s. 11d. from 3s. 9d. per yard. Pattern-books of the various makes and shades sent free by post, and carriage is paid to Bristol or London on parcels over 22s. Goods packed for exportation.

EGERTON BURNETT, WELLINGTON, SOMERSET.

ROYAL ESTAMINE SERGES.—A Stock of this beautiful warm material, in the new dark shades, now selling at 4d. per yard. Patterns free.

JOHN HOOPER, 22, Oxford-street, W.

AT PETER ROBINSON'S

WAREHOUSE FOR BLACK GOODS,

REGENT-STREET.

For TWO GUINEAS and up to FIVE, CHOICE BLACK MATERIAL COSTUMES COMPLETE, in the New Style, (Princess Polonaise and Skirt). Patterns and Photos free.

URGENT MOURNING.

"ON RECEIPT OF LETTER" MOURNING GOODS will be forwarded to all parts of England, on approbation—no matter the distance—with an excellent fitting Dressmaker (if required), without extra charge. PETER ROBINSON, 256, 258, 260, 262, Regent-street, London.

DEEP MOURNING ORDERS.

DRESSES, Costumes, Mantles, Millinery, in the most appropriate and best styles, at the lowest possible cost, by clever and expert artists.

INEXPENSIVE MOURNING, as well

as the Richest Qualities, can be supplied by PETER ROBINSON, upon the most advantageous terms, to Families, The Court and Family Mourning Warehouse, 256, 258, 260, 262, Regent-street, London.

BLACK SILKS.—Excellent Value.

PETER ROBINSON, of REGENT-STREET.

An immense purchase just completed in Lyons, from the well-known houses of Messrs. Bonnet, Fomson, Crozat, &c.

800 Pieces at 2s. 6d.; 150 Pieces at 3s. 6d.; extra wide, 200 Pieces at 4s. 6d.; really worth 7s. 180 Pieces at 5s. 6d.; cheap at 6s. 6d. and prices ranging up to 10s. 6d. Patterns free.

PETER ROBINSON'S BLACK SILK WAREHOUSE, REGENT-STREET, Nos. 256 to 262.

BLACK SILK DRESS VELVETS.

Exceedingly good qualities, at 7s. 6d., 8s. 9d., 10s. 6d., 12s. 9d., 15s. 6d.

A Special Bargain in Lyons Velvet, at 10s. 9d.

Black Silk-Trimmed Velvets, at 1s. 6d., 3s. 6d., 5s. 6d.

At PETER ROBINSON'S, REGENT-STREET, Nos. 256 to 262.

FOR SIX GUINEAS.

A BLACK SILK COSTUME,

Made of Rich Lyons Silk, with Velvet Garniture, Exquisitely cut and fashioned. Copies of expensive Paris Models. Photos free.

PETER ROBINSON, of REGENT-STREET.

REMARKABLY CHEAP.

For One Guinea, A Black Quilted SATIN PETTICOAT.

For 2½ Guineas, A Black Silk TRAINED SKIRT.

At PETER ROBINSON'S, of REGENT-STREET.

FOR TWO GUINEAS, and up to Seven,

Costumes in New Black Materials, in various fashionable styles.

At PETER ROBINSON'S, of REGENT-STREET.

EVENING DRESSES, at One Guinea.

Black Brussels Net, at 2s. 6d. Tulle (condition keeping), 6s. Grenadine, 5s. 6d.

New Styles, well cut, and elegantly trimmed. Illustrations free.

THE NEW CRAPE.

The Pure Silk Gordian Crape, for Widows and Families. Its advantages are—that it is made of Silk so pure that it will not crease when sat upon, nor spot with rain.

It is a richer black than any dress and the gummied appearance so objectionable in other Crape. The wear of every yard is guaranteed.

The Gordian Crape is a Specialty, only to be obtained at PETER ROBINSON'S, of REGENT-STREET.

THE MOURNING WAREHOUSE, Nos. 256 to 262. Excellent qualities at 4s. 6d., 5s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 9s. 6d. Patterns free.

FUR-LINED CLOAKS

at Summer Prices. Good useful Cloaks at 3s. and 4s. guineas.

SEMI-FITTING SEAL PALETOTS,

33 inches long, for 9 guineas. 36 inches long, for 11 guineas. 39 inches long, for 13 guineas.

At PETER ROBINSON'S, of REGENT-STREET.

NOTICE.—In reference to the

above advertisement, it is important that letters should be clearly addressed to 256 to 262, REGENT-STREET.

SWAN and EDGAR are showing the choicest Paris styles in Costumes and Mantles for Autumn wear; also Sealskin Paletots, the new shape, made from selected skins, commencing at 4 guineas. Designs and price-list free.

SWAN and EDGAR are offering a Stock of Black Silks made expressly for wear at 3s. 11d., 4s. 11d., 5s. 11d., and 7s. 6d. a yard. New Dress Materials for Autumn. Patterns free. Piccadilly, and Regent-street, London.

WEDDING TROUSSEAU,

250, 260, and 4100. LAYETTES, 4s. 6d. and 20s. INDIAN OUTFIT, 42s. Illustrated Price-List post-free. Mrs. ADDLEY BOURNE, 37, Piccadilly.

SWANBILL CEINTURE CORSET (Regd.).

An admirable combination of Ceinture and Corset of novel and ingenious manufacture, combining the advantages of both Stay and Loin of Arc belt. While imparting a graceful symmetry and elegance to the figure, it affords a degree of comfort to the wearer not to be derived from an ordinary Corset. 16in. deep, 21in.; hand-made, 42s. Send size of waist with P.O. order. Sous la direction d'une corsetière Parisienne. Mrs. ADDLEY BOURNE, Ladies' Outfitter, &c., 37, Piccadilly opposite St. James's Church, London; and at 78, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.

MAPPIN and WEBB,

MANUFACTURERS, Mansion House-buildings, City, London. The Highest Quality at Lowest Prices.

MAPPIN and WEBB'S SPOONS and

FORKS. Electro-Silver Plate on Nickel. Fiddle or Plain. Bet. Qual.

12 Tablespoons or Forks, per doz. 41 10 0 42 0 0

12 Dessert-Spoons 1 4 0 1 12 0

12 Teaspoons 0 12 0 0 18 0

Salt, Mustard, or Egg Spoons .. 0 5 0 0 8 0

11 Pair Sugar Tongs 0 2 6 0 3 6

MAPPIN and WEBB,

MANUFACTURERS, 78, 77, and 76, Oxford-street, West-End, London. The Highest Quality at Lowest Prices.

GASLIERS, in Crystal, Glass, Ormoulu,

or Bronze, Medival Fittings, &c. A large assortment always on view. Every article marked with plain figures.

D. HULETT and CO., Manufacturers, 55 and 56, High Holborn.

NOTICE.—CLEOPATRA TOILET

SERVICES.—Messrs. OETZMANN and CO. have COMPLETED ARRANGEMENTS at the Works, affording GREATLY INCREASED FACILITIES for PRODUCING this SPECIALITY, and hope to keep pace with the demand, which they have hitherto been unable to do. Customers can now be supplied with any of the colours direct from Stock.—OETZMANN and CO., Complete House Furnishers, 67 to 79, Hampstead-road. Descriptive Price-List post-free.

FURNISH THROUGHOUT.

OETZMANN & CO.,

67, 69, 71, 73, 77 & 79,

HAMPSTEAD-ROAD,

NEAR TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD.

FURNISH THROUGHOUT.—OETZMANN

and CO., 67, 69, 71, 73, 77 and 79, HAMPSTEAD-ROAD, near Tottenham-court-road. Cabinet Factory, Albion Works, Drummond-street; Bedding Factory, Eagle-place, London, N.W. Carpets, Furnishings, Bedding, Drapery, Furnishings, Ironmongery, China, Glass, Paper Hangings, Pictures, Clocks, &c., and every other requisite for completely furnishing a house throughout.

THE IMMENSE RANGE OF PREMISES

formerly the EAGLE BREWERY having been REBUILT and added to their SHOW-ROOMS, it is now one of the largest Furnishing Establishments in the world. Comparison of price and quality respectfully solicited before deciding elsewhere. OETZMANN and CO. are enabled to offer special advantages to Country Customers in delivery of Goods by their own large PANTECHNICON VANS, and fixing in position by competent persons. Descriptive Catalogue, the best Furnishing Guide extant, post-free.—OETZMANN and CO.

CABINET and UPHOLSTERY

DEPARTMENT.—Best Plate Chimney-Glasses, in double-gilt frames, elegant pattern, large size, 2 guineas; magnificent ditto, from 5 to 20 guineas. Handsome Walnut Chiffonier, shaped front and richly-carved mountings, 4 ft. 3½ guineas. Noble Mahogany Sideboards, 3 ft. 4 guineas; 6 ft. 6 guineas upwards. Easy-chairs, from 14s. 9d. upwards. Drawing and Dining Room Chairs, from 10s. 6d. each.—OETZMANN and CO.

OETZMANN and CO.'S FIVE-GUINEA

OETZMANN and CO.'S FIVE-GUINEA DEPARTMENT.—A marvel of quality and economy combined—consists of a 4 ft. 6in. wide handsome Brass and Iron French Bedstead, one of O. and CO.'s patent Pallio Mattresses, and a good Wool Upper Mattress, good feather Bolster, and two Pillows. Everyone about to furnish should see this excellent set on view in the show-rooms. Also, to suit the above, two fine Linen Sheets, one ditto Bolster-case two ditto Pillow-cases, three superior quality Blankets, and handsome white Marella Quilt, for 7s. 6d. the set. OETZMANN and CO.

OETZMANN'S PATENT PALLIO

MATTRESS supercedes the use of the old rigid palliase; is more cleanly, healthy, and elastic; combines the advantages of a mattress and palliase at the cost of one article. Price from 16s. 9d. upwards. See page 123 in "Guide to House Furnishing." Sent post-free on application.—OETZMANN and CO.

CARPETS.

CARPETS. FURNITURE.

CARPETS. FURNITURE.

CARPETS. FURNITURE.

ANGLO-TURKEY CARPETS.

OETZMANN and CO.—These superior Carpets, of which Messrs. OETZMANN and CO. have the exclusive sale, are of first-class British manufacture, have all the style and appearance of real Turkey Carpets, at little more than the price of good Brussels, and are very durable. Price-List post-free on application. For the convenience of those residing at a distance, a large piece, showing the border and centre of each Carpet, sent on receipt of 6s., which will be deducted from price of Carpet or refunded upon return of pattern. Hearth Rugs to match, 6 ft. long by 2 ft. 8in. wide, 41s. 6d. A large stock of real Turkey Carpets at reduced prices.—OETZMANN and CO.

CARPET DEPARTMENT.—Stout Tapestry

Brussels Carpet, 1s. 9d.; handsome pattern ditto, from 2s. 2d. to 2s. 9d. per yard; superior Brussels, new designs, from 2s. 11d. upwards. These prices are much below value. Kidderminster Carpet, all wool, 1s. 11d. per yard; Patent Felt Carpeting, from 11s. 6d. per yard; superior Block-Dye ditto, handsome designs, double width, 1s. 11d. per yard; excellent Stair Carpet, from 6d. per yard; best quality, all-wool ditto, 1s. per yard. OETZMANN and CO.

EVERYONE SHOULD SEE the large,

handsome AXMINSTER HEARTH RUGS that OETZMANN and CO. are now selling at 8s. 11d. each; usual price 12s. 6d. There is nothing sold that can be compared with these for quality and cheapness. An immense variety of Designs and Colours to suit every pattern in Carpets. A visit of inspection solicited.—OETZMANN and CO.

DOWN QUILTS.—OETZMANN and CO.'S

EIDER and ARCTIC DOWN QUILTS and CLOTHING combine the greatest amount of warmth attainable with the least possible weight, and are of the very best quality. Price-List post-free.—OETZMANN and CO.

ELEGANT TAPESTRY CRETONNE

CURTAINS, in various choice designs, adapted for Drawing-Rooms, Dining-Rooms, Parlours, Bed-Rooms, &c., lined throughout with the new Cretonne Lining, and bound all round with best Silk. Paris Lace or Cretonne Binding, 3 yards long by 30 inches wide, 17s. 6d. per pair; ditto, 45 inches wide, 15s.; ditto, 54 yards long by 45 inches wide, 17s. 6d. Also, every description of materials used for Curtains. One of the largest and best Assortments in London to select from.—OETZMANN and CO.

BOMBAY STRIPED CURTAINS.—The

cheapest CURTAINS extant, effective style, 3 yards long by 46in. wide, 9s. 9d. per pair; 34 yards, 11s. 9d.; 4 yards, 12s. 9d. Patterns on application.—OETZMANN and CO.

KITCHEN REQUISITES.—OETZMANN

and CO.'S TEN-POUND SET (List No. 2, page 231 in the GUIDE TO HOUSE FURNISHING), sent post-free on application) includes Tables, Chairs, Clock, &c., and the various Culinary Utensils and requisites, contains all the most useful articles required in every kitchen, each being of superior quality, and is the most practical selection extant.

CHINA. GLASS, &c.

CHINA. GLASS, &c.

CHINA. GLASS, &c.

CLEOPATRA TOILET SERVICE.

OETZMANN and CO.'S New Special Design, a beautiful Grecian shape, meets the great desideratum of art-manufactures—viz., the shape best adapted for purposes of use required, combined with the most artistic design and decoration. Prices from 10s. 6d. per set. Descriptive Price-List post-free.

ROYAL WORCESTERSHIRE CHINA

from the celebrated ROYAL PORCELAIN WORKS can be obtained from OETZMANN and CO., Complete House Furnishers, 67 to 79, Hampstead-road, who are also SOLE VENDORS of the CLEOPATRA TOILET SERVICES (ewer, basin, &c. complete—nine pieces), from 10s. 6d. per set.—Descriptive Price-List of the same can be had of our agent on application.

POSTAL ORDER DEPARTMENT.

OETZMANN and CO.—Orders sent per post, whether large or small, receive prompt and careful attention. Those residing at a distance, or any to whom a personal visit would be inconvenient, desirous of leaving the selection to the firm, may rely upon a faithful attention to their wishes and interest in the selection. This department is personally supervised by a member of the firm. For further particulars please see page 287 in Catalogue, sent free on application. OETZMANN and CO.

OETZMANN and CO., COMPLETE

HOUSE FURNISHERS, 67, 69, 71, 73, 77 and 79, Hampstead-road (three minutes' walk from Tottenham-court-road and Tottenham-station, Metropolitan Railway). Lowest prices consistent with guaranteed quality. Orders per post, large or small, receive prompt and faithful attention in the selection. Close at Seven, and on Saturdays at Four o'clock. Descriptive Catalogue post-free.—OETZMANN and CO.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE, post-free.

OETZMANN & CO.,

HAMPSTEAD-ROAD.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S

WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER.

IT CANNOT FAIL TO RESTORE

GREY HAIR TO ITS YOUTHFUL COLOUR, GLOSS, AND BEAUTY. WHEN THE HAIR TURNS GREY, LOSES ITS LUSTRE, AND FALLS OUT, IT SIMPLY REQUIRES NOURISHMENT. MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER, BY ITS GENTLE TONIC ACTION, STRENGTHENS AND INVIGORATES THE HAIR, AND, BY THE OPERATION OF NATURAL CAUSES, GREY OR WHITE HAIR IS QUICKLY RESTORED TO ITS YOUTHFUL COLOUR, GLOSS, AND BEAUTY. IT WILL STOP ITS FALLING, AND INDUCE A HEALTHY AND MOST LUXURIANT GROWTH. USE NO OTHER PREPARATION WITH IT, NOT EVEN OIL OR POMADE, OR ZYLO-BALSAMUM.

CAUTION!!—The Genuine only in Pink Wrappers.

Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, and Dealers in Toilet Articles.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Mrs. S. A. ALLEN manufactures two entirely distinct Preparations for the Hair. One or the other is suited to every condition of the Human Hair. Both are never required at one time. For details as to each preparation, kindly read above and below this paragraph. Readers can easily determine which of the two they require.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S

ZYLO-BALSAMUM,

For the Growth and Preservation of the Hair.

A cooling transparent liquid, entirely vegetable, without sediment.

A SIMPLE TONIC AND DRESSING

OF INESTIMABLE VALUE TO BOTH SEXES THE FAVOURITE WITH THE YOUNG AND ALL THOSE WHO HAVE NO GREY HAIR. PRE-MATURE LOSS OF THE HAIR, SO COMMON IN THESE DAYS, MAY BE ENTIRELY PREVENTED BY THE USE OF ZYLO-BALSAMUM. PROMPT RELIEF IN THOUSANDS OF CASES HAS BEEN AFFORDED WHERE THE HAIR HAS BEEN COMING OUT IN HANDFULS. IT PROMOTES A HEALTHY AND VIGOROUS GROWTH. HAIR DRESSED WITH ZYLO-BALSAMUM IS ALWAYS CLEAN, FREE FROM DANDRUFF, AND WITH THAT BEAUTIFUL GLOSS ONLY SEEN IN HEALTHY HAIR. IT IS DELIGHTFULLY FRAGRANT. NO OIL OR POMADE SHOULD BE USED WITH IT.

CAUTION!!—The Genuine only in Blush Grey Wrappers. Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, and Dealers in Toilet Articles.

GOLDEN STAR

BAY-LEAF WATER.

Triple distilled from the fresh leaves of the

Bay Tree (Myrica Asclepi).

For the Toilet, Nursery, and Bath.

A few drops on a sponge or towel moistened with water, and the face and hands bathed with it, is very beneficial to the skin, removing all roughness. Most highly recommended to apply after shaving. A small quantity in the bath gives a delightful aroma, and it has most remarkable cleansing properties. Particularly adapted to the bathing of infants and young children. Most grateful to invalids and all who suffer from headache from mental labour or fatigue. Buy only the genuine Golden Star Bay-Leaf Water, sold in three sizes Toilet Bottles, 2s. 6d., 5s., &c., by Chemists and Perfumers, or on receipt of stamps from the Wholesale Depot, 114 and 116, Southampton-row, London.

NATURAL MINERAL WATERS

OF VICHY.

Property of the French Government. CELESTINS.—The water of this spring is very agreeable, sparkling, and slightly acidulated. Remedy for Complaints of the Kidneys, Gr

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1999.—VOL. LXXI.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1877.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6d.



TRIAL OF THE DETECTIVES AT THE OLD BAILEY: EXAMINATION OF THE CONVICT KURR.

BIRTHS.

On the 17th ult., at Cannes, France, the Baroness de Langsdorff, née Haecourt, of a son.
On the 26th ult., at 18, Bolton-gardens, Kensington, Lady Wade, of a son.
On the 26th ult., at Spencer House, Putney, Lady Harriet Fletcher, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 25th ult., at the parish church, Masham, by the Rev. G. M. Gorham, M.A., Vicar, assisted by the Rev. H. Newton, M.A., Vicar of Wyrardbury, Bucks, and brother of the bridegroom, John, second son of Henry Newton, Esq., of Grove Lodge, York, to Bertha Louisa, younger daughter of John Maister, Esq., of Beverley.
On Sept. 27, at St. Ambrose Chapel, Barbadoes, W.I., by the Rev. G. T. Bowen, Charles Lloyd Abbott, barrister-at-law, son of the late Chief Justice Abbott, of Tobago, to Julia, second daughter of the late Fred. C. Keens, Esq., and niece of the Hon. J. H. Keens, C.M.G., Administrator of the Government of Tobago.
On the 25th ult., at Riverhead Church, by the Ven. the Archdeacon of Taunton and the Rev. J. Burn-Murdoch, Captain W. E. Denison, M.P., to the Lady Elinor Amherst, fourth surviving daughter of Earl and Countess Amherst.
On the 25th ult., at the parish church, Lynsted, Kent, by the Rev. H. J. Bigg-Wither, R. E. Montgomery, Lieutenant, Royal Marines, to Cordelia Eleanor, third daughter of the Rev. J. Hamilton, Vicar of Lynsted, and granddaughter of the late Sir H. Hawley, Bart.

DEATHS.

On the 30th ult., at 29, Brompton-square, Francis Joseph Leonards, of 16, St. Swinith's-lane, aged 67. R.I.P.
On the 27th ult., at 5, St. Edmund's-terrace, Regent's Park, William Ray Smee, Esq., F.S.A., eldest son of the late William Smee, Esq., after a short illness, aged 61. Friends will please accept this intimation.
On the 29th ult., at Guildborough, Northampton, the Dowager Countess Spencer.

* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 10.

SUNDAY, Nov. 4.

Twenty-third Sunday after Trinity.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. J. M. Robertson, Chaplain to the Lord Mayor; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Gregory; 7 p.m., Rev. V. W. Hutton, Vicar of Epsom, Notts.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Rev. C. B. Scott; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Farrar.

MONDAY, Nov. 5.

New Moon, 8.46 a.m.
Glanpowder Plot, 10.05.
Royal Institution, general monthly meeting, 2 p.m.
Farmers' Club, 5.30 p.m. (Mr. G. M. Allender, on Products of the Dairy, and Discussion).
Oecological Society, 8 p.m.
Society of Engineers, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. Alfred Le Grand on Tube Wells).
Medical Society, 8.30 p.m.

TUESDAY, Nov. 6.

Dr. Vaughan's Twelve Readings in the Greek Testament (Philippians), begin, Middle Temple, 8 a.m.; Nov. 6-9, 13-16, open to the public.
Christian Knowledge Society, 2 p.m.
Gresham Lectures, 6 p.m. (Dean Burgon on Divinity—St. Paul at Athens), and three following days.
Pathological Society, 8.30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 7.

Horticultural Society, Fruit and Floral Committee, 11 a.m.; scientific, 1 p.m.; general meeting, 3 p.m.
Agricultural Society, noon.
Orphan Asylum, elections.
Microscopical Society, 8 p.m.
Entomological Society, 7 p.m.

THURSDAY, Nov. 8.

Cambridge Michaelmas Term divides at noon.
British Home for Incurables, Clapham-river; general meeting and elections, City Terminus Hotel, noon.
London Church Choir Association, fifth annual festival, St. Paul's Cathedral (Profits for the Indian Famine Fund).
Mathematical Society, anniversary, 8 p.m. (Paper by Professor Cayley).
Historical Society, 8 p.m. (address by Dr. B. W. Richardson; Rev. A. H. Wratishaw on John of Jeustein, Archbishop of Prague, and Archbishop Thomas à Becket).
Royal Albert Hall, 8 p.m. ("Hymn of Praise" and "Stabat Mater").

FRIDAY, Nov. 9.

The Prince of Wales born, 1841.
Lord Mayor's Day.
Astronomical Society, 8 p.m.
Climatic Society, 8.30 p.m.
New Shakespeare Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. E. Rose on Shakespeare's Adaptation of "King John" from the Original Play).
Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.
Architectural Association, 7.30 p.m. (address from the president, Mr. Bowes A. Paley, and reports from the classes).
University College Hospital, Amateur Dramatic Performance for it, King's Cross Theatre, 7 p.m.

SATURDAY, Nov. 10.

Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m.
Athletics (L.C.), Stamford-bridge.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Direction.	Force.			
Oct 24	29.494	46.3	39.6	79	4	53.9	38.8	SW. W. SW.	269	0.310		
25	29.137	50.6	50.4	99	10	54.9	47.7	SSW. S. NE. NW.	157	0.220		
26	29.844	48.4	46.9	91	6	55.8	44.7	S. SW.	92	0.025		
27	29.842	50.5	48.7	94	8	56.3	45.0	S. SW.	278	0.290		
28	29.844	48.8	43.5	83	—	56.0	43.6	SW. WSW. W.	172	0.063		
29	29.635	51.6	51.6	100	10	57.8	43.1	S. SW.	386	0.300		
30	29.725	53.1	50.4	91	9	59.3	45.7	SSW. S. SW.	390	0.000		

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m. :—

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.720	29.245	29.774	29.851	30.075	29.781	29.823
Temperature of Air	46.7	52.2	50.0	53.5	50.5	53.4	51.2
Temperature of Evaporation	42.9	51.8	48.5	51.7	48.5	52.4	50.4
Direction of Wind	WSW.	S.	NW.	S.	SW.	S.	SW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 10.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
0 30 10 22	1 15 1 37	1 58 2 19	2 38 2 59	3 19 3 39	4 0 4 20	4 40 5 0

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

THE MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS
will introduce an ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME. The whole of the songs contained in the first or musical portion of the Entertainment will be changed. New Dances, New Whimsicalities, and New Burlesque Sketches. The New Programme will be given EVERY NIGHT at EIGHT, and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at THREE and EIGHT.
Pantomime, &c.; Sofa Stalls, &c.; Area, &c.; Gallery, &c. Doors Open at 2.30 for the Day Performance, at 7.30 for the Evening Performance. No Fees. Ladies can retain their bonnets in all parts of the Hall.

EVANS'S, COVENT-GARDEN. — NOTICE. — These celebrated supper-rooms are now open for the reception of Ladies. Evans's choir of Boys, specially trained by and under the direction of Mr. F. Jones, and the best available Comic talent. Suppers after the Theatre.—Proprietor, J. B. AMOS.

OUR CHRISTMAS NUMBER FOR 1877

(To be Published early in December)

WILL INCLUDE

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LARGE COLOURED PICTURE,

AND

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1878,

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TWELVE ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE WAR, FINE ART, &c.

TWELVE ENGRAVINGS AS HEADINGS TO THE CALENDAR.

ASTRONOMICAL DIAGRAMS OF REMARKABLE PHENOMENA,

WITH EXPLANATORY NOTES.

The Royal Family of Great Britain; the Queen's Household; her Majesty's Ministers; Lists of Government Offices and Officers; Bank of England and London and Westminster Bankers; Law and University Terms; Fixed and Movable Festivals; Anniversaries; Acts of Parliament passed during the Session of 1877; Obituaries of Eminent Persons; Christian, Jewish, and Mohammedan Calendars; Tables of Stamps, Taxes, and Government Duties; Times of High Water at London and Liverpool; Postal Regulations; Remarkable Occurrences, &c., 1877-78; Eclipses in the Year 1878; together with an amount of useful and valuable information, which has during the past thirty-two years made the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK an acceptable and elegant companion to the library or drawing-room table.

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containing Twenty-Four Engravings from the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS—viz., Gates of Constantinople, Forts on the Bosphorus and the Black Sea, Old Modes of Locomotion, &c.; Tables of Stamps, Taxes, and Licences; Eclipses, Remarkable Events, Post-Office Regulations, and a great variety of Useful and Interesting Information. The Trade supplied by G. VICKERS, Angel-court (172), Strand; and H. WILLIAMS, Warwick-lane, Paternoster-row, London.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—EVERY EVENING,
at Eight, AMY ROBESART, Messrs. J. Fernandez, W. Terrier, E. F. Edgar, A. Gifford, Lingham, Douglas, F. Moreland, Brooke, G. Weston, Lifford, Morris, H. Vaughan, Meddones, Wiles, Harriet Greville, E. Stuart, Adair, D'Arcy, Vincent, &c. Preceded by SARAH'S YOUNG MAN. To conclude with THE CONSCRIPTION. Prices from 6d. to 55s. Doors open at 6.30; commence at 7. Box-office open from Ten till Five Daily.

THE MOONSTONE, by Wilkie Collins. A New Drama,
altered from the Novel. EVERY EVENING, at 8.30. Box-office open daily from Eleven to Five. No booking fees.—OLYMPIC THEATRE.

LAST MORNING PERFORMANCE OF THE MOONSTONE, SATURDAY, NOV. 10, at 2.30. Box Plan now open. OLYMPIC THEATRE.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.
A HAPPY BUNGALOW, at THE SEA-SIDE, by Mr. Corney Grain; and No. 204, Every Evening, except Thursday and Saturday, at Eight; every Thursday and Saturday, at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., 5s.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place.

MASKELYNE and COOKE. Daily at Three and Eight o'clock. EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly. Fifth year in London. The present programme includes Psycho and Zoo, the twin automatic mysteries; the sensational dance, in exposure of so-called Spiritualism, in which Mr. Cooke has about the room taking the cabinet with him—the most astounding feat ever accomplished; and many other illusory items of novel and original character. Such is the success of the entertainment that it is advisable to book seats in advance, for which there is no charge. Admission, 6s., 3s., 2s., 1s. W. MORRIS, Manager.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL.
Conductor, Sir Michael Costa. Forty-sixth Season.—FRIDAY, NOV. 2, Mendelssohn's 3d. HALL. Vocalists: Madame Edith Wynne, Madame Patey, Mr. Vernon Baily, Mr. Stanley, Mr. C. Henry, Mr. De Launay, Mr. G. H. Jones, &c. Tickets, 3s., 2s., 1s., and 6d. Subscriptions, 2, 3, and 5 guineas for Ten Concerts. Season Prospectus, now ready, No. 6, Exeter Hall.

G. A. MACFARREN'S New Oratorio, JOSEPH, produced
at the Leeds Festival with immense success, will be PERFORMED for the first time in London by the ROYAL ALBERT HALL CHORAL SOCIETY. Conductor, Mr. Bantley.
Full particulars shortly. Tickets, 7s., 6s., 5s., and 4s., and Vocal Scores, 4s. (bound, 6s.), sent once by post by Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co., 24, New Bond-street, W.; or at the Royal Albert Hall.

THE FIRST MONDAY POPULAR CONCERT OF THE SEASON will take place in ST. JAMES'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 12, 1877, to commence at Eight o'clock precisely. Programme:—Part I. Quartet, in A minor, Op. 41, No. 1, for strings (Schumann); Duets, Wenn ich aus dem Lager liege, and Wenn ich geh' (Mendelssohn); variations on a theme in E flat, Op. 35, for piano-forte alone (Schubert). Part II. Trio, in C minor, Op. 66, for piano-forte, violin, and violoncello (Mendelssohn); Duets, Behn Scheiden im Garten und Lied der Vogel (Schubert); Quartet, in B flat, Op. 55, No. 3, for strings (Haydn). Executants: Madame Norman-Neruda, Mlle. Anna Mohlig, MM. L. Ries, Zerbini, and Platti. Vocalists: Mdlles. Friedlander and Reicker. Conductor, Sir Julius Benedict. Stalls, 7s.; Balcony, 5s.; Admission, 1s.

THE FIRST SATURDAY POPULAR CONCERT OF THE SEASON will take place in ST. JAMES'S HALL, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 17, 1877, to commence at Three o'clock precisely. Programme:—Quartet, in A minor, Op. 24, for strings (Schubert); Song, "Thou art passing hence" (Schubert); Variations, in F minor, for Piano-forte alone (Haydn); Romance, in G, op. 40, for Violin, with Piano-forte accompaniment (Beethoven); Air, "Reverence, Timothy's cry" (Handel); Trio, in B flat, op. 52, for Piano-forte, Violin, and Violoncello (Schubert). Executants: Mdlle. Anna Mohlig, Madame Norman-Neruda, and MM. L. Ries, Zerbini, and Platti. Vocalists: Mr. Bantley. Conductor, Sir Julius Benedict. Stalls, 7s.; Balcony, 5s.; Admission, 1s. Tickets may be obtained at Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street; and at Austin's, 28, Piccadilly.

LONDON BALLAD CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL.
Twelfth Season.—Mr. JOHN ROOSEY begs to announce four anti-Christmas Concerts, on WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, NOV. 21 and 28, DEC. 5 and 12. Further particulars will be immediately published.

MR. WALTER BACHIE'S PIANOFORTE RECITAL
(Sixth Season), on MONDAY, NOV. 5, at ST. JAMES'S HALL, at Half-past Three. Vocalist, Mr. Bantley. Accompanist, Mr. Zerbini. Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Admission, 1s.—Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co., 24, New Bond-street; Chappell's; and Austin's, 28, Piccadilly.

THE GRAND ANNUAL FANCY-DRESS POLO and LIMITED COUNTRY DRESS BALL will take place on THURSDAY, NOV. 29, in the ROYAL PAVILION, BRIGHTON, under the auspices of the International Gun and Polo Club, several Masters of Hounds, and the leading country families. A list of Lady Patronesses, sponsors, and Members from whom vouchers can be obtained will be sent on receipt of twelve stamps by the Secretary, 155, Piccadilly, London.

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE-GALLERY.—Open all the year round for the RECEPTION and SALE of PICTURES by the British and Foreign Schools. For Particulars apply to Mr. C. W. Wase.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS, "THE BRAZEN SERPENT,"
"CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM," and "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE," each 38 in. by 22 in.; with "Dream of Pilate's Wife," "Christian Martyrs," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street, W. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

THE ANNUAL WINTER EXHIBITION OF HIGH-CLASS PICTURES is NOW OPEN at ARTHUR TOOTH'S GALLERY, 5, Haymarket (opposite Her Majesty's Theatre), from Ten till Seven o'clock. Admission, One shilling, including Catalogue.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1877.

It can hardly be held as matter for surprise that the emphatic decision of the French people at the late General Election should have loosened the cohesion of Monarchical Parties in France, the formal coalition of which was initiated on May 16. Even political madness has its degrees, inclining, as the case may be, towards utter recklessness on the one hand, and towards recovering prudence on the other. The Orleanists, the Legitimists, the Bonapartists, and those who, for want of a better title or distinctive name, pass muster as MacMahonists, might unite in opposition to the Republic; but when that bond of union was severed by the triumph of the Republic in the Elections might well be expected to fall asunder as soon as the question presented itself, "What is the attitude to be assumed in face of the incontrovertible declaration of the will of the country?" That which prior to last Sunday, when the second Ballot was taken in the case of some dozen constituencies or so, in which a fortnight before no absolute majority had been given, could only be held as a presumptive conclusion, has since then, it appears, taken the shape of fact. The Orleanists have declared off from any further aggression upon the national will. If *Le Soleil*, the principal organ of that Party, may be trusted, the Orleanists have made up their minds not to prolong further their resistance to the legally pronounced determination of the French people. Numerically considered, they are by far the smallest of the factions constituting the "coalition" of Monarchists, but their political influence is great. Present circumstances have made them masters of the situation. They can by mere abstention change a majority in the Senate into a minority, and so place the President, his Cabinet, and those who support them, in a position of isolation in regard to the public Powers deriving their authority from the Constitution. There remains but one alternative for Marshal MacMahon, if he should continue to resist, as he seemed inclined to do, the fiat of Universal Suffrage. He would have to resort to a *coup d'état*, and refer the destinies of France to the arbitration of the Army.

For this we are given to understand he is not prepared, nor is it by any means certain that if prepared he could confidently count upon success. But, be this as it may, the odds against him are such as might well compel him to pause and resurvey the dilemma into which his Ministers have brought him. He was persuaded by the Duc de Broglie and M. de Fourtou to quit the position of a Constitutional Ruler legally exalted by his office above parties, and to throw himself into that of an active partisan. He issued electioneering manifestoes, he made electioneering progresses, he pitted himself on one side against the Republic on the other, and asked France to choose between the two. France responded to his appeal by choosing the Republic. One would have imagined that the contention would naturally end here. He does not seem to have recognised the necessity of the case. His friends gave out that the battle was by no means over. They talked of a second Dissolution. They published plans of Parliamentary procedure concocted with a simple view to stifle the voice of the nation. They appeared to take for granted the concurrence of all the Parties to the "coalition" in an attempt to wear out the patience of the Republican Majority. They over-shot their mark. They spoke in haste and without sufficient authority. They may, perhaps, have carried the President with them, for he is as lamentably ignorant of true political forces as he is unpractised in political tact. The Orleanists have, to a large extent, undeceived him. His Cabinet, first divided and afterwards deterred by this unexpected revelation, are understood to have come to a definite resolution to resign on Nov. 7, after having wrought upon the Republic all the mischief which the law had put into their power.

Two questions naturally arise hereupon. The first is, What in the existing prospects will the President do? and the second, What will the Republican majority of the Chamber of Deputies do?

Will Marshal MacMahon resign his post? Following the worst possible advice, he has placed himself in as difficult a position as can well be conceived. To throw up his office before the end of the Septennate would be to act in contravention of the pledges which he has again and again renewed to his party, that he will remain where he is until the end of his term. But if he does not resign he will find himself obliged to put himself under the guidance of a Cabinet wholly constituted of Republican members. It is not to be anticipated that the Republicans will admit of a mixed administration. There is no reason why they should. There are no precedents in political history morally to compel any such concession. There is not likely to be.

developed any political force in France upon which the Marshal might rely for exacting such a condition. If, however, in spite of all such considerations, he should refuse to give effect to the voice of the country there can be little doubt, we think, that the Chamber of Deputies will so far "stop the supplies" as to leave his personal administration without pecuniary support, and in the withholding of which such an administration will be rendered impracticable—impracticable, that is to say, without a gross violation of constitutional guarantees. Marshal MacMahon, in short, has become shut up by the decision of the French people to the humiliating alternative pointed out to him by M. Gambetta—"Ou se soumettre, ou se démettre."

What will the Republican majority do in the circumstances? The question has been partly answered in the foregoing paragraph—partly, but not wholly. It may be taken for granted, we surmise, that they will not be weak enough to consent to fritter away by vain compromises the will of France as expressed by an immense majority of the constituencies. But that they will still maintain the moderation which they have so marvellously exemplified during the last five months is much to be desired, for the sake not of France only, but also of Europe. "If," in the eloquent words of *Le Soleil*, "they understand how to keep in the path of order, industry, calmness, and peace; if they understand how to prevent economical troubles and moral agitations, to reassure all interests, develop the national prosperity, and promote business; if they understand how to give France domestic stability and external security, the question will be solved—the cause of the Republic will be gained." No doubt the realisation of the fruits of victory will demand even higher qualities than those required to achieve the victory itself. Solid statesmanship is much rarer than triumphant partisanship; and to pass from the latter to the former will severely test the mettle of Republicans. We shrink from anything approaching to a prophecy as to what may be the result. We see no insuperable reason for expecting failure, no insurmountable difficulty which calm good sense and resolute self-restraint may not overcome. But in order to this there must be a gradual subsidence of party passions; and it is of the last importance that the dominant party should continue to hold up before France a bright example of moderation, self-possession, and disinterested patriotism.

We are compelled to hold over until next week our critic's comments upon the exhibition of pictures by British and Foreign Artists at the French Gallery, Pall-mall East, although it contains more than the ordinary proportion of notable works.

The Hon. A. H. Thesiger, Q.C., third son of Lord Chelmsford, has been offered, and has accepted, the seat in the High Court of Justice rendered vacant by the resignation of Lord Justice Amphlett.

Lord Carnarvon entertained at Highclere Castle on Wednesday the Mayor, aldermen, and councillors of the borough of Newbury, the Town Clerk, the borough magistrates, and the principal officials of the town.

On the occasion of the marriage of his daughter, Mlle. Adelheid, to her cousin, Baron Edmund von Rothschild, Baron Wilhelm von Rothschild, of Frankfurt, has presented a gift of 300,000 marks (£15,000) to the Jewish Religious Society of the same city.

A well-attended town's meeting, convened by the Mayor, was held in the Council Chamber at Bristol on Tuesday for the purpose of taking steps to raise a memorial to the late Miss Carpenter. A letter was read from the Dean of Bristol, who is still indisposed, warmly approving of the proposal. Canon Girdlestone proposed the first resolution, affirming the desirability of perpetuating the memory of the deceased lady by the promotion of some branch of philanthropic work in which she took special interest. This was seconded by Mr. Alan Greenwell, and carried. Mr. Mark Whitwell then proposed, and Dr. Caldecott seconded, the appointment of an influential committee to receive subscriptions and carry out the design. The tone of the speeches was strongly in favour of the establishment in various parts of the city of homes for friendless boys, similar to that founded by Miss Carpenter on St. James's Back, Bristol. £400 was subscribed in the room.

Mr. Gladstone is still in Ireland. On Sunday he attended morning service at the little church at Shillelagh, and subsequently walked home with Lord Meath. The next day he left Coolatin Park, the seat of Earl Fitzwilliam, with his wife, and daughter, and secretary, Mr. Spencer Lyttelton. They were driven to the railway station by Lady Alice Fitzwilliam. Mr. Gladstone, who was received with cheering, carried away with him a memento of the place in the shape of a genuine "sprig of shillelagh," cut for him from the far-famed shillelagh oak at Aughrim, where the train stopped for some time. The right hon. gentleman was interviewed by a Roman Catholic priest, Dr. Kavanagh, of Carlow Lay College, who complained of the policy of the late Government with reference to the Irish University Bill, and declared that the Bishops were opposed to it because it proposed in its clauses to establish an institution for mixed religions. The interview was cut short by the departure of the train, which reached Bray about four o'clock. The party having alighted, carriages were in waiting to drive them to Powerscourt, where they remained on a visit to Lord and Lady Powerscourt for a few days. On Tuesday afternoon Mr. Gladstone, in company with Mrs. and Miss Gladstone, visited the Roman Catholic Reformatory at Glencree, and, at the earnest solicitation of the president of the institution, delivered a short address to the boys, recommending them to be grateful to their instructors, and to practise humility as the surest safeguard of all people. On Wednesday he inspected the National and Catholic Schools at Enniskerry, and expressed himself highly pleased with the performances of the children. He also visited the Catholic chapel and presbytery, and subsequently drove Mr. Gladstone and a large party to the Powerscourt Waterfall, returning to Powerscourt in the dusk of the evening on foot. Mr. Gladstone was to go to Charleville on a visit to Lord Limerick.—At a meeting of the Dublin Corporation, held on Wednesday, it was unanimously resolved to confer the freedom of the city on Mr. Gladstone.

THE COURT.

The Queen gave a ball yesterday week at Balmoral Castle to the servants, tenantry, and gillies of the Balmoral and Abergeildie estates. Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice and Princess Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales were present part of the time; the ladies and gentlemen of the household were also present. The Duke of Richmond and Gordon dined with the Queen. On Sunday her Majesty and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service at Crathie church. The Rev. Pearson M'Adam Muir, minister of Polmont, officiated. The Princess of Wales and her daughters lunched with the Queen. On Monday Halloween was celebrated in the usual manner in the evening. The servants and tenants, carrying torches, walked in procession up to the castle, where a bonfire was lighted and reels were danced. Her Majesty, the Princess of Wales, Princess Beatrice, and Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales, and the ladies and gentlemen of the household, were present. The Duke of Richmond and Gordon and the Rev. A. Campbell dined with the Queen. Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice pay frequent visits to the Princess of Wales, and walk and drive daily. The Duke of Richmond and Gordon has left the castle.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales left Newmarket yesterday week, where he had been visiting Mr. Chaplin. His Royal Highness travelled by a special train on the Great Eastern Railway, via Bury St. Edmunds, to Barnham, on a visit to the Duke of Grafton, previously to his visit to Lord Londesborough, in Yorkshire. The departure of the Princess of Wales with her daughters on Tuesday was deferred, owing to Miss Knollys having suffered a relapse. Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales having been granted a special passing day for naval cadships, take their places on the Navy List between the two half-yearly "batches" of January and July. The seniority of the young Princes is June 5, 1877.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh arrived at Malta on Saturday last on board H.M.S. Sultan, accompanied by the Osborne, on board which were the Royal children. They landed in La Valetta harbour, and were received with due naval and military honours. The Duke and Duchess proceeded to the San Antonio Palace.

The Duke of Connaught visited the Prosberty, at Fermoy, on Thursday week, and also the Loretto Institute, where he received an address, delivered by one of the pupils, to which he responded. His Royal Highness inspected the chief part of the establishment.

Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and Countess Dornberg have arrived at Balbirnie from staying with the Duke and Duchess of Richmond and Gordon at Gordon Castle.

His Excellency the Brazilian Minister and the Baroness de Penedo have returned to Grosvenor-gardens from the Continent.

The Dowager Duchess of St. Albans has arrived in town from Brighton.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Ely have left town for Dover.

The Marquis of Ailesbury has arrived in town from Jervaux Abbey, Yorkshire.

The Earl of Beaconsfield has arrived in Downing-street, from visiting the Marquis and Marchioness of Abergavenny at Bridge Castle, Tisbury Wells.

Viscountess Clifden and Colonel Stirling have arrived at Haldenby House, Northampton, from Bournemouth.

Baron and Lady Diana Huddleston have arrived at their residence in Ennismore-gardens from Brighton.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer and Lady Northcote have arrived in town from Pynes, Exeter.

Lady Mary Shelley is now believed to be almost, if not quite, out of danger.

Sir Dudley C. Marjoribanks, Bart., M.P., Lady Marjoribanks, and Miss Marjoribanks have arrived at Brook House, Park-lane, from Guisachan, N.B.

Paul Musurus Bey has left London for Constantinople on a short leave of absence.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage of Captain W. Evelyn Denison, M.P. for Nottingham, son of the late Lieutenant-General Sir William T. Denison, K.C.B., to Lady Elinor Amherst, fifth daughter of Earl and Countess Amherst, was celebrated at St. Mary's Church, River-head, near Sevenoaks, on Thursday week. The wedding party arrived from Montreal, Lord Amherst's seat, at half-past eleven o'clock. The bridegroom was attended by Captain Kenyon Slaney, Grenadier Guards, as best man. The bride's princess dress was composed of white satin trimmed with Brussels lace, and over a wreath of orange-blossoms and jessamine a Brussels lace veil. The bridesmaids were the Ladies Margaret and Charlotte Amherst, Miss Denison, Miss C. and Miss K. Denison, Miss Egerton, Lady Jane Grimston, and Hon. Georgina Windsor-Clive, and wore princess robes of white damascene and silk, and white tulle veils, fastened with blue velvet bows. The Ven. Archdeacon Denison, uncle of the bridegroom, performed the religious ceremony, assisted by the Rev. James M. Burn-Murdoch, M.A., the Vicar. The bride was given away by her father. After the breakfast, the bride and bridegroom left for Keston Lodge, the Earl and Countess of Derby's residence, near Bromley, to pass the honeymoon.

The marriage of Mr. John Gordon Kennedy, Second Secretary to the British Embassy at Rome, and Miss Evelyn Wilbraham, youngest daughter of Colonel the Hon. Edward Wilbraham, was solemnised at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, on Tuesday, by the Hon. and Rev. Augustus Legge. The bridegroom was accompanied by Lord William Compton. The bridesmaids were the Hon. Rose Wilbraham, Miss Blanch Pringle, Miss Talbot, and Miss Edith Talbot (cousins of the bride), the Hon. Evelyn Lindsay (niece of the bride), and Miss Alba Wise (cousin of the bridegroom). The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a cream-white silk dress, trimmed with point de gaze, a tulle veil, and orange blossoms in her hair. She also wore a pearl necklace and diamond cross, diamond pins in her hair, and diamond and pearl earrings. The bridesmaids were all similarly attired in pale blue cashmere and silk dresses, and white felt bonnets trimmed with blue velvet and feathers. The breakfast was given at Lord and Lady Lindsay's residence in Brook-street, Grosvenor-square. The bride and bridegroom left for Rostherne Hall, the Hon. Wilbraham and Lady Mary Egerton's seat, near Knutsford, to spend their honeymoon.

The marriage of the Earl of Aberdeen and Miss Marjoribanks is to take place on Wednesday next.

The marriage of Miss Markham, second daughter of Colonel and Mrs. Markham, of Cufforth Hall, Yorkshire, with Mr. Cecil Samuda, son of Mr. Samuda, M.P., of Loudwater, Herts, is arranged to take place on Dec. 11 at Melton Mowbray.

A marriage is arranged and will shortly take place between Major Brodigan, 28th Regiment, and Miss Alice Caroline Burges, second daughter of Mr. John Ynyr Burges and the late Lady Caroline Burges.

THE TRIAL OF THE DETECTIVES.

The Central Criminal Court at the Old Bailey—Mr. Baron Pollock sitting as Judge—has been occupied since Wednesday week, and will probably be engaged for weeks to come, with the trial of four Detective Police officers and a solicitor for conspiracy to prevent the due course of law and justice in the case of forgers and swindlers connected with the late betting-office frauds. In the Calendar of the Court, four of these defendants—namely, John Meiklejohn, Nathaniel Druscovich, William Palmer, and George Clarke, the Inspectors of Police—were charged with feloniously receiving, harbouring, maintaining, and assisting one Harry Benson and others, well knowing that these men had forged and uttered certain warrants for the payment of £10,000 and of 20,000*fr.*, of which crime Harry Benson and the others have since been convicted; and the same defendants were further indicted, together with Edward Froggatt, the solicitor, for conspiring to prevent the lawful apprehension of those criminals. The circumstances have been made familiar to all readers of the daily newspapers by the lengthy reports which have been published of the preliminary examinations before Sir J. Ingham, the magistrate at Bow-street Police Court. At the trial now proceeding in the Central Criminal Court, the Attorney-General and the Solicitor-General, with Mr. Gorst, Q.C., Mr. Bowen, and Mr. Cowie, instructed by the Solicitor to the Treasury, Mr. Poland, represent the Crown; Mr. Montagu Williams and Mr. Walter Ballantine appear as counsel for Meiklejohn; Mr. Douglas Straight for Druscovich; Mr. Besley and Mr. Grain for Palmer; Mr. Collins, Q.C., Mr. Kisch, and Mr. Avory for Froggatt; Mr. Edward Clarke and Mr. Charles Mathews for Clarke. The prisoners, under the advice of their counsel, all declined to plead; but a plea of "Not Guilty" was entered by order of the Court. The Attorney-General, having stated the case in his speech on the first day of the trial, next day called as witness the convict William Kurr, whose evidence and cross-examination took up the whole of Thursday and Friday week, and part of Monday, the trial being adjourned over Saturday. The convict Harry Benson was put into the witness-box, after Kurr, on Monday afternoon, and his examination lasted through Tuesday and part of Wednesday, till a third witness of the same class, the convict Charles Bale, was called to follow him. These men were attired, as in their former appearance at Bow-street Police Court, in the ordinary dress of the convict prisons; and one of them, in the scene represented by our front-page Illustration, stands with folded arms in the witness-box, awaiting the questions put to him by the learned counsel for the prosecution. The Judge's raised seat and desk are seen to the right hand of this Engraving, and the jury-box to the left hand, beneath the window. The barristers at their table below, or at the desks and in the adjacent space of the foreground, are distinguished, of course, by their wigs and gowns; the solicitors for the defence are somewhere near at hand. The prisoners' dock, with its five notorious occupants at this trial, is represented to the extreme left; and one of the prisoners, who leans forward, seems to be exchanging a few words of information with his counsel. The court has been daily crowded with spectators of this important trial.

An official announcement is made from St. Petersburg in reference to the insurrection in the Caucasus. It is stated that order has been restored in South Daghestan, while in the northern province of that name the insurgents have suffered sanguinary defeats at the hands of the older and choice Russian regiments.

The annual general meeting of the members of the Oxford Agricultural Society was held last Saturday at the Townhall, Oxford. It was agreed that, as the Bath and West of England Agricultural Society will visit Oxford in 1878, no show should be held next year, and £100 was voted for special prizes to be offered at the meeting of the latter society. The secretary reported that more than one hundred new members had been enrolled during the year, that stock entries had increased from 358 to 648, and that the prizes had been advanced from £677 to £1071.

At a Board of Trade inquiry at South Shields into the loss of the barque Marion, of Newcastle, on the Newfoundland coast, the Court called the serious attention of the Board of Trade to the vessel having been boarded by about forty wreckers, armed with revolvers, knives, and axes, who stripped her. This lawless act of robbery and spoliation on the part of crews of fishing-smacks not being an isolated case on the Newfoundland coast, the Court hoped the Board of Trade, in concert with the Colonial Government, would take adequate measures for the protection of merchant-vessels wrecked, and prevent such outrages, which were a scandal to any colony under the British flag.

At the half-yearly meeting of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada Company, held at the Cannon-street Hotel on Tuesday, Sir Henry Tyler, who presided, in moving the adoption of the report, gave details of his recent visit to America, and expressed confidence in the future of the company. He stated that this year's wheat harvest in Canada and the United States was most abundant, and, out of its produce of 80,000,000 bushels, it was expected that 60,000,000 bushels would come over the Grand Trunk system for export to this country. An amendment, proposing a committee of investigation into the affairs of the railway, received the support of the mover and seconder only; and, after the report had been adopted, a resolution was passed thanking Sir Henry for his visit to Canada and the United States, and approving the policy of peace which he advocated while conferring with the railway authorities there.

Deaths from hydrophobia are becoming alarmingly common. On Tuesday the *Times* mentioned three cases—Richard Cheshire, aged twenty-eight, a clerk in the London and North-Western goods department at Camden Town station; Richard Turvey, of Ashton, near Tring, aged nine; and Elizabeth Dobell, aged twenty-four, wife of an actor, residing in Weedington-road, Kentish Town. On Wednesday an inquest was held on Frederick John Izard, aged eight, son of a cooper, living in Bagdaley-street, at the East-End. An inquest was held the same day at Bushey respecting the death of Charles Cheshire, who died on Sunday last from hydrophobia. The deceased, who was a clerk in the goods department of the London and North-Western Railway at Broad-street, met a mad dog in the St. Albans-road on Sept. 27, and was severely bitten by it in the hands and wrist. He managed to get hold of the dog's throat and threw it down, kneeling upon the animal's body for at least ten minutes. During this time the deceased told Dr. Hles, who attended him, two carriages passed him, the occupants of which he appealed to and asked them to help him kill the dog. None of them would render him any assistance, and, feeling that he was becoming exhausted, he let go the dog, which slunk away, and he saw no more of it. Cheshire had his wounds cauterised, but he afterwards complained of a pain in the arm, and at length died of hydrophobia.



"THE STORY OF ENDYMION. 'WHAT IS IT?'" BY J. H. LETHERBROW.

"THE STORY OF ENDYMION."

"What is it?" This question, from the young lady who is looking at the picture in the picture, and who does not understand its poetical subject, proves that her acquaintance with mythological romance has not been extensive, and that she has neither studied the classics of ancient Greece nor perused the works of John Keats and H. W. Longfellow. She is walking round the Exhibition, or some picture-gallery, when her eye is caught by the interesting scene depicted on canvas, where the shepherd youth of Latmos, awakened from his sleep on the lonely hillside, perceives the amorous Goddess of the Silver Bow, though without her celestial glory, standing beside him with gestures of passionate affection. "A thing of beauty," says the poet, "is a joy for ever;" and there is a sort of beauty, at least a pathetic grace and languid fascination, in this bit of voluptuous Hellenic fancy, which has, perhaps, not yet lost its charm. But few young persons of either sex, we should hope, now require to be told that they ought neither to cry for the Moon nor to expect that the Moon will come down and cry for them.

THE BLANTYRE COLLIERY EXPLOSION.

The terrible disaster on Monday week at the colliery of Messrs. W. S. Dixon and Co., High Blantyre, seven or eight miles from Glasgow, where 200 workpeople were killed by an explosion of coal-gas, was briefly related in our last publication. We now present some illustrations of this sad calamity,

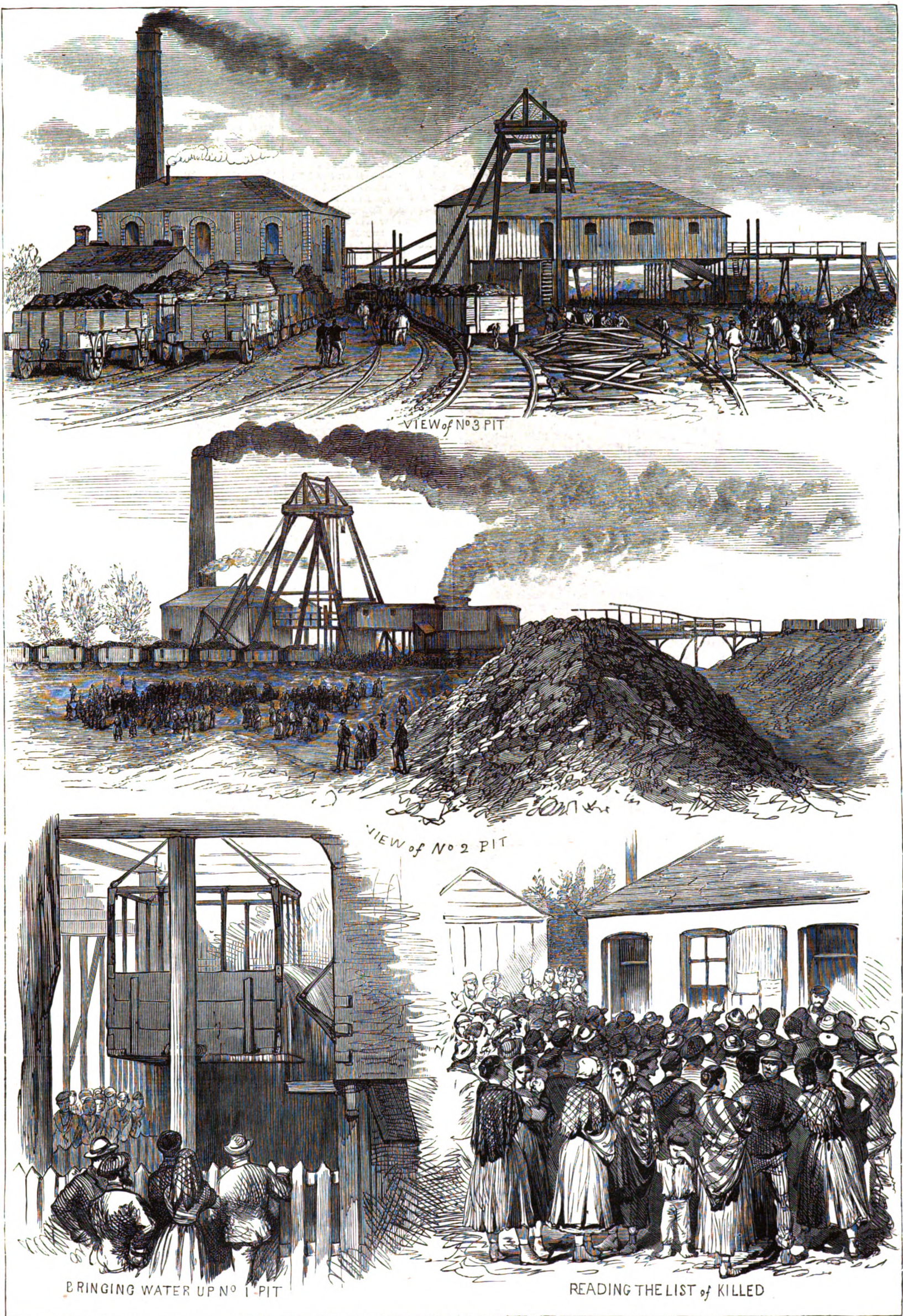
with which a more detailed account may be acceptable to our readers. Some explanation of the plan and working of the colliery seems needful.

There are, it appears, three pits close to one another, the communication underground between Nos. 2 and 3 being such as to render them virtually one pit. Indeed, all the pits, to meet the requirements of the Mines Regulation Act, had communications between them. Nos. 2 and 3 were used for carrying on the ordinary operations of the colliery. In these two the accident happened, the former being the "up-cast" and the latter the "down-cast," so that most of the ventilation of both pits came from No. 3. The depth of the shaft at No. 2 pit is 130 fathoms, while that of No. 3 is 155. There are in all the pits seams of ell, main, and splint coal, and the workings, as usual, branch off in various directions, the shortest passage between Nos. 2 and 3 pits being 600 yards long. The principal channel through which fresh air was drawn was No. 3 pit, and to promote its passage there were three furnaces in connection with the up-cast shaft, which, at the late Government inspection, were found to introduce air at the rate of 100,000 cubic feet per minute. So far as can be ascertained, the ventilation of the colliery was carried out on the most approved principles, and these pits have enjoyed an immunity from accidents of all kinds, though No. 2 pit has been in constant operation ever since it was opened, in 1873.

The mode of working the colliery adopted is that known as the "stoop and room" system. The splint seam, on which the labour of the miners had been chiefly employed, had been

nearly worked out, so that they had commenced gradually to work backwards and upwards towards the bottom of the shaft, removing the "stoops" as they retired. As has been stated, it would seem that the utmost attention was paid, up to the last, to the introduction of constant currents of fresh air into the workings. The influence of the weather, too, and the relation between atmospheric pressure and the collection of explosive gases, had not been allowed to pass unwatched. Due regard was paid to the accumulation of gas likely to arise between the suspension of work on the Saturday and its resumption on the Monday morning, as it was thought the interruption of the pumping of the water during that time might injuriously affect the ventilation. To prevent such a result, workmen were sent down into the pit shortly before midnight on the Sunday; and, so far as their report goes, there is reason to believe that they found the works perfectly free from anything like foul gas. The fire-master, Alexander M'Call, and the underground manager, descended the pits at four o'clock on the Monday morning for the purpose of making an examination into their condition previous to the arrival of the miners; when the ventilation, as they state, was quite satisfactory.

Shortly after this examination had been completed, the men began to throng to the pit, as usual, to begin their day's work. As well as can be ascertained, 126 men and boys had descended the No. 3 and 107 the No. 2 shaft by six o'clock, making a total of 233. The work went on without any interruption until about nine, when the people in the neighbour-



THE BLANTYRE COLLIERY EXPLOSION, NEAR GLASGOW.

hood were startled by a sound like that of thunder, and almost immediately afterwards dense volumes of smoke were seen to burst from No. 2 shaft, while from No. 3 bright sheets of flame shot up into the air, succeeded by showers of wood, earth, and stones. When the explosion occurred, Mr. Watson, manager of the colliery, was at No. 3 pithead, superintending the hanging-up of a cage for all coal. The men who were working beside him had their hands and faces severely scorched. They, however, after a few moments, sufficiently recovered from the terror caused by the explosion to run towards No. 2 pit, to see whether they could render any aid in the rescue of the unhappy sufferers there. But, though some were gassed, they were able to effect very little in the way of deliverance, as they found the communication between the two pits stopped. One of the men who were saved, John Sharp, a roadman, states that when he went down into No. 2 pit, at six o'clock in the morning, everything was apparently all right. He continued working as usual until within a few minutes to nine without the slightest suspicion that anything was wrong, and was ascending the pit to get his breakfast when he felt "an awful blast coming from behind like a storm." He then made for the No. 1 communication, but was there so strongly affected by the after-damp that he was obliged to return, and had to grope his way as far as the underground engine-house. Here he heard through the darkness the overman's voice shouting to the men to go to the big "dook" and open the door. This he attempted to do, but was not able to get further than thirty or forty yards, when he was overpowered by the choke-damp. Eventually he succeeded in crawling over the steam-pipe and on to the top of the cage, and was seen afterwards hauled up to the pit's mouth in a state of great exhaustion. There is evidence to show that from one cause or other the effects of the explosion were more severely felt in the south than in the north "dook," for nearly all the men employed in the latter working found their way to the pit's mouth and were rescued.

The news of the disaster spread all over the district with the utmost rapidity. There was a wild rush of people from all directions to the pits. They stood there in a state of intense anxiety awaiting some tidings as to the safety of their near kindred. Nor were there wanting gallant men ready to risk their lives in the dangerous enterprise of attempting to rescue their fellows. It was soon discovered that No. 3 pit shaft was blocked, and that there could not be, at least for some hours, any hope of escape for the imprisoned miners that way. This discovery fell with crushing weight on the hearts of many an anxious woman and child in the crowd, whose anguish found vent in bitter tears. Again there were gleams of hope when it was found that the shaft of No. 2 pit had not been much damaged, and a gang of five men descended into the mine, but, unhappily, only speedily to return exhausted, with the dead body of the overman, Joseph Gilmour, who had been struck down at his post near the engine. There was, however, no lack of volunteers, and another brave band of them was soon lowered into the pit. These succeeded, after great exertion, in bringing to the surface the bodies of several miners, who, in their endeavours to escape, had been overtaken by the after-damp, and had fallen within a few feet of the bottom of the shaft. The appearance of these dead bodies at the pit-head was the signal for renewed outbursts of grief. Women rushed about in a half-frantic state, until being worn out by the intensity of their suffering, they permitted themselves to be led dejectedly to their homes.

The work of rescue meantime was going on but slowly, and it was not until two or three o'clock that thirteen bodies had been recovered. By that hour, however, the volunteers who had all along been so gallantly engaged in relays in the work of rescue succeeded in reaching within twenty or thirty fathoms of the bottom of the pit, their exertions, it is said, being encouraged by cries heard repeatedly and distinctly from beneath. At this point, however, their further progress became completely obstructed by the breaking of the partition which separates the shaft into the up and down cast. It became necessary for a time to give up the search. But again throughout the evening and night the search was continued with renewed energy, and the efforts of those who so manfully laboured in it were rewarded by the discovery of three more men—Thomas Macdonald, Charles Gainer, and William Gummel—who were brought to the surface alive, though in a very prostrate condition. They were removed to Glasgow, where Gainer soon expired. There was also a boy found living, but who died before he could be raised to the mouth of the pit. The survivors, who had been imprisoned there fifteen hours, could give no account of their experience. Many fragments of limbs and other parts of human bodies, with scraps of clothing, were found scattered about, or packed together with shattered timbers, coal, earth, and a variety of rubbish, blocking up the bottom of No. 3 shaft. The obstruction here was nearly 20 ft. thick, and several days have been occupied in the task of its removal. But only seventy-eight of the bodies of the dead had been recovered by Wednesday evening last; the actual number killed seems to be 204, out of 233 who were in the pit at the time of the explosion. Many experienced workmen from various parts of the country are continuously engaged in the pit day and night, the reliefs being so arranged that from thirty to forty men descend the shaft every six hours. The operations are superintended from time to time by Mr. Weir, Mr. Wilson, of Larkhall; Mr. Fairlie, Mr. Ferguson; Mr. Gordon, of Knightswood; Mr. White, of Rosewell; Mr. Allan, of Balgarny; Mr. Gilchrist, of Hillhouse; and several other gentlemen whose practical acquaintance with the working of mines has been found of the greatest value. Mr. Moore, the Inspector of Mines for the Lanarkshire district; Mr. Rankine, of Glasgow; Mr. Duncan, of Calder; and Mr. Thomson, of the firm of Dixon and Co., have been unremitting in their attendance at the pits. An inquest, and a special inquiry by the official inspector for the Board of Trade, will be held to investigate the cause of this disaster. Subscriptions for the relief of the destitute families have been opened at Glasgow and elsewhere, amounting now to about £5000. A donation of £100 was sent, with a kind message, by her Majesty the Queen.

The Coroner's inquiry into the death of the three men who lost their lives in a gallant attempt to rescue some of the unfortunate miners who perished in the Wigan colliery explosion has ended in a verdict of "Accidental death."

We hear from Hastings that Mr. T. Pringle, M.P., laid the foundation-stone for a mission-hall at Silverdown Wednesday, and that the annual meeting of the Philosophical and Historical Society was held in the evening.

The vacancy of the 66th Foot, caused by the death of General Thomas Gumble, has been given to General Thomas Munro, who has been transferred from the 63rd Foot; and Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Richard Waddy, R.C.B., has been appointed Colonel of the latter regiment. Tuesday night's *Gazette* contains a notification to the effect that Lieutenant-Colonel William G. Jenkins, half-pay, late of the Coldstream Guards, is "removed from the Army, her Majesty having no further occasion for his services."

THE WAR.

The Russian army in Bulgaria has at length performed a feat, which may or may not be sustained and followed up to its possible consequences, in the complete investment and blockade of Osman Pasha's position at Plevna. This has been accomplished, so far, by pushing the reinforcements as they came up into line further and further round the left flank of the army—i.e., from the Loftcha road, occupied by the 16th Division, under General Skobeleff, as far as the Sophia road to Telishe. Accompanying and guarding the left of the line was General Gourko, with a force of infantry and cavalry amounting to some 35,000 men. On or about the 17th this officer crossed the River Vid at Churikovo, and on the 25th, assisted by a heavy bombardment calculated to retain Osman's forces in the works, and by a demonstration on the part of the 2nd Roumanian Division on the north-west of the town, between the Vid and the Isker, he vigorously attacked a fortified position between Telishe and Gorny Dubnik, on the Sophia road. A severe action ensued, terminating in the capture of the work, with its commander, Hifzi Pasha, seventy other officers, 2000 men, a battery, and three squadrons of Circassians. This victory, according to the latest intelligence, has been followed by another on the 28th at Telishe, where seven battalions of regular infantry and many officers are reported to have fallen into the hands of the Russians. If this information is correct, the Roumanian right will have joined the Russian left, and the place will be invested. The losses of the assailants at Dubnik were heavy in proportion to the number engaged, 2500 men, including eighty-four officers, being placed *hors de combat*. Upon the whole, however, the result is a step gained in the attack, and, if the advantage can be retained, it means the fall of Plevna. The Turkish garrison is provisioned for a certain time, beyond which it cannot hold out. If the place be evacuated by Osman Pasha, the next question that will arise is whether there be a Russian army sufficiently strong to prevent the escape of Ghazi Osman whenever he finds it convenient to go. We do not know exactly how many men the Turkish commander has with him, but they have been roughly estimated at 50,000. We are acquainted with the Russian force. By the latest intelligence we are informed that it consists, including the Roumanian divisions, of 106 battalions of infantry, 67 squadrons of cavalry, and 356 guns, including the siege train. If these battalions and squadrons were up to their full strength they would represent a force of 106,000 infantry and 8700 cavalry. The circle of investment around Plevna has a circumference of forty-five miles, which would require a much larger army to keep fast inclosed against a desperate sally of the Turks. Much will depend on the weather and the state of the roads.

There have been several encounters between the armies of the Czar and Osman Pasha on the banks of the Isker, but these were only reconnoitring affairs. The most important of these minor engagements occurred on the 24th, when the Russians pushed a considerable body of men over the Isker at Yovan-Tchilik and Karahassankoi. There being but few companies of the enemy to withstand an attack made by eighteen battalions, it was of course successful, but, reinforcements arriving on the side of the Turks, the Russians fell back with the loss of 800 men. Another attack upon Rustchuk, which is being perpetually bombarded, was made upon the 26th from the extreme left in the neighbourhood of Pyrgos, and was attended with a like result.

Though there is no news of importance from the Shipka Pass, a telegram from Constantinople announces the appearance of a body of Russian troops at Shaditza, south of the Balkans, and fifty-five miles from Sophia, on the Sophia-Karablik road. If this be true we must suppose that the movement has an object, either a raid on Sophia or a flank attack on Rouf Pasha.

If the Russian telegrams from Asia Minor are to be believed the position of the remains of the Turkish army is somewhat critical. Abandoning Kars, and closely pursued by Generals Heimann and Lazareff, Mukhtar has fought his way back to Kojukoi, the junction of the Kars and Bayazid roads, at the rate of ten miles a day. His colleague Ismail, with General Torguekoff's cavalry at his heels, arrived there also on the 26th, having marched with equal rapidity by the Bayazid road through the defile of Delibaba.

The American papers speak of a possible war between China and Siam. For twenty years past Siam has refused to send messengers to China with tribute and acknowledgment of submission to the latter country. China now demands a settlement.

It is stated that the owners of the Fitzmaurice having refused Mr. Dixon's offer as to the salvage, the *Cleopatra*, with the needle on board, will remain at Ferrol during the winter, while the question of salvage is settled by the Admiralty Court.

The Indian papers state that Mr. Collett and his engineering staff have already commenced surveying the new line of railway from Ahmedabad to Pahlunpore on the broad gauge. It is expected that the line will be finished within two years.

The Sultan has taken an opportunity of informing the Belgian Ambassador that he is studying the institutions of Belgium, as he intends to devote himself to the improvement of the internal affairs of Turkey when the war is at an end. This declaration has been officially published in the Turkish language.

An American engineer and captain at Constantinople have proposed the construction of a bridge over the Bosphorus, between Pera and Scutari, 6000 feet in length. It would have fifteen arches, and serve both as a railway and a road. They estimate the cost, owing to the cheapness of labour at Constantinople, at £5,000,000.

A duplicate electric cable has been successfully submerged between Malta and Bona by the steamer *Kangaroo* for the Eastern Telegraph and Construction Company. This cable, which is in connection with another new duplicate cable from Paris to Marseilles, and laid for the same company, is a security against interruption of communication in case of any mishap that might occur to the existing lines to England, and also a means of facilitating rapid delivery.

Several items of Egyptian news are telegraphed to the *Times* by its correspondent at Alexandria. King John of Abyssinia and King Menelik are stated to have made peace at Gondar. King John (it is added) is furious at the indirect assistance given to King Menelik by the Egyptians, and has shot several chiefs suspected of receiving bribes. Peace has not yet been concluded between King John and Colonel Gordon. The former demands the surrender of the traitor Wada Mikail. It is rumoured that Colonel Gordon is willing to grant King John a port in the Red Sea, probably at Zooli. Sultan Pasha, Commander-in-Chief of the army of the Soudan, has gone from Cairo to Massowah to relieve Colonel Gordon, who is returning to Egypt, and who, it is rumoured, will resign his position as Governor of the Soudan.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Complete returns of the fifteen second ballots held on Sunday show that eleven Conservatives and four Republicans have been elected. In the 526 elections which are now concluded, the Republicans have obtained 318, the Bonapartists 112, and the Monarchical parties 96 seats. The second balloting was chiefly advantageous to the Bonapartists, who gained three seats. M. Gudin, in whose behalf M. Gambetta spoke at Château Chignon, was unsuccessful. Assuming that the three remaining elections will be decided in favour of the Republicans, it is reckoned that the Chamber of Deputies will consist of 325 Republicans, 107 Bonapartists, and 101 Royalists; giving the Republicans a majority of 117 votes.

There are, of course, all kinds of surmises afloat, but nothing is known as to the intentions of the Government in the political strait which their own indiscreet conduct has placed them. The retirement of the present Ministry is, however, regarded as certain; for if at any time they hesitated since the severe lesson taught them by the general election, the supplementary elections on Sunday must have convinced them that the minds of the country had become more and more decisively set against their policy. The balance of public opinion appears to be favourable to conciliation. M. Grévy, the leader of the Republican party, is said to use language of the most moderate character, and most favourable to a policy of conciliation. The Government journals differ, for while one says there is an increasing tendency in Government circles towards conciliation, another declares that whatever changes are made a Conservative policy must be maintained.

M. Gambetta, in his speech at Château Chignon in support of M. Gudin, said more violence and arbitrary conduct had preceded the elections of Oct. 14 than had been shown during the whole twenty years of the execrated Empire. He was confident that in a few days the Assembly, with its 330 Republicans, greatly to be recruited after the verification of powers, would restore legality and order, and put an end to the pretensions to keep in place, as necessary organs of the Administration, men who were from the first appointed for a purely political object, now signally defeated. Had these elections been free the Republicans would have counted not 400, but 450.

M. Gambetta has lodged an appeal against the judgment delivered against him on the 12th of last month condemning him to three months' imprisonment and 4000*f.* fine. The case will come before the Court early next week.

On Monday evening General Noyes, the United States Minister at Paris, gave a dinner in honour of General Grant at the Minister's private residence in the Avenue Josephine. Marshal MacMahon was unable to attend. After dinner General and Mrs. Noyes held a reception, which was attended by nearly the whole of the American colony in Paris and by the principal members of the corps diplomatique. Marshal MacMahon arrived at ten and remained half an hour. The Marshal is showing General Grant every attention. On Sunday he sent him his race tickets, and he has placed his opera-box at his disposal for to-night. General Grant did not, however, attend the races, but went to the American church. On Tuesday M. Léon Say and M. Crémieux called on General Grant at the Hôtel Bristol.

According to the *Soir*, the elections for the municipal councils have been finally fixed for Dec. 2.

Nearly 18,000*f.* have been subscribed for the purpose of raising a statue to the late M. Thiers.

The rumours that the opening of the Paris Exhibition would be postponed in consequence of an alleged delay in the preliminary works are untrue. The construction of the Exhibition is so far advanced that exhibitors may now take possession of the spaces allotted to them.

The annual public meeting of the Five Academies took place on Thursday week at the Paris Institute. An announcement was made that the prize of a gold medal of the value of 1500*f.*, offered for the best work on "Philologie Comparée," had been awarded to M. Guyard, and two others of 300*f.* each to MM. Liebich and Frederich Schöen.

The French Academy has accepted a legacy of 1000*f.* left by the widow of M. Jules Janin to found a triennial prize, to bear the name of her husband, for the best French translation of a Latin work.

The death, at his château of Nerville (Loiret), at the age of fifty-four, of Baron Séguier, Judge of the Orleans Court of Appeal, is announced.

ITALY.

King Victor Emmanuel has approved the inscription to be placed upon the gold medal which his Majesty has decided to confer upon the African traveller, Mr. Stanley. It is as follows:—"To the intrepid explorer of Equatorial Africa, Stanley; given by Victor Emmanuel."

Prince Humbert has accepted the title of Protector of the Congress of Orientalists, which is to be held at Rome in September, 1878, Senator Michele Armari presiding.

The Parliament will meet on the 15th inst.

A monumental tablet was uncovered on Sunday at the house in Trastevere, Rome, where, on Oct. 25, 1876, a band of thirty-seven conspiring patriots, surprised and attacked by an overwhelming force of Pontifical Gendarmes and Zouaves, were overpowered after three hours' fighting, and thirteen horribly mutilated; among them the heroic Giuditta Tavani, with her husband, and their son, twelve years old. Of the prisoners, two were executed, the others being condemned to the galleys. Sunday's ceremony was attended by a vast multitude, with flags and wreaths; and in the evening there was an illumination in Trastevere.

General La Marmora has given 240,000 lire to St. John's Hospital at Turin. He has also given large sums to charities at Venice. His health is now completely restored.

The Pope is slightly indisposed, and suffers much from weakness.

The question whether Father Curci had been expelled from the Society of Jesus, about which there were some doubts expressed, is set at rest by a letter from the General of the Jesuits acceding to Father Curci's request to be removed from the society.

GERMANY.

In the Lower House of the Prussian Diet last Saturday the debate on Herr Camphausen's letter relative to the leave of absence granted to Count Eulenburg was resumed. After five hours' discussion, the motion brought forward by the Progressist party concerning the action of the Government in the matter of administrative reforms was negatived, the Progressists and Polish members voting in favour of it. The motion of the Centre, regarding the Ministerial Organisation Bill and the bill relating to Ministerial responsibility, was rejected by 217 against 132 votes. In the course of the debate Herr Camphausen repudiated in the most positive manner an assertion made by Herr Windhorst that Prince Bismarck ruled absolutely; and in regard to a remark of the same deputy to the effect that the Ministers were merely the clerks of the Imperial Chancellor, Herr Camphausen expressed his opinion that the dignity of the House and that of the Government ought not to show such observations as those which Herr Windhorst, himself a former Minister, had thought fit to make.

On Tuesday Herr Camphausen, the Minister of Finance, presented a bill for the issue of the new loan of 123,745,000 marks, the proceeds of which, as announced in the Speech from the Throne, will be applied to public works.

The Minister of War, during the discussion last Wednesday on Herr Windhorst's motion for repealing the prohibition against the exportation of horses, declared that the measure was taken last June, when German horsedealers had received orders from abroad for 30,000 horses fit for military service, a scale of export which would have endangered German mobilisation, and must perhaps remain sometime longer—in fact, so long as mobilisation, although not now expected, is a possibility. Herr Windhorst's motion was rejected.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The *Standard's* correspondent at Vienna, telegraphing on Wednesday, states:—"The Empress Elizabeth of Austria will start immediately for England, where her Majesty will remain until Christmas, and enjoy six weeks' fox-hunting. The Empress will reside at Mr. Laugham's, Cottesbrooke House, in Northamptonshire. The Crown Prince Rudolf, with his tutor, Count Bombelles, will accompany his Imperial mother, and will also indulge in the pleasures of the chase.

The Emperor and Empress were present at the marriage of Baroness Louise de Wallersee, daughter of Duke Louis of Bavaria, and niece of the Empress Elizabeth, with Count Larisch-Moennich, which was celebrated on the 20th ult.

At a meeting of both Austrian and Hungarian Ministers, held at Pesth on Tuesday, it was resolved to reopen communications with Germany for a commercial treaty based on the most favoured nation clause.

The Hungarian Budget for 1878 was introduced on Tuesday. In explaining its details, the Minister stated that, in addition to the economies, amounting to 13,000,000 fl., effected in the years 1876 and 1877, a further saving of 3,500,000 fl. would be obtained by reductions in the expenditure for 1878. The estimated revenue for 1878 exceeds that of the present year by 2,500,000 fl. The estimated deficit amounts to 15,750,000 fl., of which 8,900,000 fl. is incurred on account of the redemption of the State Debt. Consequently, the remaining deficit from other causes amounts to 6,700,000 fl., which shows a reduction of 6,800,000 fl. compared with 1877.

DENMARK.

In Wednesday's sitting of the Folkething the report of the Finance Committee was brought forward. The Left, forming the majority of the Committee, moved that the House should reject the provisional financial law which is attached as a note to the Budget of 1877-8, and then pass by the second reading of the Budget itself. At the same time, the Left offered to give a provisional sanction to the Budget in a form which the Ministry declared to be unacceptable. The Right (minority) offered, in case of the provisional Budget passing to the second reading, to vote for its preliminary approval in the form accepted by the Ministry. The Government declared that the adoption of the motion of the majority could only result in a new provision being decreed at once.

The hereditary Princess Caroline of Denmark completed her eighty-fourth year on Sunday last. This venerable Princess (the Copenhagen correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes) is the daughter of the late King Frederick VI., who was the son of the unfortunate Princess Caroline Mathilda, the granddaughter of George II. Princess Caroline is consequently the eldest member of the English Royal family, and is also the oldest member of any European Royal family. A telegram was during the day received from the Princess of Wales.

The Copenhagen correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes:—"According to official information published by the Norwegian Government, the mercantile fleet of that country consists of 7814 vessels, of which 7596 are sailing vessels and 218 steamers. The total number of the crews is 60,281 persons; and, considering that the entire population of Norway is barely 2,000,000 souls, the proportion of sailors to the total number of inhabitants is unusually high—probably higher than in any other country.

SWEDEN.

The King has returned to Stockholm from his journey to Norway. His Majesty has created a new decoration—a medal which is to be distributed amongst such farmers in Norway as distinguish themselves in the cultivation of their land.

We learn from the *Pall Mall Gazette* correspondent at Copenhagen that the King lately presented the choir called the "Orphel Dranger in Upsala" with a musical work, to which his Majesty has written the libretto. The music is composed by Mr. Hallström; and the work, called "Souvenirs from Upsala," is divided into three parts—the first representing the ceremony, during the late quadri-centennial fetes, in the church; the second, the procession to "Wodin's Wood;" and the third, called "On the Hills of Old Wodin."

AMERICA.

President Hayes has been warmly greeted along the whole route from Washington to Richmond (Virginia). He was received at Richmond on Tuesday by 10,000 of the inhabitants, and the Mayor of the town addressed him as the pacificator of the country. In his reply the President paid a high compliment to the history of the State of Virginia in the past, and predicted for it a prosperous future. Secretaries Evarts, Thompson, and Sherman, who accompanied the President, made Union speeches. Secretary Sherman said that every member of the Administration firmly supported the President's Southern policy, which, with the approval of the people, would be carried out to the end. Both North and South must sustain it. The war, said the Secretary, need not be forgotten, but its results must be accepted. All hearts should blend, and all parties respect each other; and, if the South observed the constitutional amendments, peace would ever prevail throughout the land. Senator Morgan, of Alabama, spoke in praise of the President's policy. A long procession of white and black militia escorted the visitors along the streets, which were decorated with banners and triumphal arches. Notwithstanding the rain which was falling at the time, 50,000 spectators were present. President Hayes visited the agricultural fair on Wednesday, when Mr. Kemper, the Governor of Virginia, cordially tendered to the President the hospitalities of the State. Speeches were made by the President and the members of the Cabinet accompanying him. A reception was held in the evening at the Governor's mansion.

In the Senate Bills have been introduced for re-establishing the Court of Commissioners on the Alabama claims, and for the redistribution of the unappropriated moneys of the Geneva award. They also provide for the further disbursement of moneys received under the award. Senator Morton, who has been ill for some time past, is considered to be in a hopeless condition.

In the House of Congress on Monday 850 bills and resolutions were introduced, several of which proposed the remonetisation of silver, modifications in the tariff, the consolidation of the public debt, and the repeal of the Resumption Act. One of the bills introduced proposes the appointment of a Commission for the American department of the Paris Exhibition and the appropriation of 150,000 dollars for that purpose. The

majority of the Banking and Currency Committee of the House of Representatives has reported in favour of a bill repealing the section of Specie Resumption Act, fixing a date for resuming specie payments. The bill was re-committed to the same Committee, a course which gives that body power to press for definite action at any time. A test-vote taken in the House showed that there were 138 members in favour and 116 against the bill. Mr. Willis, Democrat, of New York, has introduced a bill in the Lower House reducing all duties 25 per cent, and in some cases providing for a greater rebate. The bill was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. The Speaker has appointed Mr. Fernando Wood, New York, to be Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, with a majority of members favouring the reduction of protective duties.

It is stated from Washington that Mr. John Welch, of Philadelphia, who was chairman of the Finance Board at the Centennial Exhibition, has been appointed Minister to England, in place of Mr. Pierrepont. This appointment (says the American correspondent of the *Times*) gives universal satisfaction. Mr. Nadal has been reappointed Second Secretary of the American Legation in London. The Senate has confirmed the President's nominations of other foreign Ministers—General Noyes to France, Mr. Kasson to Austria, Mr. Lowell to Spain, Mr. Stoughton to Russia, and Mr. Fish to Switzerland.

CANADA.

The Government records show that, since 1870, the Indians in the north-west have surrendered 440,000 square miles of territory to the Dominion Government.

Lord Dufferin was entertained at a farewell banquet by the citizens of Winnipeg, in Manitoba, on Sept. 29; and, in answer to the toast proposing his health, made a long speech, which has been reported by the local press with high laudation. Reviewing the past history of the Dominion, he specially traced the progress of the State of Manitoba, which, he said, might be regarded as the keystone of that mighty arch of sister provinces which spans the continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

It was here, he said, that Canada, emerging from her woods and forests, first gazed upon her rolling prairies and unexplored North-West, and learnt as by an unexpected revelation that her historical territories of the Canadas, the eastern seaboard of New Brunswick, Labrador, and Nova Scotia, the Laurentian lakes and valleys, corn-lands and pastures, though themselves more extensive than half a dozen European kingdoms, were but the vestibules and ante-chambers to that till then undreamt-of Dominion, whose illimitable dimensions alike confounded the arithmetic of the surveyor and the verification of the explorer. It was here that, counting her past achievements as but the preface and prelude to her future exertions and expanding destinies, she took a fresh departure, received the affluence of a more Imperial inspiration, and felt herself no longer a mere settler along the bank of a single river, but the owner of half a continent, and in the amplitude of her possession, in the wealth of her resources, in the sinews of her material might, the peer of any power on the earth. Alluding to the Marquis of Salisbury's well-remembered suggestion of the geographical misconceptions that are often engendered in men's minds by the smallness of the maps they have consulted, he said that to this cause probably might be attributed the inadequate idea entertained by the best-educated persons of the extent of her Majesty's North-American possessions, or the capabilities they possess of affording happy and prosperous homes to millions of the human race. But, in contemplating the vistas thus opened to our imagination (said Lord Dufferin), we must not forget that there ensues a corresponding expansion of our obligations. For instance, unless great care is taken, we shall find, as we move westwards, that the exigencies of civilisation may clash injuriously with the prejudices and traditional habits of our Indian fellow-subjects. As long as Canada was in the woods the Indian problem was comparatively easy—the progress of settlement was slow enough to give ample time and opportunity for arriving at an amicable and mutually convenient arrangement with each tribe with whom we successively came into contact; but once out upon the plains, colonisation will advance with far more rapid and ungovernable strides, and it cannot fail eventually to interfere with the by no means inexhaustible supply of buffalo, upon which so many of the Indian tribes are now dependent. Against this contingency it will be our most urgent and imperative duty to take timely precautions by enabling the red man, not by undue pressure, or hasty or ill-considered interference, but by precept, example, and suasion, by gifts of cattle and other encouragements, to exchange the precarious life of a hunter for that of a pastoral, and eventually that of an agricultural people. Happily, in no part of her Majesty's dominions are the relations existing between the white settler and the original natives and masters of the land so well understood or so generously and humanely interpreted as in Canada, and as a consequence, instead of being a cause of anxiety and disturbance, the Indian tribes of the Dominion are regarded as a valuable adjunct to our strength and industry. In conclusion, Lord Dufferin said: "In a world apart, secluded from extraneous influences, nestling at the feet of her majestic mother, Canada dreams her dream, and forebodes her destiny—a dream of ever-broadening harvests, multiplying towns and villages, and expanding pastures; of constitutional self-government, and a confederated empire; of page after page of honourable history, added to her contribution to the annals of the mother country, and to the glories of the British race; of a perpetuation for all time upon this continent of that temperate and well-balanced system of government which combines in one mighty whole as the eternal possession of all Englishmen, the brilliant history and traditions of the past, with the freest and most untrammelled liberty of action in the future."

THE CAPE COLONIES.

A telegram of news from the Cape, dated Oct. 28, received from Madeira, reports that the murderers of Mr. Bell in the Transvaal have been captured. It is added that no alarm is felt by the whites. The forces under Commander Griffith have attacked and burned Krelli's kraal without loss.

A 52-carat diamond, valued at £3000, has been found at the fields.

INDIA.

The weekly telegram from the Viceroy continues to report continued improvement. The numbers receiving aid and at work on the relief works are decreasing, and the rain was general everywhere last week, with the exception of Scinde and the North-West Province.

The *Morning Post* states that Sir Andrew Clarke has been appointed by the Viceroy responsible Minister for the famine administration. He is starting remunerative railway and irrigation works. The same paper says that Captain the Hon. G. Villiers has been appointed military secretary to the Viceroy.

A Calcutta telegram declares that the relations of the Government with the Khan of Khelat are most cordial, and that the movement of troops now taking place is in accordance with previous arrangements made at the direct suggestion of the Khan.

According to recently published statistics, the present population of British India is 190,000,000. Bombay is the most sparsely populated of the three Presidencies, having only 131 persons to a square mile, while Madras has 213, and Bengal 395.

CHINA.

Official possession of the Woosung Railway has been taken by the Chinese authorities, who have stopped the traffic.

Advices from Hong-Kong to Sept. 22, via San Francisco, published in the American papers, state that much dissatisfaction has been occasioned at Hong-Kong owing to the new Governor, Mr. Pope Hennessey, having insisted upon treating the Chinese population there with greater consideration than has been usual, and to his abrogation of some severe laws and customs affecting them. There is said to have been much excitement throughout the colony, and formal appeals to the Home Government against the conduct of the Governor are threatened by the British colonists.

AUSTRALIA.

We hear from Adelaide to Oct. 26 that the new Ministry for South Australia has been formed. Among its members are Mr. Forrester, Treasurer; Mr. Morgan, Colonial Secretary; Mr. Mann, Attorney-General; Mr. Playford, Commissioner of Crown Lands; Mr. Hawker, Public Works; Mr. Blyth, Education.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

There was a very heavy day's racing at Newmarket last Thursday week, as the card contained no less than eleven events, inclusive of two matches, and every one of them produced a contest. We note with great pleasure that the American representatives, Start and Bay Final, were each successful, and we trust that next year Mr. Sanford may have as successful a season as his pluck and enterprise deserve. Hydramel, who shares with Jannette the credit of being still undefeated, had no trouble in landing a Sweepstakes from a pair of moderate opponents; and then came a Limited Free Handicap, which was interesting from the fact that it enabled three of the prominent Cambridgeshire candidates to fight their battle over again. These were Gladia, Avontes, and Rosy Cross, and previous form was quite upset, as Gladia, the third in the great handicap, was very easily beaten by the other two, of whom Rosy Cross got the better of a pretty finish. Of course the Dewhurst Plate was the principal event of the day, and a capital field of nine started for it. Lord Falmouth elected to be represented by Childeric instead of Jannette, and Count Lagrange ran both Insulaire and Inval. Unfortunately for his owner, Beauclerc, the winner of the Middle Park Plate, was not engaged, and the colt by Scottish Chief—Katie, who was second to him in that race, had to be withdrawn, having gone amiss. This left Pilgrimage as the best representative of those that ran in the Two-year-old Derby, and Athol Lad and Attalus were the most noteworthy of the remainder. As was the case at Doncaster, Childeric proved utterly unable to act in the heavy ground, and never gave his supporters the smallest hope; the distance was much too far for the roaring Athol Lad, and Pilgrimage beat the French pair very cleverly. The winner, who is a half-sister to Pellegrino, has proved one of the cheapest purchases ever made, as less than six weeks ago Lord Lonsdale secured her, for only 190 gs., at the sale of Mr. Gerard Sturt's stud. The easy victory of Red Hazard in the Troy Stakes concluded a long day's sport.

The next day saw Pilgrimage again to the fore in a Post Sweepstakes; and she has the credit of being the first conqueror of Redwing, who succumbed by a neck, after a very pretty finish between the pair and Clémentine, who was only beaten a head for second place. After the fine performances of Belphebe both in the Cesarewitch and Cambridgeshire, she was naturally greatly fancied for the Jockey Club Cup, for which Springfield did not start. She is by no means, however, an every-day animal; and, though going wonderfully well at the Bushes, Verneuil had her in trouble soon afterwards, and beat her very cleverly indeed at the finish; St. Christophe, who was attempting to concede the filly 11 lb., was a bad third. Only Ecossais had the temerity to oppose Springfield in the All-Aged Stakes; and the latter, showing even more wonderful speed than ever, made a fearful example of him. It is, we believe, not yet settled whether Springfield will be trained again; but, should he win two or three good races over cup courses next season, he will have thoroughly proved himself the best horse of this or any other time. On Saturday Lord Falmouth, who has this season exceeded the largest amount ever previously won by an owner of racehorses, appropriately took the Winding-Up Handicap by the aid of Great Tom, and the Houghton Handicap fell to Warren Hastings (6 st. 4 lb.), who has sadly disappointed his party on several occasions this season. The match between Placida and Thunderstone, over the R.M., excited the greatest interest, and a shade of odds was laid on the big colt, who was in receipt of 6 lb. from the Oaks winner. Placida, who has been amiss for the greater part of the summer, is evidently recovering her best form, and, coming along at a good pace from the start, she had her opponent in trouble a long way from home, and won as she liked. A good deal of money was dependent on F. Archer's winning mounts reaching 200 by the end of last week, and they only fell short of that number by three.

An event of the week was the sale of the "hurdle-racer," Hampton, to Lord Ellesmere, for 7200 gs.; and we yet hope to see him and Springfield meet over two miles and a half. Forerunner was bought by Mr. Naylor for 2500 gs., and some nice brood mares, the property of Captain Ray, who has given up breeding, were knocked down very cheaply.

We learn that a bust of the late Admiral Rous is being executed by Mr. M. M. Razzi, and, when completed, will be placed in the club-room at Newmarket. A model of the bust has been approved by the committee of the Jockey Club.

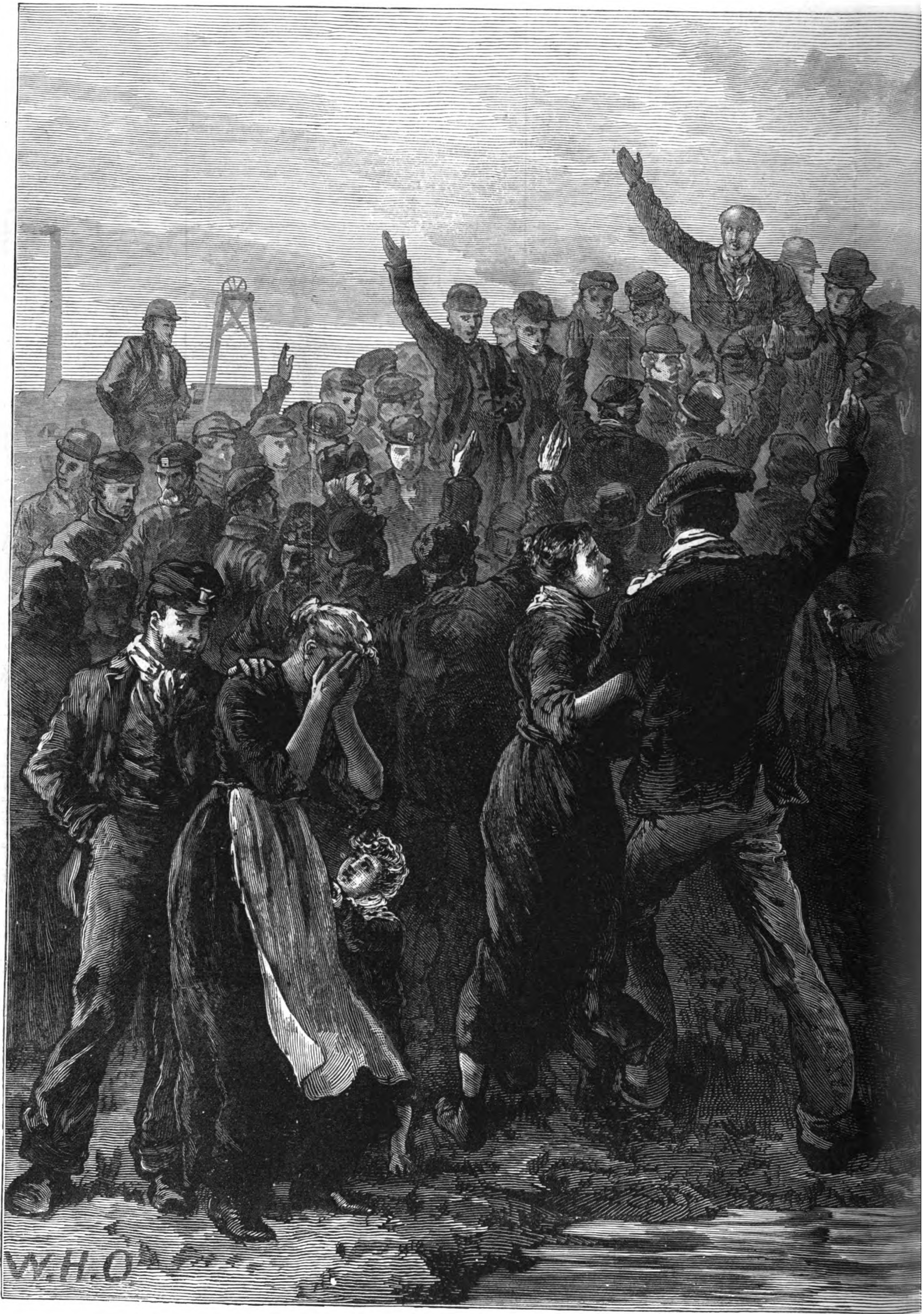
The First South Lancashire (Open) Coursing Meeting proved very successful, though hares were scarcely so plentiful as they have been upon previous occasions, and long walks had to be taken every now and then before a slip could be obtained. The Scarsbrick Cup was, of course, the chief event, and it fell to Last But One, by Hasty Joe—Jenny Lind. Old Corby Castle ran into the last three, and the well-known names of Dyazagara and Meolsman appeared among the beaten lot. The Derby, for dog puppies, was won by Prince Charming, by The Palmer—Princess Royal II.; and the Oaks, a similar stake for the "young ladies," went to Sall-o'-th'-Mill, by Hayberry Mill—Beda, who proved too good for Prince Charming when they contested the piece of plate given to be run for by the respective winners of the Derby and Oaks. Mr. Warwick got through four very heavy days' work most satisfactorily, and no fault could be found with Wilkinson's slipping.

Saturday last was a red-letter day with bicyclists, as a fifty guinea challenge cup, presented by the proprietor of the *Sporting Life*, was ridden for at Lillie-bridge. The Hon. Ion Keith-Falconer and Mr. Wyndham, the present champion, were absentees. However nine came to the post, and H. Osborne, who won very easily indeed, rode the full distance in 3h. 18 min. 55 sec., which is by far the best amateur time on record. S. C. Rhodes, a comparative novice, was second. The performances were all the more remarkable from the fact that the path was terribly heavy from the incessant rain.

Those old opponents, H. Kelley and J. H. Sadler, will scull from Putney to Mortlake next Monday for £200 a side. Both are said to be very well, and in something like their old form.

The demolition of the wreck of the Forest was completed on Tuesday morning. Exactly seven weeks have elapsed since the collision which rendered these operations necessary. The work has been accomplished by Captain Nisbet, R.N., and has cost the Trinity House about a thousand pounds.

The following extract from a letter written by Mr. J. T. Rogers, Director of Public Instruction in Egypt, shows that the Khedive is taking vigorous steps to suppress the traffic in slaves:—"Cairo, Oct. 18.—The day before yesterday the Khedive sent me ten female slaves, and to-day four more, who had been seized from the dealers, and I placed them, according to his Highness's instructions, in the female school. Of course, they came to me in rags and covered with dirt; but on their arrival at the school they were immediately put in warm baths and dressed in clean clothes, after which they were not to be recognized as the same beings."



THE BLANTYRE COLLIERY EXPLOSION, NEAR GLASGOW: C



CALLING FOR VOLUNTEERS FOR THE EXPLORING PARTIES.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Bramley, Richard, to be Vicar of Kirkdale.
 Edwards, T. H.; Vicar of Lindfield.
 Granville, Roger; Rector of Bideford, North Devon.
 Gurney, John Langton; Vicar of Bickton, Bucks.
 Harris, John; Rector of Flowton, Suffolk.
 Jones, Walter Anthony; Minor Canon in Salisbury Cathedral.
 Morland, Anthony Thomas; Rector of Chilton, Berks.
 Owen, Humphrey Edward; Rector of South Moreton, Berks.
 Partridge, Walter Henry; Curate of Witney, Oxon.
 Peacock, Walter G.; Rector of Uleby, near Alford.
 Tritton, Robert Briscoe; Vicar of Bognor, Sussex.—*Guardian*.

The chancel of Blewbury church, Berks, was reopened after restoration on Wednesday by the Bishop of Oxford.

The Church of St. Margaret, Topsham, Exeter, which has been completely rebuilt, was consecrated by the Bishop of the diocese on Saturday last.

The chancel of St. Bartholomew's, Aldsworth, Gloucestershire, has been reopened after restoration. A new organ replaced an harmonium.

On Wednesday the parish church of Langport, in Somerset, which has been restored at a cost of £2000, was reopened by the Bishop of Bath and Wells.

A painted window, the work of Messrs. Clayton and Bell, has been placed in the chancel of Milton Abbott, by the children of the Rev. Sir St. Vincent Hammick, Vicar.

A public meeting was recently held at Putney, at which it was resolved, with only fourteen dissentients, that no assignment of seats in the parish church ought to be made.

The jubilee of the consecration of Trinity Church, Ripon—a church which was built out of a bequest of £13,000, left for that purpose by Dr. Kilvington, a former medical practitioner in that city—was celebrated on Wednesday.

The Chapel Royal, Whitehall, will be reopened for Divine service on Sunday next. The Bishop of London will preach on the occasion. The organ has been rebuilt and the choir reorganised under the superintendence of Mr. C. S. Jekyll, organist of her Majesty's Chapel Royal.

As the congregation in Stirchly church, Shropshire, were assembling on Sunday morning, the church parted down the side walls, as well as across the ceiling and roof, causing the greatest consternation. The *Globe* states that this quaint old church, dedicated to St. James, was built in the year 1100.

The Bishop of London will, on and after Monday next, resume his weekly attendance at London House, on Mondays, from eleven till twelve o'clock. Clergymen and others desirous of an appointment are requested to write to the Rev. W. M. Sinclair, Fulham Palace, S.W.

Felstead church, with the mortuary chapel of Lord Rich, the munificent founder of Felstead Grammar School, attached, has been reopened by the Bishop of St. Albans, after undergoing a restoration from which only the tower and Lord Rich's famous monument are excepted.

On Wednesday the restoration of the old collegiate church, Wolverhampton, was announced to be complete. The total expenditure had been £25,880. Of this sum the Ecclesiastical Commissioners contributed £4000, and the rest, with a trifling exception, has been raised by voluntary contributions.

By a subscription among the congregation of Christ Church, Woburn-square, the altar-plate, an ugly service of the period of William III., has been replaced by a fine silver-gilt service in the Renaissance style, much resembling the altar-plate manufactured for St. Paul's Cathedral a few years ago by Messrs. Lias and Son, St. Bride-street, Ludgate-circus, by whom this service is also supplied.

Dr. Vaughan (the Master of the Temple) proposes to give twelve public readings on the Epistle to the Philippians, open to any persons interested in the study of the Greek Testament, whether members of the Temple or not. The readings will be at eight o'clock in the morning, on the Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of the next three weeks, beginning on Tuesday, Nov. 6, in the lecture-room of the Middle Temple.

The report of the governor of Queen Anne's Bounty for 1876 states that the gifts by benefactors, both private and public, towards the improvement of poor benefices have not diminished. During the year 114 grants were made, as compared with 101 in 1875. The accounts show that the income for the year was £146,981, and the disbursements £119,806. The balance-sheet on Dec. 31, 1876, showed the assets to amount to £3,777,976, and the liabilities to £3,749,435, giving a balance in favour of the corporation of £28,541.

The Bishop of London presided at a meeting at Trinity Schools, Stepney, on Saturday last, to celebrate the reopening of the schools after their restoration. He distributed prizes for religious knowledge, and addressed the children. The Rev. J. E. Kempe, Rector of St. James's, Westminster, and other friends of voluntary schools, were present, and addressed the meeting. At the close of the proceedings at the schools the Bishop adjourned to the site of a new mission building about to be erected in the same parish, and the foundation-stone was laid by Mr. Philip Cazenove. A short service was held in the open air, and the Bishop delivered an address, congratulating the Vicar on the important work that was going on in the parish, and speaking highly of the value of mission-rooms as an aid to the work of the Church in poor districts.

DIOCESAN MEETINGS.

The Bishop of Ripon has issued a circular recently to the archdeacons of his diocese asking them to assist him in making arrangements for holding a diocesan conference in October, 1878.

The annual meeting of the York Diocesan Church Building and Endowment Society was held on Tuesday at York—the Archbishop of York presiding—when several grants of money were made in aid of churches and parsonage-houses, on the works of which a total sum of £13,955 is to be expended.

At the Peterborough diocesan conference yesterday week Mr. Heygate, M.P., opened a discussion on the Burials Bill, contending that no real grievance was felt, much less substantiated; that the agitation was a step towards disestablishment, purely tactless and political; that no concession or compromise was possible; and that the clergy had no alternative but to oppose the clause.

A conference in connection with the Church of England Temperance Society was held on Monday afternoon in the Sheldonian Theatre, Oxford, under the presidency of the Bishop of the diocese, to consider the claims of the temperance movement upon the Universities and public schools. His Lordship, in opening the proceedings, said the object of the society was to create a good, mainly public opinion which would condemn not merely the drunkard's excess but the habit of decent intemperance, which he was afraid was more prevalent now than it had been. Canon Ellison and the Archdeacon of Bucks also addressed the gathering.

The first conference of the newly-constituted diocese of Truro opened on the 25th ult. The Bishop urged that it was their ultimate duty to provide Church worship and teaching wherever such did not exist, and went on to remark that it was utterly futile to bid the Church acquiesce in teaching what they know doctrinally to be unevangelical. Among other subjects, the conference discussed the burials question. A resolution was passed almost unanimously deprecating Lord Harrowby's clause, inasmuch as Nonconformists were at liberty to provide burial-grounds of their own. A rider was carried to the effect that, on the application of twenty householders in any place, the Home Secretary should make an order on the ratepayers to provide a sufficient burial-ground for Nonconformists.—The conference was continued on the following day, when various proposals were made with respect to the new cathedral body. A committee was appointed to consider the matter. The Bishop's proposal with reference to the new cathedral body is that it shall at present consist of honorary officers. There are to be twenty-four canons and an honorary chancellor, and to these it is proposed ultimately to add a new experimental officer, who shall be called a canon missionary, and shall devote himself exclusively to directing mission work.

The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, in his charge on the 25th ult. in Bristol Cathedral, dwelt on the three great evils which he considered prevalent in the Church—viz., lawlessness, party spirit, and—what is only party spirit in its strictly professional aspect—sacerdotalism.—The subject of Bishop Ellicott's visitation address at Cirencester the next day was the Confessional, which he strongly condemned as unauthorised by the Prayer-book, fraught with terrible dangers to the Church, and certain to hasten the separation of Church and State by a people who would not submit to priestly assumption on the part of the clergy. If confession became generally advocated, the last sand of the Established Church would be running and the end very near at hand. But this would not occur. Sacramental confession, said the right rev. prelate, is not and never will be the doctrine of our orthodox and reformed Church.—Bishop Ellicott, continuing his visitation on Monday at Malmesbury, dwelt on the Royal supremacy, denying that the legal enactment involved a compact that spiritual and ecclesiastical questions should, in the last resort, be restrained to spiritual or ecclesiastical arbitration, and contending that the tacit compact it did involve of recognising Convocation as the Church of England by representation had been kept, though Convocation had not been duly consulted.—At Chippenham on Tuesday the Bishop's visitation bore special reference to the history and constitution of the Final Court of Appeal. His Lordship severely condemned the imputation cast upon the character and justice of the members of that tribunal, praised the Kildale judgment for its lucidity, force, and transparent impartiality, and warned his hearers that disobedience of the law would do what sectarian opposition and political dissent could never do of itself—break asunder the bonds which unite Church and State.—Bishop Ellicott, in his visitation charge on Wednesday, at Swindon, spoke upon the subject of Convocation. He admitted that Convocation was half-muzzled, and he proposed to improve the matter by increasing the number of proctors, giving the suffrage to curates in sole charge, and providing in all cases a minority vote.

Lord Leonfield has given £15,000 towards the maintenance of the Church of Ireland in the county of Clare.

The annual meeting of the synods of Dublin, Glendalough, and Kildare, was held at the Synod Hall, Christchurch-place, on the 26th ult. The Archbishop of Dublin, in a long address, expressed his thanks for the patience, kindness, and forbearance which he had met with from all during the period when from illness he was obliged to leave a considerable part of his duty to be done by others, and more of it undone altogether. He regretted that he was still obliged to draw upon their patience and forbearance, which he did not think would be soon exhausted; but his course would be clear should he find himself in a condition of permanent inability to take his share in the work that was common to them all. He was gratified to see so large an attendance, because there had been prophecies that when the exciting business of revision was exhausted they would assemble in very small numbers. It might hereafter be so, though he trusted it never would, for the prosperous working of a Church like theirs must depend on the goodwill and lively interest taken in it by all the members. The business of the synod was chiefly of local interest.—The diocesan synod of Kildare met on Tuesday, the Archbishop of Dublin presiding. The report of the council, which was adopted, showed that the entire sum expended on church purposes from the period of disestablishment to the end of 1875, from various sources, amounts to £18,954, of which sum £17,744 was derived from subscriptions and donations.—At the meeting of the Dublin Synod on Wednesday a controversy arose on a motion to censure the introduction of retreats into the Irish Protestant Church—one such Ritualistic innovation, as it was called, having lately been witnessed at Blackrock, near Dublin, under the conductorship of the Rev. Mr. Randall, of Clifton. The debate stood adjourned.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

The Lord Almoner's professorship of Arabic has been vacated by the resignation of Professor Cheney.

The following gentlemen have been nominated by Hulme's trustees to vacant Hulmeian exhibitions confined to members of Brasenose College:—Mr. W. B. Taylor, formerly scholar; Mr. C. Clementson, B.A., Mr. T. M. Harrison, scholar, and Mr. R. A. Germaine, scholar.

Mr. Lazarus Fletcher, B.A., late scholar of Balliol College, has been elected to a fellowship at that society.

Mr. W. Ellison, commoner, of Exeter, has been elected to a Michell Exhibition at the same house.

The honorary degree of D.C.L. has been conferred on Sir Harry Cotton, Lord Justice of Appeal, lately counsel to the University.

The following gentlemen have been elected honorary Fellows of Jesus College:—Mr. John Richards Green, M.A., author of "A Short History of the English People;" Mr. Lewis Morris, M.A., author of "Songs of Two Worlds;" and Mr. John Rhys, M.A., Professor of Celtic. All three gentlemen are old members of the College.

The electors (the Fellows) have elected to the Principalship of Jesus College, vacant by the death of Dr. Williams, the Rev. Hugo Daniel Harper, M.A., late Fellow of the society, and Head Master of Sherborne School.

The lists of Freshmen for Michaelmas Term shows that the total accession to the undergraduate ranks this term is 443. Kible supplies the greatest number—44. The "unattached" number 51, while the other colleges are represented by the following numbers: Balliol, 35; Exeter, 34; New, 33; Brasenose, 29; St. John's, 27; Magdalen, 23; University, 22; Christ Church, 19; Trinity, 15; Queen's, 15; Oriel, 14; Lincoln, 13; Corpus, 13; Pembroke, 12; Worcester, 11;

Jesus, 11; Merton, 10; Wadham, 8; St. Edmund Hall, 6; Hartford, 4; St. Alban Hall, 3. The colleges, with one or two exceptions, are very full; and a majority of the lodgings, of which there are upwards of a thousand sets licensed by the University, are occupied.

CAMBRIDGE.

At the Congregation on the 25th ult. among the graces which received the sanction of the Senate was one to confer the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws upon Charles Darwin, M.A., of Christ's, the author of the "Origin of Species."

John Archibald Sharkey, B.A., has been elected to a fellowship at Christ's College.

The Seatonian University prize, given annually to the Master of Arts who shall compose the best poem on a social subject, has been adjudged to Mr. W. J. Mills, M.A., of Pembroke College. The subject was "Judas Maccabeus."

The Rev. Arthur Lloyd, B.A., has been elected a Fellow of St. Peter's. Mr. Lloyd was thirteenth classic in 1874.

The entry of Freshmen this term is very high, the number being 722. The number at each of the seventeen colleges is as follows:—St. Peter's, 12; Clare, 26; Pembroke, 45; King's, 17; Caius, 40; Trinity Hall, 50; Queens', 14; St. Catharine's, 13; Jesus, 62; Christ's, 26; St. John's, 114; Magdalene, 17; Trinity, 163; Emmanuel, 22; Sidney, 15; Downing, 13; Corpus, 33. There are in addition forty entered as unattached students.

EDINBURGH.

The General Council of this University has rejected a proposal to abolish the tests by which certain professorships are restricted to "one section of Scottish Presbyterians"—i.e., the Establishment.

GLASGOW.

Lord Beaconsfield has written to Principal Caird stating that the great pressure of public affairs and his indifferent health will prevent him this autumn from personally bidding farewell to his constituents on retiring from the office of Lord Rector, and expressing his thanks for the confidence which had been reposed in him.

A very animated discussion took place on Wednesday in the University Council on the subject of disestablishing the theological chairs in connection with the Scotch universities. Dr. Badenoch, Dr. Smith, and others opposed the motion for disestablishment, and carried their amendment by a large majority.—A motion was carried by a majority of ninety-nine to eighty-seven affirming the necessity for a Scotch Education Board to frame a code and make other educational arrangements for Scotland.

ST. ANDREWS.

The Queen has appointed Mr. George Chrystal, B.A., Fellow and Lecturer of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, to the Chair of Mathematics in this University. Mr. Chrystal, after obtaining the Fergusson Mathematical Scholarship at Aberdeen, proceeded to Cambridge, where he was in 1875 Second Wrangler and Second Smith's prizeman.

Before a crowded gathering of students and friends of the Bristol University Colleges, Dean Stanley gave an address at the Victoria Rooms, Clifton, last Saturday, in the course of which he dealt with the duties, incentives, aspirations, and possibilities of modern life. The whole of our human existence, he said, is education—not merely a probation.

The committee of the Town Council, to whom the selection of a new Master of Reading School was intrusted, have unanimously resolved to recommend the appointment of the Rev. W. Walker, M.A., of Trinity College, Dublin, and Head Master of the Hanley Castle Grammar School.

The new building of Kelly College, at Tavistock, standing on ground given by the Duke of Bedford, was opened on the 25th ult. by the Bishop of Exeter. The Bishop gave an address in which he said that the true object of the college was to make the scholars educated Christian gentlemen. The building, which has cost £50,000, has been built and endowed from a bequest under the will of Admiral Kelly. It is designed primarily for the descendants of the founder, and secondarily for the sons of naval officers.

The open Science Scholarship of £100 at King's College, London, given by the Company of Clothworkers, has been awarded to Mr. Edgar Crookshank, of University College.

It is proposed to found a high school for the city of Oxford, the Mayor, Aldermen, and citizens having long felt a reproach that, being the site of one of the most ancient and famous of the Universities of Europe, it has been absolutely without any recognised grammar school available for the sons of the citizens.

It was resolved by the Sheffield Town Council on Monday to present a memorial to the Privy Council in favour of the establishment of a University for the North, but objecting to the title of the University of Manchester.

Mr. George Gardner, B.A., late junior student of Christ Church, Oxford, has been appointed an inspectors of schools.

The Gresham Lecturer in Divinity (the Dean of Chichester) will lecture at Gresham College, Basinghall-street, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, Nov. 6, 7, 8, 9, at six p.m. The subject will be St. Paul at Athens.

Mr. W. E. Forster, M.P., on Wednesday presided at the distribution of prizes awarded to the candidates of the London, Southwark, and Streatham-hill centres, under the Oxford local examination, and delivered an address on secondary education.

The prizes earned by the pupils of St. Margaret's Technical School were distributed on Wednesday evening in Grosvenor Hall by Sir J. C. Lawrence, Bart., M.P.

Several members of Parliament have addressed their constituencies during the week.

The Rev. Professor McCarthy, V.P. Maynooth, has been elected as successor to the late Dr. Moriarty in the Roman Catholic see of Kerry.

Disastrous floods are reported from several parts of the country. South Wales has become extensively flooded, and much damage has been done to property in Bridgend.

A bronze statue of the late Mr. John Laird, the first M.P. for Birkenhead, erected in Hamilton-square, Birkenhead, was unveiled on Wednesday by Lord Tollenmache of Helmingham, formerly one of the members for West Cheshire. A large gathering assembled, and among the speakers were Sir Henry Mather Jackson, M.P.; Mr. David Maciver, M.P.; and Sir Thomas Edwards Moss, of Liverpool. The statue is by Mr. Bruce Joy, of London, and is a good likeness.

At a full-dress parade of the West Kent Militia, assembled at Maidstone for training on Tuesday, Countess Sydney presented colours to the second battalion of the regiment, in the presence of a brilliant company. The presentation was acknowledged by Colonel Laing. Subsequently the regiment, 1000 strong, on parade, went through some review movements before Earl Sydney, the Lord Lieutenant of the county, and his Lordship expressed his satisfaction with what he had seen.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The great clock of St. Paul's Cathedral has been stopped for cleaning and necessary repairs, and it will probably be a week before the work is completed.

Mr. John Walter, M.P., has consented to preside on the 28th inst. at the annual festival dinner, at Willis's Rooms, on behalf of the Home for Little Boys.

Mr. Polydore de Keyser has been elected without opposition to the office of common councilman for the ward of Farringdon Without, in the place of Mr. Howell, deceased.

In the presence of many thousands of spectators, the new steam horse-ferry over the Thames, about two miles below London Bridge, was opened by the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress on Wednesday.

Yesterday week the Rev. J. G. Rogers gave an address at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street, on the recent Church Congress at Croydon, from the proceedings at which he argued on the necessity of separating the Church from the State.

A new Roman Catholic church—the Church of the Immaculate Heart of Mary and St. Dominic—Balfour-road, Homerton, was opened on Monday morning. A number of priests assisted at the high mass. Cardinal Manning preached.

The memorial-stone of the schools which are to be erected in connection with Tolmers-square Congregational Church was laid on Wednesday by Mr. S. Morley, M.P. The total cost of the building, including the site, is to be £7000.

A play—the present one being "London Assurance"—is performed every afternoon, by a good company, at the Royal Aquarium, Westminster. The Cruikshank Gallery has been reopened, and some original War Sketches by the *Illustrated London News* artists are on view here.

The distribution of Bibles and Testaments, to the number of about 250, as prizes to the children of the Hornsey Board School, for successful examination in Scripture knowledge, took place on Saturday, in the concert-hall of the Alexandra Palace. Alderman Sir Robert Carden presided.

A letter was read last Saturday from the First Commissioner of Works, at the annual dinner of the Richmond Cricket Club, relative to the earlier opening of Kew Gardens, saying that on Bank Holidays some such arrangement might be made, but that the expense would be too great on other occasions.

The Mansion House Committee formed to receive subscriptions in aid of the sufferers by the fire which occurred at St. John, New Brunswick, early in the year, held a meeting on Monday—the Lord Mayor in the chair—when it was resolved to remit to St. John a balance of £756 (making over £7000 collected and sent out) and to close the fund.

The prizes won at the annual battalion prize-meeting of the 38th Middlesex Rifles (the Artists' Corps) were presented by Major Edis, at Westminster Hall, yesterday week. Among the principal prize-winners were—Captain Robert, Lieutenant Spiers, Colour-Sergeants Horsley and Rich, and Privates Hay, Heritage, Boucher, and Batley.

At the Temperance Hall, 337, Strand, Mr. Thomas Hughes, Q.C., presided on Wednesday evening at the third quarterly social meeting in connection with the Working Men's Club and Institute Union. The hall was crowded, all the affiliated metropolitan workmen's clubs, 120 in number, and possessing an enrolled strength of about 8000 members, being represented by delegates. An excellent tea was provided.

A meeting was presided over on Monday afternoon by the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House, at which resolutions were passed affirming the necessity of establishing an industrial home for women who have become habitual drunkards. A subscription-list was started for the purpose; and, on the motion of Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., it was agreed that an influential deputation should wait on the Home Secretary to urge on him such legislation as might diminish drunkenness.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers at the end of the fourth week of October was 78,531, of whom 38,249 were in workhouses, and 40,282 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in 1876, 1875, and 1874, these figures show a decrease of 111, 3893, and 12,587 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 809, of whom 539 were men, 209 women, and 61 children.

Mr. Alderman Biffitt having offered to Sir John Bennett the position of deputy of the ward of Cheap, which he held by the appointment of the late Alderman Allen, Sir John Bennett has declined to accept it. He says that he would neither be consulting his personal dignity nor the rights of the electors if he stooped to recognise, much less take office under, one who sits solely as the nominee of the Court of Aldermen, and in defiance of the will of the ward. Mr. Bontems will be Mr. Biffitt's deputy.

This year's exhibition of chrysanthemums in the garden of the Inner Temple bids fair to be a very good one, the mild weather of the past few days having brought the buds into fine condition. Mr. Newton, the head gardener, evidently relies upon the old-established favourites, as there are only three or four new specimens this year, of which the *Gloire de Toulouse* (a rose-coloured flower with a white centre) and the *Cosack* (a pretty maroon and yellow bud) are the most noteworthy. During the continuance of the show the gardens, by the permission of the Benchers, are open to the public.

Baroness Burdett-Coutts has sent to the St. Pancras Vestry a cheque for £100 for the purpose of erecting a greenhouse to preserve plants and flowers during the winter for the new St. Pancras Gardens, with an intimation that, in order to save expense, she had directed her own gardeners to preserve cuttings from her grounds to help to stock the greenhouse. The garden committee reported that they had already given instructions for the erection of the greenhouse, and a letter of thanks was ordered to be transmitted to the Baroness for her liberal and timely gift.

A conversation of the Architectural Association, at which a large body of the members and their friends assembled, was held yesterday week at its Rooms, 9, Conduit-street. The company were entertained by a display of numerous sketches lent by the associates, as well as specimens of art-nodework and furniture. After the distribution of a number of books as prizes to students who had attended the classes during the past session, the president, Mr. Powes A. Poles, gave an address, in which he enumerated the various classes, and said the past session had been a very successful one.

At a public meeting of the Royal Humane Society recently held the silver medal, the highest award granted for saving or attempting to save life, was unanimously voted to Mr. Daniel Thomas, colliery proprietor, Rhondda Valley, Rhondda Valley, South Wales; to Mr. William Botta, machanic organ-grinder, of Harris's Navigation Colliery, Quaker's-yard; to Isaac Price, colliery, Llwynellyn Colliery, Rhondda Valley; and to John William Howell, colliery, Ynisher Colliery,

Rhondda Valley, for their gallantry on April 11 at the Tynewydd Colliery in the Rhondda Valley, when they rescued five men who had been imprisoned in the mine for nine days through an inundation. It was resolved to solicit the Earl of Albemarle to present the medallions publicly.

There were 2474 births and 1499 deaths registered in London last week. The births were 58 and the deaths 30 above the average. The deaths included 14 from smallpox, 67 from measles, 61 from scarlet fever, 6 from diphtheria, 23 from whooping-cough, 39 from different forms of fever, and 23 from cholera. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which in the eight preceding weeks had steadily increased from 108 to 297, further rose last week to 371, and exceeded the weekly average by 81; 212 resulted from bronchitis and 113 from pneumonia. The mean temperature was 49.7 deg., and 1.8 deg. above the average. The duration of registered sunshine in the week was 10.8 hours, the sun being above the horizon during 70.7 hours.

At an inquest held by Mr. Bedford in Soho respecting the death of a French gentleman, aged sixty-five, who was found dead in a coal-cellar at 65, Dean-street, Soho, the medical evidence showed that death had resulted from disease of the heart and semi-starvation. The state of the body showed that the deceased must have been very abstemious in his habits. The place where he lay was a mere cellar and totally unfit for human habitation. An official of La Société de Bienfaisance, said he had known the deceased for some time. He had lately been a pensioner of the society, and received some bread nearly every morning. He never asked for anything, but the witness made up a parcel and gave it to the deceased each time he came, which he acknowledged with bow and then left. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence. It was stated that the deceased was a descendant of the Lallys, who were Barons of Tullena-dally or Tolendale, near the city of Tuam, and who, after the Revolution, emigrated to France, where they won fame and promotion in the well-known Irish Brigade; but this has been denied.

At Wednesday's weekly meeting of the School Board for London—Sir Charles Reed in the chair—the Hon. G. C. Fredrick was introduced and took his seat as one of the members for Westminster. The debate on the scheme of the school management committee respecting the instruction of pupil-teachers and candidates at centres was resumed, and ended in the propositions of the committee being referred back for reconsideration.—An exhibition of drawings by children and pupil-teachers in the schools under the School Board for London has been held this week at the offices of the board, Victoria Embankment. The drawings were nearly 2900 in number, consisting mainly of examples of freehand, geometry, model, and perspective, as required from public elementary schools by the regulations of the Science and Art Department, South Kensington.—The amount received from the fête at the Crystal Palace on the occasion of the distribution of prizes for Scripture knowledge on July 7 last was £140, which Mr. Peck, with the concurrence of the school management committee of the London School Board, proposes to apportion as follows:—£20 to be paid to Mr. T. M. Williams, for his services as examiner and organiser of the fête; £10 to be applied for the purchase of testimonial Bibles to be awarded to those head teachers who passed the largest proportion of children in the Scripture examination in their schools; £105 to be set apart for the scholarship to be called the "Crystal Palace Scholarship," and to be tenable for four years, the examination for the scholarship to take place about next midsummer; and the remaining £5 to be added to the fund for defraying the expenses in connection with the examination for scholarships.

The annual exhibition of the works of the pupils of the Female School of Art, at the close of last week, was an interesting record of the year's progress of an institution which has done and continues to do excellent work in preparing women for teaching art or practising it as a profession. The school was established in 1842, being then a Government institution. It now depends on students' fees and on the subscriptions of the public. It contains 200 pupils. Six of them made a tour in Italy last Easter with the superintendent, Miss Gann, and brought back sketches made in Rome, Milan, Venice, and elsewhere as a contribution to the exhibition. Three students went up this year for the National Gallery, and at once obtained admission. Two national silver medals, five bronze medals, six Queen's prizes of books, and fifteen third-grade prizes were obtained by the pupils at the last South Kensington competition, and the works which gained these distinctions were exhibited. Some valuable prizes are attached to the institution itself, and were adjudged by Mr. S. Hart, R.A., Mr. Woolner, R.A., and other well-known artists. The Queen's Scholarship, value £50, was awarded to Rhoda Carleton Holmes, for drawings in water colour of an Egyptian girl, and other sketches. The National Gilchrist Scholarships, given primarily to provide students from the provinces with the best art training which can be obtained in England, were adjudged to Miss Burnay and Miss Newton. Both these ladies exhibited studies of flowers, executed with taste and finish. The strong point of the painting was in flowers and fruit. Minute and accurate studies of lilac and passion-flower by Miss Burnay, of chestnut-leaf and pink blossom by Florence Reason, of primroses and other spring flowers in oils by Ellen Hancock, were among the works which have intrinsic excellence. The paintings of the Gilchrist scholars and of others were remarkable also as the work of persons under twenty; and there were time sketches dashed off in four hours. The subscribers' Scholarships, value £20, were awarded to Elizabeth Lovell for crayon heads, to Florence Reason and Catherine Wood for tempting sketches of fruit, flowers, and birds. Angela Mary Marshall obtained the Queen's gold medal for a bust from life of a negro, and she also exhibited a statuette of a fisherwoman, which gained a bronze medal at South Kensington. The silver medals at South Kensington were gained by Alice Hamblin and Anne E. Hopkinson. The first lady's work comprised spirited studies in charcoal from the Laocoon, while among Miss Hopkinson's may be remarked a well-finished group of oriental fruit, dates pouring out of their wicker basket, the pomegranate, and the melon.

Several appointments to the distinction of C.B. were announced in Tuesday's *Gazette*, as follows:—Mr. F. A. Abel, chemist to the War Department; Mr. R. W. Thompson, Assistant Under Secretary of State for the War Department; Major C. W. Wilson, of the Royal Engineers, late Assistant Quarter-master-General Topographical Section War Office; Major-General C. W. Youngblood, of the Royal Artillery, Superintendent of the Royal Gun Factories; Mr. C. Waipole, late Assistant Comptroller of Legacy Duties; Mr. G. Everest, late Clerk for Criminal Business, Home Office; Mr. R. Baker, Inspector of Factories; and A. Redgrave, Esq., Inspector of Factories, to be Ordinary Members of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

THE MANSION HOUSE FAMINE FUND.

Between £4000 and £5000 was paid in during Thursday, the 25th ult., including a second instalment of £1500 from Preston; £500, a sixth instalment, from the county and city of Aberdeen; a sixth and last remittance of £162 from Canterbury; and the following other sums:—Inverness, £150; Whitby, £148; Huntingdon, £100; Penrith, £100; Whitehaven, £100; Loughborough, £153; sixth collection by the National Union of Elementary Teachers, £130; Stockton-on-Tees, £100.

Only £1300 was received on the 26th ult., and even this small sum includes the donation of £500 from the city of Chester, thus leaving but £800 from other subscribers. An inspector of native schools at Mozufferpore writes:—"Of the inhabitants of Madras, who are suffering from famine, the generous and timely help from London saved the lives of thousands. This act of extreme generosity on the part of the English is the theme of admiration from one end of India to the other." Last Saturday £2800 was received. Bradford sent £1500; Dundee, £138; Carlisle, £100; and Keighley (making in all £1500), £100. The following notice was issued officially from the Mansion House on Saturday:—"The Lord Mayor and the committee having learnt that an impression exists in some quarters that the fund has been closed, desire to inform the public that this is incorrect, and that, on the contrary, as the distress in India is still great, and the need of relief urgent, the list will remain open until further notice, and additional donations will be gladly welcomed and duly acknowledged."

At a meeting of the executive committee on Monday it was announced that the fund amounted to £428,000, of which £385,000 had been sent to Madras. A telegram received that day from the Madras committee was read, in which it was stated that the aid from England, enabling cultivators of very small holdings to commence sowing, was simply incalculable. The general prospects had improved, except in part of the coast, the Godavery Delta, Rannad, and Ganjam. A letter from the Duke of Buckingham, dated the 5th inst., was also read, giving information of the state of the famine districts at that date. His Grace says:—"If, under God's blessing, we have our usual monsoon rain this time, the tide of distress will turn; but even then Christmas must be passed before material relief from incoming crops is effected." It was resolved to transmit to India a further sum of £20,000, making in all £445,000. Sir Nathaniel Rothschild, M.P., observed that the public should clearly understand that the fund would not be continued a day longer than was absolutely necessary.

Among the larger subscriptions on Tuesday were the following:—County and city of Perth (fifth instalment), £200; Lewes and neighbourhood, £103; Bridport, £102; Hereford, £100; Devizes, £100; St. Michael's, Blackheath Park, £128; St. John the Baptist Church, Wimbledon, £176; Skipton-in-Craven, £250. Miss Amy Sedgwick (Mrs. Pemberton) gave her services gratuitously at a reading and recital in aid of the fund in the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion House, which had been placed at her disposal by the Lord Mayor. There was also performed a choice selection of vocal music by Mr. W. H. Cummings, Madame Sintzenich, Miss Banks, and Mr. Wilkinsen, with Mr. Osborne Williams as accompanist; all of whom, like Miss Amy Sedgwick, volunteered their services. Miss Sedgwick made an eloquent appeal for the fund, resulting in the collection of a substantial sum.

Over £3000 was paid in during Wednesday, including Rockdale (fourth instalment), £500; Halifax (sixth), £500; Lanf, £450; Sir Samuel Scott, Bart., and Co., £105; Wednesday (second), £100; simultaneous collections at various commercial hotels, £100; Buckingham (second), 150; Cheltenham (third), £150.

It may be interesting to state that since the collecting box outside the Mansion House has been started nearly £1000 has been contributed in it by passers-by. The largest sum collected in one day was £33 15s. 8d., and the smallest £6 8s. 4d.

The Lord Mayor, at the request of the Indian Famine Fund Committee, has applied to the Earl of Derby, one of the trustees of the Cotton Famine Relief Fund, to know whether a grant from the large unused balance of that fund could not be made for the relief of the sufferers by the famine in India.

The Liverpool Hospital Sunday collection brought in this year £10,619, an increase over last year of £73.

The elections for the Turkish Chamber of Deputies began yesterday week at Constantinople.

An Order in Council, containing regulations for the better government of her Majesty's subjects in China, is published in the *Gazette*.

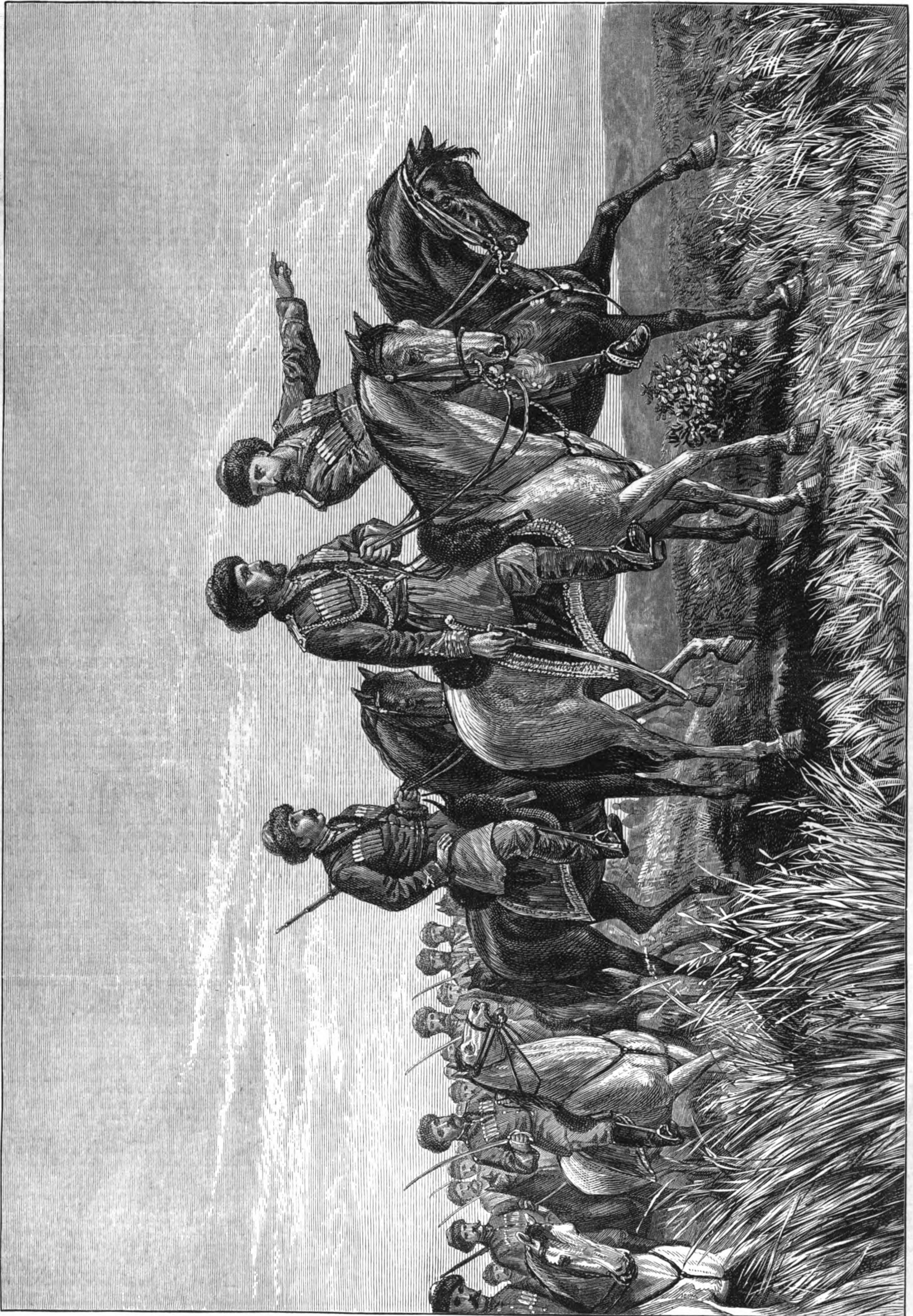
The sentence of death passed upon Louis Staunton, Patrick Staunton, and Elizabeth Ann Staunton has been commuted into one of penal servitude for life. A free pardon is granted to Alice Rhodes.

At the monthly meeting of the Bristol School Board a gift of £500 from an anonymous lady for the purchase of bibles, to be given as prizes to board school children for proficiency in biblical knowledge, was announced, and a committee was appointed to determine a plan on which the examinations should be conducted. The board also discussed the subject of spelling reform.

The New York papers publish the following despatch from San Francisco relative to an alleged difficulty between England and Japan:—"England insists upon sharing all the advantages to be enjoyed by Japan from the opening up of Corea to commercial intercourse. Japan refuses to concede this demand, and Russia consents to support her refusal to any extremity if Japan waives her claim to a northern port of entry, and chooses one further south."

Dr. Baxter Langley, William Swindlehurst, and Edward Saffery, who, as stated in our last issue, had been convicted of conspiracy and fraud in connection with the management of the Artisans' and Labourers' Dwellings Company, were yesterday week brought up before Mr. Commissioner Kerr for judgment. The Attorney-General stated that, with respect to these counts upon which a point of law had been reserved, he should not ask for judgment upon them, but merely upon the counts for conspiracy. He also joined in the recommendation to mercy in the case of Saffery. Dr. Langley and Swindlehurst were each sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment with hard labour, and Saffery to twelve months'.

The following are the proposed changes in the system of registering letters. From Jan. 1 it is intended to reduce the registration fee from 4d. to 2d., and to identify the owner, provided of course all regulations have been complied with, to an extent not exceeding 40s., in case of the letter or the contents being lost during transmission by post. It is hoped that this will save postmen from the temptation to theft too often offered at present by the dispatch of unregistered letters containing articles of value. From the same date the commission on money-orders for less than 10s. will be raised from 1d. to 2d., the present rate being attended with a very heavy loss to the Exchequer. For the convenience of persons residing in rural districts, the walking postmen who collect letters will, for the first time, receive letters for registration and give a receipt.



THE WAR: A RECONNOITRING PARTY.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS

Leaves from a Sketch-Book.

MAIDSTONE.

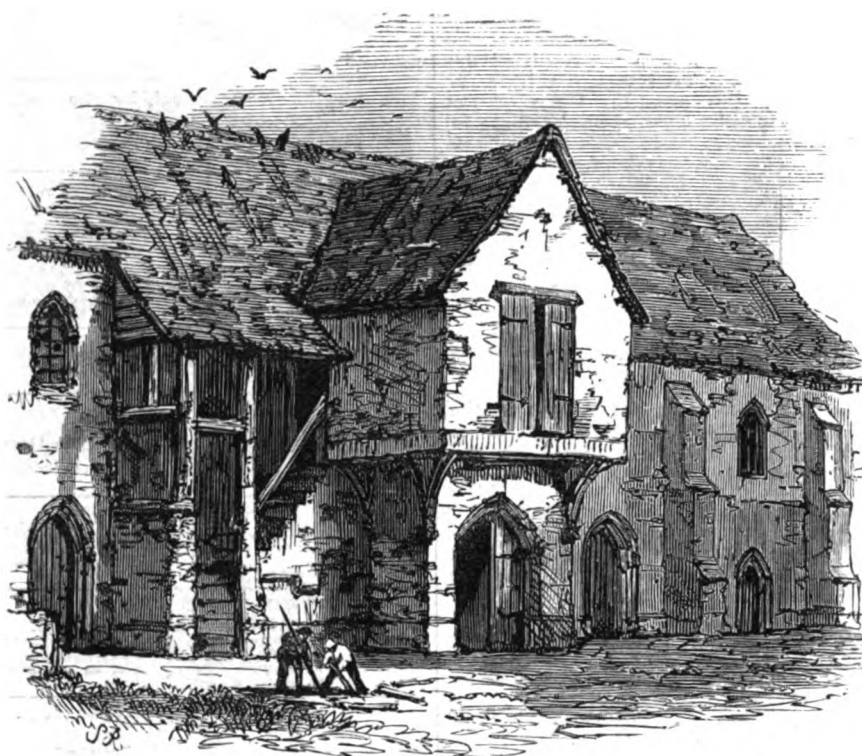
This respectable and pleasant county town, which is the headquarters of the legal and official authorities for historic Kent, sits on a fair hill rising to the breezy uplands above the ample stream of the Medway, amidst the hop-gardens, cherry-orchards, and corn-fields of that delightful country. Maidstone, whose name is a pretty perversion of Medwaystone, is now to be furnished with a new bridge, the foundation-piles of which were driven last week, in a ceremonial fashion, under the superintendence of local dignitaries. Even the municipality of neighbouring Rochester was represented in the auspicious gathering; and this event seems a fitting occasion for the accompanying "Leaves" to be extracted from our Artist's favourite "Sketch-Book," and here given to the readers of our Illustrated Journal. The old bridge at Maidstone, with its seven stone arches, at the foot of High-street, where the roads from Sevenoaks and Tunbridge meet, has long been familiar to Kentish countrymen, and to many visitors or travellers in that district. It is an agreeable place to lounge there, and look at the broad green meadows, or park, along the riverside, the grey walls of the ancient Church, of the College or Hospital, and of the mansion that was once a Palace of the Archbishops of Canterbury, with the picturesque forms of gabled roof and spire, in the clustered houses on the inhabited hillside, which make up this good little town, the home of some 20,000 English folk. Maidstone is also well-to-do and thriving, as the market of a rich agricultural district, the head port of Medway inland navigation, with a large amount of yearly aggregate tonnage in its heavy barges, and the seat of paper-manufactures, breweries, oil-mills, and flour-mills, doing a prosperous trade. In times past this town has been noted for quiet and steadfast loyalty, with one merely apparent exception, in 1554, when it forfeited its corporate charter by taking part with Sir Thomas Wyatt, of Allington Castle, hard by, in his opposition to the reign of Queen Mary. The Protestant Tudors, King Edward VI., and Queen Elizabeth, held Maidstone in high esteem; and its Royalists in the Civil War, under Sir John Mayney and Sir William Buchanan, fought stoutly against the army of Fairfax, disputing every inch of ground in their steep and narrow streets. The Church of England has been indebted to this town for Bishops of Worcester and Hereford, and for a Dean of Lincoln, born if not bred in this place; and one of the masters of its College was the learned Grocyn, the friend and Greek teacher of Erasmus, and sometime Professor at Oxford University.



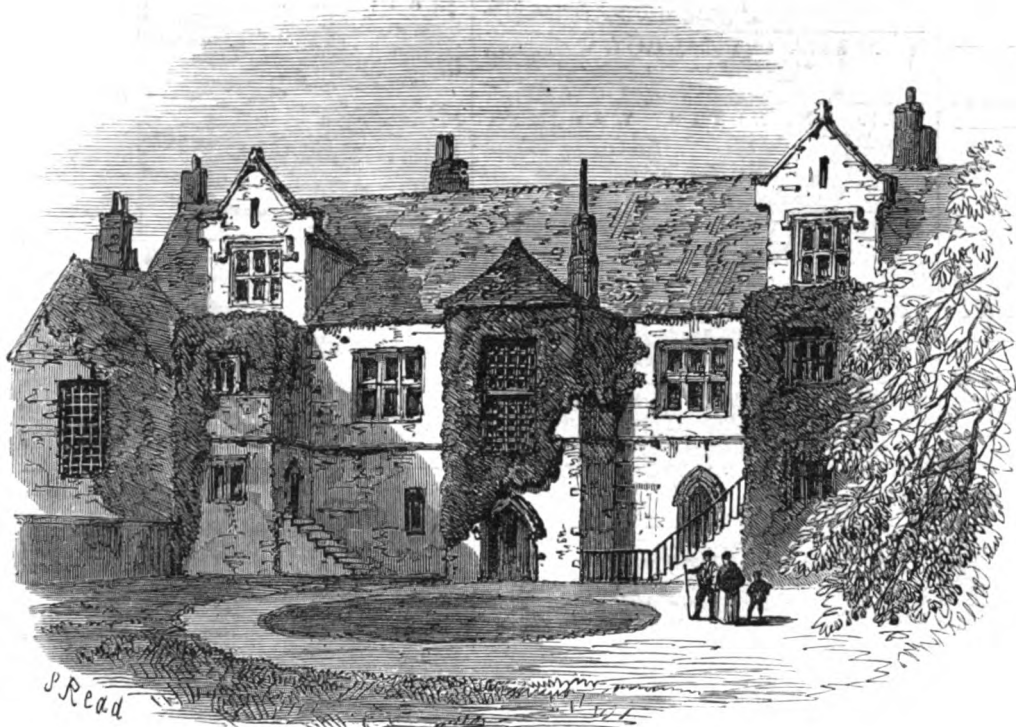
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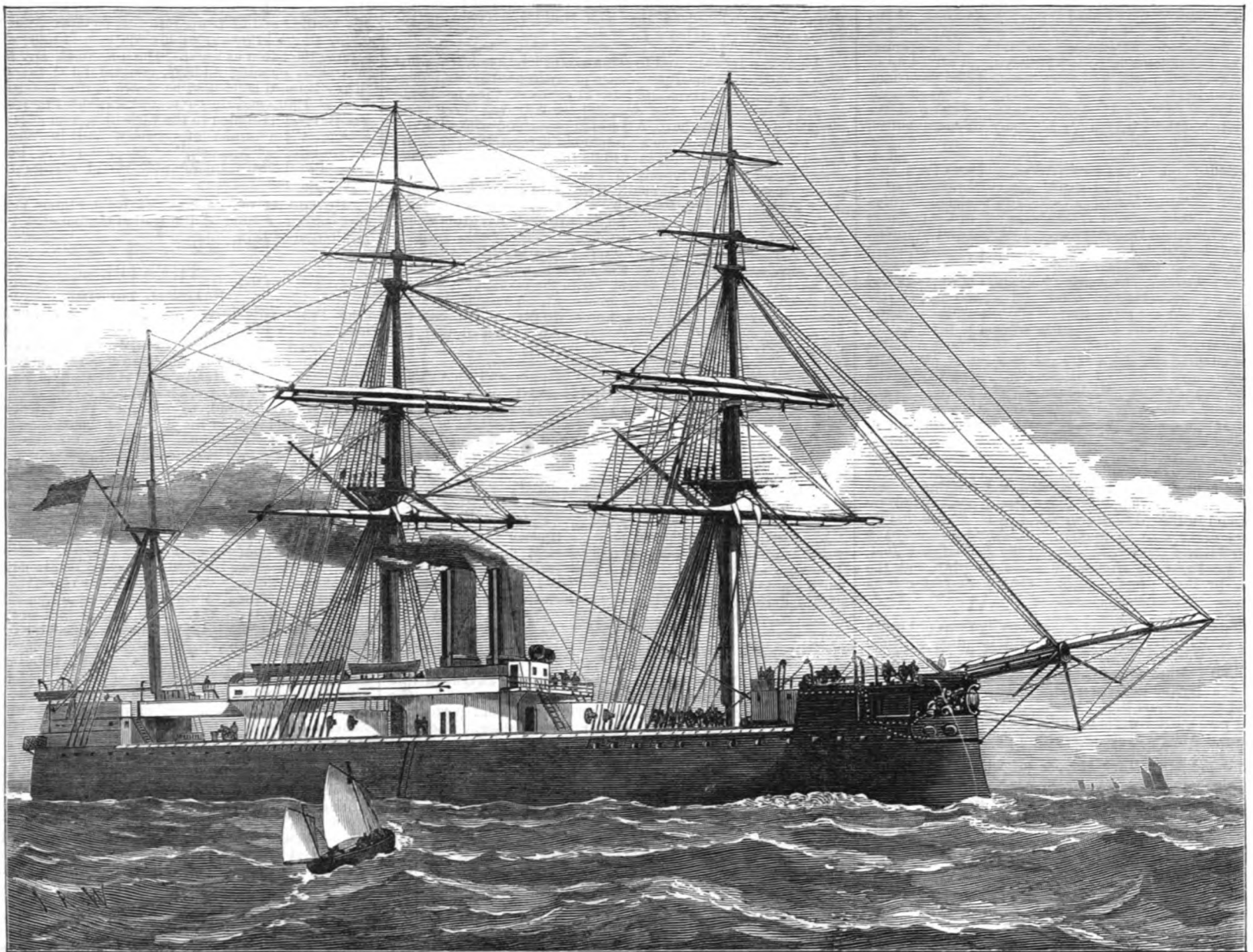
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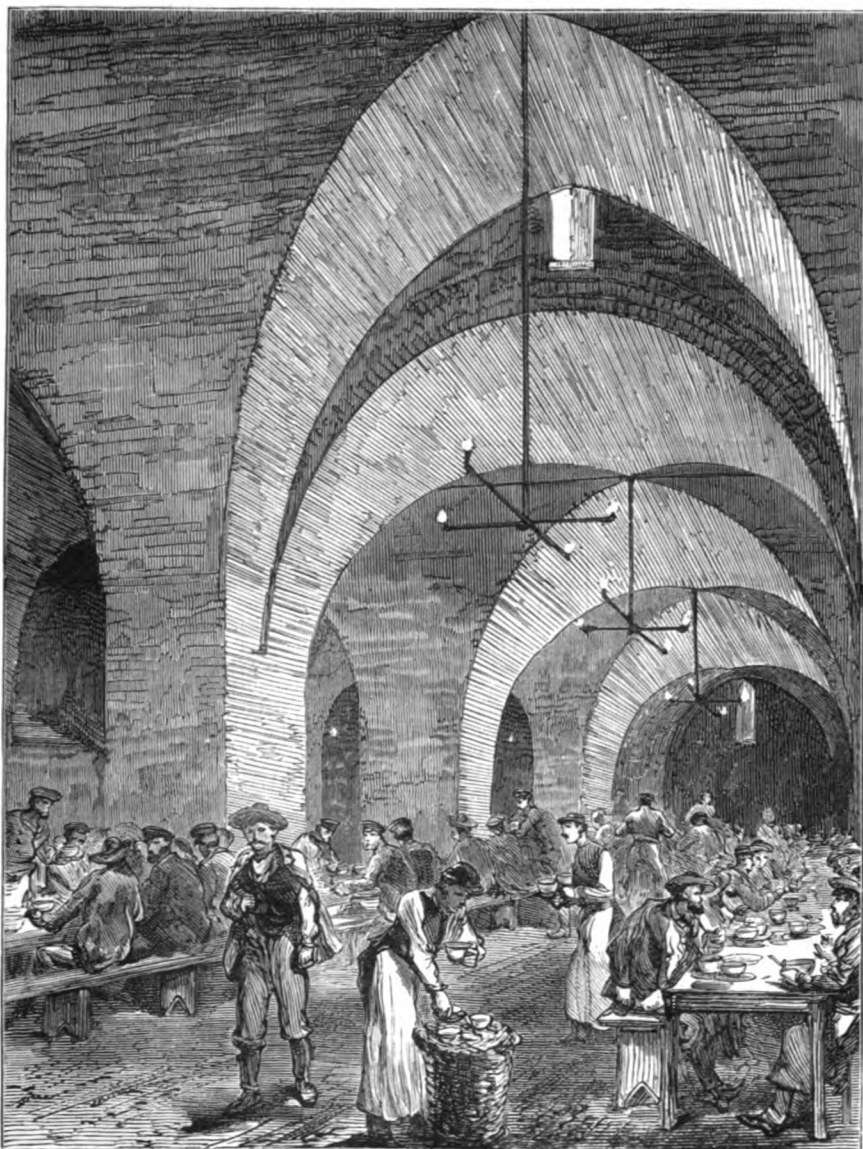
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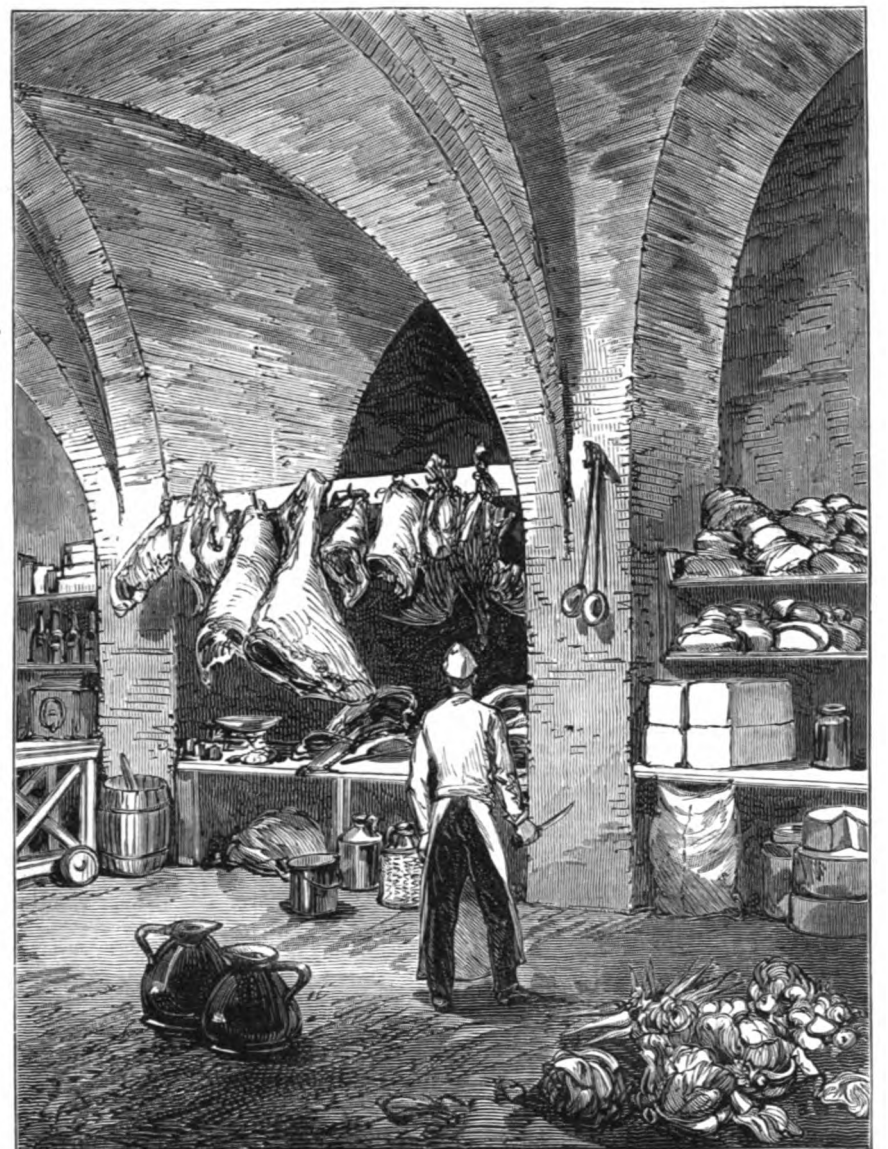
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THE LARDER.

THE MASONS' STRIKE AT THE NEW LAW COURTS.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

At last we are to have a cheap illustrated edition of the complete works of William Makepeace Thackeray. The new issue is to be in twenty-four crown octavo volumes, illustrated with all the small woodcuts drawn by the author and (in the instance of "The Newcomes") by Richard Doyle; while those of Mr. Thackeray's works which have not yet been pictorially adorned are to be illustrated by "eminent artists." The opening instalment of the series is to be the First Volume of "Vanity Fair;" and very daintily indeed does the specimen page look with the initial-letter vignette or Mr. Sedley's carriage, with the fat coachman and the black footman, drawing up at the great iron gate of Miss Pinkerton's Academy for young ladies, Chiswick Mall.

Messrs. Smith and Elder's new venture seems to me a step in the right direction. I had heard something lately of a contemplated *Edition de luxe* of Thackeray's works at twenty-five guineas the set; *papier de Hollande*, proofs of the etchings on India paper, limited tirage, numbered copies, and so forth; but whether it is intended to issue this sumptuous edition or whether the notion has been abandoned I much prefer the scheme for popularising Thackeray by setting his works before the public in a more attractive form and at a cheaper rate than heretofore. At the same time, while gleefully renewing my acquaintance with the crisp little woodcuts to "Vanity Fair," I cannot help regretting that the illustrious novelist should have adopted the deliberate anachronism of pictorially dressing people who flourished between 1815 and 1829 in the costumes of the year 1848. Becky Sharpe and Amelia Osborne so clad are quite as much out of date in 1877 as they would have been had the author-artist given them the proper raiment of their epoch. I am well aware that Mr. Thackeray was deterred from taking this course by what he deemed to be the exceeding hideousness of female fashions and military costumes at the Waterloo period; but the French, who are nothing if not artistically accurate, have boldly taken the Waterloo bull by the horns; and in the woodcuts to the French translation of the greatest prose epic of modern times, "La Foire aux Vanités," published some years since in the *Journal pour Tous*, Becky and Amelia, Lord Steyne, Rawdon Crawley, and the rest appear in their proper garb. The effect is far from unpleasing.

Mem: That martial costume sixty years ago was not quite so uncouth as Mr. Thackeray thought will be plain to those who visit the French Gallery, in Pall-mall, and look on Wilkie's grand picture of "Chelsea Pensioners Reading the Gazette of the Battle of Waterloo." The mounted light dragoon and the stalwart life guardsman who is handling the baby might pass muster without any risk of being quizzed in Whitehall or at Aldershot at the present day.

The esteemed Miss Mary Hooper (of whose "Every Day Meals" I made mention last week, as a capital culinary manual) and your humble servant have been at issue respecting the proper way of making an omelette. Sneer not! jeer not! an omelette is a very serious matter. Well made, it is a sweet boon; ill made, it leads to that dyspepsia which, according to Mr. John Hollingshead (in the new magazine, *Mirth*), is "the punishment of prosperity." Miss Hooper says that to make an omelette *au naturel* you should break three eggs in a basin with a pinch of salt, and three dessert-spoonfuls of milk or cream, and beat them for three minutes. I say that in an orthodox omelette *au naturel* nothing whatever but the eggs and a pinch of salt should be used. Miss Hooper says that the omelette should be fried a nice brown." I say that its hue should be pale gold. Wishing to avoid needless litigation (for ladies are terrible adversaries), I took counsel's opinion in *re* omelette. I consulted the accomplished French chef of a great London hotel; and the following would seem to be the state of the case. An orthodox omelette *au naturel* should be made with nothing whatsoever but eggs, and in the proportion of seventy-five per cent of yolks to five-and-twenty of whites; but (there is some virtue in a "but") in countries where eggs are scarce, and in families where the consumption of eggs, through motives of economy, must be limited, the eggs may be made into a light batter with milk. But an omelette made with cream would cease to be an omelette at all. It would be a fried custard. From the economical point of view, it will thus be seen that Miss Mary Hooper was quite right. Scientifically, my position holds good.

Mr. Gladstone has been presented with a genuine "sprig of Shillelagh" cut from the famous oak at Aughrim. In what Irish church did I see, many years ago, a far less "festivous" memento of the locality which the ex-Premier has just visited? Where was it that I was shown, suspended by a chain, the cannon ball by which General St. Ruth was killed at the battle of Aughrim, in William III. and the Boyne Water time?

Read the report of the Coroner's inquest on the poor French gentleman, and avoid feeling sick at heart, if you can. This unfortunate foreigner, who was sixty-five years of age, was found dead in a miserable cellar in Dean-street, Soho; and the medical evidence showed that he died quite as much from starvation as from disease of the heart. The admirable French Société de Bienfaisance had been very kind to him, and gave him a daily ration of bread; but they had no idea of the utter state of destitution in which the unhappy man was languishing. He was taciturn; he proffered no explanation; when he received his loaf, he used to make a low bow and go away. He was what the French call *un pauvre honteux*—a shame-faced pauper.

It was stated—but the fact has since been denied—that the aged gentleman who died in the cellar in Soho was the Comte de Lally Tolland, a descendant of the Lallys who were Barons of Tullendally or Tolendale, near Tuam, in Ireland, and who emigrated to France after 1688, and served gallantly in that Irish Brigade which did us such mischief at Fontenoy. A distinguished member of this historic family was the famous Lally Tolland, who was Governor of Pondicherry; who fought against the English in India; who was defeated; and who, on returning to France, was rewarded for his valour by being made the victim of a base conspiracy which robbed him of his fortune and his life. Lally Tolland was beheaded under circumstances of peculiar ignominy and barbarity (the passionate old man protested against the injustice of his doom, and was actually dragged with a gag in his mouth to the scaffold); but a few years afterwards Voltaire, to his lasting honour, procured the reversal of the iniquitous judgment, got back Lally's sword, and restored it to the hero's son. Score one to Aronnet de Voltaire. Score another for his behaviour to the Clgas family. Score as many points in his favour as you can, for the sum on the debit side is a frightfully heavy one.

Touching Fontenoy. The author of a very epigrammatic article called "The Age of the Sapper," in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, writes thus:—"Mr. Carlyle has dispersed into thin air the chivalrous story of Fontenoy; at least, if memory is to be trusted, he has relegated to the regions of sheer invention the

phrase attributed to a gallant Englishman, 'Gentlemen of the French Guard, fire first.'" But was it not a gallant Frenchman who cried out to the British foe at Fontenoy, "Messieurs de la Garde, tirez les premiers?" That cry would have had its *raison d'être*, seeing that the English Foot Guards were present in force at the battle, and that in the French army of the period there was no Guard at all. The Household Troops of the *ancien régime* were styled "La Maison du Roi."

There is a terrible, and to some extent irrational, scare just now about the assumed prevalence of hydrophobia; and dogs are being poisoned right and left. It seems that the most successful treatment of the dreadful malady has been that adopted by Dr. Offenburt, a German physician, who administers to the sufferer from hydrophobia a mysterious nostrum called "curare," which is said to be the "wourali," or Indian arrow-poison. The property of "curare" is to take away all power of muscular movement, whereas in hydrophobia muscular movement is continued with morbid violence until the patient dies from exhaustion. So, to curb muscular exuberance, Dr. Offenburt superinduces paralysis. The system reminds me of the American story of "circular treatment." A baby is sick with scarlet fever, and the mother sends for a doctor. "I'm not posted up in fevers," says the medico, "we must approach this case by circular treatment. You give the little cuss this powder. That'll send him into fits. Then send for me again. I'm death on fits." It is to be hoped that Dr. Offenburt is "death" on paralysis.

Mr. W. Fraser Rae, in his very graphic and thoughtful book of American travel, "Columbia and Canada," gives a curious list of the words which Mr. W. Cullen Bryant, poet and editor of the *New York Evening Post*, forbade his contributors to use in their articles. From Mr. Bryant's *Index Expurgatorius* I cull at random "aggregate," "aspirant," "artiste," "base" (as a verb), "commence" (instead of begin), "couple," "decade," "humbly," "inaugurate," "in our midst," "lengthy," "located," "mutual" (for common), "pants" (for pantaloons), "roughs," "rowdies," "seaboard" (for seacoast), and "sensation" (for "noteworthy event"). Noteworthy event! Oh, dear me, Mr. William Cullen Bryant! I have been trying to write English these eight-and-twenty years past; but I didn't think that I ever had occasion to mention a "noteworthy event."

G. A. S.

MUSIC.

The Crystal Palace concert of last Saturday afternoon (the fourth of the new series) brought forward a concerto for the pianoforte composed by Xaver Scharwenka—and performed for the first time in England by Mr. Dannreuther. The composer is himself a brilliant pianist, and it would appear as if his chief object in the concerto referred to was to give full scope for the display of exceptional powers of bravura execution. The work consists of three principal divisions—an allegro, including an incidental adagio, a scherzo and trio, and a final "Allegro molto, e passionato." The "Adagio" is the most pleasing portion of the concerto, being extremely melodious, and offering some charming effects of contrast between the cantabile passages for the orchestra and the graceful and florid ornamentation assigned to the solo instrument. The other movements abound—to excess—in extreme difficulties for the pianist, and these were rendered with masterly skill by Mr. Dannreuther, who was greatly applauded at the close of each division of the concerto. The instrumental selection in other respects was of strong interest, although consisting of familiar pieces. Rossini's brilliant overture to "The Siege of Corinth" opened, and Schumann's fine, although sombre, overture to his "Manfred" music closed, the programme, which included Mozart's beautiful "Hafner" symphony. It is needless to say that these pieces were admirably played by the excellent orchestra, conducted by Mr. Manns. Vocal solos were contributed by Miss Robertson and Signor Gustave Garcia. At the concert of to-day (Saturday), Mendelssohn's "Lobgesang" ("Hymn of Praise") will be performed, in commemoration of the composer's death, which took place on Nov. 4, 1847.

The first of the new series of Saturday concerts at the Alexandra Palace (under the direction of Mr. Frederic Archer) will also be rendered commemorative of Mendelssohn, and will include the co-operation of a choir of 200 voices and a band of fifty performers.

The Covent-Garden Promenade Concert of last Saturday evening included the performance of a new orchestral selection from Rossini's "Mosé in Egitto," adapted by Signor Ardit. The arrangement comprises some of the principal pieces in the opera, the solos having been finely played by Mr. Svendsen (flute), Mr. Lazarus (clarinet), Mr. Wotton (bassoon), and Mr. Lockwood (harp obbligato), the full portions having included the effective co-operation of the band of the Coldstream Guards. This week's arrangements included a Balfé night (on Monday), and a Mendelssohn night (on Wednesday). These popular performances will close on Nov. 19, with a special concert for the benefit of Messrs. Gatti, the directors.

Another season of the organ recitals at the Bow and Bromley Institute has just commenced. The organist last Saturday was Mr. F. G. Ogbourne.

The Brixton Choral Society, assisted by Madame Worrell-Duval, Mr. H. Guy, and Mr. J. L. Wadmore—conducted by Mr. W. Lemare—opened its ninth season at the Angell Town Institution on Monday evening, when Haydn's "Creation" was performed. At the next concert, on Dec. 17, Professor G. A. Macfarren's new oratorio "Joseph" is to be given.

Herr Hermann Franke, the well-known violinist, opened his fourth series of performances of chamber music on Tuesday, in the concert-room of the Royal Academy of Music, with an interesting programme.

We have already given a summary of the arrangements for Mr. Mapleson's winter season of Italian opera at her Majesty's opera, to begin on Monday next. "Il Trovatore" is announced for the opening night.

Mr. Walter Bache's sixth annual pianoforte recital will take place at St. James's Hall on Monday afternoon next.

Mr. Sydney Smith will give the first of two similar recitals at Willis's Rooms on Wednesday afternoon.

The twelfth season of the London Ballad Concerts (under the direction of Mr. John Boosey) will begin at St. James's Hall on Nov. 21; three more concerts being announced to take place before Christmas—on Nov. 28, Dec. 5 and 12.

A series of English opera performances is to be given, in the Royal Aquarium Theatre, in November and December, under the direction of Mr. Isidore de Solis.

The London Church Choir Association being about to hold their fifth annual festival at St. Paul's Cathedral on Nov. 8 next, the committee have decided to devote the proceeds of the offertory, after payment of expenses, to the Indian Famine Fund.

It is said that, owing to the strong influence brought to bear upon the Dean and Chapter, there is every prospect that the Festival of the Three Choirs will be held at Worcester next year, with the orchestral accompaniments of former times.

The rehearsals for the forty-sixth season of the Sacred Harmonic Society were commenced yesterday (Friday) week, Mr. Willing acting temporarily as conductor until the return of Sir Michael Costa from his Continental tour, when he will resume the bâton as usual. The president, Mr. D. Hill, J.P., in a short opening address, congratulated the members on their advanced efficiency, as shown during the past season at Exeter Hall, and more remarkably at the recent Handel Festival; and alluded to the varied programme for the coming season, when works of novelty and interest, including "Palestine," "Naaman," "St. John the Baptist," and Rossini's "Moses in Egypt" would engage their serious attention.

By a decree of the King of Italy, Signor Verdi has been appointed a member of the Italian Commission for the Paris Exhibition of 1878.

THEATRES.

NATIONAL THEATRE.

Such is the title just given to the Queen's, now under the management of Mr. Alexander Henderson. Whether a change of name, truly accompanied with a change of nature, will ensure the popularity of the renovated theatre fortune has yet to determine. Mr. Henderson has done, at any rate, one wise thing—he has constructed his scheme on the basis of a shilling pit. We have found, by example, that this comparatively small charge favoured the success of the legitimate drama in a locality far less convenient than that of Long-acre some few years ago; whether it is now likely to promote the prosperity of melodrama in the new position has yet to be proved. We willingly leave it to the proof, though we confess to having doubts, born of long experience and much earnest reflection. However, Mr. Henderson has resolved on melodrama, supplied by Messrs. H. B. Farnie and Reece—the former gentleman acting as stage director. These well practised adapters have resorted for inspiration to a novel by Prince Lubomirski, dealing with the fortunes of certain exiles who had been banished to Siberia, and have denominated their drama, which is in three acts, with a prologue, "Russia." The manners of that empire and the character of her people are certainly at this time matters of absorbing interest and importance. It is not a flattering picture of either which the new drama presents. The state of society depicted is that of semi-barbarism, ruled by a Government corrupt to the very core. The hero is a symbol of the national condition—Schelm, chief secretary to the political department, whose lawless career and violent end are represented by Mr. Hermann Vezin with a vigour and precision that finally stamp him as a powerful and intellectual performer. His task, however, is far from easy; the part being a repulsive one from the beginning. The prologue exhibits Schelm as concocting a sham plot, from which even Count Vladimir Lanine, though Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor, cannot escape. He, and his sister, and wife, and friend, with an Englishman named Harry L'Estrange, are betrayed alike, and banished to the wastes of Siberia. Here we find them assisted by an Irish follower, Corporal Flannigan (Mr. Shiel Barry), and intruded on by Cossacks, who, notwithstanding their uncivil treatment of the convicts, describe themselves as gentlemen. The satire of the situation and dialogue is obvious enough. Moreover, Schelm appears on the scene as the new Governor; he is plotted against by Muller, his former creature (Mr. Arthur Stirling), and Vladimir joins with him and his co-conspirators to promote his downfall. The object is a difficult one, for Schelm is inspired with a passion for Olga, Vladimir's sister (Miss Carlisle), which supports him in his daring. He compels her, indeed, to marry him, and subsequently acts towards her in the most tyrannous and deceptive manner. But Muller is on his track, and ere long succeeds in binding him hands and feet, and so leaves him to perish in a house on fire. Schelm contrives to burn his cords in the flames, and then to follow his victims to the banks of the Angara. They have next to defend the block-house and ford against the pursuing Cossacks. One further act has yet to be witnessed. Schelm, so far triumphant, is not yet out of danger; nevertheless, he succeeds in placing his victims in a peril from which they can only be relieved by the immediate action of the Czar. Ultimately defeated, Schelm is excited to such fury that he dies of ungovernable rage. Mr. Vezin has in such a part scope for great acting, and avails himself of his opportunities to the utmost. He has realised by his success a triumph which will secure in future his ascendancy as an artist. It may be added that his efforts were well seconded by Miss Carlisle as Olga, Miss Henrietta Hodson as Tatiana, and Miss Eleanor Bufton as Madame Dugarey. Mr. John Billington as the English soldier did, too, efficient service; and nothing could be better than Mr. Barry's Hibernian. Much also is owing to Mr. Stirling's vindictive German; and Mr. Brooke, as the Count, secured the sympathy of the audience. The piece is one eminently of action, already rapid, but which will be doubtless rendered more so by judicious compression. The scenery, by Messrs. Julian Hicks and H. P. Hall, is remarkably picturesque, and the accessories of all kinds of a most costly description. The reception throughout was cordial, and the curtain fell to great applause, the authors having previously been summoned before it by acclamation.

ADELPHI.

The management have changed their programme, substituting for the running piece "After Dark" a revival of Mr. Boucicault's more famous drama "Formosa." This remarkable drama was on its first production placed in considerable peril on account of its general action being capable of an immoral interpretation, and teaching a lesson fatal to social order. The pressure was such that a serious alteration had to be made in a main incident; but this effected, the performance was suffered to continue. In itself the drama must be regarded as a realistic one, with the manners, however, so far idealised that the characters and groupings are rendered capable of a pictorial and romantic setting. No doubt all this is cleverly done; and probably the writer never felt more ambition in the composition of any of his works than he must have felt in this. The original cast of the play contributed to its great success, and the present cast will not detract from it. Miss Leighton, on Saturday, stood for the Anonyma—we beg pardon, for Formosa, and looked the part innocently enough, and gave a graceful expression to what might else have offended many. Mrs. Billington, as the mother of the erring heroine, was impressive and amusing. Miss Alma Murray as Edith, and Miss Hudspeeth as Nelly, were eminently satisfactory representatives of their respective rôles. The young Earl, first impersonated by Miss Maggie Brennan, is now acted by Miss Clara Jeck, who succeeds in it admirably. Mr. James Johnstone, as the old Doctor, deserves great praise. Other names, also, must

not be passed over without recognition—Mr. J. G. Shore, Mr. Henry Sinclair, and Mr. Douglas did justice to their parts and to themselves. Indeed, all the characters are adequately sustained, and "Formosa" is likely to support the fortunes of the theatre until the Christmas holidays.

GRECIAN.

On Monday a new era commenced in the fortunes of this theatre. Mr. George Conquest, whose management of it has hitherto been exemplary, has now gone to the expense of rebuilding it, on a different site—that, indeed, of the old ball-room—and in so doing has reconstructed it on a larger and more splendid scale. Nothing can be more instructive than the history of this theatre, which began with a public-house in the Shepherd and Shepherdess-fields, a tea-garden and a small concert-room. In a few years it became a spacious saloon, and then "The Olympic Temple," used for lyrical dramatic entertainments. Anon, a more commodious theatre was completed, and for a time operas of importance, new and old, were played. A great property was thus gradually created, and the proprietor was enabled to build the Eagle tavern, with gardens adjoining, at the cost of fifty thousand pounds. During the management of the late Mr. Conquest the establishment took the rank of a regular theatre, and has been for years supplied with original dramas, many from the pen of Mr. George Conquest, his son, which have had the merit of suiting the taste of the neighbourhood and promoting the fortunes of the theatrical manager. A new piece, by that gentleman and Mr. Henry Pettitt, was produced on the opening of the new theatre on Monday. It is a stirring and startling melodrama in four acts, entitled "Bound to Succeed; or, a Leaf from the Captain's Log." The endeavour of the authors has evidently been to exhibit the peculiar phases of Tasmanian and London life. It would, however, be impossible to follow them in the windings and intricacies of their plot, particularly under the exciting circumstances of the first opening of a new and unfinished theatre. The piece has many merits, and will probably achieve a long run.

The manager of the Royal Aquarium Theatre, Westminster, has arranged a series of theatrical representations to be given at that establishment every afternoon at three o'clock. The light musical pieces which have hitherto appeared in the programme were on Monday displaced by more substantial productions. The comedy of "London Assurance" was then performed.

We are glad to find that Miss Glyn has resumed her dramatic readings, at her own residence, 13, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, beginning on Tuesday next. She also reads at Highgate, Barnsbury, and other localities. The idea is a good one, and merits encouragement.

NEW BOOKS.

The wrongs of the coolie and the iniquities of the dominant Englishman in colonies "under the British flag" form the principal theme of *Lutchmee and Dilloo*, by Edward Jenkins, M.P., a novel in three volumes, wherein the honourable member has exhibited for the contemplation of his countrymen a sad picture of West Indian life, of which he has had some personal experience, which he has made a subject of study, and on which he is entitled to speak with some authority. What he saw and what he studied have probably borrowed a little of their colouring from the peculiar spectacles which he is well known to wear; but, however that may be, the tale is one which may fairly make the Englishman who reads it hang his head, and confess with humiliation that it is not for him to cast a stone at Turk or Russian, or whoever is "unspeakable." *Lutchmee and Dilloo* are respectively wife and husband, a young couple, Hindoos of Behar. *Dilloo* listens to the deceitful promises held out by one of those "recruiters" who, as we gather from the author's representations, are licensed by the British Government or its officers to go about lying in the towns and villages of India for the sake of inducing labourers to emigrate to the West Indies. *Dilloo*, accordingly, is carried off to Georgetown, Demerara, leaving behind him his pretty wife, *Lutchmee*, to wait for his return, when he shall have served his time and made what, for him and her, will be a small fortune. But in the meanwhile *Lutchmee*, weary of waiting and of the persecution of which her beauty has rendered her the object, herself falls a victim to the delusive "recruiter," and sails for Demerara in search of work, wages, and, principally, her husband. Him, after no little difficulty, she finds; and the reunited pair are "bound" to the same estate. Their reunion, however, brings them but short-lived happiness. Ill-treatment and injustice so transform *Dilloo* that he actually grows jealous of *Lutchmee*, and, on one occasion, beats her. He joins in a conspiracy of the coolies against the planters; and, though the conspiracy seems to come to nothing, so far as one can gather information from the story, he commits what nobody who reads the book is likely to consider wilful murder. Before he can be tried for the crime, whatever it may have been, he dies of his own wounds; and the short scene with which his life and the novel conclude shows better than a long narrative would show what are the relations, according to our author, between the coolie and his employer. The dying man is being tended by a missionary, who says to him:—"Believe in Jesus Christ—trust your soul to Him!" And this is the reply:—"No—no! Jesu Kriss Massa Drummond's God—Massa Marston's God—all Ingles God. No God for Coolie!" And so, "turning his face away from the Christian, the Coolie breathed out his soul into the bosom of the Unknown God." Be it remarked that "Massa Drummond" is the coolie's master, and rather a good specimen, we are given to understand, of a master; and "Massa Marston" is the magistrate who has to administer the law, if not justice, between the coolie and his master. On the whole, the novel reveals about as unsatisfactory and repulsive a state of things, whether as regards the method of recruiting coolies, or the social condition of the coolies or of their masters, or the management of estates, or the administration of affairs, or the relations between magistrates and planters, as Mephistopheles himself could desire or achieve. There are some attempts to relieve the generally sombre and sickening character of the story with humorous incidents; but the humour consists chiefly in those absurd travesties of the English language and those grotesque blasphemies in which the religious negro is always described as excelling, and in ludicrous phases of the gross immorality, combined with hypocrisy, in which the West Indian negro is represented as indulging. The book must be regarded as an attack upon a system, and as an endeavour to enlist sympathy on the side of that attack by wrapping up naked fact in a more or less picturesque covering of fiction; and, so regarded, it may attract more attention and produce more effect than it could have commanded as a mere romance, though it appears in the outward form thereof.

Though it be tinged with one-sidedness, and though the translation be anonymous, it was well worth while to publish

an English version of the *Life of Count Cavour*, from the French of M. Charles De Mazade (Chapman and Hall)—the life of a man of whom it is not too much to say that he made a nation and marked the starting-point of an era. Not that Cavour has by any means been neglected by writers who make political biography their study; but that he was a luminary whom it is profitable to contemplate from as many different points of view as possible. And, moreover, M. de Mazade had at his command materials which were not within the reach of everybody. The biography, however, is for those chiefly who regard men and things in connection with public affairs; there is in it very little of that private history which is so dear to those who like to see the child growing up under certain influences to manhood, and the man, as distinct from the statesman, displaying his nature and his qualities among his family and in his social intercourse. We learn, certainly, that he was born at Turin on Aug. 1, 1810; that he came of an ancient race and of a good family; that, at the age of ten, "he was admitted to the Military Academy, the school of the young nobility;" that "at eighteen he was the most brilliant and amiable of sub-lieutenants of engineers;" that "in his twenty-second year he had already sent in his resignation, after having undergone the disgrace of a sort of exile at a small station in the Alps, for having uttered a few risky words, which were merely a cry of generous emotion and sympathy, hailing the French Revolution of 1830;" that, as a child, he was "robust, enjoying his life, sparkling, and bringing happiness to all about him," and, as a young man, "of a most liberal spirit, prompt and open, with a mind seizing and understanding everything." But of details concerning his childhood, his boyhood, his youth, and his earlier manhood, such details as are most interesting to the ordinary readers of biography, there is little or nothing. The biography may be said to begin, to all intents and purposes, "towards the autumn of 1850." He was "on the eve of entering for the first time into office as a simple Minister of Commerce;" and, as he was journeying through the provinces of Piedmont, he "stopped at Stressa, on the borders of Lago Maggiore, at the house of Rosmini, the philosopher, where he met Manzoni." Seated upon the top of the villa Bolongaro, these three men discussed the future of Italy, "keeping their eyes fixed upon the opposite shore, which was then, and seemed likely long to remain, a part of the Austrian dominions;" Manzoni was hopeful; Rosmini "smiled sadly at this poet's dream;" but Cavour, rubbing his hands after his peculiar fashion, repeated, "we will do something; we will do something." What he did, and how he did it, the biographer describes, with such comments and explanations as might be expected from an enthusiastic admirer, when that admirer is a Frenchman, and a Frenchman to whom Garibaldi is but "an empty-headed popular hero." On June 6, 1861, Count Camillo Cavour "rendered to his God one of the noblest souls that ever animated a human being;" and, in so doing, disappeared, it has been said, "just in time for his glory." This statement is disputed by the biographer, who is at a loss to conceive how the idea originated, and who roundly declares that, "had he lived, he would have continued to be the most powerful athlete of the new kingdom he had founded." If anybody should be in doubt as to the political sentiments of Cavour, his biographer labels him distinctly: "he was at heart a Liberal Conservative, a Constitutional Monarchist in the broadest interpretation of the term;" and "the originality, the novelty" of his policy consists in this, that "he has bequeathed a monarchy to Italy which cannot be touched without endangering national existence itself."

The continuance of an excellent and elaborate historical study will be found in the two large volumes entitled *The Personal Government of Charles I.*: by Samuel Rawson Gardiner (Longmans), a work which carries on a portion of English history from 1628 to 1637, "from the assassination of the Duke of Buckingham to the declaration of the Judges on ship-money," and which creates an inclination to calculate in how many volumes, if every reign were treated in the same exhaustive fashion, a history of England would probably be comprised. In such a case, however, it may be safely asserted that the time occupied in the perusal of it would be well spent, and that anybody who had such a history at his fingers' ends would have a most complete and most accurate knowledge of the vicissitudes which his country has gone through. It may be well to just run the eye over the principal incidents of the years between 1628 and 1637. At home, there were the disturbances about tonnage and poundage, the proceedings of the Star Chamber, scenes in the House of Commons, ecclesiastical disputes not unlike those of the present day, the King's coronation at Edinburgh, the arch-bishopric of Laud, and the resistance offered to the collection of ship-money; abroad there were diplomatic failures in all directions, continual choppings and changes, plenty of words but few deeds, fruitless negotiations with divers Kings and States of the Continent. In domestic affairs the chief figures besides the King are Wentworth, Laud, Chambers, Eliot, Prynne, Finch, Selden, Pym, and others whose very names recall the crises through which our liberties have passed; and abroad, Louis XIII., Richelieu, Wallenstein, Gustavus Adolphus, and others, the mere mention of whom is enough to stir the hearts of English readers within them. It may be said, no doubt, that the volumes contain an old story re-told; but the author's peculiar merit is that he goes to original sources and draws original pictures, whether of persons or of things, that he seems to take nothing for granted and to overlook nothing, however minute, and that by so doing he gives to his narrative an air not only of scrupulous exactness, but of unexpected novelty. After the death of Buckingham, Charles I. may be said to have stepped, in a manner, into his favourite's shoes—that is to say, he undertook in person the "supreme direction of affairs." Possibly most people will think that the nation lost little, even though it gained little or nothing, by the succession. And certainly the character of Charles I., as given in the two volumes, did not promise much gain. "Of industrious attention to business," says the historian, "Charles was eminently capable;" but "for government in the higher sense he had no capacity. He was as obstinate in refusing to abandon any plan he had once formed as he was irresolute in the face of any obstacles which might arise in the way of their execution. Hence the contrast between his treatment of difficulties at home and abroad. Within the kingdom where his authority was undisputed, he required prompt obedience without troubling himself with the growing ill-will which was storing itself up to become the source of future trouble. But with the Kings and States of the Continent, who had no thought of taking his word for law, he never succeeded in gaining his ends. Constant repetition of the same demand without any intention to offer advantages in return, or any power to extort by prompt action the object he sought, made Charles's diplomacy a byword on the Continent, as his father's had been before." How much truth there is in this estimate may be a matter of dispute, but of the honest impartiality with which it has been formed there can be no question.

A very quaint piece of somewhat romantic biography is presented in the pages of *Sketches from the Public and Private*

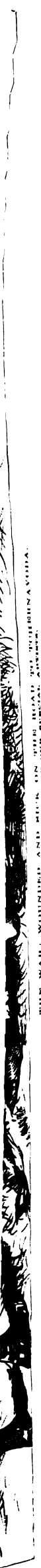
Career of John Christian Schetky, by his daughter (William Blackwood and Sons)—a volume full of very pleasant reading. The subject of the biography, although he was "marine painter in ordinary to her Majesty," cannot be said to have been much known to fame, but he was in many respects a remarkable man. He enjoyed—really enjoyed—"ninety years of work and play;" and that he had as many lives as a cat is to be inferred not only from the length of his existence, but also from the number of accidents he survived. He himself, by request, drew up a list of a "few." Twice he was "all but drowned," and once out of the twice "swallowed lots of tadpoles." Once he was "upset in a boat, at Oxford, during a gale"—and most probably had another narrow escape from drowning, though he does not say so. He was laid up nine weeks from a collision with a fishwoman in a slippery street—"both down." Once he was pitched over the head of his horse. Twice he injured his knee-pan, and had a consequent "kick in his gallop" for life. Once he was "run over by a carriage-brake;" once he dislocated his collar-bone, and once he broke it; once he was upset in a carriage, himself under it, "and the horse kicking all the time;" once he was "run away with in a carriage;" once he "fractured the small bone of the unfortunate right leg;" and once he "jumped through a window (unadvisedly) at Syston, and suffered much from loss of blood and two deep cuts." Such a man ought certainly to have gone into the Navy, in which he was, while at school, actually entered on board the *Hind*, Captain Cochrane, uncle of the late gallant Earl of Dundonald, but he was afterwards dissuaded by his anxious parents from joining the service. However, his marine yearnings stuck to him to the last; the sea was his passion, he always dressed in sailor-like fashion, and he always carried "a silver boatswain's whistle from the year 1802 to the time of his death," a whistle which was given him "during one of his summer voyages from London to Leith," and on which he learnt to perform most nautically. He was born on Aug. 11, 1778, and he died on Jan. 29, 1874, having thus attained the great age of more than ninety years. He was of Hungarian descent; but his father had settled in Edinburgh, and there he was born, in 1778, as has already been stated. He went to the High School, where, however, he does not seem to have been very much in his element, though he was a great deal "at sea." He soon took to drawing; and, of course, he chiefly drew ships. In 1808 he "was appointed to the junior professorship of civil drawing at the Royal Military College at Great Marlow," after having practised his art at Oxford and elsewhere; from Marlow he had to retire, through no fault of his own, in 1811; and in 1815 his "connection with the Royal family was begun by his appointment to the office of Painter in Water Colours to William, Duke of Clarence," he having been previously appointed "Drawing Professor at the Royal Naval College at Portsmouth," a position which he held until the dissolution of that establishment, in 1836. He, however, soon found a similar berth at the Military College of Addiscombe. In 1844 he received his official appointment as "marine painter in ordinary to her Majesty the Queen;" and in 1855, at seventy-seven years of age, he retired with a pension from his post at Addiscombe. He was clearly a man of various talents, kind, generous, genial, and adventurous, just the man whose private life, as revealed by an affectionate daughter, has many attractions for sympathetic readers, especially when, as in his case, there are little episodes of travel in places which, though now familiar to the tourist, were in his day comparatively untravellers, and anecdotes about persons who, though he encountered them in the flesh and has but lately departed from our midst, are to us as almost faded memories. For instance, he, who in 1872 was at a garden party at Bute House, had held a short conversation in the streets of Rome with Cardinal York, when the latter made the astounding inquiry: "How are all my armies and navies in Britain?" Biographical sketches, which bring past and present so vividly together before the reader, are pretty sure to be highly appreciated beyond the circle of those "many friends" who desire "to possess some connected history of the life of one to whom they were warmly attached."

A variation upon the metre of "Hiawatha" is suggested by the musical numbers in the first, the longest, and the titular piece of the volume, entitled *The Meda Maiden; and Other Poems*, by the Earl of Southesk, K.T. (Macmillan and Co.), though such modifications, including rhymes, are introduced as amply to justify the author's hope that he will be acquitted of servile copying. At the same time there is the general cadence of "Hiawatha;" and in that cadence there is a peculiar charm, an influence like that of a chattering brook, with a tendency, perhaps, to produce drowsiness, but, on the other hand, with a singular fascination in its easy ripple, leading the reader on and on, scarcely knowing or caring what it is that he is reading. All this, of course, applies only if, as in the present case, there be few or no roughnesses, whether of language, or construction, or rhyme, to break the even tenour of perusal. We gather, however, 'twixt sleeping and waking, that the author is humming a narrative, the story of a little Indian maid, who, as a child, went through a severe course of training, comprising hunger and thirst and labour and ecstatic visions (produced thereby, most likely), for the profession of a Seersess among the Ojibways, and who, having practised her profession with some success, ultimately abjures both it and her Indian faith, and is converted to Christianity. How she was thrice married; how she suffered many things because of two out of her three husbands; how she bare children, and how she was bereaved of them; and how with her third husband, Snowy Rabbit by name, she lived peacefully and respected,—all this is told simply, trippingly, and not ungracefully. With the narrative are interspersed reflections and admonitions of the author's own, not remarkable, it may be, for originality, but not without a tinge of true nobility. The author is certainly no mean proficient in versification; and among the "other poems" there is one, entitled "Frankie," which has the ring of the old homely, vigorous, pathetic ballad. Unfortunately, the author can only claim to have put somebody else's prose into a poetic form. The first line of the ballad, however, raises a question as to whether "Ireland" is a trisyllable!

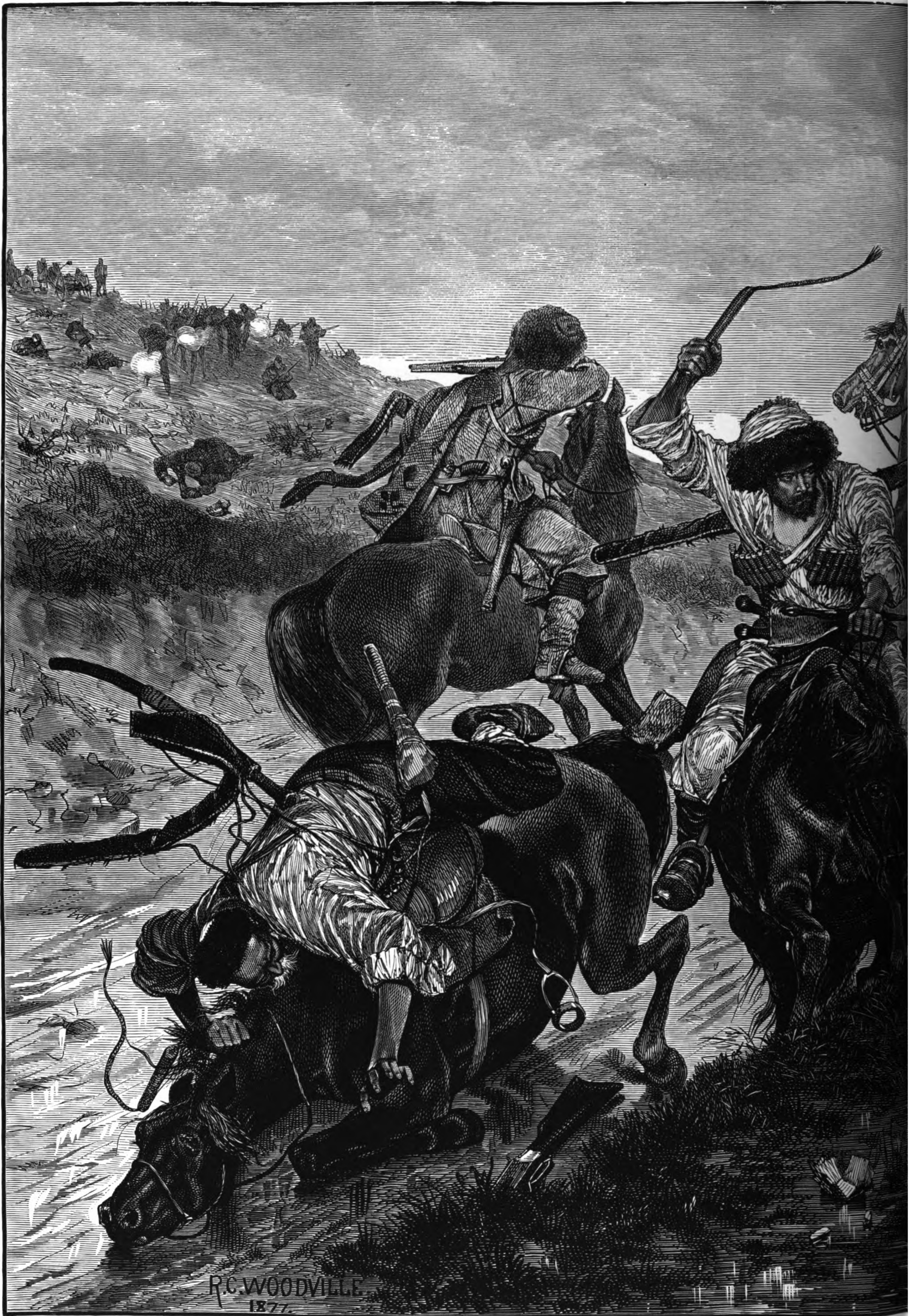
At a meeting of the Liverpool Local Marine Board last Saturday, Mr. T. R. Shallercross, who presided, presented a binocular glass to Mr. J. Jamieson, mate of the Glasgow steamship *Olympia*, on behalf of the Board of Trade, in recognition of his services in rescuing the crew of the *Louise* at sea. The *Louise* was found waterlogged, dismasted, and a complete wreck, without boats, on Dec. 27 last, and though there was a heavy sea when the *Olympia* fell in with her, the crew of the *Louise* (eleven men) were rescued in three trips under perilous circumstances. The rescued crew had suffered from want of water for several days and lost all their clothes. Six days afterwards they were landed at New York by the *Olympia*, on board of which they had been supplied with clothing as well as food. The *Louise* was breaking up when abandoned.



THE WAR: WOUNDED AND SICK ON THE ROAD TO TCHERNAVODA.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



THE WASH. MOUNTAIN AND THE WASHINGTON ASSOCIATION.



R.C. WOODVILLE
1877

A SKIRMISH ON THE
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE



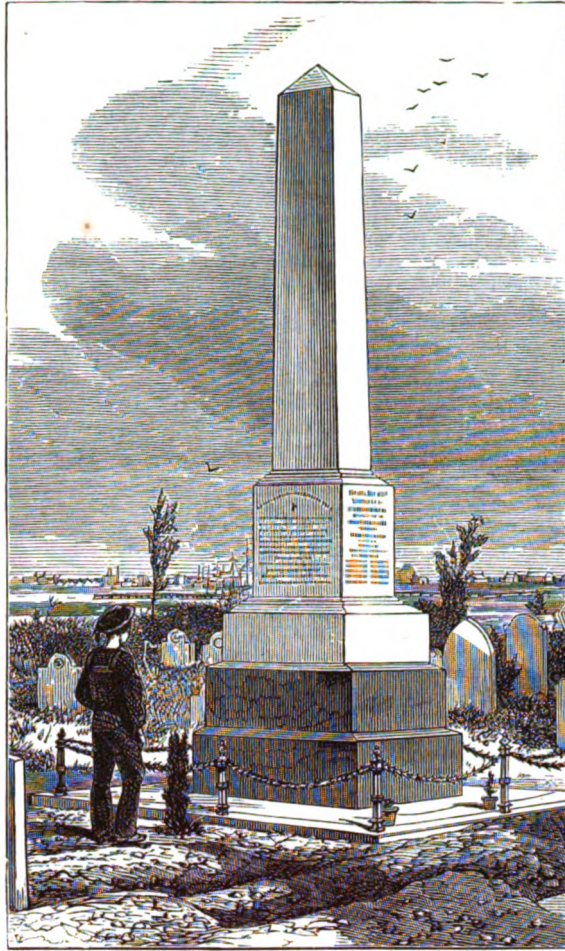
ROAD TO PLEVNA.
OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

THE EXPLOSION IN H.M.S. THUNDERER.

A monument has been erected in Haslar burial-ground in memory of the unfortunate sufferers by the terrible explosion on board H.M.S. Thunderer, in July, 1876. It is the result of a private subscription raised among those serving in the several steam reserves and in Portsmouth Dockyard, but supplemented by donations from Messrs. Humphries, the makers of the Thunderer's machinery, and from other engineering firms. It is due to the initiative of Captain Waddilove, late in command of the Portsmouth Steam Reserve, who was on board the Thunderer at the time of the explosion. Owing to a strike among the quarrymen of the Aberdeen Granite Works, there was great delay in finishing the monument; but it is now complete, and has given much satisfaction to all who have seen it, being handsome and appropriate. The monument is immediately over the graves of the two engineer officers who were killed, and in the centre of the line of graves of the victims, most of whom were buried at this spot. It is in the form of an obelisk, and stands on a base of Yorkshire stone, eight feet square. The two plinths are of red polished Aberdeen granite; the obelisk is of polished Sicilian marble; the whole stands about 16 ft. in height. On one side of the pedestal is an inscription setting forth the disastrous occurrence. On the remaining three sides are the names of those who were killed on board and those who died subsequently at Haslar Hospital, in all forty-five names. The monument was constructed by White Brothers, of Landport. The committee instructed Mr. Welch, of Landport, to photograph the monument, and a copy of this photograph, in a black Oxford frame, has been sent to the nearest relatives of each of the unfortunate victims.

GENERAL GRANT AND THE CORPORATION.

It will be remembered that on the occasion of the visit of General Grant to Guildhall he was presented by the Corporation with the freedom of the City of London, which was, as usual, to be inclosed in a gold casket. The making of this was intrusted to Mr. Benson, of Ludgate-hill, and Old Bond-street, who has completed his work in a most careful and artistic manner. It is oblong in form, and composed entirely of pure gold, enriched with enamel, and supported at the four corners by the American eagle. On the front panel is chased in bold relief a view of the Capitol at Washington, with pendants of the ex-President's monogram and the Lord Mayor's coat of arms. The reverse panel bears a similarly-



MONUMENT TO THE MEMORY OF THOSE KILLED BY THE EXPLOSION ON BOARD H.M.S. THUNDERER.

wrought view of the Guildhall. At the ends of the box are finely modelled figures, representing the City of London and the United States; and on the cover are cornucopias springing from the four corners, typical of the fertility and prosperity of the American continent, whilst the city arms appropriately surmount the whole. We believe that this casket will be looked upon in America as a fine specimen of English workmanship and skill.

THE MASONS' STRIKE AT THE NEW LAW COURTS.

The continued importation of successive large parties of German, Italian, and American stonemasons and stone-cutters, to supply the place of those on strike who were lately working for the contractors, Messrs. Bull and Sons, at the building of the New Law Courts, has been a theme of much comment. Some of them, more especially the Americans, have been persuaded by the Strike Committee of the Masons' Society to desert the service for which they were engaged, and have accepted the allowance made them by that Society, intending either to return to their own country, or to repair in search of other employment to the provincial towns of this kingdom. But many Italians and Germans, who are found highly competent workmen, are steadily plying the chisel and mallet, day after day, in the spacious sheds on the east side of the inclosure between Temple Bar, or the Strand, and Carey-street. They behave very well indeed, and give no trouble, receiving their orders and instructions through interpreters of their own nation, who understand the English language. About fifty Germans, who came directly off an important public building in Germany, and who are, of course, skilled artisans of a good class, arrived in London on Tuesday. Further reinforcements are daily expected, and it has been thought proper to make arrangements for the comfortable accommodation of so many of these strangers as choose to take their meals on the building premises, instead of losing their time, and running the risk of being cheated, with bad food and excessive prices, among the public-houses and coffee-shops in this part of London. The use of the accommodation here provided for them is quite optional; but we are not at all surprised to find that most of the Italians, and many also of the Germans, have gladly availed themselves of such an advantage, which may also be extended hereafter to English workmen in the same employment. The dining-hall and canteen is established in the vaulted basement of the East block of building, and one of the most experienced contractors for the supply of refreshments and provisions to the army, Mr. J. Ross, late



TURKISH ATTACK ON ROUMANIAN LINES.

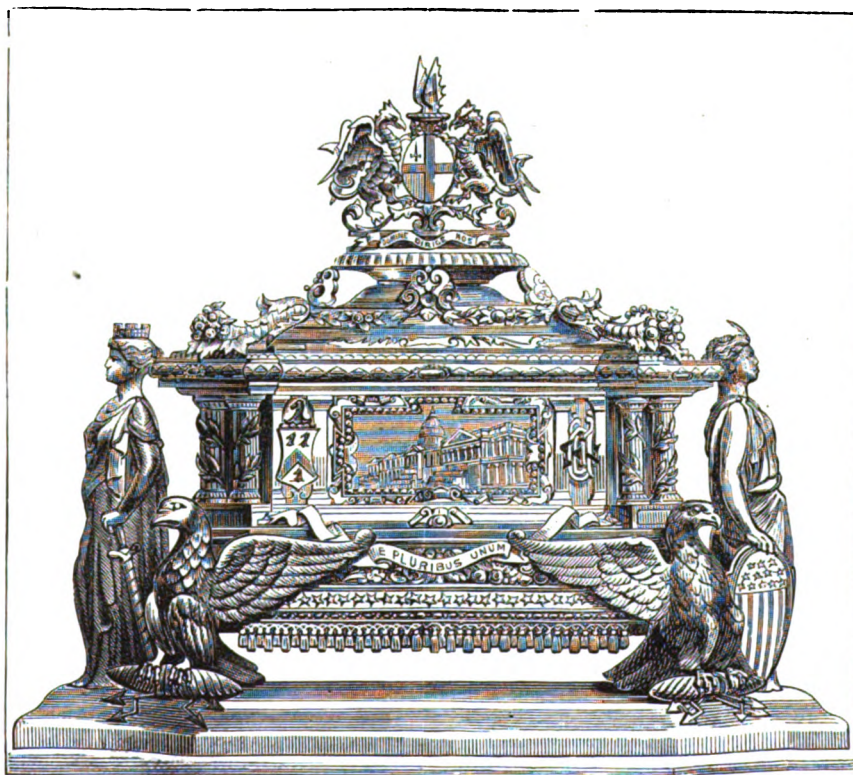


SULEIMAN PASHA'S CAMP AT KADIKEULI.

WAR SKETCHES, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

purveyor to Netley Hospital, has undertaken to supply the men with breakfast, dinner, and tea. For these three meals, with a pint of beer, the charge is two shillings; no extra refreshment is supplied beyond the regular meals. The larders are stocked with the best food; and the cooking ranges are capable of preparing soup, roast and boiled meat, vegetables, tea, and coffee, for hundreds of men. The long rows of tables and benches have a very neat and orderly appearance, but rather of a monastic character, and the whole scene is one that we have thought worthy of an illustration, with another sketch giving a peep at the larder. The foreign masons, and those Englishmen who have returned to labour at the old rate of wages, are working two hours and a half overtime, for which they get an increase in the scale per hour.

The London Stonemasons' Society have presented a memorial to the First Commissioner of Works, complaining that Messrs. Bull and Sons are using a Government building "as a common lodging-house," which is certainly not the fact. It is urged in this memorial that the property of Government should not be used for personal interests, or to favour either one side or the other in a trade dispute. But we conceive it might fairly be replied that the progress of the building, in this instance, is an object of public interest, and her Majesty's Board of Works may be disposed to allow the contractor any facility desired for that purpose, without thereby entering into the dispute with the stonemasons of London. Mr. Stanley Bird, honorary



CASKET PRESENTED TO GENERAL GRANT WITH THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

secretary of the Central Association of Master Builders, has refuted the charge of practising deception or concealment with regard to the existence of the strike, when the men were engaged at Hamburg and at New York. The fact of this strike in London must now be quite notorious all over the world. Undiminished zeal is displayed by the promoters of the strike, and "lodge night" on Monday last attracted a very large number of members. The committee had to report the support daily announced from many trade societies. Over 1200 men "went out" at the commencement of the strike, and of these about 120 were now at work—the employers giving the additional penny as demanded by the masons, but leaving the reduction of an hour's labour a matter for further consideration. The committee look upon the strike as but in its infancy, and represent the funds as adequate to meet the requirements of a long continuance of the movement.

THE BRAZILIAN TURRET-SHIP INDEPENDENCIA.

It will be remembered that nearly two years ago there was an accident with the launch of this ship in the Thames, which proved a disaster as well as a failure, and the hull was greatly damaged. She has since been repaired and completed by Messrs. Samuda Brothers, at Poplar, under the constant direction of Mr. E. J. Reed, C.B., M.P., late Chief Constructor of the Navy. The Independencia is an

ironclad turret-ship, full rigged, resembling in some few respects H.M.S. Captain, which was lost in the Bay of Biscay, but differing from the Captain in her more important features. Her armour is 12 in. and 10 in. thick, as compared with the Captain's 8 in. and 7 in.; and her guns are 35 tons, against the Captain's 25-ton guns. In addition to this, she has 3 ft. more freeboard than the Captain was intended to have, and nearly double as much as the Captain actually had, the Independencia's freeboard being 11 ft., against the Captain's 6 ft. Although the Independencia is 20 ft. shorter than the Captain, she is 10 ft. broader, and this extra breadth, combined with the freeboard, is relied upon by Mr. Reed for giving that ample safety against capsizing which the Captain unfortunately did not possess. At any rate, these differences must give the Independencia very great stability and power to carry sail as compared with the Captain. The only other full-rigged turret-ship we have had built for our Navy is the Monarch, and she has proved to be a thoroughly safe and seagoing vessel. The Independencia is 30 ft. shorter than the Monarch, and has 3 ft. less freeboard, but she has 5½ ft. more beam. Many naval persons consider that the Captain might still have been afloat, and might have proved a safe and serviceable ship, but for the enormous excess of weight worked into her during construction, which amounted to several hundreds of tons. No such error has been made in the case of the Independencia, which is at present floating with a margin of buoyancy somewhat greater than is requisite for the flotation of the weights remaining to go on board.

The Independencia is 300 ft. long between perpendiculars, 63 ft. in extreme breadth, 16 ft. 6 in. in depth of hold, 25 ft. draught of water, and 9000 tons displacement. Her sides are protected by 12 in. of armour at the water-line, and by 10 in. and 9 in. in other parts. The guns are carried in two turrets, which are protected by 13 in. of armour. The deck at the top of the armour belt forward and aft is protected by armour of 2 in. and 3 in. in thickness. The armour plating is distributed over a belt 8 ft. 6 in. broad, which extends right forward and aft, so as completely to surround the ship, and is carried up on a central breastwork 130 ft. in length at the top of the belt, which reaches to the upper deck, 11 ft. above the water-line. The breastwork incloses the boiler and engine hatches, the scuttles to magazines and shell-rooms, the principal openings for ventilation, and the two turrets. There is one turret at each end of the breastwork, each containing two 35-ton guns. Over the breastwork and between the turrets is an erection similar to the hurricane deck of the Devastation. It consists of a deck about one half the breadth of the ship, extending from the fore-turret to some distance abaft the after-turret, this deck being supported by the casings of the boiler and engine hatches. Upon this deck is a rifle-proof house containing the steering apparatus and appliances for navigating the ship, the boats, hammocks, steam-winch, and ventilating-shafts. There is also a poop and forecabin, the hurricane-deck amidships being narrowed abaft the breastwork, and continued aft to the poop. Upon this continuation of the hurricane-deck are placed the standard compass and the steering-wheel. The poop is fitted for mounting mitrailleuses, and ports are cut in the after corners of the hurricane-deck for fighting a 9-pounder gun on each side. Under the poop are apartments for the Admiral and his staff, and cabins for other officers. The forecabin is fitted for working the anchors, and has an armoured bulkhead across the forepart, behind which are placed two 7-in. guns. At the after end of the forecabin is an armoured pilot tower, containing telegraphs and voice-pipes to the engine-room, steering-wheels, and battery, from which the captain will work the ship in action. The engines, made by John Penn and Sons, work to 8500-horse power indicated. The armament, exclusive of the 9-pounder guns and mitrailleuses, consists of four 35-ton Whitworth guns (two in each turret) and two 7-in. guns forward. The guns are all made of the Whitworth compressed-when-fluid steel, and are rifled upon the hexagonal principle, being able to fire very long shell, containing large bursting charges of powder, and also to penetrate the enemy below water with flat-fronted projectiles. The presence of the poop and forecabin prevents a complete all-round fire, as in the Devastation; but the obstruction thus caused is limited to a few degrees from the fore and aft line, supposing the guns to be laid right ahead or right astern. Some obstructions to fire would also be necessarily caused by the determination to make the Independencia a full-rigged sailing-ship. The foremast is just abaft the forecabin, and is worked upon the breastwork deck; all fittings in connection with it, and all bits and the leads of ropes, are so arranged that in clearing away for action they will be out of the line of fire. The shrouds to the foremast and also to the mainmast will be cleared away for action, except two shrouds on each side of the mast, which are made larger than the rest and will remain fixed and take their chance of being shot away. The mainmast is between the boiler-hatch and after-turret. All ropes connected with it will ordinarily be worked on the breastwork deck; but in clearing for action they will be raised upon the hurricane deck, and can be worked there if required. The mizenmast is worked entirely from the poop. This ship is an important addition to the naval force of Brazil.

The undergraduates at Cambridge stopped Dr. Lynn's performance last Saturday night at the Guildhall, smashed chairs, overturned tables, took possession of the platform, and threw banjos and other things into the body of the hall. The Proctors arrived and quelled the disturbance, clearing the hall.

Collections were made last Sunday in the churches and chapels of Birmingham in aid of the local medical charities' fund, which is this year appropriated to the purpose of the general hospital. The returns received on Monday show a total of nearly £2800, which is about two hundred pounds below the corresponding total last year, the falling-off being generally attributed to the depression of trade and the collection recently made for the Indian Famine Fund.

A school of cookery for Cambridge was opened on Monday with a lecture by Mr. Buckmaster, in the Guildhall of that town. Professor Hughes presided. There was a good attendance, including some leading members of the University. Professor Hughes, after speaking of the considerable influence of dyspepsia on our social and national life, said promoters of cookery-schools and similar institutions were public benefactors of high order. Mr. Buckmaster's lecture illustrated the general inferiority of cooking in English homes, and the domestic discomforts resulting. The prevalent methods, too, were wasteful, and did not nearly obtain the nutrition which the materials, properly prepared, could be made to yield. Cooking was more a matter of trouble than money; and, if we would have good servants, mistresses must be better informed in duties expected of servants. No sensible man would think less of a lady who added cooking to her other accomplishments. The dinners and domestic comforts of English homes were far more important matters than the resting-place of Cromwell's skull. It was to be seen among the poor that improper or insufficient food produced constant sinking, and this led to craving for tea or stimulants, and so to intemperance. Mr. Buckmaster lectured again in the evening.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

The "Life of Mozart," translated from the German work of Dr. Ludwig Nohl by Lady Wallace (Longmans, Green, and Co.) is a very acceptable biography of the great composer, the details of whose life are here given with more copiousness than in any previous work of the kind. The earliest English biography of any importance was that of the late Mr. Edward Holmes, published more than thirty years ago; the most important German work of the kind having been that by Otto Jahn, belonging to a later date. This, however, is more critical than biographical, and therefore Dr. Nohl's recently-completed life takes the first rank as a record of the personal as well as artistic career of Mozart. Although belonging to a different category, mention may here be incidentally made of the thematic catalogue of all Mozart's known works—published and unpublished, completed and unfinished—compiled a few years ago by Herr Von Kochel; a large volume which is at once a remarkable evidence of laborious research on the part of the compiler, and of the wondrous productivity of the composer. These books, and the publication of a beautiful and complete edition of Mozart's works now in progress by the great Leipzig firm of Breitkopf and Hartel, will render a long deferred justice to the greatest musical genius of any age or country. Lady Wallace has before done good service to musical literature by her translations of Mendelssohn's letters, and of those of Beethoven and Mozart; and she has earned the further thanks of all who are interested in such matters by the two volumes of biography now referred to. The first volume, under the general heading of "Apprenticeship," treats of Mozart's childhood, from the date of his birth (1756), and his progress up to the year 1781, including his removal from Salzburg (his birthplace) to Vienna, and his intermediate visits to Munich, Augsburg, and Paris. The second volume is entitled "Mastership," and deals with the most important period of his career, from 1781 to the date of his death, in 1791, almost entirely passed at Vienna, and including the production of his greatest works. The volumes are full of interest, bringing, as they do, the personal life and surroundings of the composer vividly before us, and enlisting our sympathies with the genial and amiable nature of the highly gifted man whose genius and marvellous productivity brought him but little contemporary reward, and prematurely burnt out the lamp of life. The volumes contain many of the composer's letters, and portraits of Mozart at six years old and of his sister Marianne (also a juvenile musical prodigy) at the age of ten. A copious index adds to the value of the book as a work of reference.

"Music and Musicians." Essays and Criticisms by Robert Schumann. Translated, Edited, and Annotated by Fanny Raymond Ritter (William Reeves). Schumann was not only a composer; he was an accomplished writer on the theory and the practice of his art, having for some years edited and contributed to the Leipzig musical journal, the *Neue Zeitschrift für Musik*. Both in his compositions and in his literary productions his aims were high and noble. In his judgments of the works of others a generous readiness to recognise their merits is everywhere apparent; his criticisms being genial and appreciative, while yet thoroughly analytical and searching. The volume now referred to contains a large number of papers treating of many composers, besides some subjects of a more general nature in association with music. The translation is extremely well executed, and the work forms a most valuable addition to musical literature. It contains a medallion portrait of Schumann, photographed from a crayon by Bendemann.

THE BLUEBOOKS.

The "Parliamentary Papers" of 1876 are now complete. The House of Commons fills eighty-five volumes with its printed papers of that year. There are seven volumes of public bills, many of which are reprinted in the course of their progress; seven volumes of reports from Select Committees; twenty-seven volumes of reports from Commissioners; forty-three volumes of other papers; and the last volume comprises the table of contents and index. The House of Lords has fewer papers laid before it, but fills fifty-nine volumes for 1876. The more important papers are the same in both Houses, but each has some which it jealously guards as its own, the House of Commons keeping the Estimates to itself, for instance, and the House of Lords Peerage claims. These numerous volumes, though called "Parliamentary Papers," are, in fact, the annual collection of our public documents, the mode of issuing them being by presenting them to Parliament. In 1876 we find three volumes filled with papers relating to India, four volumes relating to the colonies, and four volumes of reports from our Secretaries of Legation and Consuls in various parts of the world. There are reports from special Commissions, but the main body of "reports from Commissioners" comprises those which tell us what our public departments at home under their management are doing—the Local Government Board, the Inland Revenue Board, the Customs, the Department of Prisons, Police, Education, Lunacy, Factories, and the like. There are many returns and papers relating to the Army and Navy, but no general review of their condition and work during the year; and for this we must have recourse to reports of the extempore speech by the Minister in the House of Commons on opening the discussion on the Estimates for these departments of the public service. "State Papers," containing correspondence (directly or indirectly) with foreign Governments filled but three volumes in 1876. The cloud in the East had risen, indeed; but as yet the "Correspondence Respecting Affairs in Turkey and the Insurrection in Bosnia and Herzegovina" did not fill a single volume during the Session. The number of papers of all kinds presented to the House of Commons, either by command of her Majesty or on motion made by a member, and printed in 1876, without including the private business, exceeded 1000 in all. The gradual substitution of the handy octavo volume for the unwieldy folio is remarkable. Columns of figures go very well into the smaller pages, and the "Finance Accounts" are now issued in octavo. As yet the reports from Select Committees adhere to the old folio shape.—*Times*.

An important addition to the free museum at the Pavilion at Brighton was opened yesterday week, consisting of nearly the whole of the suite of rooms on the upper floor of the building. The apartments contain a large number of prints, pictures, &c., illustrating the past history of the town and Pavilion, the former affording striking evidence of the rapid development of Brighton since the opening of the railway, and the latter group showing the original Pavilion and its subsequent elaboration by the "first gentleman in Europe." A number of the rooms have also been devoted to the exhibition of a comprehensive collection of Chinese objects lent by Archdeacon Gray, formerly of Canton. In celebration of the opening the chairman of the committee managing the Pavilion gave a soirée in the building, for which some 2000 invitations were issued. During the evening the subterranean passages between the main building and the outer premises were, for the first time since the place has been acquired by the town, opened to public inspection.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS.

Professor Tyndall and Mr. J. Douglass, chief engineer of the Trinity House, have issued their reports on the trials made with a view of observing from the sea the comparative action of the magneto-electric machines now mounted at the South Foreland. The machines experimented on were (1) Holmes's machines, which have been in use for some years at the South Foreland; (2) Gramme's machines; (3) two Gramme's machines coupled together; (4 and 5) Siemens's large and small machines. The Corporation's steamer Galatea was employed for this purpose, the position first chosen being not far from the Varne Light, and at a distance of 11½ miles from the lighthouses on the Foreland. Other observations were subsequently made at various other distances. As the result of these observations, Professor Tyndall remarks that the new machines—viz., Siemens's and Gramme's—mark a great advance both as to economy and power in the application of the electric light to lighthouse purposes. Both inventions undoubtedly place at the disposal of the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House electric lights of surpassing capacity. Combining either the large machines of Siemens, the two Gramme machines, or, if practicable, the two small ones of Siemens with one of the group-flashing dioptric apparatus recently devised by Dr. Hopkinson, a light transcending in power and individuality all lights now existing would probably be obtained. Such a light would displace, with enormous advantage to the mariner, the two lights hitherto displayed at the Lizard. From an inspection of the Gramme machines, and the information he has been able to obtain respecting them, Mr. Douglass is of opinion that they are not superior in efficiency to the Siemens machines, while they are more complicated in construction and also dearer. Both gentlemen, therefore, recommend that the small Siemens machine be adopted for the Lizard. It is simple in principle, and so moderate in cost that a reserve of power can always be maintained without much outlay. By coupling two such machines together a great augmentation of the light is, moreover, attainable.

LIFE-BOAT SERVICES.

At a meeting of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution, held on Thursday at its house, John-street, Adelphi, the committee expressed their deep sympathy with the families of the two poor men who perished from the Dunbar life-boat, during a gale of wind, on the occasion of her being exercised. The boat was under sail at the time, and being overpressed with canvas, and the sheet of the foresail held fast, she was capsized by a squall, and two of the crew who were unable to regain her were lost sight of, and could not afterwards be discovered. The committee voted £200 in aid of the local subscription being raised on behalf of the men's families. Rewards were granted to the crews of shore-boats for saving life from wrecks on our coast, and payments amounting to £1380 were made on different life-boat establishments.

Amongst the contributions recently received by the institution were £1000 from Mr. R. G. Butcher, of Dublin, to defray the cost of the Fenit (in the county of Kerry) life-boat establishment, in memory of his father, the late Admiral Butcher, and his brother, the late Bishop of Meath; also, £800 from Mrs. A. Bower, of Lessness-heath, for a life-boat establishment; and £50 from the Bristol Historic Club, in aid of the support of their life-boat at Lissiemouth. New life-boats had recently been sent by the institution to Cruden, Newburgh, and Huna, on the Scotch coast.

The Emperor of Austria had caused a silver cross of merit to be presented to each of the coxswains of the Cahore life-boat, in recognition of their services on the occasion of the rescue, by that life-boat, of the crew of thirteen men from the barque Nautia, of Lussino, Austria, which was wrecked during a strong S.E. gale, on Jan. 18 last.

Reports were read from the inspectors of life-boats to the institution on their recent visits to the coast.

The Liverpool Town Council has passed a by-law requiring persons using bicycles in the streets of the town to attach bells to their vehicles, under a penalty of £5.

There was launched last Saturday from the yard of Messrs. Day and Sumner, at Southampton, the auxiliary crew steam-yacht Vasari for the King of Siam. The ship has been constructed at the Northern Works, on the newest and most perfect principles of naval architecture, and is fitted with elegant and durable appliances. Mr. Mason, the Consul, performed the ceremony.

It was officially announced on Monday that the First Lord of the Admiralty has conferred the good-service pension of £150 a year, vacant by the promotion to Flag rank of Captain Richard V. Hamilton, C.B., upon Captain Samuel H. Henderson, R.N.; and that the Greenwich Hospital pension of £50 a year for Chaplains and Naval Instructors in the Royal Navy has been given to the Rev. R. Willoughby Taylor, R.N.

The Dublin Corporation on Monday passed a resolution condemning the intention of the Government to build the proposed Museum of Science and Art on Leinster Lawn, and appointed a deputation to wait on the Chief Secretary on the subject. The resolution declared that, inasmuch as places for public recreation in Dublin are very few in number, it would be most undesirable to build on Leinster Lawn, which is not only a great ornament to the city, but a means of affording enjoyment to the people and of cultivating the public taste.

Mr. Stonor, late county court Judge of Guildford district, has been presented by the registrars of his late circuit, in the counties of Surrey and Berks (No. 45), with a handsome silver tureen, beautifully chased, of French workmanship of the Louis XV. style. The testimonial was accompanied by a letter from the senior registrar (Mr. Hollett) expressing the deep regret of himself and his brother registrars at the transfer of Mr. Stonor from the circuit over which he had presided for twelve years with so much ability, integrity, and patient attention to the suitors, and with such courtesy to the officers of the courts and the profession.

The Earl of Morley and the Bishop of Exeter took part yesterday week in the proceedings attending the opening of the new building of the South Devon and Cornwall Institution for the Blind, a commodious and handsome edifice erected at a cost of several thousand pounds, at North-hill, Plymouth. The institution, which has a large number of inmates, has been established eighteen years; and the Earl of Morley, who is the president for the year, and whose father presided at its inauguration, congratulated the friends of the institution on its having attained its majority. It was announced at the close that one of the oldest friends of the institution, Captain Puckford (whose funeral took place the same day), had left by his will £2000, which clears off the debt. He had given during his lifetime in one sum £1000, besides many smaller donations. Captain Puckford has left the whole of his property to charitable purposes, and other institutions in Plymouth will likewise benefit by his beneficence.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR F. T. CUNYNGHAM, BART.

The death of Sir Francis Thurlow Cunyngham, Bart., occurred on the 27th ult., at Ryde, Isle of Wight. He was the fourth son of Colonel Sir David Cunyngham, fifth Baronet, by his wife, Maria, daughter of Edward Lord Thurlow, Lord Chancellor of England, and was born in 1808. He married, Aug. 3, 1830, Caroline, daughter of Eyre William Robertson, M.D., of Kindrochet, Perthshire. He succeeded to the baronetcy on the recent death of his nephew, Sir Edward Augustus Cunyngham, seventh Baronet, formerly of the 32nd Foot. The late Baronet is succeeded by his eldest surviving son, Francis George, born April 19, 1835, and married, in January, 1863, Jessica, eldest daughter of the Rev. W. H. Bloxsome, Rector of Stanton and Snow-hill.

THE DOWAGER COUNTESS SPENCER.

Adelaide Horatia Elizabeth, Countess Spencer, died on the 29th ult. at Guildborough Hall, Northampton. She was the only daughter of the late Colonel Sir Horace Beauchamp Seymour, K.C.H., Extra Equerry to Queen Adelaide, by his first wife, Elizabeth Mallet, daughter of the late Sir Lawrence Palk. She was born on Jan. 27, 1825; and married, Aug. 9, 1854, Frederick, fourth Earl Spencer, K.G. (as his second wife), by whom, who died on Dec. 27, 1857, the Countess leaves issue a daughter, Lady Victoria Alexandrina, to whom her Majesty stood sponsor, born in October, 1855, and a son, the Hon. Charles Robert, born in October, 1857. The late Countess was sister of Admiral Frederick Beauchamp Seymour, C.B.

THE DEAN OF OSSORY.

The Very Rev. Charles Vignoles, D.D., Dean of Ossory and Rector of Aghavoe and St. Patrick's, Kilkenny, died at the Deanery there on the 18th ult., in the eighty-ninth year of his age. He was born in 1788, the eldest son of the Rev. John Vignoles, of Cornahir, in the county of Westmeath, by Anna Honora, his wife, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Low, and was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated B.A., in 1809, and M.A., in 1812. He married, in 1811, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Durell, Esq., by whom, who died in 1870, he had issue.

MAJOR GERAGHTY.

Major Geraghty, one of the Military Knights of Windsor, and late of the 20th Regiment, died on the 25th ult. at his residence in the castle, aged fifty-eight. He served in the Crimean War, in 1854-5, including the battles of the Alma, Balaklava, and Inkerman, and the siege of Sebastopol, and received the medal with four clasps and the Turkish medal. In the Indian campaign of 1857-8, as Adjutant of his regiment, he was present in several actions, and at the siege and capture of Lucknow, and had the medal and clasp. Major Geraghty was the junior Military Knight.

The deaths have also been announced of—

Bertram A. Mitford, Esq., on Aug. 30, at Foo-Chow, China, aged thirty-three.

Francis Napier Johnstone, Esq., on the 24th ult., at his residence, Cambridge Park, Wanstead.

The Rev. Henry Stiles Savory, Rector of Camely, Somersetshire, on the 22nd ult., aged fifty-three.

Major Charles Somner Sedley Taylor, Royal Artillery, on Sept. 5, at Mussoorie, N.W. Provinces, aged forty-one.

Charles Torin Cramer Roberts, Esq., J.P., of Tallymount, in the county of Kildare, late of the 71st Regiment.

The Rev. John Geoffrey Browne, for fifty-four years Rector of Kiddingdon, Oxon, on the 14th ult., aged eighty.

Theodore Gordon, Esq., of Overhall, Aberdeenshire, on the 6th ult., at Kittrells, North Carolina, U.S., in his sixty-eighth year.

The Rev. James Cecil Wynter, Rector of Gatton and Hon. Canon of Winchester, on the 26th ult., at Gatton Tower, Reigate, aged seventy.

The Right Rev. Walter John Trower, D.D., Sub-Dean of Exeter Cathedral, and Rector of Ashington-with-Bunton, Sussex, Bishop formerly of Glasgow and Galloway, afterwards of Gibraltar, on the 24th ult., aged seventy-three.

Miss Anne Cobbett, eldest daughter of the late William Cobbett, author of "The Political Register," on the 22nd ult., at Brompton-crescent, South Kensington, aged eighty-two. She acted for many years as her father's amanuensis.

Colonel Robert Dundas Kerr, R.E., on the 20th ult., aged fifty-three. He was the youngest son of the late Major-General Lord Robert Kerr, and grandson of William John, fifth Marquis of Lothian, K.T., General in the Army, and Colonel 11th Regiment.

The Hon. Mrs. Edward Erskine, on the 23rd ult., at Ems, after a lingering illness. She was the widow of Mr. Andrew Loughnan; and married, in 1847, the Hon. Edward Morris Erskine, C.B., her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Stockholm.

Mrs. Miles (Frances Harriott), of Firbeck Hall, Yorkshire, widow of William Miles, Esq., of Clifton House, in the county of Gloucester (who died without issue in 1844), on the 20th ult., aged seventy-eight. Mrs. Miles was the second daughter of Colonel Jebb, of Walton Hall, Derbyshire, by Dorothy, his wife, daughter of General Gladwyn, of Stubbington Court, in that county. She purchased Firbeck in 1852.

Mr. Durham, A.R.A., the well-known sculptor, on the 27th ult., at his residence, 21, Devonshire-street, Portland-place, aged fifty-eight. His Memorial of the 1851 Exhibition in the Horticultural Gardens, Kensington, is the greatest of his outdoor works; his best classical group being, perhaps, among the Royal Academy works of 1875, and entitled "Leander and the Syren." In portraiture his busts and figures are well known and numerous.

Thomas Irwin, Esq., of Calder Abbey and Justus Town, Cumberland, J.P. and D.L. for that county, and High Sheriff 1836, formerly Captain Inniskilling Dragoons, on the 21st ult., at Calder Abbey, in his eighty-eighth year. He was the eldest son of Thomas Irwin, Esq., of Justus Town, by Jane, his wife, second daughter of John Senhouse, Esq., of Calder Abbey, and married, in 1823, Mary, eldest daughter and heiress of the late Joseph Tiffen Senhouse, Esq., also of Calder Abbey.

Mr. Robert Swinhoe, F.R.S., late her Majesty's Consul at Ningpo, China, on the 28th ult. He had only lately returned from the scene of his distant services. The deceased gentleman in 1854 was appointed a supernumerary interpreter at Hong-Kong, and since then has continuously served the Crown in that capacity, and as Consul in various parts of China and Japan. The late Mr. Swinhoe belonged to several learned societies.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

N.R. (Freckenham).—Your last letter indicates the correct line of play for the solution of Enigma No. 14, but you give only one weak continuation. The main variation, springing from Black playing 1. P takes B, is extremely fine.

W.L. Bat, A. Wood, and Others.—In your proposed solution of No. 1755 you have overlooked the best defence to 1. Q to B 3rd—viz., 1. Q to Q 4th.

H.W.B.G. (Paris).—We are greatly obliged to you for the trouble you have taken. The games are very acceptable.

E.P.O.B. (Oxford).—Your problem is marked for insertion, and it shall appear in the course of the present month.

S.B. (St. George's-square).—The position is a very interesting one, but its publication would necessitate an analysis too lengthy for the space at our disposal.

E.L.G. (Blackwater).—We congratulate you upon your success with No. 1755. Please look at No. 1757 once more.

A.B.S. (Telford).—Thanks for the game. We should be glad to hear from you frequently.

E.T. (Bath).—The match appears to be a very interesting one, and the games shall have due honours in the course of a week or two.

S.H. (Nottingham).—We are glad to hear of your restoration to health. Many thanks for the problem and the games.

J.T. (Eton College).—Please see the notice in our last issue respecting No. 1756. The problem cannot be solved in the way you suggest. Your own problem shall have our best attention.

W.B.H.—The author of Nos. 1724 and 1755 is Mr. H. E. Kidson. No. 1744 was composed by Mr. J. A. W. Hunter, of Edinburgh.

E.E.A.—In Problem No. 1747, if Black plays 1. R takes R, White mates by 2. Kt to Q 4th, discovering checkmate. The other is the solution of No. 1752.

PROBLEMS received from J. Thurnby, S. Hamel, W.B. Grove, H.A. Nisbet, H.G. Trembath. Games received from H.W.B.G., A.B.S., E.T., and S.H.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1755 received from D.H. E.L.G. and P.S. Shenale; No. 1756, from H.H. Brooks, P.S. Shenale, A. Wood, Jane N. of Utrecht, D.H. C. Weller, and T.E. Hughes.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1757 received from J.D. Hontefeyn, S.A. Sillem, T. Edgar, G.T. Greenbank, G. Schofield, W. Nelson, B.R. Stone, Lix. Leonora and Leon. R. Roughhead, Only Jones, T.R.Y., N.E.D., W.V. Pettit, S. Weston, H.R.G. B. Parkinson, Triton, Black Knight, G. Postbrooke, H. Burgher, L. Burnett, N. Brock, F. Wharton, S.E. J. Wootton, W.H.E. J. Reeves, W.C. Lutton, M.R. Thayer, P.G.V. B. Hallowell, N. Franklin, M. Rawlins, A. Mackenzie, Paul's Root, Robin Gray, L. Elmaker, M. and N.C. Cox, N. Powell, G. Sharswood, R. Selby, Americaine, J.W. Fletcher, B. Champneys, L. of Truro, H.H. Brooks, Woolwich Chess Club, Dr. P. St. P.S. Shenale, Hereward, Wovley, W. Macrae, A. Wood, W.B. Ward, H.M. Pridoux, J. Sargent, E.H.H.V. Bas, W.H. Allen, Coplano, Amateurs of Vieuxseux's Cabinet, Florence, J. Thurnby, and T.E. Hughes.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMA No. 15 received from P.S. Shenale; No. 16 from P.S. Shenale, W.B.G., H.A.N., Jane N. of Utrecht, and Emile Frau.

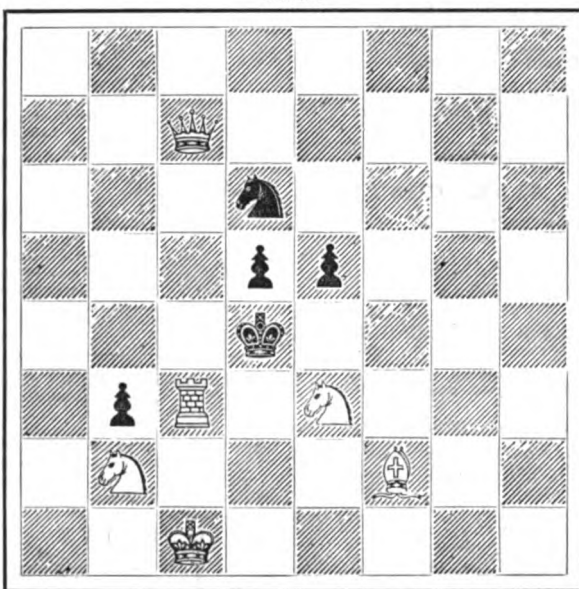
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1755.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to R 7th	K takes R	3. Q to K 3rd (ch)	K moves
2. R to B 6th (ch)	K to Kt 4th	4. Q or R mates accordingly.	

PROBLEM No. 1759.

By JAMES PIERCE, M.A.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

CHESS IN PARIS.

The following pair of amusing little Games were played lately at the Café de la Régence, in Paris, M. ROSENTHAL, the distinguished chessplayer and analyst, yielding the odds of the Knight.

(Remove White's Queen's Knight from the Board.)

WHITE (M.R.)	BLACK (M.C.)	WHITE (M.R.)	BLACK (M.C.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. P to K 3rd	P takes P	2. P to K 3rd	P takes P
3. Kt to K 3rd	P to Kt 4th	3. Kt to K 3rd	P to Kt 4th
4. B to B 4th	B to K 2nd	4. B to B 4th	B to K 2nd
5. P to Q 4th	P to Q 3rd	5. P to Q 4th	P to Q 3rd
6. P to Q 3rd	P to K 3rd	6. P to Q 3rd	P to K 3rd
7. Castles	B to K 4th	7. Castles	B to K 4th
8. Q to Q 4th	B takes Kt	8. Q to Q 4th	B takes Kt
9. B takes P (ch)	K to B 3rd	9. B takes P (ch)	K to B 3rd
10. R takes B	Kt to K 3rd	10. R takes B	Kt to K 3rd
11. B to K 6th	P to Q 4th	11. B to K 6th	P to Q 4th
12. P to K 5th	Kt to K 5th	12. P to K 5th	Kt to K 5th
13. B takes P		13. B takes P	

Between M. ROSENTHAL and an Amateur, the former giving the King's Knight.—(Remove White's K Kt from the Board.)

WHITE (M.R.)	BLACK (Amateur.)	WHITE (M.R.)	BLACK (Amateur.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. P takes P	Q takes P	2. P takes P	Q takes P
3. Kt to Q 3rd	Q to Q 3rd	3. Kt to Q 3rd	Q to Q 3rd
4. P to Q 4th	P to K 3rd	4. P to Q 4th	P to K 3rd
5. B to Q 3rd	B to Q 3rd	5. B to Q 3rd	B to Q 3rd
6. Castles	Kt to K 3rd	6. Castles	Kt to K 3rd
7. B to K 4th	P to Q 3rd	7. B to K 4th	P to Q 3rd
8. Kt to K 4th	P to K 3rd	8. Kt to K 4th	P to K 3rd
9. B to R 4th	P to Kt 4th	9. B to R 4th	P to Kt 4th
10. B to K 3rd	Kt takes Kt	10. B to K 3rd	Kt takes Kt
11. B takes Kt	P to K 4th	11. B takes Kt	P to K 4th
12. R to K 5th	P to R 5th	12. R to K 5th	P to R 5th
13. B takes B	Q takes B	13. B takes B	Q takes B

CHESS IN RUSSIA.

Between Mr. AYLMER MAUDE and M. HELLMIG.—(Allgaier Gambit.)

WHITE (M.H.)	BLACK (M.M.)	WHITE (M.H.)	BLACK (M.M.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. P to K 3rd	P takes P	2. P to K 3rd	P takes P
3. Kt to K 3rd	P to Kt 4th	3. Kt to K 3rd	P to Kt 4th
4. P to K 4th	P to K 5th	4. P to K 4th	P to K 5th
5. Kt to Kt 5th	P to R 3rd	5. Kt to Kt 5th	P to R 3rd
6. Kt takes P	K takes Kt	6. Kt takes P	K takes Kt
7. B to B 4th (ch)	P to Q 4th	7. B to B 4th (ch)	P to Q 4th
8. B takes P (ch)	Kt to K 3rd	8. B takes P (ch)	Kt to K 3rd
9. P to Q 4th	Kt to K 3rd	9. P to Q 4th	Kt to K 3rd

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

It is proposed to form a society, under the title of the British Chess Problem Association, for the purpose of holding periodical problem and solution tournaments with adequate prizes, and the establishment of a problem code for the guidance of chessplayers concerned in such competitions. The annual subscription will be five shillings; but solvers who do not intend entering the problem contests will be admitted to the solution tournaments at half price. The following problem-composers have signified their intention of joining the association—viz. Messrs. Abbott, Andrews, Callender, Campbell, Duffy, Farrow, Finlason, Grimshaw, Greenwood, Johnstone, Kidson, Miles, Mitcheson, Nash, Ormond, Pavitt, Pearson, Pierce, W.T. Pierce, Ranken, Slater, Taylor, Thomas, and Watkinson. Intending subscribers should send their names to Mr. H. J. C. Andrews, The Ferns, Addington-grove, Sydenham.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will and codicil (dated June 28 and July 5, 1877) of Mr. Peter Graham, late of No. 20, Lancaster-gate, who died on July 15 last, were proved on the 2nd ult. by Mrs. Emma Graham, the widow, and Walter Graham, the son, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £90,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife all his household furniture, plate, pictures, effects, horses, and carriages, two annuities of £500 each, and the income of a moiety of the residue of the personalty for life; legacies to his sons, brother, sisters, and others. His freehold estate in Cumberland he devises to his eldest son George and his heirs; and other freehold estate to his four younger sons. The remainder of his freehold estate is divided between his five sons.

The will (dated May 31, 1877) of Mr. John Hugh Bainbridge, of Frankfield, in the county of Cork, has been proved in the principal registry, London, by his son, John Hugh Bainbridge, Commander R.N., and Mr. Robert Conway Dobbs, the executors therein named. After certain special bequests in favour of his said son and his daughters, Elvior, wife of the Right Rev. Samuel Gregg, Lord Bishop of Ossory, and Miss Jane Anne Bainbridge, the testator devises and bequeaths the residue of his real and personal estate to his son, charged with £7000 in favour of his daughter Miss Bainbridge, and the sum of £2000 to be paid to the trustees of Mrs. Gregg's settlement, in addition to the sum of £5000 settled on her marriage. The personalty is sworn under £45,000.

The will (dated Aug. 15, 1873) of Thomas Charles Geldart, LL.D., Master of Trinity Hall, University of Cambridge, who died on Sept. 17 last, was proved on the 23rd ult. by the Rev. Geldart John Evans Riadore, the Rev. James William Geldart, and Henry Charles Geldart, the nephews, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £35,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Geldart, £3000, all his furniture, plate, pictures, wines, household effects, horses, and carriages, and an annuity of £800 for life. There are a good many legacies to members of his family and annuities to two old servants. Three fifths of the residue he leaves upon trust for his nephew Geldart John Evans Riadore, and the other two fifths upon trust for his nephew James Evans Riadore.

The will and codicil (both dated Aug. 21, 1877) of Mdlle. Theresa Carolina Johanna Tietjens, late of No. 51, Finchley New-road, St. John's-wood, who died on the 3rd ult., were proved on the 25th ult. by Alfred Markby and Charles Green, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £16,000. As the accounts as to the disposition of her property which have already appeared are very misleading, we now give a correct abstract. The testatrix bequeaths to her sister, Henrietta Bell, £1000; to her sister, Augusta Theresa Kruls, £200; to her cousin, Emma Drögemöller, £500; and to her executors £100 each, all free of legacy duty. Her freehold house, No. 51, Finchley New-road, her freehold ground rents in Belsize-road, and her leasehold house, No. 53, Finchley New-road, the testatrix leaves upon trust for her said sister, Augusta Theresa Kruls for life, and at her death to her (testatrix's) niece, Augusta Kruls, absolutely. All her furniture, plate, household effects, jewellery, lace, horses, and carriages, she gives to her two nieces, Augusta Kruls and Maria Bevigiani; £5000 is left upon trust for her brother, Peter Tietjens, for life, and after his decease to all his children. The residue of her real and personal estate she leaves upon trust for her sister, Augusta Theresa Kruls, for life, and afterwards for her three children, Fritz Kruls, Augusta Kruls, and Maria Bevigiani. Any property or interest given to any female is to be for her separate use, and free from the control, interference, or debts of any husband. The testatrix declares that she is a naturalised British subject, and domiciled in England.

The will and two codicils (dated June 13, 1860, Aug. 24, 1864, and Nov. 7, 1870) of Mr. Charles Cooper Henderson, late of Lower Halliford, Middlesex, who died on Aug. 21 last, has been proved by John Henderson, the brother, and Charles Cooper Henderson, the son, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £5000. Subject to legacies to his executors, the testator gives all his real and personal estate, including his share of the estate of his late mother at Spitalfields, to his eight children.

The Bradford correspondent of the Times gives the following particulars of the will and codicils of the late Sir Titus Salt, of Crow Nest, near Halifax, proved in the Wakefield District Registry. The will is dated Jan. 18, 1871, and there are two codicils, one dated Jan. 4, 1873, and the other July 28, 1876. The personal estate is sworn under £400,000. An endowment of £30,000 is provided for the benefit of the sick and aged poor of Saltaire and the neighbourhood, and power is given to the testator's widow, Lady Salt, and his son, Mr. Titus Salt, to settle a scheme for its application. The almshouses and the dispensary at Saltaire, the mausoleum, the Saltaire Club and Institute, and the Sunday and day schools, are also given to Lady Salt and Mr. Titus Salt. The nature, plate, pictures, carriages, &c., at Crow Nest, and an immediate legacy of £2000 are given to the testator's widow; also an annuity of £5000 and a life interest in the Crow Nest estate. Several annuities are also given to relatives of the testator, and legacies to domestic servants, varying according to duration of service. Legacies of £100,000 each are given to the testator's sons, Sir William Henry Salt, the present Baronet, and Mr. Herbert Salt; and a legacy of £80,000 is settled upon each of the testator's three daughters. A further legacy of £100,000 is bequeathed to trustees, to be invested in the purchase of real estate, which is to be settled so as to form a permanent provision for the Baronetcy. Subject to the payment of the legacies and annuities, the whole of the personal estate is given to the testator's three sons, George, Edward, and Titus, who were engaged with him in the business carried on at Saltaire at the time of his death. The estate at Crow Nest (subject to a life interest of the testator's widow), the mills, cottages, and works at Saltaire, and all other real estate, are devised to the testator's four sons and his son-in-law, Mr. Henry Wright, in trust (after making provision for payment of any legacies or annuities which may not be provided for out of the personal estate) for his residuary legatees, Messrs. George, Edward, and Titus Salt, equally as tenants in common. The will contains numerous clauses for facilitating the carrying out of its provisions, and Messrs. George, Edward, and Titus Salt are appointed executors, by whom the will and codicils have been proved.

At a coroner's inquest at Northampton on Monday, the jury returned a verdict of manslaughter against Gibson, inspector of the Northampton district, and the pointsman, Gardner, at Castle Ashby station, for neglect at the recent railway collision.

The Lord Provost of Glasgow has received a letter from Lord Hartington intimating that he will accept the freedom of the city of Glasgow on Monday next, Nov. 5. Lord Hartington will be the guest of Lord Rosebery, and will return to Edinburgh on the 6th, where he will attend the Liberal demonstration. He will be in Glasgow for a similar purpose on Nov. 7.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—CARPETS.
OETZMANN and CO. beg to announce that they have now received all their new designs in CARPETS for the present season, adapted to every climate, from the richest qualities and most artistic designs to the neat and inexpensive kinds. An early inspection solicited.—OETZMANN and CO., COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS, 67 to 79, HAMPTSTEAD-ROAD, near Tottenham-court-road.

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THE IMMENSE RANGE OF PREMISES
formerly the EAGLE BREWERY having been REBUILT and ADDED to their SHOW-ROOMS, it is now one of the largest Furnishing Establishments in the world. Comparison of price and quality respectfully solicited before deciding elsewhere. OETZMANN and CO. are enabled to offer special advantages to Country Customers in delivery of Goods by their own large PATENT-IRON RAILWAGONS, and fixing in position by competent persons. Descriptive Catalogue, free best Furnishing Guide extant, post-free.—OETZMANN and CO.

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DEPARTMENT.—Elegant Drawing-room Suites, handsomely carved Italian Walnut Wood, upholstered in rich Worsted Damask, from 8 guineas; ditto, in rich Silk and Satin, 20 to 30 guineas; elegant Black and Gold Suites, from 12 guineas; superior ditto, from 15 to 20 guineas; Solid Mahogany Dining-room Suites, 8 guineas; ditto, fine Spanish Mahogany, upholstered in best maroon leather, 16 guineas; massive Mahogany Telescope Dining Tables, from 22 lbs.; handsome Paper Hangings, Pictures, Bronzes, Clocks, &c., and every other requisite for completely furnishing a house throughout.—OETZMANN and CO.

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SIDEBOARDS.—Large and Handsome Mahogany or Oak Sideboards, with high plate-glass back and carved mountings, price 15 guineas; massive Spanish Mahogany or Oak ditto, very handsome, 25 guineas; noble Spanish Mahogany or Oak ditto; elegant mahogany, and lofty plate-glass back, made and finished in the best possible manner, price 35 guineas. A variety of Early English and other designs in rich Spanish Mahogany or finest carved Oak, from 25 to 60 guineas.—OETZMANN and CO.

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SUITES.—One of the largest and best assortments in the kingdom to select from, displayed in Show-rooms 220 ft. long, with Bedsteads and Bedding fitted up for inspection. Bed-room Suite, consisting of Wardrobe, Chest of Drawers, Washstand, Toilet Table and Glass, Towel Rail, Three Chairs, and Pedestal Cupboard, from 64 guineas, complete. Some new and elegant designs at 15, 18, and 21 guineas; large and handsome decorated Bed-room Suites in ash, pitch pine, and other woods, at 28, 36, 50, and 75 guineas; also in black and gold, 80 guineas upwards.—OETZMANN and CO.

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Bedsteads, from 6s. 6d. each; superior Iron French ditto, 10s. 6d.; handsome Arabian Bedsteads, from 7s. 6d. upwards; excellent Mattresses, full size 12s. 6d.; good Feather Beds, full size, 30s.; ditto Bolsters, 7s. 6d.; ditto Pillows, 3s. 6d. each; handsome 3-ft. Mahogany Washstands, with marble top, 15s. 6d.; Mahogany Toilet-Glass (best plate glass, size of plate 16 inches by 15 inches), 5s. 6d.—OETZMANN and CO.

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ALL NEW THIS SEASON.
Mr. Henry Gask being compelled by ill-health to
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great Reductions in price will be made
throughout all the departments, and all goods
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Silks, Costumes, Mantles, Dress Fabrics, Linens,
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Doors will be opened at Ten o'clock.
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SWAN and EDGAR are offering a Stock
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An admirable combination of Gouture and Corset of novel
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THE ONLY CURE for
COLDS and
SORE THROATS,
BY INHALATION.

ALKARAM, if inhaled on the first
symptoms of cold, will at once arrest them;
and even when a cold has been neglected
and become severe, it will give immediate
relief, and generally cure in one day.

ALKARAM contains no narcotic, and
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those who dread the usual remedies for
Colds, which almost always contain morphia
or chloral, may safely avail themselves of
this innocent and pleasant remedy. It acts
as a slight canter, but gives no pain; on
the contrary, the smell is agreeable and
reviving.

ALKARAM.
"Sandgate-road, Folkestone,
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"Sir,—I have just obtained a bottle of your
excellent and unrivalled Cure for Colds. I
have tried at over 200 chemists for an
effective cure, but never found one till I
obtained your Alkaram, for which I thank
you heartily.
"I am, Sir, yours, &c.,
"CYRIL DAVENOR."

ALKARAM may be safely used by
Children, as will be seen from the following
Testimonial:—
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"Sir,—Allow me to testify to the efficacy
of your Cure for Colds. Six of my children
were troubled with colds, and, having been
induced to try your Alkaram, I have much
pleasure in saying that it cured them in
one day thoroughly.
"I am, Sir, yours respectfully,
"LOUIS GOLDSTEIN."

ALKARAM.
"35, Baker-street, May 10, 1876.
"Dear Sir,—Your Alkaram is certainly a
great boon, and seems to have a wonderful
effect in cases of Hay-Fever and Cold in the
Head. It should prove more and more
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it is delivered, the quantity furnished is insufficient to meet the
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present the principal sources of supply, are well known to be
extensively polluted with organic impurities from the sewage of
towns and hamlets contiguous to their banks; and, although
some improvement has been effected in this respect by the re-
moval of the 'fish-balls' of the companies to greater distances
from the metropolis, and by the adoption of more efficient
methods of filtration, there is still ground for complaint that the
quality of the water derived from the rivers mentioned is unfit
for drinking and culinary purposes."—Daily Telegraph, Aug. 20,
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organic matter, and it is not only disagreeable to the taste, but
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Water Companies, the water we get increases in impurity rather
than the contrary. The reports of Dr. Frankland are becoming
less assuring to the water consumer, and in respect of one or two
of the companies supplying the southern districts of the metro-
polis the analyses and reports show decidedly an alarming con-
dition of the sources of supply. On several occasions we have
sounded the alarm, and the great danger of the water supply
must become more and more apparent to everybody who
considers the extension of our land drainage, and the lands
above the intakes of the companies in the upper reaches of the
Thames, which are now irrigated with sewage. In spite of the
precautions taken by the Water Companies to store and filter the
water, it is impossible to keep pace with the increasing drainage
areas that now pour their volumes into the stream, and the ques-
tion recurs daily with more force, What are Londoners to drink?
—Echo, Aug. 22, 1877.

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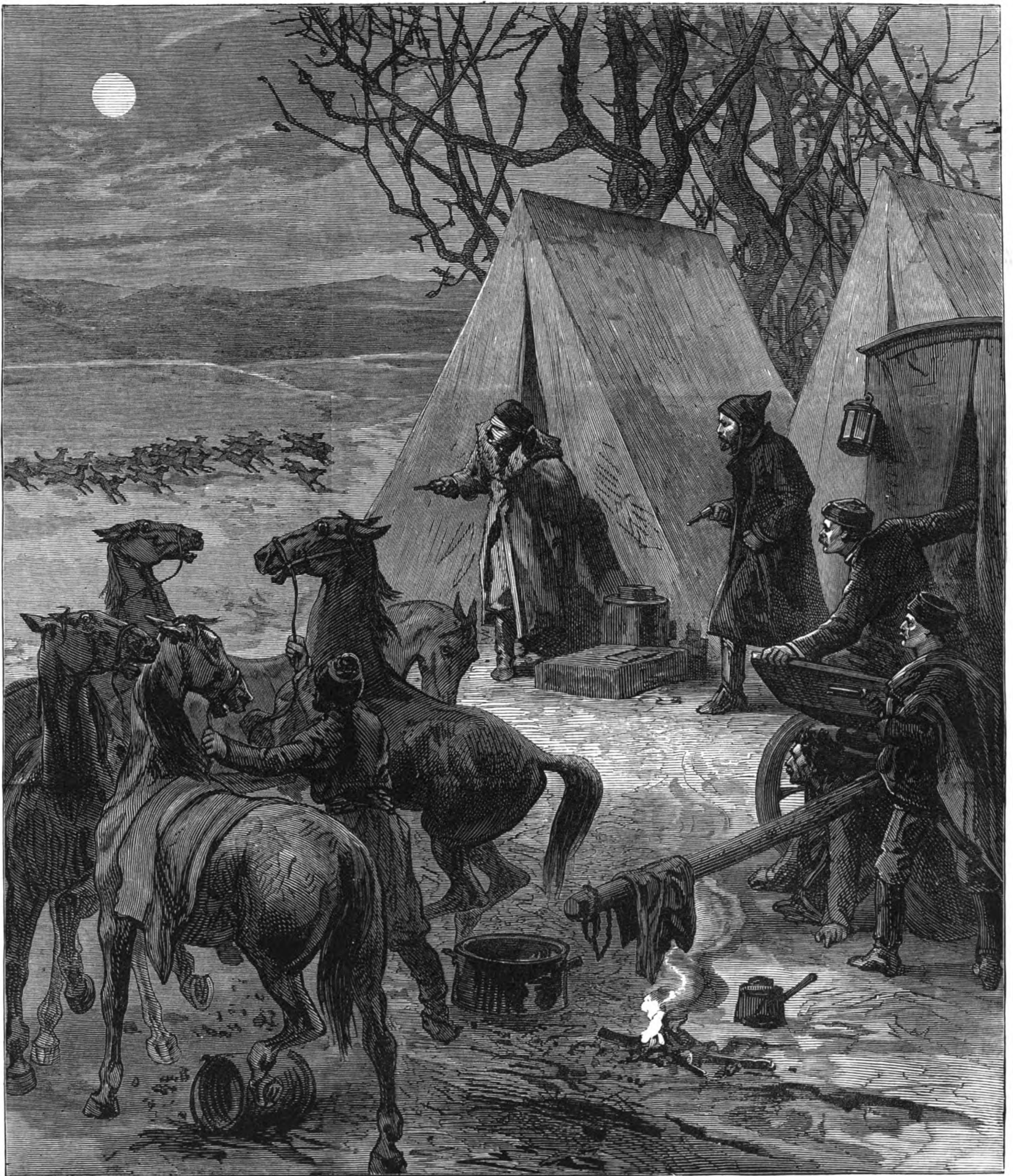


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No. 2000.—VOL. LXXI.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1877.

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THE WAR: CAMP OF THE "TIMES" AND "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" CORRESPONDENTS ATTACKED BY WOLVES.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

BIRTHS.

On the 29th ult., at Cwton Manor, West Hartlepool, the wife of George E. L. of a daughter.

On the 5th inst., at Munderfield-Harold, Herefordshire, the wife of the Hon. Boucaup M. St. John, of a son.

On the 31st ult., at 28, Chapel-street, Park-lane, Lady Margaret Strutt, of a daughter.

On the 4th inst., at 84, Eaton-place, the Duchess of Athole, of a son, stillborn.

On the 5th inst., at 19, Chesham-place, Lady O'Hagan, of a daughter, who only survived a few hours.

MARRIAGES.

On the 25th ult., at St. George's Church, Grenada, West Indies, by the Rev. George M. Clinchett, of St. Matthew's, Barbadoes, uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. A. Anton, Rector, William Fisher, eldest son of Lieutenant-Colonel J. D. Menda, late 2nd W.I. Regiment, to Frederica, eldest daughter of the Hon. Charles Henry Major, Manager of the Colonial Bank, Grenada, and Member of Her Majesty's Privy Council of that island.

On the 31st ult., at St. Augustin's, Queen's-gate, by the Rev. R. Lister Venables, Lieutenant Sir Baldwin Wake Walker, Bart., R.N., to Fanny Augusta, eldest daughter of the late Captain Cowper Coles, R.N., C.B.

DEATHS.

On the 11th ult., at his residence in Toronto, Canada, suddenly, of congestion of the lungs, Sir Henry Parker, fifth Baronet, of Harbourn, aged 55.

On the 7th inst., at the residence of his son-in-law, Patrick Fleming, Glenorchy House, Newington, Edinburgh, Sir Robert Boag, J.P., ex-Mayor of Belfast.

On the 5th inst., at Spethley Park, Worcester, Augusta, Viscountess Campden, aged twenty-five years.

On the 2nd inst., at Hampton Court, after a few hours' illness, Lady Seaford, in her 90th year.

On the 23rd ult., at Hadley, Herts, Caroline Christiana, widow of Edmund Pinnock Dennis, Esq., and youngest daughter of the late Major-General Sir Robert Bartley, aged 51.

* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 17.

SUNDAY, Nov. 11.	
Twenty-fourth Sunday after Trinity. Accession of Louis I., King of Portugal, 181.	Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. Rev. Herbert Rowsell, M.A.; 3 p.m. Canon Farrar, D.D.
Half-Quarter Day. St. Martin, Bishop of Tours. St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Prebendary Plumtree; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Gregory; 7 p.m., Rev. C. T. Procter, Vicar of Richmond. Savoy, closed.	St. James's, noon, Rev. F. Garden, Sub-Dean of the Chapel Royal. Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., Rev. T. L. Papillon. Temple Church, 11 a.m., Rev. Dr. Vaughan, the Master; 3 p.m., Rev. Alfred Ainger, the Reader.
MONDAY, Nov. 12.	
Moon's first quarter, 11.44 p.m. Geographical Society, 8.30 p.m. (address of Sir Lutherford Alcock, the President; Mr. Broyon on Mirambo's Description of Unyamwezi and the best route thither from the coast of South Africa). Monday Popular Concert, St. James's Hall, 8 p.m.	Medical Society, 8.30 p.m. Royal School of Mines, beginning of Session: Mr. Warrington W. Smyth, first of Lectures on Mining, 3 p.m.; Lectures to Working Men (Professor Judd on Geology), 8 p.m. Institution of Surveyors, 8 p.m. (address by the President, Mr. E. James Smith).
TUESDAY, Nov. 13.	
Meteors, probably about midnight. Graham Lectures, 6 p.m. (Dr. H. Wyld on Music), and three following days. Inigent Blind School, St. George's, Southwark, general election, Cannon-street Hotel, noon. Working Lads' Institutes, first annual meeting, Stationers' Hall, 2 p.m. Horological Institute, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. T. Frazer on Electricity and its Modern Applications). West London Scientific Association, 8 p.m. (Dr. Edward B. Aveling on Comparative Respiration).	Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 p.m. Photographic Society, 8 p.m., distribution of medals, &c. Antropological Institute, 8 p.m. (Mr. H. Huxworth on the Spread of the Slaves; Captain R. F. Burton on Mori Castellieri). Crystal Palace Annual National Poultry Show (four days). Colston Day at Bristol, annual dinner, Conservative and Liberal. Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m. (Mr. Alfred Holt, Review of the Progress of Steam-Shipping during the last Quarter of a Century). Shrewsbury Races.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 14.	
Literary Fund, 8 p.m. Graphic Society, 8 p.m. Society of Telegraph Engineers, 8.	Epidemiological Society, 8.30 p.m. (inaugural address by Surgeon-General Dr. John Murray).
THURSDAY, Nov. 15.	
Accession of Christian IX., King of Denmark, 1863. Linnean Society, 8 p.m. (Recent Arctic Expedition: Mr. R. M. Lachlan on the Insecta collected; Dr. E. L. Moss on the surface Fauna of the Arctic Seas; and Dr. W. C. McIntosh on the Annelida: Mr. C. Stewart on certain organs of the ctenidians).	Numismatic Society, 7 p.m. South Kensington Museum, 8 p.m. (Mr. Edward Bellamy on Anatomy). Royal Society, 8.30 p.m. Chemical Society, 8 p.m. (Professor Odling on Gallium; papers by Dr. Wright and Mr. Luff, Mr. M. M. Pearson-Muir, and Dr. B. H. Paul).
FRIDAY, Nov. 16.	
Society for Propagation of the Gospel, 2 p.m. Philological Society, 8 p.m. (M. Mévior on "Gallow;" Mr. B. Dawson on final in the Authorized Version of the Bible).	
SATURDAY, Nov. 17.	
Physical Society, 3 p.m. Saturday Popular Concert, 8 p.m.	Bow and Bromley Institute, Organ Recital, Mr. E. H. Turpin, at 8.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY. Lat. 51° 28' N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 84 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 p.m.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 p.m.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Maximum, read at 10 p.m.	Minimum, read at 10 p.m.	Direction.	Force.			
Oct. 31	30.192	50.3	39.8	68	58.3	48.8	SW. W. WSW.	153	0.000	0.000	0.000
1	30.382	47.2	39.0	70	4 54.8	38.7	WSW. W. WSW.	152	0.000	0.000	0.000
2	30.047	46.8	38.0	73	9 53.2	33.6	WSW. S. WSW.	131	0.040	0.040	0.040
3	30.064	45.4	36.5	78	3 51.8	38.7	W. WSW. WSW.	140	0.005	0.005	0.005
4	29.785	46.6	42.5	88	52.9	28.9	SSW. S. SSW.	211	0.010	0.010	0.010
5	29.782	51.4	46.0	81	4 56.2	45.9	SW. SSW.	270	0.070	0.070	0.070
6	29.633	55.2	53.8	95	10 57.4	49.7	SSW.	529	0.210	0.210	0.210

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:-

Barometer (in inches) corrected .. 30.192 30.382 30.047 30.064 29.785 29.782 29.633

Temperature of Air .. 50.3 47.2 46.8 45.4 46.6 51.4 55.2

Temperature of Evaporation .. 39.8 39.0 38.0 36.5 42.5 46.0 53.8

Direction of Wind .. S.W. W. S.W. W. S.W. S.W. S.W.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 17.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
6 15	6 43	6 8	6 35	6 7	6 38	6 10
12 15	12 43	12 8	12 35	12 7	12 38	12 10
6 15	6 43	6 8	6 35	6 7	6 38	6 10

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MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT, ONCE IN A CENTURY (first time), by Gilbert A. Beckett: AT THE SEASIDE, by Mr. Corney Grain; and No. 204, Every Evening, except Thursday and Saturday, at Eight; every Thursday and Saturday, at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., 6s. ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL. Conductor, Sir Michael Costa. Forty-sixth Season.—FRIDAY, NOV. 23, Mendelssohn's ST. PAUL. Vocalists: Madame Edith Wynne, Madame Patey, Mr. Vernon Right, Mr. Stanley, Mr. C. Henry, Mr. Le Lacy. Organist, Mr. Willing. Tickets, 3s., 2s., 1s., and 6d. Subscriptions, 2, 3, and 5 guineas for Ten Concerts. Season Prospectus, now ready, No. 6, Exeter Hall.

LONDON BALLAD CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL, Twelfth Season.—Mr. JOHN ROOSEY begs to announce four ante-Christmas Concerts, on WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, NOV. 21 and 23, DEC. 6 and 12. At the first Concert, Nov. 21, the following Articles will appear:—Mrs. Osmond, Miss Orridge, and Madame Antoinette Stirling; Mr. Sims Reeves and Mr. Edward Lloyd, Mr. Stanley and Mr. Maybrick. Pianoforte, Miss Margaret Bucknall. The London Vocal Union, under the direction of Mr. Fred Walker. Conductor, Mr. Sidney Naylor. Stalls, 7s. 6d.; Balcony, 5s.; Area, 4s. and 2s.; Admission, 1s. Tickets of Ausonia, St. James's Hall, the usual Agents, and of Boosey and Co., 25, Abchurch-lane.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—EVERY EVENING, at Eight, ANY ROBART. Messrs. J. Fernandez, W. Terris, E. F. Edgar, A. Glover, Lingham, Douglas, F. Moreland, Brooks, G. Weston, Lilford, Morris, H. Vaughan; Misses Willes, Harriet Covey, E. Stuart, Adair, D'Arcy, Vincent, &c. Preceded by SALVAT'S YOUNG. To conclude with THE CONSPIRATOR. Prices from 6d. to 45s. Hours open at 6.30; commence at 7. Box-Office open from Ten till Five Daily.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—LAST SIX NIGHTS OF THE MOONSTONE, by Wilkie Collins. HENRY DUNBAR on MONDAY, NOV. 19. Box-Office hours, Eleven to Five. No Booking Fees. Prices from 1s. to 45s.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1877.

On Monday last the Mansion House Committee of the Indian Famine Fund received the following telegram from the Duke of Buckingham, Governor of Madras:—"Your Lordship's exertions have brought such liberal aid from all quarters that, under the present favourable prospects, we gratefully say the collection may cease." The Secretary of the Executive Relief Committee in Madras added a supplementary telegram to the effect that "they will continue active operations with the munificent funds supplied to them till January or February." The Mansion House Committee, accordingly, will make no further appeal. They will collect all subscriptions from local and other sources with the least possible delay. Their accounts will be audited and the balance remitted. The sum of £425,000 has already been forwarded. Adding to the Mansion House Fund various contributions remitted to Madras otherwise than by the direct channel of the Mansion House Committee, it may be assumed that the people of the United Kingdom have subscribed towards the relief of their famine-stricken fellow-subjects in Southern India a sum amounting to close upon half a million sterling.

The beneficence of the British public has promptly and efficiently done its work. Judiciously distributed by local Committees in various parts of the Presidency of Madras, under the supervision of the Central Executive Committee in that city, it has saved already an incalculable number of human lives. Now that the bursting of the North-Eastern Monsoon has put definite limits to the present Famine, it may be looked upon as certain that the food supply of Southern India is placed upon a satisfactory footing. By the beginning of next year the teeming earth will have put into the hands of the famishing population sufficient means of subsistence. There is much to be done between this and then, which it would have been difficult to do through the agency of the Indian Government. Weak and helpless survivors will need help. Cultivators of the soil who have been constrained to part with all their little property will require to be furnished with seed and agricultural implements. To such ends whatever may yet remain of the Famine Fund will be as timely as useful, and it is a legitimate source of satisfaction that not only has the liberality of the people of this country promptly extended a helping hand towards their fellow-subjects in India suffering under an unspeakable calamity, but it has, in the main, fairly accomplished the end which it proposed.

There may be some danger lest the work which has been thus done should be viewed by those who have done it with an unwarranted degree of self-complacency. Half a million of money is, unquestionably, a very large sum to have been contributed in a few weeks to a charitable object. Everyone knows that distance largely diminishes the sympathy with which we are wont to regard misfortune. Loud and frequent calls are made upon British liberality at home. These we are far more likely to feel than those which come to us from the other side of the globe. It is difficult to realise the sufferings of people with whose habits and modes of life we have but a slender and a remote acquaintance. The sums which have been received by the Mansion House Committee have been received, we had almost said, proportionately, from all parts of the kingdom. Little or no artificial excitement was made available for their collection. The machinery employed to obtain them was of the simplest kind. They represent in the aggregate the sense of duty felt by Englishmen towards India. So far, undoubtedly, the result is extremely gratifying. But when we come to consider the enormous wealth of this country, the large proportion of which is spent in luxury and ostentation, half a million sterling contributed (even under the circumstances we have noted) towards the immediate relief of probably some five-and-twenty million people governed by her Majesty, and passing through such a mortal crisis as that which has developed itself in Southern India, is not, after all, any great matter for boasting. It exceeds, perhaps, in amount anything which would have been done by any other State. But, gauged by the higher standards of duty and sacrifice, it is comparatively trifling. The nation, as a nation, spends nearly as much upon a single ironclad without taking thought of it.

The value of the Famine Fund is that it has been produced by spontaneous generosity. It means a great deal more than its worth in money—more to the givers, more to the recipients. It is the outcome of motives the exercise of which ennobles those who feel them. In not a few instances it expresses thoughtful and deliberate self-sacrifice; in some sympathetic interest, regardless of time and place, in humanity. The British people will be none the worse, will be the better, for the response they have made to the appeal from their Indian brethren. Every act

of this kind tends to purify, whilst it enriches, national character; to deepen a sense of responsibility in individuals for the right use of affluence conferred upon them by Providence; and to diffuse and to strengthen in the minds of those who are possessed of means a conviction that they are stewards of a trust for the benefit of mankind, rather than possessors of an absolute property which they may use as they list.

What the effect may be upon the native populations of India is quite another matter. Nothing would be easier than to cherish exaggerated expectations in this direction. Yet it is undoubtedly well that the native races of our Eastern Dependency should have some proof of the good will at least of the Conquering Race, with which by a strange chain of circumstances they have become associated. It is useless to conceal from ourselves that they dislike British Rule—not, indeed, because it is essentially unjust, but because it is not their own. Successive generations must pass away before the Indian people will give up their preference for irregular self-rule, with all its inconveniences and occasional license and anarchy, to the steady and inexorable restraints of law based upon reason and justice. But, so far as the facts come before them, there can be little doubt, we think, that their prejudices will be softened by successive displays of Anglican interest in their well-being. We cannot be said to understand them. The secret strings that bind them together as a society are concealed from our eyes. But benevolence is a searching element of moral force, and scatters prejudice much as the rays of the sun scatter morning mists. After all, the main constituents of human character are the same in all climes and all ages, and, as Shakespeare says, "One touch of nature makes the whole world kin." Some such assimilating influence as this will, more or less, emanate from the spontaneous liberality which the Mansion House Fund represents. We do not say that it will be a passport to the hearts of the Indian population. We do not anticipate for it in our imagination any such important result. But it will do something—probably will do not a little—to break down the barrier which now separates India from England. It will be one of perhaps many concurrent causes which, it is to be hoped, will eventually tighten the bonds which connect together in one Empire this country and that.

THE COURT.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service on Sunday at Crathie church. The Rev. Archibald Campbell officiated. The Princess of Wales, accompanied by her daughters, has paid frequent visits to her Majesty. The Queen and Princess Beatrice have made daily excursions on Dee side. Her Majesty a few days since visited the Hon. Lady Biddulph at Abergeldie Mains. The Marquis and Marchioness of Huntly and Lord Brooke have dined with the Queen at Balmoral. Lord Sackville has left, and Lord C. FitzRoy, Equerry-in-Waiting, has arrived at the castle.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales entertained the Crown Prince of Hanover at dinner yesterday week at Clarence House, St. James's. On Saturday last the Prince, accompanied by the Crown Prince of Hanover, left town for Sandringham. The Prince has been entertaining a shooting party during the week. His Royal Highness attained his thirty-sixth year yesterday. The Princess of Wales, with her daughters, has remained at Abergeldie Castle awaiting the return to health of Miss Knollys.

Princess Louise of Lorne and the Marquis of Lorne paid a visit to Cambridge on Thursday week and lunched with Lord Colin Campbell, the youngest brother of the noble Marquis, who is a student at Trinity.

The Duke of Connaught was present last week at the meet of the United Hunt Club at Fermoy Wood.

The Duke of Cambridge returned to Gloucester House yesterday week from visiting the Duke of Grafton at Euston Hall, Thetford. On Tuesday his Royal Highness went to Sandringham on a visit to the Prince of Wales.

The Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz left St. James's Palace yesterday week for Dover, upon their return to Strelitz.

The Crown Prince of Hanover arrived in London on Thursday week from the Continent. His Royal Highness was met at Charing-cross station by the Duke of Teck, who accompanied him in one of the Prince of Wales's carriages to the Alexandra Hotel. The Prince was visited at the hotel by the Duke of Cambridge, the Duchess of Teck, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Baron Both (in attendance on the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz), Colonel Greville (equerry to the Duchess of Cambridge), and others. His Royal Highness has passed the week at Sandringham.

The Maharajah Dhuleep Singh arrived at Sandringham on Tuesday on a visit to the Prince of Wales.

His Excellency the German Ambassador and Countess Marie Münster have returned to the German Embassy from visiting Earl and Countess Delawarr at Buckhurst.

His Excellency the French Ambassador and the Marquis and Mdles. d'Harcourt have returned to the French Embassy, Albert-gate, from Paris.

The Duchess of Westminster and Lady Beatrice Grosvenor have left Grosvenor House for Eaton Hall, Chester.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Ripon have arrived at Nocton Hall, their seat in Lincolnshire, from Studley Royal.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Headfort and Lady Adelaide Taylour have left Underly Hall, Kirkby Lonsdale, on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Bradford at Weston Park.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Lothian have left town for Mount Teviot, their seat in Roxburghshire.

The Marchioness Dowager of Londonderry has arrived at her house in Brook-street from Ireland.

The Earl and Countess of Dudley have arrived at Witley Court from Blackmount, N.B.

The Earl and Countess of Dalkeith have left Hamilton-place for Brighton.

The Earl and Countess of Charlemont have arrived at their residence in Upper Grosvenor-street.

The Earl of Devon has arrived at The Castle, Newcastle.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage of the Earl of Aberdeen, grandson of the eminent statesman, and Miss Isabel Maria Marjoribanks, youngest daughter of Sir Dudley Coutts Marjoribanks, Bart., M.P., was solemnised on Wednesday at St. George's Church, Hanover-square. Lord Aberdeen was accompanied by Mr. A. J. Balfour, M.P., his best man. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a dress of white satin duchesse, trimmed with Brussels lace and orange-blossoms; a full trail of the flowers was laid between plisses of satin on the train, and a trellis-work band forming a châteleine of flowers, trimmed the right side of the dress, fringes of orange-buds and leaves beading the lace across the front. Her wreath, composed of orange-blossoms, and veil of Brussels lace, were confined by five diamond stars, taken from the tiara presented to her by her father on her marriage; her other jewels comprised a necklace and earrings of diamonds and pearls, and a diamond locket with large sapphire centre, Lord Aberdeen's gifts to his bride; and the bracelets from Lord Aberdeen's tenantry in Aberdeenshire and Sir Dudley Marjoribank's tenantry at Guisachan and district. The bridesmaids were Lady Gladys Herbert, Lady Emma Baring, Lady Margaret Ashburnham, the Hon. Georgina Scott, Miss C. Gordon, Miss Grizel Baillie, Miss Susan Suttie, and Miss M. Hogg. Their dresses were of white poult de soie, with drappings and carves of white striped gauze, tulle veils, and wreaths and bouquets of variegated ivy. Each wore a gold heart-shaped locket, with enamelled ivy-leaf (the Gordon badge) in centre, and monogram and coronet in diamonds, Lord Aberdeen's gift. The service was performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Hon. and Rev. Canon Douglas H. Gordon, M.A., Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, and the Rev. Francis J. Holland, M.A., Minister of Quebec Chapel. Sir Dudley and Lady Marjoribanks received about 200 guests at breakfast at Brook House, Park-lane, after which the bride and groom left in an open barouche and four, for Halstead Place, Sevenoaks, where they intend to pass the honeymoon. The bride's travelling dress was of sapphire velvet, trimmed with black fox fur; bonnet to match, with drawn white satin lining and strings, and trimmed with black fox muffs of the same fur. The presents were of great value, including from Prince Leopold a Cellini cup. Great rejoicings took place on the Earl's estates.

The marriage of the Hon. Charles C. W. Cavendish, eldest son of Lord Chesham, and the Lady Beatrice Grosvenor, second daughter of the Duke of Westminster, is arranged to take place on Tuesday next, at Eccleston church, Chester.

The marriage of Miss de Rothschild and Mr. Cyril Flower will take place in London on the 22nd inst.

THE MANSION HOUSE INDIAN FAMINE FUND.

Last Saturday the Lord Mayor (Sir Thomas White) received from the Duke of Buckingham, Governor of Madras, and the Central Relief Committee there, a personal telegram expressing, on behalf of the people of Southern India, the deep and warm gratitude felt among all races and creeds for his Lordship's active benevolence and his great and successful exertions in promoting the munificent sympathy of the people of Great Britain with the sufferings of the famine-stricken population of India. To this the Lord Mayor telegraphed a reply taking no credit to himself for the splendid response made to his appeal, but rejoicing that his official position enabled him to originate the fund and to take some part in its collection and distribution. A communication was also received by the Lord Mayor from the Earl of Carnarvon respecting contributions from the colony of British Guiana. The weekly telegram from Madras represents that all possible exertions are being made to turn the favourable weather to good account.

Among the contributions received at the close of last week were the following:—Auckland, new Zealand, £500; a third instalment from Otago of £400; Douglas, Isle of Man (additional), £100; the National Union of Elementary Teachers, £130 (making in all £374); Primitive Methodist Churches, per the Rev. W. Jones, £177; city and county of Perth (sixth), £750; Heywood (second), £500; Grantham (fourth) £132; Wardle, £100; Salisbury (second), £500; Bath (sixth), £400; Burnley, £258; Lincoln, £200; the Freemasons of Durham, £100; Burton (additional), £110.

The committee of the Famine Relief Fund decided at their meeting on Monday not to make any further appeals for subscriptions. This resolution was adopted owing to the receipt by the Lord Mayor of the following telegram from the Duke of Buckingham, dated Monday afternoon:—"Your Lordship's exertions have brought such liberal aid from all quarters that, under the present favourable prospects, we gratefully say the collection may cease. In this the Executive Relief Committee concur." Another telegram, addressed to Mr. Soulsby, was received from Mr. Digby, the secretary of the Relief Committee, which said:—"With reference to the Governor's telegram, please remember that we shall continue active operations with the munificent funds supplied to us till January or February." The fund was reported on Monday to amount to £146,100, and a further sum of £20,000 (making £166,100 in all) was ordered to be sent to India. On the motion of Sir Nathaniel de Rothschild, supported by General Sir Henry Norman and Mr. S. P. Low, the committee tendered their hearty thanks to the Lord Mayor for his able services as their chairman and treasurer, and adjourned until Monday next. All sums sent to the Mansion House will be received, but the committee wish it to be understood that they make no further appeal for subscriptions. Among the donations received on Monday was one of £1000 from Paisley.

The sums received during Tuesday included Bedford, £100; County and city of Perth, £300; Stoke-on-Trent, £100; Haverfordwest, £240; Brighton, £850; Holmfirth and neighbourhood, £101; Odd Fellows, Bradford, £100.

Notwithstanding the announcement made on the authority of the Governor of Madras that no further appeal is necessary and that the collection may cease, large sums continue to be sent to the Mansion House for the Famine Fund, which now amounts to £451,000. Among the later receipts are the following:—Dublin (24th), £500; Ramsbottom, £300; Crews, £300; Newport (fifth), £100; Stoke (fifth), £100; Bedford (sixth), £100; Messrs. Donald Currie and Co., £100; Holy Trinity, Sloane-street, £136; Mr. W. G. Hart, £100; Truro (second), £100; Southport, £282; and Scarborough, £170. It should be distinctly understood that the Mansion House fund is now only open for the receipt of final balances from the provinces and unpaid church collections.

The Viceroy of India has telegraphed that the north-east monsoon has burst favourably everywhere in Madras, except at Ganjam, and that the condition of the people in the famine districts continues to improve.

The amount subscribed in Australia in aid of the sufferers by the Indian famine reaches £76,000—of which £20,000 is from Melbourne.

The honour of knighthood has been conferred on Mr. Andrew Barclay Walker, Mayor of Liverpool, who recently presented an art-gallery to the town; and also on Mr. James Bain, the Lord Provost of Glasgow.

THE NEW LORD MAYOR AND SHERIFFS

The new Lord Mayor of London, Mr. Alderman Owden, has been many years associated with the public business of the Ward of Bishopsgate. Mr. Thomas Scambler Owden was born in 1808, at Cuckfield, Sussex, being the youngest and only surviving child of Mr. John Owden, who died in 1811. He has satisfactorily filled the various offices to which he has been elected in the ward and parish with which he is connected. He was for a long period a member of the Board of Guardians of the East London Union, and successively deputy-chairman and chairman, until its amalgamation with the City Union. In 1845 he was chosen one of the representatives of the Ward of Bishopsgate in the Common Council, and in 1862 he became one of the deputies of the ward, in which position he remained until the death of Mr. Alderman Copeland, in 1868, when Mr. Owden was elected to succeed him as Alderman. He served the office of Sheriff with Mr. Robert Jones, during the mayoralty of Alderman Sir T. Dakin, in 1870. He is a member of the Innholders' and the Loriners' Companies. Mr. Alderman Owden married, in 1837, Frances Mary, the eldest daughter of Mr. John Rigby, and has three sons and three daughters. The Alderman is well known at Tottenham, where he has resided upwards of thirty years, as a liberal promoter of all good works. Having for some years past had no private business occupation, his time has been entirely devoted to his public duties; and the *City Press* further remarks that "his career furnishes an admirable illustration of the way in which, by plain, straightforward dealing, a man may win the respect and esteem of those around him, and rise to a position of honour and responsibility."

Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Staples has been long known as former proprietor of the Albion, in Aldersgate-street, a famous house of civic and social entertainment. He was born at Salisbury, to which place his father had retired after a prosperous business career in London. In 1842 the present Alderman, jointly with his brother, Mr. T. H. Staples, took the Albion, on the retirement of Mr. John Kay, who a few years afterwards served the office of High Sheriff of Buckinghamshire. The two brothers conducted this establishment until 1864, when it was converted into a limited company. Mr. John Staples was then returned to the Court of Common Council as one of the representatives of Aldersgate ward. This position he retained until chosen Alderman. On joining the Common Council Mr. Staples was placed on the Library Committee, and has devoted himself to that very useful department. In 1870 he was chosen chairman of the committee, and distinguished himself by elaborating a well-conceived plan for the proper custody and protection of the Corporation records, which was adopted, and duly carried into execution. As a member of the committee for erecting the New Library, he was enabled to render considerable service in reference to the general arrangements of the building, more particularly with regard to its adaptation for public ceremonies. Mr. Staples took a leading part in the design and preparation of the large window in the library which was presented by the inhabitants of the Aldersgate Ward, and he received the thanks of the Ward-mote for his exertions. Having filled the chairs of the Streets Committee, and the Finance and Improvement Committee of the Commission of Sewers, he was elected in 1875 to the responsible position of chairman of the Commission. Mr. Staples is a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries; he has served the office of Warden of the Leathersellers' Company, and has just completed his second year as Master of the Pewterers' Company. He married the only daughter of Mr. Henry Gillett, late senior partner in the firm of Howell, James, and Co. His family consists of two sons and two daughters.

Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Nottage is descended from the family of the Nottages, of Nottage, in Glamorganshire, who afterwards settled in Essex, in which county he spent his early youth. He is fifty-two years of age, and was married, in 1851, to Christiana, daughter of Mr. James Warner. His family consists of a son and daughter. He was many years engaged in the large iron business of his uncle, Mr. R. W. Kennard, late M.P. for Newport. Mr. Nottage is also a nephew of the late Mr. Alderman Challis, who for many years represented the borough of Finsbury in Parliament. It is a curious coincidence that both his uncles, Mr. Kennard and Alderman Challis, served the offices of Sheriff of London and Middlesex during the same year. Alderman Nottage was, a few years since, a candidate for a seat at the board of the Union Bank of London, which he lost only by a few share votes, gaining, however, a majority of 109 of the proprietors. Mr. Nottage from his earliest years evinced a taste for the fine arts. The stereoscope having been invented, he saw that by this instrument in connection with the undeveloped art of photography, if brought out on commercial principles, a large and lucrative business might be established. He at once threw his energies into the new enterprise, under the title of the London Stereoscopic Company. This has since developed into the largest concern of the kind, with agencies in various part of the world. Sir David Brewster, the inventor of the stereoscope in its present popular form, interested himself in this development of his ingenious idea. A prize being offered by Mr. Nottage for the best essay on the new optical instrument, Sir David Brewster became the adjudicator, awarding it to Professor Louie. In 1862 the London Stereoscopic Company undertook the largest contract ever known in connexion with photography—that of the Great International Exhibition. They purchased from the Royal Commissioners, for a large sum, the exclusive right of producing and selling photographs in the new building. Two chefs-d'œuvre of modern sculpture, "The Sleep of Sorrow and Dream of Joy," by Monti, and Magni's celebrated "Reading Girl," there exhibited, were secured by Mr. Nottage from those eminent sculptors. Mr. Nottage is not unknown in connection with literature. Some years since he published, under the nom de plume of "Persius Junior," a series of amusing and shrewd sketches of character. He also compiled "The Shakespearean Diary." Mr. Alderman Nottage is a member of the Spectaclemakers' Company.

Our Portraits of the Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs are from the photographs of the London Stereoscopic Company.

The arrangements for the Lord Mayor's Show yesterday were to include a pair of dromedaries, a pair of elephants, with Nubian attendants, a model of Cleopatra's Needle, and a triumphal car bearing a group of allegorical figures, provided by Messrs. Sanger. The Lord Mayor's state coach has been constructed by Mr. Offord, of Wells-street, Oxford-street. The Prime Minister and nearly every other member of the Cabinet had accepted the invitation to the Lord Mayor's feast in Guildhall. The customary farewell dinner given by the outgoing Lord Mayor has this year been dispensed with.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has appointed the Earl of Wicklow State Steward, in the room of the Earl of Bandon, resigned.

The Queen, the Prince of Wales, and Prince Leopold have accepted from Mr. John Wilkins, of the Elzevir Press, copy of the large-paper edition of the Caxton Catalogue, of which only twelve copies were printed.



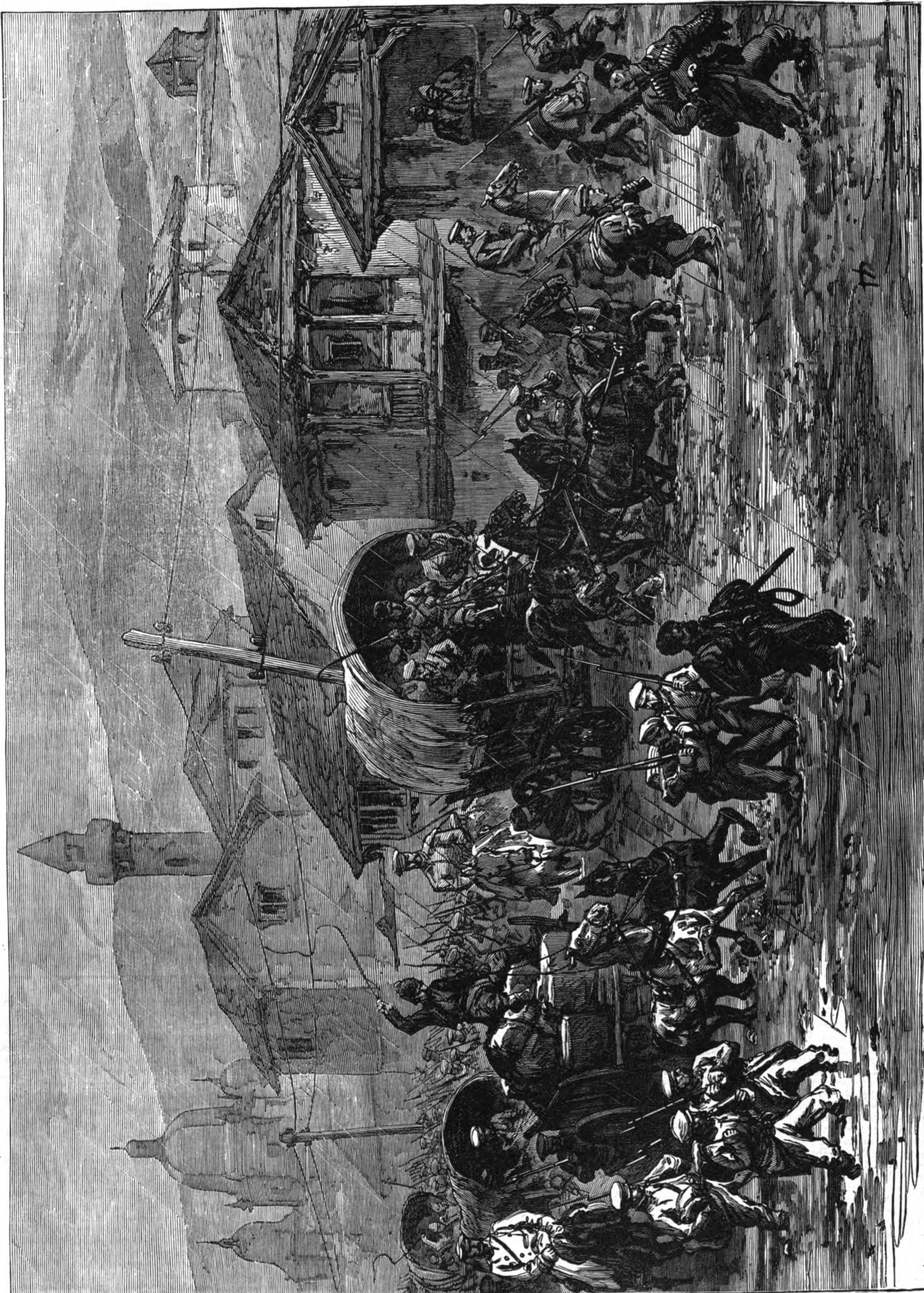
MR. ALDERMAN OWDEN, THE NEW LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.



MR. ALDERMAN AND SHERIFF NOTTAGE.



MR. ALDERMAN AND SHERIFF STAPLES.



THE WAR: EFFECTS OF THE LATE RAIN—A STREET AT SISTOVA.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

THE WAR.

Our Illustrations of the campaign in Bulgaria, from the Sketches by our Special Artists, continue to represent many characteristic incidents of this great military struggle. The Russian army under the immediate command of the Grand Duke Nicholas, accompanied by his sovereign and august brother, the Emperor Alexander, has been drawing its lines closer and tighter, now encompassing the intrenched positions of Osman Pasha on the hills round Plevna, which cannot, it seems, be taken by direct assault, but must in time be surrendered or abandoned, since the supplies have been cut off by General Gourko's operations along the western road. Our Special Artists, like other newspaper correspondents, are now excluded from the inner circle of trenches and batteries in the Russian lines of investment; but they have still frequent opportunities of witnessing some interesting actions, and the scenes delineated by them, such as that of "Bringing the Wounded to the Rear," and the mustering of "Cossack Scouts," must be of almost daily occurrence. Mr. Irving Montagu, who pitched his roving tent beside that of the *Times*' Correspondent, Mr. R. Coningsby, has used his pencil, in the Sketch engraved for our front page, to show us the effect of a night alarm, not from the approach of Turks, but of a pack of wolves, which startled their little encampment in the hours that should have been devoted to needful slumber. The *Times*' Correspondent may be left to tell the story in his own manner. They also travelled together on their way to Plevna; and, as they passed through Sistova, found the streets of that town in a sorry plight from the incessant rains of three weeks before. This is the subject of one of our Artist's sketches, in which the four-horse waggon conveying himself and Mr. Coningsby to their wretched hotel is seen plunging into a lake of liquid mud. This, in some places, came up to the horses' girths, while pedestrians had to wade through mire within a few inches of the tops of their jack-boots. The weather has since been more favourable to campaigning, though very cold at night on the hills, with much hoar frost, and signs of a coming hard winter.

The Emperor Alexander on Sunday last rode on horseback with his staff, accompanied by the Commander-in-Chief, through the Russian lines around Plevna, to inspect the positions recently occupied. His Imperial Majesty has, on several former occasions, visited in this manner different parts of the ground covered by his army, from their headquarters extending westward beyond the Vid; and he has more than once ridden past a field of recent carnage, where the dead bodies of slain men and horses, still lying unburied, must have sadly borne witness to the inhuman conditions of warfare. A scene of this description is represented in one of our Engravings, from a sketch by Herr Schönborg, who lately quitted the seat of war in Bulgaria. It reminds us of the saying of a great English soldier, "I know only one thing that could be more sorrowful than a battle in which we have gained the victory—I mean a battle in which we should have suffered defeat."

The Turkish side has likewise afforded the subject of a Sketch for the Illustrations published this week. It belongs, indeed, not to the actual campaigning experiences and operations, but to the collection of troops, even from distant Asiatic provinces, in the neighbourhood of Constantinople. The encampment of Zeibeks, a wild and warlike race inhabiting the seacoast of Armenia, towards Batoum, has been pitched on the rising shore at the mouth of the Bosphorus, overlooking the Sea of Marmora, in sight of many fine palaces, mosques, and public buildings. The Asiatic shore, about Scutari, with the barracks and Tower of Leander, is seen in the background, over the narrowing inlet there. To the left hand is the Yeldiz-Kiosk, or summer palace; near the water's edge, in the middle of the View, are the Matchka Arsenal, the Mosque of Top-hané, the Gunesh-sou Hospital, and the Military School of Pancaldi. The barbarous irregular soldiery, clad in their fantastic native dress, and wielding a miscellaneous variety of weapons, are dispersed in sundry careless groups all over the foreground, lounging in front of their tents, while their officer, with the standard-bearer and the drummer, seems endeavouring to command their attention; which is not an easy task.

The most important event of the week, since our last record of current news concerning the war both in Asia and Europe, is the reported capture of Erzeroum by the Russians, who have left a considerable force to invest the fortress of Kars, while they have pressed hard and strong the pursuit of Mukhtar Pasha since his defeat three weeks ago, still driving him westward, through Koprikoi and Hassan-Kale, and finally expelling him from the position he had taken up at Deve Boyun. These places will be found in the small Map which we present on another page, in the Supplement to this week's publication. But at the hour of writing this, on Thursday afternoon we have not yet received certain and authentic information that the Armenian capital has been abandoned and taken by the Russians. After the loss of the Deve Boyun plateau, Erzeroum, which lies in the hollow beyond, is not the place to which an army bent on further resistance can retire, as it would easily be cut off from all its lines of communication and be very soon surrounded. This seems to have been understood by the Turkish commander as early as last spring, and, therefore, positions in the mountains west of Erzeroum were selected, in case the Turkish army shall have to retire on the capital. These positions are on the road to Balburt and Trebizond, and it may be to this refuge Mukhtar has retired with his main force, leaving only a small garrison in Erzeroum itself. What we have heard of the state of the works thrown up around Erzeroum does not inspire much confidence in the power of the garrison to hold the place against a Russian assault, and the rumours, therefore, about the capture of the town are but the anticipation of what is a very probable event.

The allied force investing Plevna at the present time consists, according to the latest trustworthy accounts, of the First, Second, and Third Divisions of the Roumanian army, occupying the northern section of the investing circle, from the river Wid on the right to Gravitza, on the Plevna-Bulgareni road, on the left; of the 9th Russian corps and the Thirtieth Division of Infantry, holding the eastern portion of the investing lines from Gravitza on the right to the highway to Loftcha on the left; and of the Guard corps, the cavalry force under General Gourko, the Sixteenth Division of Infantry, and the Second Division of Cavalry, completing the circle on the south and west. Further, the first brigades of the Second and Third Divisions of infantry are stationed in reserve at Loftcha. Assuming the establishments of the several units of this investing force to be complete, the total strength of the latter would amount to, in round numbers, 125,000 men. The proportion of artillery attached to the army before Plevna is unusually large, many extra guns having been brought up to assist in bombarding the Turkish defences, the total number of field and siege guns available being said to be 600. The length of the investing line cannot be much less than forty miles; the most westerly Russian position is Djurilevo, ninety kilometres west of Plevna. The Russians will attack from the south in order to gain the heights on which the Turkish reserves are encamped, which are considerably above Plevna. Their

artillery would command the town and all the Turkish fortifications. The Russians are chiefly massing troops towards Orkanieh, leaving Osman Pasha no chance but that of making a sortie to the north-west towards Widdin, where he would find himself in a *cul-de-sac* formed by the Danube and the Servian Timok frontier, now strongly guarded. The report is repeated that Osman Pasha is short of ammunition, and therefore a sortie may very soon be expected.

Mehemet Ali has arrived at Melva. His command embraces all the forces concentrated at Sophia, Orkanieh, and Novi-Bazar, and the Shipka Pass.

The Polish deserters from the Russian army are being formed into a Polish legion.

On Monday the Roumanian batteries at Kalafat attempted to prevent the construction of a new Turkish battery at Widdin. The attempt, however, did not succeed, as the Turks unmasked a battery already finished, and bombarded the opposite Roumanian battery for nearly four hours. The fire of the Turks, however, only damaged a few houses in Kalafat.

The official weekly return of killed, wounded, and missing issued by the Russian authorities gives the total of losses up to the 1st inst. as 61,801. The losses in the week preceding that date are given as 2859 on the Danube alone, the losses on the Asiatic battle-fields in the same period being apparently still incompletely reported.

From the headquarters of the war in Asia a Russian official despatch states that on Sunday last the united columns of Generals Heymann and Tergukassoff defeated the Turkish troops under Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha and Ismail Pasha in their fortified positions on the heights of Deve Boyun after nine hours' fighting. The Turks fled in complete disorder, abandoning their camp and also their arms and provisions. The losses sustained in the engagement are not yet known.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The anticipation that the Government would, on the meeting of the Chambers, make a declaration of its policy or intentions has been disappointed. The Senate and Chamber of Deputies met at Versailles on Wednesday. The business before the Senate was unimportant and chiefly formal, and no communication from the Marshal or his Ministers was made. The Chamber of Deputies did not fail to make known at its first meeting its distinctly Republican character. It heard with approbation a eulogy on M. Thiers from its senior member, M. Deseaux, who presided in the absence of the veteran deputy, M. Raspail, and expressions of hope and goodwill for the fortunes of the Republic; and it still more distinctly foreshadowed its policy by appointing M. Jules Grévy Provisional President of the Chamber by the unexpectedly large majority of 290 to 170 votes. The Vice-Presidents, MM. Rameau and Lepère, were re-elected. The next business of the House will be the appointment of the eleven Bureaux or Committees; and then the Chamber will proceed to take cognisance of the reports of the various Committees respecting the validity of the elections. Meanwhile there is a period of suspense, broken only by the announcement on the part of the official journal that the Ministers, who had resigned, have, at the request of the Marshal, withdrawn their resignations. It is stated that when the Marshal received the delegates of the Right on Tuesday he gave it to be understood that he had resolved not to resign.

The results of 1839 departmental elections are now known. Seven hundred and sixty-four Republicans and 511 Conservatives are elected, and in eighty-four cases a second ballot will be necessary. The returns are complete for eighty departments, but the exact distribution is only known as regards sixty-four. The Republicans are believed to have a majority in forty Councils General, and the Conservatives in thirty-nine. The Republicans altogether have gained 107 seats.

Aarifi Pasha, the new Ottoman Ambassador in Paris, presented his credentials to Marshal MacMahon on Monday. His Excellency was assured by the Marshal that he might rely upon a warm and sympathetic reception in France.

At the dinner given by Marshal MacMahon at the Elysée on the 1st inst., in honour of General Grant, all the members of the Cabinet were present, as also General Noyes, the American Ambassador, General Torbert, the American Consul, and M. Vignaud, Secretary of the American Legation. Madame MacMahon had General Grant on her right and the Duc de Broglie on her left, while the Marshal had Mrs. Grant on his right and the Duchess de Broglie on his left. After dinner the Marshal and General Grant retired into a smoking-room and had a tolerably long conversation, chiefly on military questions, M. Vignaud acting as interpreter. The Marshal invited General Grant to come and dine with him, without ceremony, at Versailles, whither he removes on Tuesday, and to attend some of the sittings of the Senate and Chamber, placing the Presidential box at his disposal. General Grant accepted the offer. A banquet was given on Monday by the American residents in honour of General Grant. Several toasts were proposed by General Noyes, the United States Minister, and in drinking the health of General Grant his Excellency made a speech highly eulogistic of the late President of the United States, who responded in brief terms.

A marriage was celebrated in Paris on Tuesday between Mlle. Amélie Cloué, daughter of the Vice-Admiral of that name, Maritime Prefect of Cherbourg, and M. Olivier de Marguerie, Commander in the Navy, son of the Marquis of that title, and nephew of the late Bishop of Autun.

Madame Leverrier, wife of the illustrious astronomer, died recently of grief at the loss of her husband; M. Glais Bizoin, a member of the Provisional Government of 1870, died at his native place in Brittany, aged seventy-seven; and M. Duvergier, the great jurisconsult, died at Bordeaux, his native place, aged eighty-six. Under the Empire he was successively President of the Council of State, Minister of Justice, and senator.

ITALY.

The meeting of the Parliament is postponed till the 22nd inst. Signor Crispi, in a circular to the members of the Chamber of Deputies, begs that they will, if necessary, make some private sacrifices in order to attend the sittings.

The Pope, according to the *Standard's* correspondent at Rome, is suffering from rheumatism, which has deprived him of the use of his lower limbs; but a Reuter's telegram says that his Holiness is in good health. It is stated that the Vatican proposes to re-establish the Roman Catholic hierarchy in Scotland.

A telegram from Naples says that the ironclad Duilio made her trial-trip on Wednesday, and that the trial was regarded as completely successful.

SPAIN.

Preparations are being made in Madrid for the marriage of King Alfonso, which will take place on Jan. 23. The Cortes will be asked to pass a bill approving of the marriage, and also to vote a grant of money. The Moderado party, at a meeting held in Madrid on Monday, unanimously adopted a resolution approving of the proposed marriage of King Alfonso with the daughter of the Duc de Montpensier.

PORTUGAL.

The King and Queen left Lisbon last Saturday morning for Oporto, to be present at the inauguration of a railway bridge constructed over the Douro. The ceremony took place on Sunday. When the work had been blessed by the Bishop, the members of the Royal family passed over the bridge in a state railway carriage, and were present afterwards at a luncheon at the station. There was a display of fireworks at night on the newly-opened bridge.

HOLLAND.

The new Cabinet has been formed, and is composed as follows:—M. Van Heeckeren Vankell, Chief of the King's Cabinet, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Deputy Smidt, Minister of Justice; M. Kappeyne, Minister of the Interior; M. Wichers, naval officer, Minister of Marine; M. Gleichman, secretary to the Bank of the Netherlands, Minister of Finance; Deputy Deroy, Minister for War; M. Van Bosse, ex-Minister, Colonial Minister.

A Royal decree has been issued instituting a new department for Commerce, Industry, and Public Works and Aqueducts. M. Tak von Poortvliet is the Minister.

GERMANY.

It is announced from Berlin that the Emperor William has returned from the battues in Silesia in excellent health.

The German Chancellor has proposed to the Federal Council the establishment of twelve maritime courts for inquiry into accidents at sea, to sit respectively at Königsberg, Danzig, Stettin, Stralsund, Rostock, Lübeck, Flensburg, Tünnig, Hamburg, Bremerhaven, Brake, and Emden. Each of these courts will have jurisdiction over a certain defined portion of the German coast.

In the sitting of the Prussian Lower House on the 2nd inst. the Budget Bill for 1878 was read the first time; and after some discussion and a few explanatory remarks from the Ministers of Commerce and Finance, the more important portions of the Estimates were referred to a special committee. The Budget Committee has resolved that some items of the proposed loan shall be inserted in the Budget of extraordinary expenditure, and that the first instalment of the estimates for public works in 1878-9 shall be agreed to.

In Wednesday's sitting an animated debate took place in consequence of a Conservative motion that in future every member should be obliged to deliver his speech from the tribune. Both Ultramontane and Progressist members opposed it, and used language of strong invective against the Conservative speakers, who replied in the same spirit. The motion did not pass.

The death of Field Marshal Count von Wrangel, in his ninety-third year, took place on the 1st inst. He entered the army in 1796 as a cadet in the Dragoons, became a Lieutenant-Colonel in 1814, and Colonel in the following year. Several years later he was named Lieutenant-General, and received in 1848 the command of the 2nd Corps d'Armée of Federal troops in the Schleswig-Holstein campaign. In 1856, on the anniversary of his sixtieth year of military service, he was promoted to the rank of Field Marshal. He was also Commander-in-Chief of the "Marches" and Governor of Berlin. In 1864 he was called to the superior command of the Austro-Prussian army sent against Denmark, but was replaced subsequently by Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, being at the same time raised to the dignity of Count. He also held an important command during the struggle with France and Germany. The funeral obsequies of the late Field Marshal were celebrated on Monday with much solemnity, at his late residence, in the presence of the Emperor William and the Royal Princes. A procession was then formed to the Stettin Railway station, and the body was carried to Stettin, where it was buried on Tuesday by the side of the Marshal's sons, who died many years ago.

Count Hermann Arnim, a relative to the ex-Ambassador at Paris, has been sentenced to a month's imprisonment for libelling Prince Bismarck.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

Some questions of interest were put to the Austrian Ministers in the Lower House of the Reichsrath on Tuesday. The first regarded the recognition by the Government of the Old Catholics. To this the Minister of Public Works replied that, as the Old Catholics only made a declaration concerning their legal recognition on Oct. 13, the Ministry was not in a position before the 18th of that month to recognise them, and to authorise the formation of Old Catholic communities in Vienna, Wamersdorf, and Ried. The Minister of Commerce, replying to an interpellation upon the subject of the negotiations with Germany for the conclusion of a Customs treaty, said the German Commissioners had declared that the proposals of the Austro-Hungarian Government could not be accepted. The idea of a provisional prolongation of the existing treaty for one year, as desired by Germany, could not be entertained by Austria. The Government would shortly submit to the House a general customs tariff, and hoped that it might come into force at the commencement of the new year. Meanwhile they had proposed to the German Government the conclusion of a treaty based upon the most favoured nation principle. Replying to a question respecting the seizure of rails in Hungary, the Minister stated that the Hungarian Government had regarded rails as contraband of war; but, upon a certificate from the Roumanian Government being forthcoming that the rails were destined for the Roumanian railways, the Government of Hungary gave orders to have them released. Measures have been taken by the Government for the purpose of settling the question whether rails are contraband of war or not.

GREECE.

King George returned to Athens on the 2nd inst. The Chamber will soon resume its sitting.

DENMARK.

In Wednesday's sitting of the Folkething the provisional Budget based upon that decreed on April 12 last was rejected, but a resolution was adopted granting a provisional approval of the Estimates in a form which the Government on its part did not oppose.

AMERICA.

President Hayes breakfasted with General Joseph Johnston and other Confederate officers on the 1st inst., after which he addressed an assembly of 30,000 people. The President also reviewed the militia. He has returned to Washington, much pleased with his reception in Virginia.

The Army Appropriation Bill submitted to the House of Representatives provides that the army shall not exceed its present strength of 22,000 men. The amount proposed is 25,000,000 dols. or 5,000,000 dols. less than the Government asked. The proviso against the use of the army for political purposes, which caused the defeat of the Appropriation Bill last Session, is omitted.

The House of Representatives has passed Mr. Bland's bill authorising the free coinage of a standard silver dollar of 412½ grains, and restoring its legal tender character. The House has also adopted a resolution making the bill repealing the date for the resumption of specie payments a special order from day to day until Nov. 30. Then action will be taken.

The Silver Remonetisation Bill passed by the House was referred in the Senate to the Finance Committee, a majority of which, while favouring the principle, are reported to advocate a limitation of the amount of silver as a legal tender.

Senator Morton is dead. This reduces the number of Republican Senators to thirty-eight, exactly one half of the Senate. Mr. Daniel Voorhees, Democrat, has been appointed Senator for Indiana, succeeding Mr. Morton.

Elections were held in twelve of the American States on Tuesday, the balance of success being apparently greatly in favour of the Democrats, who have elected General McClellan for the post of Governor of New Jersey.

While the Democratic candidates have been successful in the elections for State officers in New York, the Republican party has secured a majority in the Legislature of the State.

New York telegrams of Monday's date state that a slight shock of earthquake was felt there on Sunday afternoon. It was felt also in New Brunswick and Quebec.

On St. Luke's Day the Bishop of Maine consecrated his new cathedral at Portland, the corner-stone of which was laid at Christmas, 1868. The church is of blue stone, finished with red and grey Nova Scotia free stone. Its dimensions are 65 ft. by 140 ft. The altar is of Italian marble, resting upon Caen stone. The building, which has cost 120,000 dol., is from designs by Mr. C. C. Haight, of New York.

Mrs. Mary Proctor, of Rochester, Western New York, has left the bulk of her fortune of nearly 200,000 dol. to institutions of the American Church. An abstract of the late Mr. Motley's will is given at page 462.

The Mexican Government has sent Señor Zamacona as special commissioner to Washington in order to negotiate with the United States.

THE CAPE COLONIES.

We have news from the Cape to Oct. 16. The chief Krelis has been deposed by the Governor, and his territory has been annexed to the British dominions. There have been some engagements, but none of a decisive nature. In an action, the date of which is not given, at Krelis's quarters thirty Gulekas were killed, twenty horses were taken, the kraals burned, and some grain, agricultural implements, and other plunder was taken. At Butterworth river a sharp struggle took place, and fifty of the Kaffirs were killed. On our side two privates, named Wainwright and Coghe, were slightly wounded. It was rumoured at Cape Town and believed that Krelis had made overtures for peace. A special despatch to the *Times* says:—The Colonial force in Transkei consists of about 1200 Europeans. The British troops occupy posts guarding the Border, and are overawing the Gulekas to prevent them joining Krelis. Another detachment of the 88th Regiment, under Major Owen, and some volunteers, under Captain Bailey, have gone to the front. The Premier has joined the Governor and the general commanding at head-quarters in King William's Town.

NEW ZEALAND.

A telegram from Wellington, dated the 5th inst., states that the first direct communication from the Maori King since the war of 1863 has been received by Sir George Grey. Tawhia has telegraphed asking Sir George to meet him this month. Previously a telegram was sent, with the King's concurrence, to Sir George Grey urging the visit on the ground that it was likely to promote road-making and general friendship.

INDIA.

The prospects in the Madras Presidency continue to improve with wonderful rapidity. Within the last four weeks there has been a decrease of 900,000 in the number of persons employed on the relief works. The great saving thus effected for the Government has been unattended by any suffering or loss of life. According to the present estimate, the total expenditure on account of the Madras famine from the commencement to its expected end, including loss of revenue of all kinds, will amount to £8,500,000; while for the Bombay famine it will be rather under £2,000,000. Other reports continue satisfactory.

The Hon. W. Stuart is gazetted Minister at the Hague.

Sir Arthur Gordon, Governor of Fiji, is about to pay an official visit to Samoa, in one of her Majesty's ships of war.

Two thousand natives have made an attack upon a Spanish fort in the Sooloo Islands, but have been repulsed with a loss of fifty killed. Eleven Spaniards were wounded.

The *Daily News* correspondent at Alexandria telegraphs that the railway to Suez is again opened, and that 4000 fellows are repairing the damage to the Fresh Water Canal.

Mr. Archibald Forbes, the Special Correspondent of the *Daily News*, has received through the Russian Ambassador in London the insignia of a Knight of the Order of St. Stanislas, conferred upon him by the Emperor of Russia for his courage and intrepidity at the battle of Plevna on July 30.

Information has been received of the total destruction by fire at sea of the ship *Hampden*, which left Leith for Bombay five months ago with two thousand tons of coal. A fire broke out on Sept. 16, and the crew abandoned the vessel in boats. Nineteen of the crew arrived at the Seychelles Islands. The remainder, in two boats, are missing. A cutter has gone out from Seychelles in search of them.

A committee has been formed in Holland, under the patronage of Prince Henry of the Netherlands, and 24,000 fl. have been collected, to send out in May of next year a small but strong sailing-vessel to the west coast of Spitzbergen, with the view of reaching the mouth of the Yenisei. The objects of the expedition are to explore the new commercial route to the Siberian rivers, to train sailors who might ultimately be intrusted with the formation of a scientific station, and to erect monuments to the memory of the early Dutch Arctic navigators.

Messrs. W. T. Weekes and Co. dispatched from Plymouth last Saturday the Merchant Shipping Company's ship *Gainsborough*, 973 tons, Captain J. Carter, under charter to the New Zealand Shipping Company, with Government emigrants for Nelson and other ports in New Zealand. In addition to seven first-class passengers, the *Gainsborough* takes out 29 married couples, 63 single men, 81 single women, 15 boys, 21 girls, and 12 infants—making a total of 250 emigrants, equal to 220 statute adults.—Messrs. W. T. Weekes and Co. have dispatched from Plymouth for Australia the ship *Torrens*, Captain Angell, belonging to the Elder Line of sailing-ships. She has on board a large number of passengers, in addition to a full general cargo.—Messrs. Money Wigram and Sons' ship *Essex*, Captain Ticehurst, from London, bound for Melbourne, arrived at Plymouth on Saturday to embark passengers.

Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., Admiral Wellesley, Admiral Hood, Admiral Lord Gilford, and Sir Massey Lopes are gazetted as the new Board of Admiralty.

The Great Western Railway has completed the purchase of the Cornwall Minerals Railway, which extends across the country from the Bristol Channel to the English Channel, and have to-day paid Dr. Trefry, of Fowey, £103,000 for that portion which lies within Trefry Estate.

POLITICS.

LORD HARTINGTON IN SCOTLAND.

The Marquis of Hartington, who during his visit to Scotland has been the guest of the Earl of Rosebery at Dalmeny Park, near Linlithgow, arrived in Glasgow on Monday for the purpose of receiving the freedom of the city. He was accompanied by his noble host, and was received at the Queen-street Station by the Lord Provost and various members of the Corporation. A considerable number of persons were present in the station, and gave a cordial greeting to the noble Marquis. He at once proceeded to the City Chambers, where he was entertained by the Corporation at a luncheon. His Lordship was presented with the freedom of Glasgow in the City Hall. In acknowledging the compliment, the noble Lord spoke with diffidence as to his own personal merits, and attributed the honours paid to him to the position which he fills in connection with one of the great parties of the State. He spoke in high terms of the manner in which Glasgow had hitherto led the van in the cause of education and sanitary and social improvement. He regretted that Glasgow, like other industrial centres, was suffering from a depression of trade; but he had no hope in a revival until there was a complete restoration of European peace. The country, however, would have felt the effect of the present disturbed state of Europe much more keenly if, instead of neutral spectators of the war, they had been induced to take an active participation in it. His Lordship expressed a hope that there would always be a powerful restraining influence upon the Government in causing it to preserve as long as possible an attitude of strict neutrality, whatever might be the state of affairs on the Continent. In the evening Lord Hartington returned to Dalmeny Park, the seat of the Earl of Rosebery.

Lord Hartington visited Edinburgh on Tuesday, and was waited upon by a deputation from the Scottish Chamber of Agriculture, who presented an address on the subject of the land laws, in reply to which the noble Marquis, having excused himself from entering at length into a complicated subject, said that his friends would meet them in a liberal spirit, and avail themselves of every opportunity of learning what were the wants of the agricultural community in Scotland. The noble Lord subsequently received addresses from several Scotch Liberal associations, and in his reply said, with reference to their demand for an increased Parliamentary representation in Scotland, that the Liberal party were now almost generally agreed that the time had come when the question of bringing the representation of the country into greater harmony with its real condition imperatively demanded a settlement. He believed the complaints of the neglect of Scotch business might be charged against both parties; but he hoped that after his visit the people of Scotland might not have reason to complain of the action taken in their affairs by the Liberal party. In the evening Lord Hartington attended a public meeting in Edinburgh, and spoke in reply to a resolution of thanks and confidence. He expressed a hope that the inauguration of Liberal associations in Scotland would be an era in the history of the party. They aimed at unity of action in matters on which the party were agreed, but left a completely free understanding on all others. He contended that the Liberal party had never hampered itself with pledges on a great variety of subjects, and declared that, although he could not lead the party on the question of Disestablishment, he would neither stimulate nor repress discussion thereupon.

On Wednesday morning his Lordship received at Glasgow deputations from two bodies interested in the separation of the Church from the State, and the representatives of the Liberal Associations of West and South Scotland. To the former the noble Lord declined to express any opinion. He advised the latter to pay especial attention to the organisation of the party, and suggested that the councils would do well to look out for young men of talent who might be trained to render good service in political life. In the afternoon he was entertained at dinner in the Corporation Galleries; and at eight o'clock he attended a public meeting in the City Hall, at which Mr. G. Anderson, M.P., presided. His Lordship dwelt on the past achievements of the Liberal party. He argued that the representation of constituencies should bear some proportion to the condition and importance of different parts of the country. He did not believe that the extension of the franchise in counties would introduce any dangerous elements. The noble Lord also spoke at some length respecting the war, and expressed the hope that when it was ended the Government would use its influence for an introduction of those reforms which Turkey has always promised, but never endeavoured to carry into effect. In conclusion, he praised the moderation of Scotch Liberalism, and said that when the time came for the Liberals to resume the reigns of Government there would be plenty of work for them to do.

MR. GLADSTONE IN IRELAND.

Mr. Gladstone's visit to Ireland draws very near to its close. The hon. gentleman was in Dublin last Saturday and visited the National Gallery; he then inspected the College of Physicians; after which he drove to the Artane Industrial School, about three miles from Dublin. On Monday he visited Maynooth College, and in the afternoon he went to Dublin to dine with the Archbishop. Tuesday was spent by Mr. Gladstone in visiting places of interest in Dublin, including the Castle, the Four Courts, and the Marlborough-street National Schools, where 1800 pupils are trained. He also paid a visit to the Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin, and subsequently received privately a deputation from the County Down Farmers' Association. In the evening the right hon. gentleman dined with the Provost and Fellows of Trinity College.

The crowning incident of Mr. Gladstone's visit to Ireland was the presentation to him, on Wednesday, of the freedom of the city of Dublin. The ceremony took place in the Council Chamber of the City Hall. In reply Mr. Gladstone, speaking of the Land Act of 1870, stated that during the remainder of his career he would be ready to co-operate with the Irish people in anything for their advantage, and would wish to see the Bright clauses of the Land Act so re-adapted as to create more quickly small proprietorships in land. In England the land would always remain in the hands of a comparative few; but in Ireland it was desirable to create small ownerships. He was against entails and settlements. As to the Education Bill, he had desired to set learning free for all, so as to make Trinity College a national University, and had not been interested, as the designer of the measure, either in favour of denominational or mixed education. Local government was desirable for every country, to train its people in public affairs, but it was especially desirable in Ireland. In England there was of late too much central control, with large subsidies of money, and local rule was being unwisely interfered with. The working of the Church Act, the adoption of the ballot, and the general prosperity of Ireland were also amongst the topics dealt with. In the afternoon Mr. Gladstone was entertained at a déjeuner by the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House, and delivered a great speech on the condition of Ireland, in its social and political aspects, dwelling with emphasis on the operation of recent legislation.

Mr. Gladstone left Dublin on Wednesday afternoon for Abbeyfeich, the seat of Lord de Vesci, where he was to remain

until Saturday, when, according to arrangement, he would go to Woodlands, the seat of Lord Annull. He is to leave for England on Monday next.

MR. BRIGHT AND MR. CHAMBERLAIN AT ROCHEDALE.

Mr. John Bright, M.P., on Wednesday evening presided over a crowded meeting at Rochdale, and gave a political address, in the course of which he said that the Conservatives had always obstructed measures for the general good of the country; and had, as far as possible, transferred taxes which had hitherto been borne by property owners to the general public. He said they were supported in particular by the landowners, 955 of whom owned one third of the land in the United Kingdom. Pointing out that, in consequence of its defective organisation, the Liberal party was fighting its opponents at a great disadvantage, he referred with pride to the successful efforts it had made to promote the public interest. He then introduced Mr. Chamberlain, M.P. for Birmingham, who gave an elaborate address, dealing mainly with the land question. Hearty votes of thanks were passed to both gentlemen.

FINE ARTS.

Earl Granville, as Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, visited Dover last Saturday, and opened the new premises of the School of Art in that town. He expressed the opinion that the work carried on by schools of art was especially important at a time when foreign nations were making efforts in regard to similar institutions; and rejoiced that in our own art-schools the doors were thrown open to female students, who availed themselves of every advantage, and showed very great success. Major Scott read the list of successful students, his Lordship delivering the certificates and prizes to the ladies and gentlemen as they came to the platform.

A statue of the late Mr. Adam Black, M.P., was unveiled at Edinburgh last Saturday. Lord Moncrieff was the principal speaker.

On Tuesday Admiral Egerton, M.P., opened a science and art conversation at Chesterfield; the Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy, Secretary of State for War, presided on Wednesday evening at the distribution of prizes to successful students in the science classes at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich; and the Earl of Darnley presided the same evening at a crowded meeting held in the Corn Exchange, Rochester, where his Lordship presented the prizes which had been obtained by the successful students in the science and art classes.

The fourth annual competition between the sketching clubs of the Schools of Art in the metropolis took place recently at the Dudley Gallery, Piccadilly, which was kindly lent by the committee for the purposes of the competition. Five sketching clubs engaged this year in the competition—viz., the South Kensington (male and female), Lambeth, West London, and the "Gilbert" (St. Martin's); and a total of 202 sketches in oil, water-colour, chalk, clay, and plaster were contributed. The gentlemen who undertook the office of adjudicating upon the works this year were Sir John Gilbert, R.A., Mr. W. F. Woodington, A.R.A., and Mr. A. Legros, who made the following awards:—Award of honour to that club which produced the best aggregate of work, to the Lambeth Club. Prizes of £3 each were awarded as follow for the best sketch in each of the subjects named: For Figure, "A Critical Moment," Mr. H. G. Glindoni, "Gilbert" Club; for Landscape, "A Grey Day," Mr. J. W. Wilson, "Gilbert" Club; for Sculpture, "A Critical Moment," Miss H. Montalba, South Kensington Club; for Animals, "On the Look-Out," Mr. Montefiore, South Kensington Club; for Design, a decorative panel, three prizes of £1 each were awarded to Mr. C. Reich and Mr. W. Swaine, West London Club, and Mr. Pearce, Lambeth Club.

The Right Hon. George Selater-Booth, M.P., has been appointed Official Verderer of the New Forest.

The Marquis of Abergavenny laid on Tuesday the foundation-stone for a pump-room for Tunbridge Wells.

The second anniversary of the Society to Establish and Sustain the English Congregational Churches in North Wales has been this week commemorated in Chester.

The state apartments of Windsor Castle are closed until further orders. Her Majesty's speedy return to Windsor is foreshadowed by this announcement.

The fourteen Dundee vessels engaged at the seal-fishing have captured this season upwards of 80,000 seals, the value of which is estimated at £56,450.

The bust in marble, of the late Admiral Rous, which, as we announced last week, is to be placed in the club-room at Newmarket is being executed by Mr. Ruggi.

At a meeting of the Bristol Chamber of Commerce on the 2nd inst. a resolution was unanimously carried in favour of converting the river Avon into a floating dock throughout the seven miles of its course from Bristol to Kingroad.

St. James's Hall, a handsome building which has been erected by Mr. W. J. Armitage, of Farnley Ironworks, at a cost of £10,000, in one of the lowest quarters of Leeds, as a counter-attraction to public-houses, was opened on Saturday.

The opening meet of her Majesty's stag-hounds took place at noon on Tuesday, at Salt Hill, near Slough. Although the weather was miserably damp, there was a large field and a considerable attendance of spectators.

Lord Moncrieff, the referee in the arbitration between the operative shipwrights and Clyde shipbuilders, has given his decision, which is in favour of the masters. Lord Moncrieff holds that the state of trade on the Clyde does not warrant an advance. The lock-out has lasted six months.

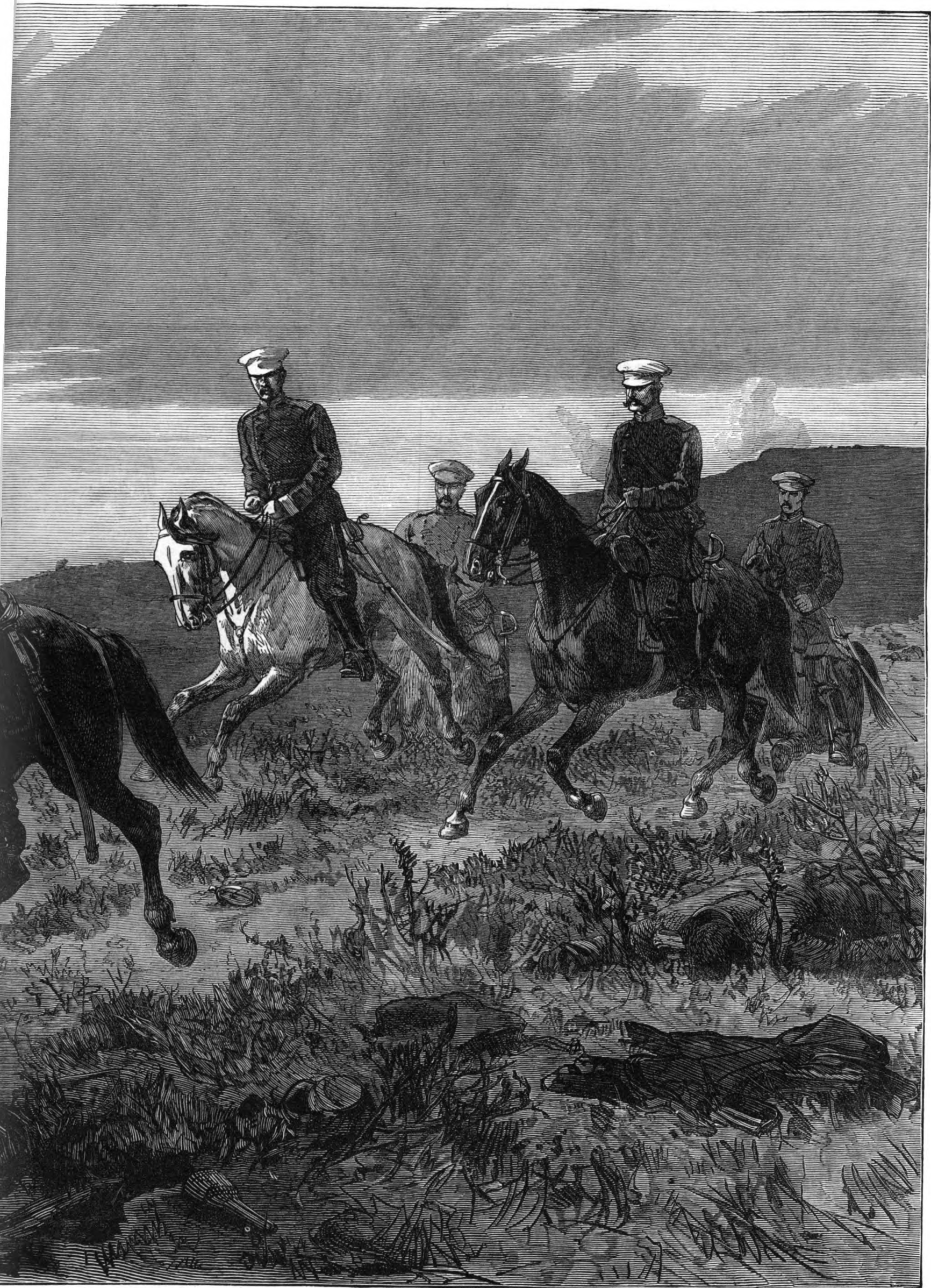
The opening address of the session of the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution was delivered on the 2nd inst. in the Music-Hall by the Bishop of Manchester; the Lord Provost occupied the chair. The subject which the Bishop chose for consideration was the responsibility which attached to the formation of opinion.

A banquet was given last Monday to the Leicestershire veterans of the Army and Navy, at the Corn Exchange, Leicester, presided over by Colonel Burnaby. In the middle of the market-place two bucks, the gifts of Earl Howe and Sir E. C. Dixie, Bart., were roasted. About ninety officers and 400 men, all wearing their medals, with a few leading tradesmen of the town, dined together, and the proceedings were throughout of an enthusiastic description.

The appointment of Mr. A. H. Thesiger, Q.C., a Judge of the Court of Appeal, in the room of Sir Richard Amphlett, has been gazetted.—Mr. Justice Field has been placed on the rota of Judges for the trial of election petitions during the year.—Mr. James Robinson, Q.C., chairman of the county Cavan, has received the serjeantcy vacant by the death of Sir Colman O'Loughlin.—Sir Edmund Beckett, Bart., long known as Mr. E. B. Denison, Q.C., has been appointed Chancellor of the diocese of York.



THE WAR: A RIDE OVER
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE



THE BATTLE-FIELD.
OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

I have been on County business; that is to say, I travelled, last Tuesday, from Brighton to Tunbridge Wells to be present at the laying of the first stone, by the Marquis of Abergavenny, of a new Pump-Room which is to adorn the beautiful inland watering-place. If Athens (*teste* Mitton) is "the Eye of Greece," Tunbridge Wells may assuredly lay claim to be considered "the Eye of Kent;" and it is an eye, moreover, which, like Lesbia's in the ballad, is always beaming. It beamed on Tuesday afternoon quite merrily, despite a persistent down-pour of drizzling rain, sufficient to convert an ordinary Lesbia into a Niobe. The rain notwithstanding, the town was *en fête*. The County families and the local magnates were present in force in the marquee sheltering the masonic apparatus; there were banners and floral decorations; there was a brass band; and there was a guard of honour composed of the Tunbridge Wells troop of that gallant corps the West Kent Yeomanry Cavalry, under the command of Captain Lord George Pratt. So, after a little speech-making and a great deal of cheering, the first stone of the proposed edifice was declared to be well and truly laid; the County families drove away in state, and the rain poured down more persistently than ever. I would have sent a sketch of the ceremony to the Editor of this Journal, only I am not an adept in drawing the convexities and concavities of innumerable umbrellas.

In the evening the Marquis and a number of the neighbouring nobility and gentry, county members, clergy, &c., were entertained at a grand banquet given at the Sussex Hotel by that energetic body, the Tradesmen's Association at Tunbridge Wells. There were sixteen toasts, and about thirty respondents to the sentiments proposed; so you may imagine that we sat late, and that I have been suffering from a slight attack of deafness owing to the rapturous applause (including "Kentish Fire" and American "tigers") with which each speech was greeted. I spent a delightful evening in the atmosphere of the purest and the strongest Toryism. I begin to see (after many years' devotion to Liberalism) the wickedness of Whiggish ways; and you need not be surprised if ere long you meet me in Pall-mall attired in a grass-green coat with basket buttons gilt, a blue "bird's-eye" cravat, drab cords, gaiters, and a broad-brimmed white hat turned up with green (the orthodox costume, I believe, for a Conservative), and if I produce from my waistcoat pocket a sample-bag of corn, and hold you in bucolic discourse concerning live stock and mangold-wurzel. Meanwhile, I wish all success to the new undertaking (it is to cost some six thousand pounds) at the "Wells," for which I have had for years a peculiar affection. I like Tunbridge Wells in and out of season; in weather wet and in weather dry. I like the Pantiles and the verdant gardens of the Calverley; the bustling shops and smiling villas; the soft acclivity of Mount Ephraim; the exquisite prospects of distant hill and dale which meet you at every turn; and the hearty, hospitable, and genial ways of the townsfolk.

I should agree with every word in a learned letter contributed to the *Pall Mall Gazette* by a gentleman who announces the formation of an "Index Society" (which has obviously nothing to do with the *Index Expurgatorius*) if the gentleman were not quite so dogmatical, and if he did not talk about the "governing body" of the nascent society. Beshrew governing bodies! All scholars know that the Bayles and Scaligers of old were tremendous index-makers—acute, appreciative, exhaustive, indefatigable; and that in modern times the art has been all but abandoned by men of letters, or disdainfully flung to slovenly or stupid hands. Does not Johnson make allusion to a man who made the *Index* to the *Rambler*, and who referred to the Bard of All Time as "Shakespeare, W., Esq."? Did not Macaulay quiz the Lemprière system of classification by giving as a sample the name of Jones:—"Sir William, an Oriental scholar; Paul, a privateersman; Jenny, a Welsh maiden; Davy, a fiend"?

Let some first-rate scholar publish a good treatise on the art of indexing; and then let us work for ourselves in the silence and solitude which besem the literary man who was not made for Society:—nor was Society made for him. Properly pursued, indexing is a delightful pursuit, and, withal, a most useful one. It is a continual aid to memory. I do not know much about anything; but if I retain any remembrance at all of the books which I have read, that retention is due to the unvarying habit I have had from my youth upwards of carefully indexing the most trifling matter which I have entered in my commonplace book. Such books without indexes (I am grateful to the correspondent of the *P. M. G.* for not calling them "indices"), tabulated by the author himself, are worse than useless; since, unless the author has accumulated a vast number of common places, he is led to believe that he remembers what he has written. If he has not been his own index maker he will find himself woefully mistaken.

Mem.: To test the truth of that which I have said, make the following simple experiment. I will assume you to be a conscientious index maker. I will suppose that you are, as I am now, rusticated and far away from all your common-place books. But try, for mere exercise sake, to recall some of the entries, not in the body of the books, but in the indexes thereto. Turn up arbitrarily (in your mind's eye) the references in letter A, letter P, letter S. You will find, ere long, your mind travelling from the index to the passages referred to, and that you are taking a most invigorating cold bath of memory.

Are we still in the Dark Ages; or, is it not time that we ceased (being Turcophiles) to call the Russians barbarians, or (being Russophiles) to return the compliment to the Osmanli? I read the report of an inquest held at Leominster (I am very fond of Leominster for the sake of Somebody who lives there) on the body of a marble-mason who died under the following horrible circumstances. The deceased, being in the tap-room of a public-house, made a wager with another man that he would eat a certain quantity of raw meat. Some raw beef was fetched from the butcher's, and the marble-mason proceeded to devour it. Shortly afterwards he became very ill; and subsequently he was found lying on his back, in a back kitchen, dead. It was conjectured that he had been suffocated, and the Coroner's jury returned a verdict in accordance with the evidence. A medical friend to whom I was talking about this hideous case remarked that the raw-beef eater's death was possibly accelerated by his having had a "stone-cutter's throat." Workmen following this trade are liable to chronic obstruction of the bronchial tubes (the capillaries), which become irritated by the impalpably fine dust arising from the stone which they hew; and a man in such a bronchial condition would be peculiarly liable to evil consequences if he essayed such a mad feat as that performed by the man who "wolfed" the raw meat. Or there might have been sudden pulmonary congestion. There is "miner's lung" and "fork-grinder's lung"—both due to causes analogous to those which induce thoracic disease in stone-cutters.

Russians and Turks Barbarians! What do you think of a wretch of a labourer at Woolwich who has been sent to prison for three months, with hard labour, for biting off the ears and tail of a cat? The only defence made by the brute was that he had a wife and four children. Does he bite off their ears, I wonder? A tide of cruelty to animals seems to be steadily setting in, and it should be stemmed very sternly. The hydrophobia scare is leading to cruelty to dogs by unnecessarily muzzling and confining them and assuming them to be mad, when it is we only who are half out of our wits with morbid dread of a malady the prevalence of which I believe to be exaggerated. These epidemics of nervous affright seem to be recurrent. I remember a fearful hydrophobia scare when I was quite a little boy, and the grim stories that were told of Orders in Council authorising physicians to smother patients suffering from hydrophobia between two feather beds!

And they cannot even leave the poor little badger—the "bear writ small"—a "festive little cuss," as Artemus Ward would have said—alone. Somebody has said that the badger when "drawn" or worried out of his burrow by fierce terriers affords very good "sport"! G. A. S.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Browne, Robert Charles Lathom, to be Vicar of North Curry.
Ducast, William Methven Gordon; Rector of Llanphugh, Cusuberland.
Eaton, John Richard Turner; Rector of Denton, Norfolk.
Goodacre, Frederick William; Rector of North Collingham, Notts.
Holbeck, J. L.; Vicar of St. Margaret's, Benthum.
Hutton, W. M.; Vicar of Tryford-cum-Thurgarton.
Lewis, Lewis; Home Missioner in the Diocese of Lichfield.
Lockwood, J. Travis; Rector of Widdford, Herts.
Mather, Herbert; Rector of Loddington.
Pittar, Arthur Charles; Vicar of Holy Trinity, Trowbridge, Wilts.
Russell, Arthur Goodacre; Incumbent of St. Stephen's, Cardiff.
Sainsbury, Thomas Ernest Longford; Vicar of Frampton, Dorset.
Scott, Edward Maude; Rector of Sudborne-cum-Capella de Orford, Suffolk.
Sillitoe, A. W.; Chaplain to the British Legation, Darmstadt.
Thompson, Cornelius; Rector of West Berkwith.
Tryon, W. Arthur; Rector of Grantham.
Watkins, William; Vicar of Bassaleg, Monmouth.
Welburn, Edward Brown; Vicar of Orby, near Spilsby.—*Guardian*.

The Rev. Jonathan Holt Titcomb, Vicar of Woking, and honorary Canon of Winchester, has been appointed to the Bishopric of Rangoon.

It has been resolved to invite the Church Congress to hold its next meeting at Sheffield. The question led to a lively debate at a meeting of local clergymen.

A Conference, under the auspices of the Church Association, was opened on Wednesday in the Masonic Hall, Birmingham. Mr. T. R. Andrews, chairman of the Council of the Association, presided.

At Bradford church, Alresford, Hants, a beautiful stained-glass window (executed by Messrs. Mayer and Co.), representing "Christ Walking on the Sea," has been erected in memory of the late H. F. Flow, Esq., who was lost in the Liberia in 1874.

The parish church of Bruton, in Somerset, has been restored at a cost of above £1000, and was on the 1st inst. reopened by the Bishop of Bath and Wells. The work has been in progress the last seven years, and the Earl of Ilchester and Sir Henry Hoare have been large contributors.

The Bishop of Winchester consecrated on the 1st inst. the chancel which has been added to All Saints', Landport, the cost of the work, without fittings, having amounted to about £6000. The chancel was designed by Sir Gilbert Scott, R.A. Since the present Vicar (the Rev. E. B. C. Churchill) entered upon the living, in 1862, extra sitting accommodation for 600 persons has been provided in this church, which is situate in a densely populated district.

The memorial stone of a new mission school-room was laid on the 1st inst. by Mr. Richard Foster, of Upper Clapton in Aden-grove, in the parish of All Saints, Stoke Newington. The Vicar stated that, although the parish contained 4000 souls, there was no room in which a lecture could be delivered, a public meeting held, or an innocent entertainment given. To supply that want, as well as to make provision for the religious education of the children of the Sunday schools, the room was being constructed.

The ancient parish church of Elsdon, in Northumberland, has this week been reopened, after restoration, with a succession of services—the preachers announced being the Bishop of Durham, the Archdeacon of Lindisfarne, the Hon. and Rev. Canon Grey, Rector of Morpeth, the Rev. W. Gillmor, Vicar of Ilkington, and the Rev. T. Baillie, Rector of Elsdon. The church, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, is a large cruciform structure, with north and south transepts. Elsdon Castle, now the Rectory House, was built in the reign of Henry III. by David, King of Scotland, and is a strong old tower, surrounded by a fine shrubbery and plantations.

It is intended by the friends of those lost in the ill-fated ship *Avalanche* to build in Portland a small memorial church "in memoriam" of Captain Williams and the passengers and crew. It is felt that this, under the deplorable circumstances of the disaster, will give, as nearly as may be, a sacred character to the resting-place of those who lie buried beneath the waves opposite to the proposed church. A mortuary side-chapel will be attached for the reception of the monument, upon which will be inscribed a record of the fatal occurrence, and the names of Captain Williams, his passengers and crew. The captain of the *Avalanche* was very popular and much respected in the colony of New Zealand, to which he piloted many in comfort and safety. Subscriptions are being received by the Rev. J. A. Beazer, the Rector of Portland.

DIOCESAN MEETINGS.

The Bishop of St. Davids in his primary charge to the clergy on Wednesday denounced in strong terms the circulation of "The Priest in Absolution;" he also spoke in severe terms of the Society of the Holy Cross. In reference to the burials question, he hoped that the controversy would soon be settled in the direction of Lord Harrowby's clause.

The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol having delivered a series of visitation charges in various parts of his diocese this week and last on the present dangers of the Church, concluded them on the 1st inst. at Chipping Sodbury, with an address on "Remedial Counsels." Their first and immediate care, he said, should be a constitutional enlargement of Convocation; and their next that Convocation found fair and free utterance, first by facilitating the regular meeting of Convocation; and, next, by treating it as the really representative body of the Church. Lastly, all proposals affecting doctrine should be initiated by Convocation, and nothing should receive the Royal assent that was in opposition to the formally expressed opinion of both houses of Convocation.

The Bishop of Chester (Dr. Jacobson) began the triennial visitation of his diocese on Monday. In his charge to the clergy, the Bishop gave some figures showing the progress of Church work in the diocese. He said that, in thirty-seven

parishes in which school boards had been constituted, strong testimony was borne to their beneficial influence in increasing attendance, improving regularity and punctuality, and in stimulating the zeal and diligence of the teachers; while injurious results were noted in two instances only. Speaking at length on the subject of private confession, the Bishop observed that it was not the mind of the Church of England that it should be compulsory; it was not required as a necessity of Christian life; and the Scriptures, rightly understood, could not be pleaded for enforcing it, nor could the practice of the Church for a thousand years.

It is announced that Lord Leconfield, in addition to his former gift of £10,000, has given a further sum of £15,000 to the Irish Church.—On the 2nd inst. the Archbishop of Dublin held his annual visitation of the clergy of the diocese of Dublin and of the Chapter of St. Patrick's Cathedral, in the Cathedral. In his charge he treated of the various questions affecting the Irish Church, and of the relation of the Irish and English Churches to each other. His Grace said, "New and very grave dangers, of which in times past we knew nothing, will henceforth beset us, and the weight of our new-formed liberty may prove a very grave peril indeed; so also there are dangers which we have escaped, but which we see plainly lying in ambush for our sister Church in England." A "retreat" recently conducted in the diocese of Dublin by some Ritualistic clergymen was the subject of a debate in the diocesan synod on Thursday, and a series of resolutions was passed directed against confession and other practices.—The excitement of the Dublin Protestant public on the subject of retreats and auricular confession, which has been, they say, attempted to be introduced into the Irish Church, has not in the least abated. On Monday night a meeting was held in the Exhibition Palace, over which Lord Oranmore presided, at which Orange mottoes were displayed, and the resolution of Professor Jellett against Ritualism at the Dublin synod enthusiastically reaffirmed.

The *Scotsman* says that the Edinburgh Church Extension Association in connection with the Church of Scotland was successfully inaugurated on Monday. The association aim at planting seven new churches in various districts of Edinburgh, and they contemplate raising a central fund of £14,000 for the purpose of making grants to local committees, who are to carry out the details of the scheme.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

Mr. George Earle Buckle, B.A., late Scholar of New College, has been elected to the vacant fellowship at All Souls'.

Mr. J. Y. Sargent, M.A., late Fellow of Magdalen, has been appointed Fellow and Tutor of Hertford College.

The Rev. J. R. T. Eaton, Whyte's Professor of Moral Philosophy, has announced his intention of resigning his chair.

Professor Ruskin begins this week a course of lectures to which he gives the title of Landscape Painting. The lectures are given on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

CAMBRIDGE.

Dr. Atkinson and Dr. Fowler, the Master of Pembroke, were nominated for the Vice-Chancellorship during the ensuing year, and Dr. Atkinson was re-elected on Monday.

The following were on Monday elected to fellowships at St. John's:—R. F. Scott, fourth Wrangler, 1875; C. W. E. Body, bracketed sixth Wrangler, 1875; A. M. Marshall, first in first class of Natural Science Tripos, 1874 (B.A. 1875); W. J. F. V. Baker, fourth Classic, 1875; H. W. Simpkinson, bracketed fourth Classic, 1876; D. McAlister, Senior Wrangler and first Smith's prizeman, 1877.

The number of persons attracted to Cambridge by the lectures and other teaching provided for women under the auspices of the Association for the Higher Education of Women has increased so much that the sub-committee appointed to superintend the arrangements made for lodging them have found it desirable to provide a second house for this purpose. Accordingly, Norwich House, which had been previously occupied by the members of Cavendish College, has been opened, under the charge of Madame Rasche, for the accommodation of students of the association.

EDINBURGH.

The candidates for the Lord Rectorship were nominated last Saturday evening. The Marquis of Hartington, Mr. Cross, Sir Robert Christison, and Mr. Fawcett, M.P., were nominated; but the vote was finally taken between Lord Hartington and Mr. Cross, when 240 voted for the former and 223 for the latter. A poll was demanded, and the election is fixed for to-day (Saturday).

GLASGOW.

On Tuesday the Conservative students, wearing blue caps, and the Liberal students red caps, had their meetings for nominating candidates for the office of Lord Rector. Mr. Stafford Northcote was nominated by the one party, and Mr. Gladstone by the other. The election takes place on the 15th.

ST. ANDREWS.

A meeting of students favourable to the election of a non-political candidate for the rectorial chair was held on Monday night, when Mr. Robert Browning was selected. During the afternoon the leaders of the Conservative party received a telegram from the Marquis of Salisbury declining to allow himself to be put in nomination. A meeting of the party who were supporting the Marquis was held on Tuesday night, when it was unanimously agreed to bring forward Mr. Matthew Arnold in opposition to Mr. Robert Browning. The poll is fixed for the 22nd inst.

The late Mrs. Bell, of Balgray, Forfarshire, has bequeathed £1000 to the Senatus Academicus of St. Andrews for the purpose of founding a scholarship either in Arts or Medicine.

The Council of University College, London, has appointed the Rev. T. G. Bonney, B.D., of St. John's College, Cambridge, Professor of Geology and Mineralogy for five years.

Dr. Samuel Kinns, Principal of the College, Highbury New Park, will begin this (Saturday) evening a course of lectures on Animal Physiology at Christ's Hospital.

At a special meeting of the Oxford Town Council on Monday it was resolved to establish a first-grade grammar school, the Corporation granting a site in the centre of the city of nearly an acre in extent, £4000 towards the building, and £100 per annum towards its maintenance. There are to be fifty-three scholarships, tenable for three years, thirty of which are to be filled up from the public elementary schools.

Rear-Admiral Lord John Hay, C.B., has been appointed to the command of the Channel Fleet, in the room of Rear-Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour.

The Prince Imperial arrived at Chatham on Monday morning, and made an inspection of the schools and works in connection with the school of military engineering, being conducted over them by Colonel Cox. The principal part of the time was spent in an inspection of the field works.

THE NEW THAMES STEAM-FERRY.

The Lord Mayor of London on Wednesday week opened the new steam-ferry across the Thames between Wapping and Rotherhithe, just over the Thames Tunnel and East London Railway. There is, of course, nothing new in steam horse-ferries, by which the Mersey and other estuaries are crossed. But in this case there were peculiar difficulties, which have made special demands on engineering skill. It is certain that the improvements in the channel of the river have greatly increased the range of the rise and fall of the tide. It is necessary that the ferry should be worked at all states of the tide; and it was found impossible to work it by means of inclined piers, as at Liverpool. There was, therefore, no alternative but to devise a means of transferring vehicles and passengers from the landing-stages to the boats, and *vice versa*. The level of the boats' decks at low water is 24 ft. below that of the river bank, and at such time the boats cannot approach within 170 ft. of the Wapping wharf, and 70 ft. of that at Rotherhithe. At Wapping 100 ft. of this distance is provided for by a jetty formed by two spans of wrought-iron girders, supported by columns of cast iron, screwed about 15 ft. into the ground, and filled in with cement concrete. Under this jetty the Conservators of the Thames have secured a clear space of 8 ft. above Trinity high-water mark. From the jetty at Wapping and the wharf at Rotherhithe passengers step upon a platform, at the same level, measuring 70 ft. by 35 ft., and this is lowered to the level of the boat's deck by means of hydraulic machinery invented and patented by Mr. E. Duckham. This lift-platform weighs eighty tons, and is counterpoised by ballast-boxes. The special risk to be provided against was the tilting of the platform by a heavy load at any side or corner of it. This is done by an arrangement analogous to that by which the wheels of a locomotive are connected. At each side of the platform there are four iron columns, like those that support the jetty. The columns act as guides, and (in the words of Mr. Duckham) "support four hydraulic presses which have a lifting power of fifty tons, and are connected at four points by chains with the lift platform. The chain from each press on the one side of the lift passes round a massive shaft fitted under and sustaining the platform, and having a corresponding connection with the corresponding press on the other side of the lift. As the platform moves the shaft rotates—its ends necessarily rotate simultaneously—and thus both sides of the lift cannot but work together. The two hydraulic presses on each side of the lift are placed horizontally, one in front of the other, and coupled by stout connecting-rods, like the couplings of a goods locomotive; and, as one press cannot move without the other, a horizontal position is also maintained in the direction of the platform's length. The effect of this combination is, that each press assists or is assisted by others of the system, and that, although the loading may be most unequal, the work of the presses and the movement of the platform are correctly equalised. This has been practically tested by the platform being held in position upon the hydraulic pressure being entirely removed from two of the presses, and the connecting chains cut off from the third." Mr. Duckham does not see how an accident could happen: he says there are ample precautions to meet any failure of the machinery. Each cylinder will have an effective safety valve, which will prevent any escape of water should a failure occur in the hydraulic pressure. Safety grabs are being arranged to grip the guide columns on the instant, in case of any irregularity of working of the suspending chains. Lastly, the lift platform itself is a monster pontoon; and, should everything else give way, would float freely with one hundred tons of cargo, and, if necessary, convey it safely to the other side of the river without the intervention of the ferry-boat. The engines for producing the hydraulic pressure are of 25-horse power, and have a 22-feet accumulator loaded to 720 lb. per square inch. These and the whole of the hydraulic machinery have been supplied by the East Ferry-road Engineering Works Company, of Millwall, and under the direct supervision of their manager, Mr. Heber Duckham.

On each side of the platform there is an elevated railed footpath for foot-passengers. In the river, 60 ft. outside each lift, are two columns, fixed as dolphins to keep the boats in position. There are two boats, each having a superficial area of 82 ft. by 42 ft., and a carrying capacity of 50 tons. The rectangular deck is left clear for traffic, the funnels being at the sides, on the sponsons. There is a rudder at each end, which can be controlled by the captain from the top of either of the two paddle-boxes. The two engines are worked independently; and it is said that each boat can be turned completely round within its own length without the aid of steering gear. A matter affecting only the company's commercial position is that it holds valuable wharfage ground, and at Wapping has erected large fireproof warehouses, from the designs of Mr. Stenning, and the section which is completed is already stowed with merchandise. The proposed tariff, subject to revision, varies from 1d. for a pedestrian or a passenger in an omnibus, and 3d. per head of cattle, to 1s. 9d. for a four-horse vehicle when it is empty and 3s. 9d. when it is laden. The expectation of traffic is based on the saving in distance as compared with going round by London Bridge—a saving which in some cases amounts to six or seven miles in the double journey, and the avoidance of blocks and delays in Aldgate and Fenchurch-street, and on London Bridge. The saving of time, of course, represents an increase in the earning power of men, horses, and vehicles.

The Lord Mayor drove in a carriage and four to Rotherhithe. Before reaching the company's wharf, he was met by the representatives of the parish, who presented an address. It expressed satisfaction at the completion of the ferry, and brought under notice the improvements which the Metropolitan Board intend to carry out in the district—such as the widening of several of the narrow streets. It expressed a hope that new streets would be formed to connect the lower portion of the parish with the main road from London to Greenwich, and to provide better approaches to the ferry. His Lordship responded suitably, and drove on into the company's premises. Here the 23rd Surrey Rifle Volunteers furnished a guard of honour and a band, under the command of Captain Bissell. Some drays had come over from Wapping to give assurance that the machinery was in working order. But the more spirited carriage horses, amid the excitement, required to be kept well in hand. There was a narrow escape of a mishap in driving from the wharf to the stage, down a temporary slope which had been made too narrow. At length three carriages and eight horses were safely stationed on the platform—the carriage and four in the centre. The platform was lowered to the level of the boat, and its bulwark was lowered to form a prow for the procession to pass over. At its head was the Chief Marshal on horseback; his charger made a little difficulty about going on board. The rest were easily led and driven; the boat then started, and steamed easily across, notwithstanding the number of craft in the way. The landing-jetty seemed crowded. The children of St. John's Schools, decorated with ribbons and rosettes, occupied the raised footpaths—boys on one side and girls on the other. One inscription gave the visitors "A Wapping Welcome."

When the platform was level with the jetty, the Rector of Wapping, the Rev. Septimus Buss, advanced to the Lord Mayor's carriage and read an address on behalf of the parish and that of St. George's-in-the-East. Having left the carriage, the Lord Mayor was conducted into the box at the end of the jetty, where the hydraulic lever is handled by a man with his eye on the platform as it rises and falls. His Lordship himself guided the lever when the platform was lowered and raised, on the arrival of the band and some of the visitors who had been left behind on the opposite shore. The Rev. Mr. Buss offered a prayer and pronounced a blessing. The school children, who had already sung the National Anthem, sang a psalm, and the company proceeded under the new warehouses and across the road to a spacious marquee, where luncheon had been provided. The chair was taken by Mr. Edmund Waller, managing director. At the principal table were the Lady Mayoresse, Miss White, and Miss M'Lelland, with several Aldermen and Common Councilmen, and representatives of other public bodies. Several appropriate toasts were duly honoured.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Common Council has resolved to petition Parliament for a continuance of the coal and wine duties.

The winter meeting of the London Athletic Club will take place at Stamford-bridge, Fulham, this (Saturday) afternoon.

A new station on the London and South-Western Railway has been opened in the Queen's-road, Battersca Park. This makes the third station in this locality.

Mr. E. M. Nelson has been chosen Common Councilman for Dowgate Ward, in the place of Mr. Alderman Breffitt. Alderman Sir F. Truscott has nominated Mr. Thomas White to be his deputy for the ward.

According to ancient custom, the Lord Mayor entertained last Saturday the Master (Mr. J. C. Burgoyne), the Wardens, and the Court of the Fruiterers' Company at dinner in the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion House.

Mr. Bass, M.P., has promised to head the subscription-list in connection with the anniversary dinner of the Commercial Travellers' Schools with 1000 guineas. The anniversary is fixed for Friday, Dec. 21.

The sixteenth season of the Lambeth Bath meetings was opened last Saturday evening by Mr. Alderman M'Arthur, M.P. A resolution recognising the value of these gatherings was carried, upon the motion of Sir J. C. Lawrence, his colleague in the representation of the borough.

At Wednesday's meeting of the School Board for London—Sir Charles Reed presiding—the question of the vagrant children of the metropolis was discussed, and resulted in a joint reference to the industrial schools and the by-laws committees. The other business was of a routine nature.

The trial of Detective-Inspectors Meiklejohn, Druscovich, Palmer, and Clarke, and Mr. E. Froggatt, solicitor, is proceeding at the Central Criminal Court, before Baron Pollock. On Thursday, the twelfth day of the trial, the case for the prosecution was brought to a close, and witnesses for the defence were called.

The Metropolitan Board of Works has decided to construct the sewerage works proposed by the engineer for the purpose of preventing the low-lying district of Battersea from being flooded. These works will necessitate an expenditure of £40,000. The board have entered into negotiations with Queen's College, Oxford, to purchase the manorial rights over Plumstead-common for the sum of £10,500.

The third sitting of the autumnal session of the ministers and teachers connected with the Sunday School Union was held on Wednesday evening in the Metropolitan Tabernacle. The various methods of conducting young men and women classes was the subject for the evening, and it was very fully discussed on the motion of Mr. Tresidder, who gave the address.

Those old opponents and ex-champions, Henry Kelley and J. H. Sadler, sculled from Putney to Mortlake for £200 a side on Monday last. Though Sadler is now thirty-seven years old, he is nine years younger than Kelley; and, taking the lead from the start, he won very easily indeed by half a dozen lengths. Kelley sculled most pluckily, and in capital form; but, in giving away such an advantage in point of years, he attempted an almost impossible task.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers at the end of the fifth week of October was 79,198, of whom 38,465 were in workhouses, and 40,733 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in the years 1876, 1875, and 1874, these figures show a decrease of 35, 3837, and 12,378 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 798, of whom 533 were men, 215 women, and 50 children.

A reward of £50 has been offered by the managing director of the Westminster Aquarium for information which will lead to the discovery of the perpetrators of a robbery at the Aquarium. Among the articles stolen are "an Irish torc," formed of a thin strip of gold about a quarter of an inch wide, spirally twisted, 8 in. in diameter; four armlets, made of strips of gold; a gold bracelet, 2½ in. in diameter; a large number of old coins in gold and silver, medals, bracelets, rings, eardrops, and four nuggets of gold.

A general court of the subscribers of the Governesses' Benevolent Institution was held on the 2nd inst. at Willis's Rooms, St. James's—Mr. J. W. Hale, the treasurer, in the chair. Last year the society benefited in various ways 4293 governesses; and on Dec. 31 last there were 208 annuitants in receipt of sums varying from £20 to £50—a number increased by the election last May to 215. The meeting was called to elect five annuitants of £25 each, from a list of 133 approved candidates.

A meeting in support of Miss Leigh's Home for Destitute Englishwomen in Paris was held on Tuesday at the Mansion House. The Lord Mayor, who presided, stated how essential it was that not only Englishwomen, but English children, should be rescued, when destitute, from the temptations which large foreign cities presented. The "Home" he considered a most valuable institution to that end. Sir William Hill, the Rev. Canon Morley, and the Hon. Captain Maude, R.N., and the Rev. F. J. C. Moran, were among the speakers.

The winter session of the Central Chamber of Agriculture commenced by a meeting held on Tuesday in the Salisbury Hotel, under the presidency of Earl Fortescue. It was agreed that a memorial should be presented to the Lord President of the Council asking that the restrictions which they recommended as necessary for the security of home stock from the importation of foreign cattle disease should be enforced. The Chamber considered the question of highway legislation, and adopted a resolution stating that the increasing burden of highway rates rendered imperative the introduction of a comprehensive highway bill into Parliament.

Captain G. C. Strahan, R.A., C.M.G., Governor-in-Chief of the Windward Islands, was on Wednesday night entertained at a farewell dinner given at Willis's Rooms by a party of gentlemen connected with Barbadoes.

Mr. Thomas Rudkin, chairman of the City Lands Committee and of the Billingsgate Market Sub-Committee, entertained on Monday the Lord Mayor (Sir Thomas White), most, if not all, of the Aldermen, and other principal members of the Corporation of London at a dinner, which was served in the Vintners' Hall, situated in Upper Thames-street.

The Stafford House Committee resumed its sittings at Stafford House on Tuesday. Since the general meeting of subscribers held there in July last the executive committee has met daily at Dunrobin Castle. The subscriptions received in the interval have amounted to about £12,000—making a total of £30,000. The amount of suffering and distress at the present moment in Turkey is beyond belief and beyond description, and the committee earnestly appeals to the public for the means of continuing and increasing their work through the winter. The Duke of Portland has contributed another £1000, making a total of £6000 given by him to the Fund.

The Lord Mayor having received her Majesty's permission to nominate deputy-lieutenants for the city of London in the room of those who have died or been removed from the commission during his year of office, has chosen the following gentlemen:—Mr. Leopold de Rothschild, the Hon. Pascoe Charles Glyn, Mr. Charles W. Mills, Mr. Thomas C. Baring, M.P., Colonel Makins, M.P., Mr. Henry Samuel King, J.P., Mr. Arthur T. Hewitt, Mr. Robert Burn Blyth, Mr. J. T. Bedford, Mr. Richard Cox, Mr. Thomas Rudkin, Mr. William Quartermaine East, Mr. James Hughes, Mr. Lumley Smith, Mr. R. Colquhoun Fergusson, Mr. James T. Friend, J.P., Mr. Samuel Hoare, Mr. Horace White, Mr. Cecil Price, Mr. William L. T. Foy, Mr. J. D. Lee, Mr. Frederick Manuella, Mr. Thomas Frazer, Mr. David Smith, Mr. Under-Sheriff Crawford, Mr. Jonah Hadley, and Mr. John Orwell Phillips.

Tuesday was the opening day of a numerous and well-selected exhibition of singing, talking, and other small and middle-sized birds at the Westminster Aquarium. There were upwards of 1100 cages, and several of those were as full of inhabitants as a model lodging-house; but all seemed fresh, comfortable, and contented. The canaries were in great force, one amateur fancier, Mr. Salt, of Derby, having 220 entries. British birds—from the gold and bull finches down to the robin and blackbird—were also included in the exhibition; and, lastly, there was a large supply of foreign birds, amongst which were several fine specimens of the Java sparrow, some pretty love-birds, and several exceedingly loquacious parrots and cockatoos. The birds were arranged, with every attention to their health and comfort, by Messrs. Cotton and Custance, the secretaries to the exhibition; and their quality was carefully appraised by Messrs. Wilson, Blakston, and Bemrose. There were many valuable prizes. The show closed on Thursday.

The first meeting of the Zoological Society for this session was held on Tuesday evening at Hanover-square. After an announcement by the secretary of the addition to the society's gardens since last meeting, Professor Flower read a paper on recent additions to our knowledge of mesopodion, a genus of whales. He particularly referred to the way in which colonists, especially in New Zealand, having taken to zoology as a study, are doing valuable work. Especially with regard to this genus have they contributed information, and as this is an old British whale, whose fossil remains are found in the crag, this is of interest. If in the next ten years our knowledge of whales increases as it has in the last ten we may more safely generalise as to groups. The Marquis of Tweeddale contributed an ornithological paper, and Professor Garrod spoke of a comparison he had had an opportunity of making between the skin of a Sunderbund rhinoceros and the Javan (Sondaicus) at the Zoological Gardens, which, on its arrival, attracted so much attention. He finds that the folds and other markings are almost identical, and they appear to be of the same species. Several technical papers were read.

There were registered last week 2667 births and 1447 deaths, and allowing for increase of population the births exceeded by 163, while the deaths were 118 below the average. The deaths included 9 from smallpox, 47 from measles, 82 from scarlet fever, 9 from diphtheria, 24 from whooping-cough, 39 from different forms of fever, and 19 from diarrhoea. The fatal cases of scarlet fever showed a further marked increase upon the numbers in recent weeks, and exceeded those in any week since the first of 1876. The deaths referred to fever corresponded with the numbers in the previous week, and were 2 below the corrected weekly average: 4 were certified as typhus, 31 as enteric fever, and 4 as simple continued fever. The number of smallpox patients in the Metropolitan Asylum Hospitals, which in the four preceding weeks had risen from 137 to 177, further increased to 189 during last week. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which in the nine preceding weeks had steadily increased from 108 to 371, declined last week to 335, and all but corresponded with the corrected weekly average: 195 resulted from bronchitis and 99 from pneumonia. The death of the wife of a grocer, aged twenty-four years, in Kentish Town, was referred to hydrophobia, making the fourteenth fatal case of this disease registered in London since the beginning of the year, the corrected average annual number being but four. In Greater London 3202 births and 1663 deaths were registered. The mean temperature was 49.1 deg., 2.8 deg. above the average. The duration of registered sunshine in the week was 19.2 hours, the sun being above the horizon during 67.6 hours.

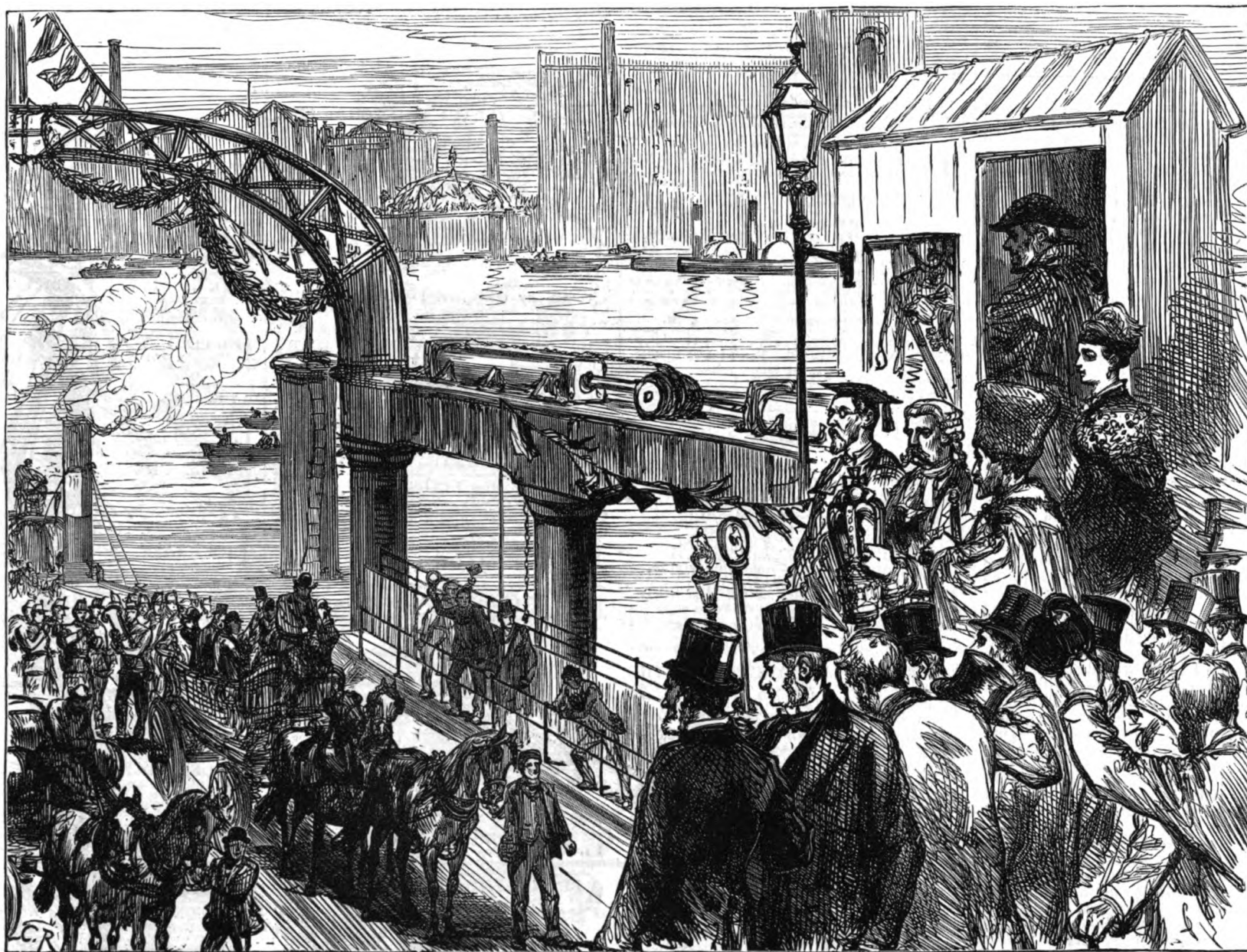
The estate of Bewlie, near Lilliesleaf, Roxburghshire, has been sold by Captain Riddell of Muselle to Captain Riddell Carre of Cavers-Carre, at a price between £13,000 and £14,000.

Orders have been given by the Admiralty for the construction of eleven swift torpedo vessels, an improvement on the Lightning type. Their cost will be rather more than £60,000.

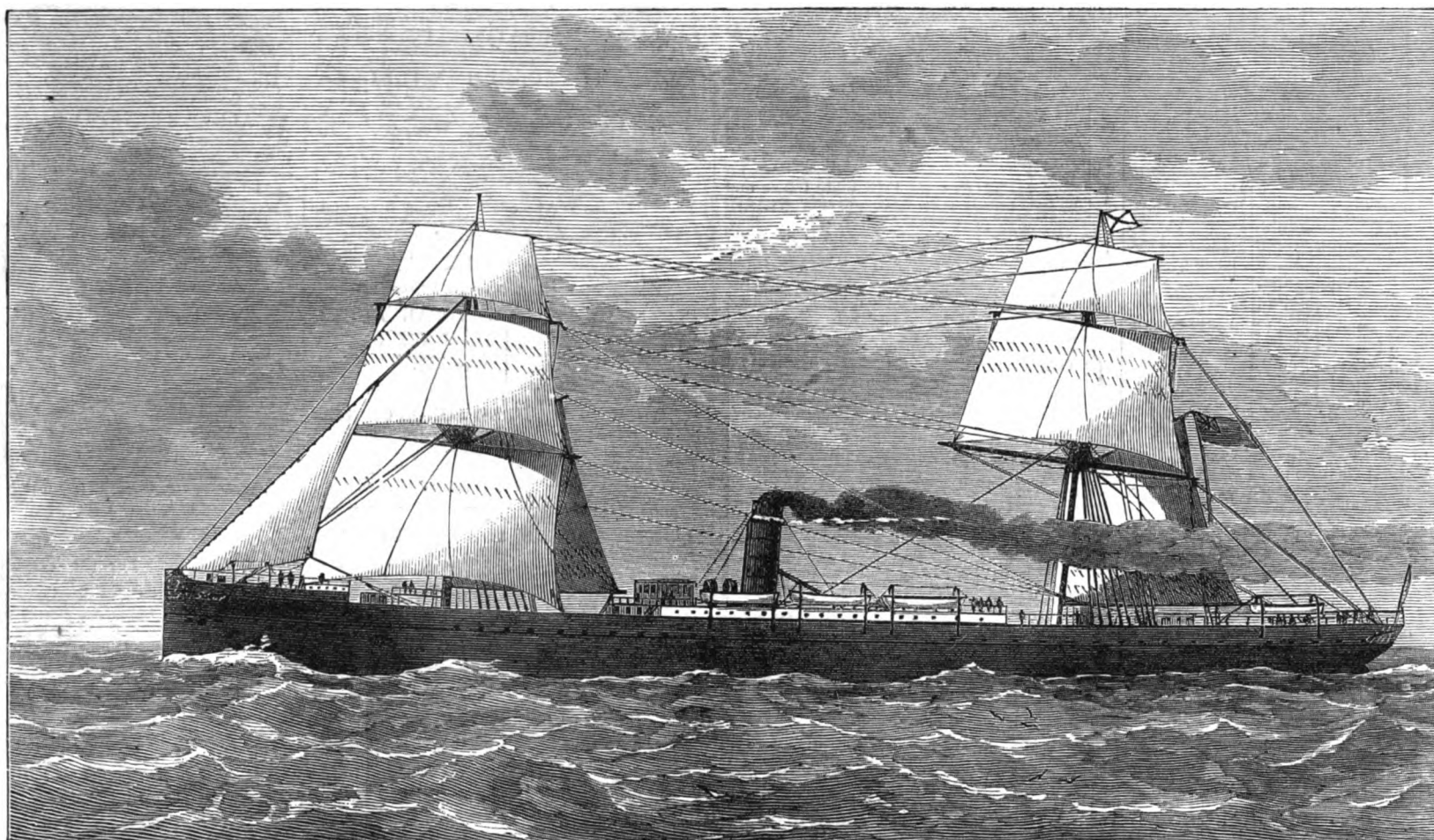
A fancy fair was held the first three days of this week under the Dome of the Pavilion at Brighton, in aid of the funds of the Sussex County Hospital. A large number of suitable articles had been sent in from Brighton, the county, and London, and over a dozen well-stocked stalls were opened, amongst the ladies who took charge of them being the Marchioness of Queensberry, Lady Cardross, Lady Jephson, and many others. The Duchess of Richmond and Gordon, the Countess of Münster, Viscountess Forbes, and the Baroness de Teissier were included in the list of patronesses; and Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) showed her interest by sending a portrait of Lady Frances Campbell, drawn by herself. The Marchioness of Queensberry's stall contained a quantity of Viennese work in leather, the gift of the Archduchess Marie of Austria. Besides the attractions of the stalls, military concerts by the band of the 20th Hussars, which is now quartered in the town, musical performances, and dramatic entertainments were also given, Miss Amy Sedgwick and a number of local professional ladies and gentlemen giving their services.



THE WAR: IN THE TRENCHES BEFORE PLEVNA.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON OPENING THE NEW STEAM FERRY ACROSS THE THAMES AT WAPPING.



THE UNION LINE STEAM-SHIP GERMAN, FOR THE CAPE MAILS.

THE NEW MAIL STEAM-SHIP GERMAN.

This vessel, lately constructed and launched on the Clyde, belongs to the Union Steam-Ship Company, and is designed for the mail service between England and the British South African Colonies. She was built by Messrs. Denny, Brothers, and Co., shipbuilders and marine engineers, at Dumbarton. The dimensions of the German are—length, 350 ft.; breadth, 39½ ft.; and depth, 32 ft. The gross tonnage is 3028 tons, the registered tonnage 1946 tons. The engines, a remarkably successful piece of work, were turned out by the engineering establishment of the same firm. The nominal horse power is only 425, but the power indicated at the official trial in Southampton was 2651. The speed attained on that occasion was considerably in excess of that contracted for. With 1760 tons of dead weight on board, and on a mean draught of 18 ft. 4 in., the German realised an average speed of 13.813 knots, which is equal to seventeen statute miles. There are some noticeable features connected with the arrangements of the ship and the manner in which she has been fitted and finished. Great attention has been bestowed on those details likely to enhance the comfort of the numerous passengers. A noble staircase, branching into two broad flights, leads down to a spacious antechamber, well lighted, and furnished as an elegant and luxurious drawing-room. This opens forward into the dining-saloon, which is nearly square, running athwart the ship, and is most comfortable, with bar pantry annexed. The ladies' cabins, partitioned off on the starboard side amidships, and the other sleeping cabins, arranged on each side of a wide corridor running aft, are entered also from the antechamber. There are baths and retiring-rooms for ladies at the stern of the ship, and for gentlemen in the forepart. The second-class accommodation, with a saloon 100 ft. long, flanked by airy cabins, is so good as to be even more remarkable than that for the first-class passengers. The officers' quarters are in deck-houses above, with the hospital and additional baths. There is a flush deck the whole length of the ship, giving plenty of room for healthful exercise. The German is calculated not only to reflect credit on the builders and owners, but may be expected to ensure to the travelling public every convenience during the voyage to and from the South African colonies. The time occupied in the passage to Capetown is not anticipated to be more than nineteen or twenty days.

The foundation-stone of the Aveling Memorial Church, at the Reedham Asylum for Fatherless Children, was laid on the 1st inst. by Mrs. Spalding, of Ore-place, Hastings, daughter of the late Dr. Andrew Reed, founder of the institution; and an address was given by Sir Charles Reed, chairman of the London School Board, a son of the founder.

The council of the Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland held a special meeting on the 1st inst., and confirmed the report of the committee recommending an amalgamation with the Agricultural Committee of the Royal Dublin Society. The committee recommend that the new society should be called the Royal Agricultural Association of Ireland; but the meeting resolved that it should be called the Royal Irish Agricultural Society. A meeting of the council of the Royal Dublin Society was subsequently held, and they agreed to accept the report. It will be submitted to a general meeting of the members of both societies for confirmation.

THE WANDERERS' CLUB, Pall-mall.—This Club having now reached 1378 Members, there remain only 200 VACANCIES. Annual Subscription:—Town Members, 8 guineas; Country Members, 4 guineas; Members abroad, 2 guineas. Present Entrance-Fee, 10 guineas. Apply to Major T. H. P. KENNAN, Secretary.

MOST IMPORTANT AND ENLARGED DRAWING OF PRIZES with the Security of the Government of Hamburg.—£40,413 (£2,500) in Gold, must positively be won in a few months. The highest gain is amounting to £18,750 (£1,250) in the most favourable circumstance. The following is a list of the other Prizes:—

1 Prize of ..	£12,500	£12,500
1 Ditto of ..	6,250	6,250
1 Ditto of ..	3,125	3,125
1 Ditto of ..	1,562	1,562
1 Ditto of ..	781	781
1 Ditto of ..	390	390
1 Ditto of ..	195	195
1 Ditto of ..	97	97
1 Ditto of ..	48	48
1 Ditto of ..	24	24
1 Ditto of ..	12	12
1 Ditto of ..	6	6
1 Ditto of ..	3	3
1 Ditto of ..	1	1
1 Ditto of ..	0.5	0.5
1 Ditto of ..	0.25	0.25
1 Ditto of ..	0.125	0.125
1 Ditto of ..	0.0625	0.0625
1 Ditto of ..	0.03125	0.03125
1 Ditto of ..	0.015625	0.015625
1 Ditto of ..	0.0078125	0.0078125
1 Ditto of ..	0.00390625	0.00390625
1 Ditto of ..	0.001953125	0.001953125
1 Ditto of ..	0.0009765625	0.0009765625
1 Ditto of ..	0.00048828125	0.00048828125
1 Ditto of ..	0.000244140625	0.000244140625
1 Ditto of ..	0.0001220703125	0.0001220703125
1 Ditto of ..	0.00006103515625	0.00006103515625
1 Ditto of ..	0.000030517578125	0.000030517578125
1 Ditto of ..	0.0000152587890625	0.0000152587890625
1 Ditto of ..	0.00000762939453125	0.00000762939453125
1 Ditto of ..	0.000003814697265625	0.000003814697265625
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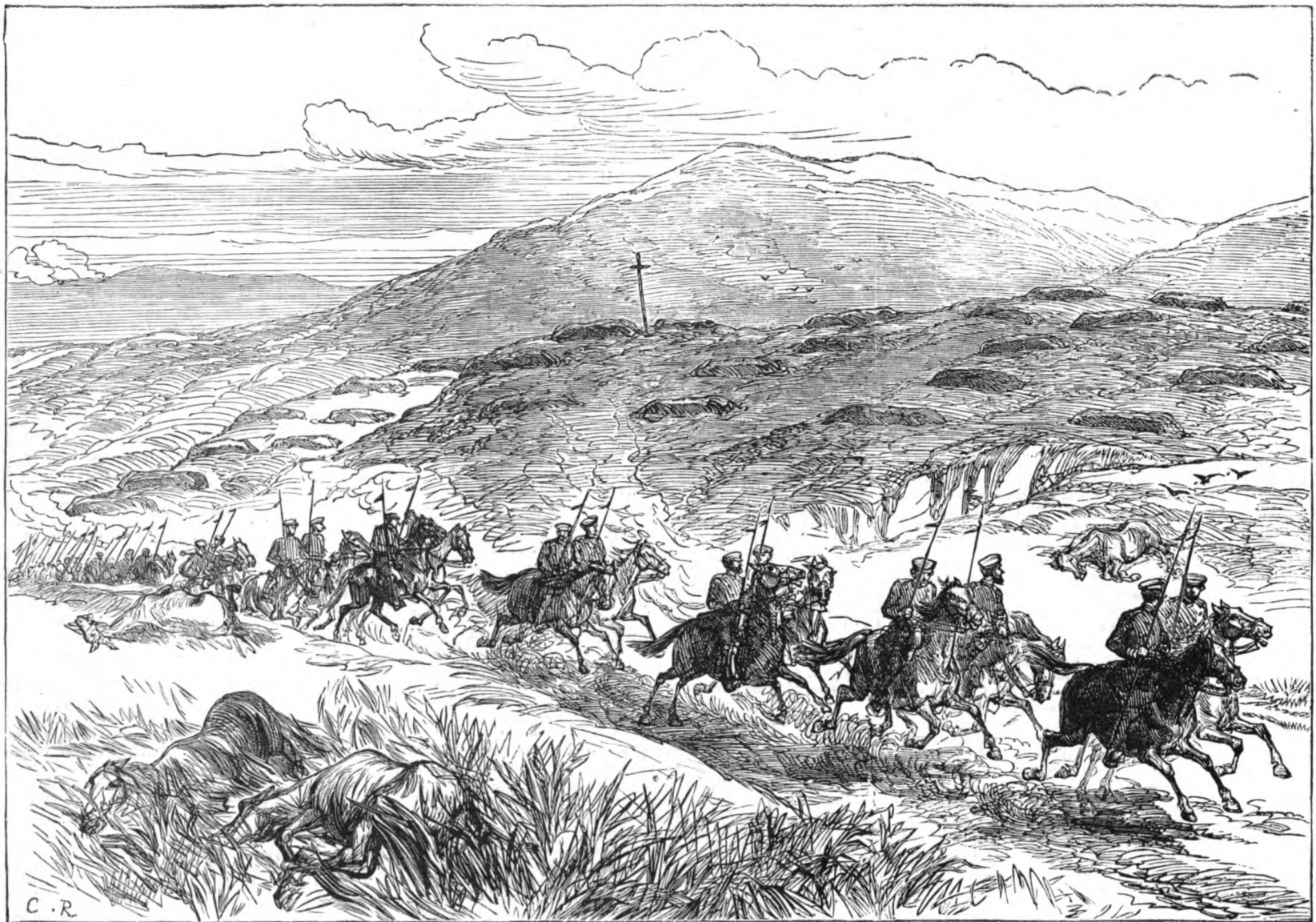
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EXETER CATHEDRAL.

The reopening on the 17th ult. of the nave of this fine old ecclesiastical building, after its architectural restoration, which has followed that of the choir, was noticed in our Journal. A view of the exterior, including the north transept tower and the west front—with its picturesque screen, crowded with figures of Kings, warriors, saints, and apostles—is now presented as our Extra Supplement. The Cathedral Yard, with the adjacent Close or Precinct, and the Bishop's Palace close to the venerable cathedral church, occupies the most central site in the ancient Western city. This city of Exeter, a town of 40,000 inhabitants, little more than one mile in length and breadth, stands upon the hill that rises steeply on the left bank of the river Exe. From the meadows and other low grounds lying on the right bank of that river, including the suburb of St. Thomas's and the neighbouring hamlets of Exwick and Alington, and from the Haven Banks along the Exeter Canal, the distant view of the Cathedral is as fine as those of Lincoln or Durham, chiefly owing to its elevated site; and it is well set off by the terraced cliff and lines of houses above the Quay, and by the masses of foliage that surround those grey old towers. A nearer inspection of the Cathedral, while it reveals many beauties and original features of detail, somewhat detracts from the general effect of grandeur; it is rather interesting and characteristic than harmonious or sublime as an entire building. The west front is reached from Fore-street, near the antique Guildhall, by taking a few steps through Broadgate into the Cathedral yard, which is planted with lofty elms. One is struck, at first sight, by the position of the two great Norman towers, which are not, as in many other cathedrals, placed flanking the principal façade, but so as to form the north and south transepts. In the external view, we should say, this arrangement is far better than the ordinary position, as the gabled and buttressed pile of the west front, a fine Gothic composition, is not dwarfed by the mighty side towers. But the interior effect is gloomy, from the absence of transept windows and crossing lights, those towers completely blocking up the north and south ends. It was Bishop William Warewast, a nephew of William the Conqueror, who built the towers between 1107 and 1136. The choir and the nave, the Lady Chapel and other chapels, of Decorated Gothic, were constructed from 1258 to 1369, by the successive Bishops, Walter Bronescombe, Peter Quivil, Thomas de Bytton, Walter Stapledon, and John Grandisson. It is Peter Quivil, from 1280 to 1291, whose genius predominates in this noble piece of building, which is scarcely inferior to the best examples of English Gothic. If it have any fault, there may be objections to the excessive boldness and breadth of the vaulting groins, which tend to lessen the apparent height of the roof. But, according to the table given in Mr. Ferguson's "History of Architecture," it is, after all, 70 ft. high, which is absolutely loftier than Lichfield (55), Worcester (66), and Wells (67); and proportionately loftier than several others. The ratio which the height of the nave bears to its breadth is as 1 to 2.1; whereas at York, Lincoln, Peterborough, Wells, and Lichfield it is but 1 to 2. Ely also is as 1 to 2.1; and the only loftier examples given by Mr. Ferguson are Westminster (1 to 3), Salisbury and Durham (1 to 2.3), Canterbury (1 to 2.4), Winchester (1 to 2.43), Worcester (1 to 2.45), and Norwich (1 to 2.8). The nave is 180 ft. in length, while the entire length of the cathedral is 390 ft. The clustered columns, of Purbeck marble, contrasting with the light warm-tinted stone of the walls, have a rich and pleasing effect. The roof springs from slender shafts, studded with delicately carved bosses, extending to the east end of the choir. The corbels between the arches, too, are exquisitely carved; the recessed arcade over the nave-arches, the minstrel's gallery, with its figures of angelic musicians, and the windows of pure geometrical Gothic tracery, are very beautiful. In the choir, which is separated from the nave by a fine organ-loft screen of three broad stone arches, there is not less architectural grace, with much decorative sculpture, a very fine Bishop's throne of carved oak, stalls and sedilia of the same, a grand east window of stained glass, marble tombs, and other monumental works of art. The new reredos, which was the subject of litigation on account of its sculptured figures, has been allowed to occupy its destined place. Near this stands a handsome new stone pulpit. The Lady Chapel has been completely restored. It is interesting as reproducing the exact proportion of coloured glass and grisaille, as in the original stained windows. These windows and the decorations of the walls and ceiling are the work of Messrs. Clayton and Bell. The windows are a memorial to Bishop Philpotts, and the fittings of the chapel, where there is a second altar, are a gift from Lady Kollo. In St. Gabriel's Chapel, which forms the eastern termination of the south choir aisle, the glass of the east window is a memorial of Archdeacon Freeman, who laboured earnestly for the restoration of the cathedral. He had arranged the subjects for the window (all relating to the appearances of angels) which has now been erected as his own memorial. A memorial window for Archdeacon Bartholomew, in the Speke chantry, has been designed from Ary Scheffer's "Christus Consolator," and is not unsuccessful. The most interesting of these memorial windows, also by Clayton and Bell, is one in the south transept, bearing the following inscription:—

This window was placed here by numerous friends, to the glory of God, and to keep alive the name of John Taylor Coleridge, Knight, twenty-three years Judge of the Queen's Bench, Privy Counsellor to Queen Victoria. A sound lawyer. A wise man. Honoured by all men—loved by the good. He was trained by life for death, and by this world for another. Born at Tiverton, July 9, 1790. Deceased at Heath's Court, Ottery St. Mary, February 11, 1876.

The window contains full-length figures of Moses, Deborah, Nicodemus, Gamaliel, King Alfred, and Matthew Hale; and in the predella below, under each figure, is a subject in connection with it. Moses is receiving the tables of the law; Alfred is appointing his jurymen; and Hale is offering to defend Charles I., who declines his assistance. Lastly, we have to notice the memorial to Bishop Patteson—a pulpit of creamy-tinted Mansfield stone. Bishop Patteson, it should be said, was a nephew of Sir John Coleridge, and cousin of the present Lord Coleridge. He was ordained deacon in Exeter Cathedral in September, 1853, and priest in the September of the next year. Immediately after receiving priest's orders he went out to the missionary field of the Melanesian islands, in which he continued to labour till his death.

The pulpit contains three sculptured panels, exhibiting, first, the Martyrdom of St. Alban, the first British martyr; secondly, the Embarkation of St. Winfrid or Boniface, a native of Crediton, who afterwards became "The Apostle of Germany;" and, thirdly, the placing of the body of Bishop Patteson in a canoe by the natives. The face of the martyr has been sculptured from the latest photograph taken of him. Across his chest is carved a palm leaf, with its five nuts, signifying, it is supposed, that his death was in vengeance for five of the natives killed. The pulpit also contains, in the niches between the panels, carved figures of St. Paul, St. John the Baptist, and St. Stephen. Running round the base of the pulpit is a carved legend, "The noble

army of martyrs praise Thee;" and the following inscription appears on a small plain panel:—

This pulpit is placed here in memory of John Coleridge Patteson, D.D., Missionary Bishop, ordained in this Cathedral, Deacon, 25th December, 1853; Priest, 24th September, 1854. Consecrated Bishop on the Feast of St. Matthias, 1861. Killed, 20th September, 1871, together with two fellow-workers for our Lord, at Nukapu, in the South Pacific Ocean, whilst doing the duty for which he gave up himself and all that he had.

The nave has been supplied, by the liberality of Chancellor Harrington, with substantial oak stalls for the use of the choir at the Sunday afternoon services. By the removal of the walls which formerly inclosed the choir, accommodation has been found for some hundreds of additional worshippers. A vast multitude may now take part in the services.

The works of restoration and decoration, occupying nearly seven years altogether, have been executed under the superintendence of Sir G. Gilbert Scott. The Rev. Chancellor Harrington, and the Rev. Archdeacon Woolcombe, also a Canon of this Cathedral, have greatly exerted themselves, and the first-named clergyman has contributed very large gifts of his own money, to achieve the successful result. We take the opportunity here to notice a recent publication, "Gleanings from the Municipal and Cathedral Records of Exeter," in which Archdeacon Woolcombe bears part. The volume (published by Mr. James Townsend, of Gandy-street, Exeter) consists of several historical essays and narrative sketches, by Mr. W. Cotton, F.S.A.; and of two lectures delivered by Archdeacon Woolcombe at the Exeter Athenæum, describing the ancient manuscripts, charters, leases, rolls, statutes, registers, minutes, and letters, belonging to the Cathedral Chapter. These documents, to the number of six thousand, begin from a period before the Norman Conquest, when the two Western Sees of St. Germans and Crediton—that is to say, of Cornwall and Devon—were united at Exeter, by Bishop Leofric, under the appointment of King Edward the Confessor. They are chiefly valuable as illustrating ecclesiastical history. But the Exeter Chapter Library possesses another great literary and antiquarian treasure, this being an authentic copy of the Conqueror's Domesday Book, for the western counties of England, setting forth a detailed account of their topography, with the ownership and assessed value of all manors and landed estates, in Latin text with many abbreviations, inscribed on 532 double pages of vellum. The Archdeacon's second lecture, upon the "Exeter Domesday Book," is worthy the attention of students of English history. We can scarcely bestow equal commendation upon the essays which compose the first portion of this volume, relating to such historical passages as the Wars of the Roses, the rebellion of Perkin Warbeck, the insurrection of 1549, and the Civil Wars of Charles I.'s time. How the City of Exeter fared upon those occasions, may be read in other books.

ÆSCHYLEAN VENTURES.

Mr. Carlyle, from the literary point of view, as some persons contend, had a great deal to answer for already; and now, it appears, he must stand godfather to *The Agamemnon* of Æschylus: transcribed by Robert Browning (Smith, Elder, and Co.), a composition of which the author says: "it was commanded of me by my venerated friend Thomas Carlyle, and rewarded will it indeed become, if I am permitted to dignify it by the prefatory insertion of his dear and noble name." When two such distinguished writers conspire together to produce a publication, difficult indeed is the position of the mere sifter at their feet who, though he may have some pretensions to scholarship, feels the greatest diffidence in expressing the opinion he is called upon to form about the work. His unfeigned respect prevents him from bluntly declaring that the combined proceeding is a case of the blind leading the blind; and, on the other hand, his regard for truth will not allow him to pronounce the new venture either well advised in conception or successful in execution. It is, in fact, a thousand pities that a good English poet should have been encouraged to waste his time in knocking his head, which can be used to so very much better purpose, against the obstacles presented by such a "transcription" as Mr. Browning has undertaken. And yet it is intelligible that Mr. Browning, who has succeeded to a marvel in rendering some passages of the more manageable Euripides, should have felt an almost irresistible inclination to tackle the inconvertible Æschylus; for, although Mr. Browning would perhaps be the first to scout the idea of placing himself and the Greek upon the same level of genius, yet the two have thus much in common—that, whether wilfully or unconsciously, they have dealt largely in dark sayings and eccentric expressions and involved constructions, to such an extent as to have become, even to their own countrymen and contemporaries, by-words for incomprehensibility, to use a not inappropriately sesquipedalian term. It is quite possible that neither the ancient nor the modern poet can be justly accused of affectation; it is conceivable that, as Dr. Watts remarks of the canine race, "God hath made them so;" and they cannot be held personally responsible for the incomprehensible language in which sometimes their poetical inspiration receives utterance. And in support of this theory may be mentioned an anecdote touching the Ettrick Shepherd, Hogg, a poet whose share of the Divine allusion would not entitle him to rank with Æschylus or probably with Mr. Browning, but who, on the other hand, had the advantage of both, so far as difficulty of comprehension is concerned, in his command of the "Doric" or Scottish dialect. Well, of him it is related that upon a certain occasion a certain poem of his, having been printed off, was brought to him for correction, with a suggestion that one passage, being utterly unintelligible as it stood, should be either amended or expunged; but he replied, "Hoot, mon, ye'll just prent it as it stands. I dinna precessely ken what I meant myself, but I'm sure it's vara good." Such is the sublime self-complacency of true genius, sighing, "I would that my tongue could utter the thoughts that arise in me;" but, the utterance effected, answering whosoever complains of inability to understand with a "What is that to me? See thou to that." Something of this lofty disregard for lucidity seems to have existed in Æschylus; something to exist at this day in Mr. Browning. What, then, is likely to be the result of the former "transcribed" by the latter? A double portion of obscurity, an Egyptian darkness, a darkness that may be felt, and felt acutely by the despairing reader. And so it is. One would almost dare to say that there are scarcely a dozen consecutive lines in any part of this "transcription" which an English reader, innocent of Greek, could peruse without a sense of bewilderment, or, if not innocent of Greek, without a desire to fly for refuge to the far less irritating original. Mr. Browning himself, to judge from what he says in his preface, seems to have anticipated some such consequence of the method he has adopted. He, supposing himself to be in the position of one who, "because of the immense fame" of the "Agamemnon," desired to become acquainted with it, and "could only do so by the help of a translator," says that he would "require him to be literal at every cost save that of absolute violence to our language;" and he remarks—"If I obtained a mere strict, bald version of

thing by thing, or at least word pregnant with thing, I should hardly look for an impossible transmission of the reputed magniloquence and sonority of the Greek; and this with the less regret, inasmuch as there is abundant musicality elsewhere, but nowhere else than in his poem the ideas of the poet. And lastly, when presented with these ideas, I should expect the result to prove very hard reading indeed if it were meant to resemble Æschylus." As regards the result, this expectation is fulfilled to a heart-rending degree; but whether, even at such sacrifice, the ideas of the Greek poet can be approximately apprehended by the English reader is extremely doubtful. Moreover, to sink "the magniloquence and sonority" of Æschylus is to shear the locks of Samson, to crop the lion's mane, to turn the majestic into the grotesque. As for literal translation, granted—gladly granted—that Mr. Browning is right, and a thousand thanks to him for giving the weight of his authority to the advocates thereof; but there is a limit to literality; he has himself assigned it; he would be literal "at every cost save that of absolute violence to our language." But it will be passing strange if he be not generally considered to have committed that very violence, to have acted towards our language the part of an "unspeakable" Turk, of a barbarous Bashi-Bazouk. He is not content with simply murdering the Queen's English; he mutilates it. He does not give us Æschylus merely "bald" (as he was in life) and nude, as he would appear without the gorgeous diction in which he clothed his thoughts; he gives us the poet in guy-like garb, as if for the fifth of November. Surely the strongest advocates of literal translation, and none can be stronger than the writer of these lines, would not carry it out to the verge of absurdity, to forms of composition repugnant to the nature of the English tongue, to the employment of dislocations and distortions, to the rejection of idiomatic equivalents in sense though not in words. For example, would any advocate of literal translation render the "pied marin" of the French by "sea-foot" rather than "sea-legs" in speaking of a man who had "got his sea-legs"? Or the "handschuh" of the Germans by "handshoe" rather than "glove"? Yet it really seems as if Mr. Browning, in "transcribing" the Greek tragedian, would carry literal version to so extreme a length as that. The consequence is that, in his noble desire to honour the memory of the great Æschylus, he has run the risk of bringing the whole Greek race of the "Agamemnon" period into discredit, the author of the famous play as an impostor, and his countrymen, who so admired him, as imbeciles. What gross injustice is done to the original may be fairly gathered from a comparison of the Greek with the English in the celebrated speech describing the lighting-up of successive beacons to announce the fall of Troy; in the "transcription" we miss, especially, the appropriate speed of what Horace calls the "swift" iambics, the unbroken continuity, the photographic instantaneousness of the picture, the seal-like roll of the easy-jointed compound terms. Nor is the accuracy of the version altogether unimpeachable. There is, according to one edition at any rate, an explanatory line omitted in the translation, after the word "flambeau-bearers," a line by no means superfluous. And why is the fire called "escort"? The proper rendering is surely "courier" or "poster," as Mr. Browning once correctly, if with a little suspicion of bill-sticking, calls it. As for the expression, "a third great torch o' the island Zeus" sent received in turn;" as soon as the construction is caught, it is likely to conjure up a ludicrous image of a common scene at all pantomimes, when Clown applies a red-hot poker to the "seat" of Pantaloon. On the whole, it is to be feared that Mr. Browning, having attempted a tremendous task, has failed. He is a giant, but there are some things beyond even gigantic strength; the giants themselves could not scale heaven. One cannot help reflecting how different the case might have been if Mr. Browning, with his poetical gifts and his scholarly acquirements, had taken such parts of the "Agamemnon" as are both grand and intelligible, and exercising upon them the skill, together with the sympathetic appreciation which even in his failure is discernible, had shown how one true poet can, as literally as need be, interpret another; then, indeed, we should have had something, a fragment only, but still something, to which we could direct attention, saying, "If you wish to know what Æschylus is really like, read that."

An anonymous writer, instead of translating, so far as can be surmised, either literally or freely, the extant tragedies of the famous Æschylus, has testified his admiration for the Greek poet by the publication of *Prometheus, the Fire-Giver* (Chatto and Windus), which is described as "an attempted restoration of the lost First Part of the Promethean Trilogy." It should be at once stated that the author addresses to the shade of Æschylus a preliminary apology for taking the little liberty, but does not ask permission to follow up his present replacement of a lost jewel with another to be entitled "Prometheus Unbound," in case it should be considered that an opening is still left, notwithstanding the celebrated poem composed by Shelley. "Prometheus the Fire-Giver" is in dramatic form, but is not divided into acts and scenes. The "persons of the drama" are Zeus, "Man," Prometheus, the Fates, and a chorus of Oceanides. It would be rather difficult, one would think, to know how to "make up" for "man" upon the stage; but one would conclude from the dialogue that the abstract type would be best represented by a creature (of neuter gender, if possible) resembling the fascinating Caliban. The author, who writes, on the whole, tolerably plain English, has this great advantage over the mighty Greek and some, at any rate, of the translators, that he is, for the most part, easy to be understood. That he has caught a little of the Æschylean spirit, tone, and manner is unquestionable; that he should attain to the Æschylean grandeur, the Olympian stateliness, the weird sublimity, the impressive treatment of awful myths, the exuberance of double-barrelled epithets, the sound and fury, as hollow perhaps, but yet as stirring, as a trumpet, was all but impossible. Nor is it probable that Æschylus would have alluded to "April." There is rather a curious expression at the commencement of the drama. The three Fates are "discovered" at the back of the stage; and the Chorus at once addressing them as "dark-robed, mighty, mystic Three," enquires, "Who are ye?" Now, it occurs to one that, if the Chorus had not known who they were, it would never have addressed them as "mighty" or "mystic," or with a capital "T"; and that "How are ye?" would have been a more sensible and a more polite salutation. However, the objection is not a very fatal one; for the purpose evidently is to get the Fates to talk, and the former question admits of greater length in reply than the latter. And so we are gradually drawn on into the very midst of the drama, in which there are speeches and dialogue and choruses, after the antique pattern, ingeniously imitated, and well written in parts, soft, spirited, and vigorous, according to requirement. A horrible doubt, however, arises in two places as to whether there is anything queer with the metre, or whether the restorer of Æschylus can by any chance be at all shaky about his pronunciation of "Ouranos" and "Oceanos."

The veteran author of dramatic and philosophic poetry, Mr. J. A. Heraud, in his most recent publication, a small

volume issued by Simpkin and Marshall, shows no abatement of his original force of thought. He now presents us with two fine poems, dramatic in form, romantic in their story, historical in their costume and scene, but, like most of his other works, profoundly psychological in their idea and motive. This is a kind of composition which we presume will be "caviare to the general," so long as readers (for here is no appeal to theatrical playgoers) seek mere entertainment of the sensuous fancy. Mr. Heraud has long since accepted the not unworthy destiny of those more elevated minds who "fit audience find, though few," in their endeavours to render high literary art the vehicle of high ethical instruction. To such readers we commend his *Uzmai: an Antique Love Story*; and his French historical romance of *Macée de Léodepart*. The first-mentioned drama has its scene laid in one of those strange pre-historic ancient cities of Central America, which are supposed to have preserved in their solemn temples, now presenting only a mysterious spectacle of ruins, the symbolic religious worship of remote ages in the Eastern world. Human love, as the oldest and most potent of social affections, takes precedence of the most far-fetched traditions of the supernatural and its ritual or legal observances; which is the true moral of this powerful imaginative story. The other dramatic poem is more realistic in its treatment of a subject taken from the annals of France in the fifteenth century, in the reign of Charles VII., when the faded garb of mediæval chivalry so often betrayed the strife of mean and selfish intrigues at the Royal Court. The famous merchant prince and treasurer, Jacques Cœur, a fair example of public virtue in the rising Common, is contrasted with the minions of a King's capricious favour; while his noble-minded wife, Macée de Léodepart, having to deal with the celebrated Agnes Sorel and with the Queen (Marie of Anjou), plays her part as a true heroine, in a very interesting series of acts, which ought to command stage representation. But the stage has given place to private study for serious dramatic poetry of this high order.

MUSIC.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

This establishment opened on Monday (according to previous announcement) for a series of performances of Italian opera (at reduced prices), again under the management of Mr. Mapleson, as during the past summer, when the house was first used for its intended purpose, some years after its construction on the site of the building destroyed by fire in 1867.

We have already referred to Mr. Mapleson's arrangements for the new season, which began with "Il Trovatore," the cast of which was similar to that of past occasions. Mdlle. Caroline Salla (who was the Leonora) will be remembered as having made a very favourable impression on her first appearance in London, during the early part of the past season, at Her Majesty's Theatre. Indisposition, however, soon terminated her performances. She has now returned, apparently in full possession of her powers, and her success on Monday was even greater than on the former occasion. Her voice has gained in volume, and her fluent execution was specially displayed in the allegro, "Di tale amor," of the opening cavatina, the earlier portion of which, "Tacea la notte," was given with great refinement. In subsequent portions of the opera, especially in the "Miserere" and the following music at the close, Mdlle. Salla both sang and acted with true dramatic fervour. The latter part of the "Miserere" had to be repeated. In this scene, and previously, Signor Fancelli distinguished himself greatly by the excellence of his singing, special effect having been produced by his delivery of the impassioned solo, "Di quella pira." Other characters were also filled as often before—Azucena by Madame Lablache, Inez by Mdlle. Bauermeister, the Count di Luna by Signor Galassi (who was encoined in the aria, "Il balen"), Ferrando by Signor Brocolini, and subordinate parts by Signori Rinaldini and Fallar. The band and chorus were throughout efficient; and Signor Li Calsi conducted with care and skill.

On Tuesday Mdlle. Anna de Belocca was to have made her first appearance in this theatre as Rosina, in "Il Barbiere di Siviglia"—a part which she performed at Drury Lane Theatre, in Mr. Mapleson's season of 1875, when Mdlle. de Belocca made her début—but her indisposition and that of Signor Bettini caused the substitution, on Tuesday, of "Lucia di Lammermoor," which was very effectively given, with Mdlle. Alwina Valleria as Lucia, Signor Fancelli as Edgardo, Signor Galassi as Enrico, and other portions of the cast also as before.

For Wednesday "Un Ballo in Maschera" was promised, with the début, as Riccardo, of Signor Runcio, of whom we must speak next week.

The operas announced for the remaining nights of this week were "Rigoletto" on Thursday, "Le Nozze di Figaro" on Friday, and "Robert le Diable" for this evening.

Last Saturday's Crystal Palace concert, nearly coinciding in date with that of the anniversary of Mendelssohn's death (Nov. 4, 1847), the programme was rendered commemorative of the event by including performances of the overture to "St. Paul," the air "Jerusalem," from that oratorio, well sung by Miss Mary Davies; and the noble "Lobgesang" ("Hymn of Praise"). The three fine symphonic movements which precede the vocal portion of this cantata were admirably played by the orchestra. The solo vocalists in the "Lobgesang" were Misses Robertson and Mary Davies and Mr. Barton McGuckin; and the choruses were rendered by the Crystal Palace choir. The concert included the first performance here of Herr Max Bruch's second concerto for violin, with orchestra; a work similar in design, extent, and merit to its predecessor, of which we spoke in reference to its performance at the Crystal Palace concert of Oct. 13 last. In each instance the violinist was Señor Sarasate, for whom the second concerto was specially composed. The great difficulties with which it abounds were admirably executed, the close of the performance having been greeted with enthusiastic applause. The concerto was conducted by the composer, the other portions of the programme having been directed, as usual, by Mr. Manns.

A tribute to the memory of Mendelssohn was at the same time rendered at the Alexandra Palace, where the first of a new series of Saturday afternoon concerts was inaugurated last week, the performances having included the co-operation of a select band, of between fifty and sixty performers, headed by Mr. A. Burnett as principal first violin, and a large and effective choir. The programme was a fairly representative one, having comprised the overture to "A Midsummer Night's Dream," the "Italian" symphony, the choruses from the unfinished oratorio "Christus," the air (from "Elijah") "O rest in the Lord," finely sung by Madame Patey, and the song, "The Garland," by Mr. Pearson. There was also a miscellaneous selection. Mr. Frederic Archer, the well-known organist, conducted.

The series of Promenade Concerts at Covent-Garden Theatre will close on Monday week with a special performance for the benefit of Messrs. Gatti, the directors. On Saturday last an orchestral selection of themes from M. Victor Massé's new

opera, "Paul et Virginie" (adapted by Signor Arditi), was introduced with much success. On Monday evening another Gounod night was given; Wednesday was the last Beethoven night; and for yesterday (Friday) evening a ballad night was announced.

Mr. Walter Bache, the eminent pianist, gave a recital at St. James's Hall on Monday afternoon, when the instrumental selection comprised Beethoven's thirty-two variations on an original theme in C minor; the same composer's sonata in E, op. 109; Bach's chromatic fantasia and fugue; and detached pieces by Chopin and Liszt. Mr. Santley was the vocalist, and Mr. Zerbini the accompanist. Mr. Bache's fourteenth annual concert will take place (also at St. James's Hall) on the evening of Feb. 19, the arrangements including, as usual, the engagement of a first-rate orchestra of about sixty performers.

The first of Mr. Sydney Smith's two pianoforte recitals took place at Willis's Rooms on Wednesday afternoon, when his programme comprised some of his new compositions, besides pieces by Beethoven, Bach, Handel, and Scarlatti. Mdlle. Ida Corani and Mr. Cummings were the vocalists.

The twentieth season of the Monday Popular Concerts will open next week, when the quartet party will consist of Madame Norman-Néruda, Mr. L. Ries, Mr. Zerbini, and Signor Piatti. Mdlle. Anna Mehlig will be the solo pianist, Mdlles. Friedlander and Redeker the vocalists, and Sir Julius Benedict will occupy his accustomed post as conductor.

The second oratorio performance of Mr. W. Carter's new season—at the Royal Albert Hall—took place on Thursday evening, when the programme consisted of Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise," and Rossini's "Stabat Mater." The solo vocalists announced were Mesdames Lemmens-Sherrington and Enriquez, Mr. W. H. Cummings, and Mr. R. Hilton.

Professor G. A. Macfarren's new oratorio, "Joseph" (produced at the Leeds Festival last September), is to be given by the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society on Dec. 11, for the first time in London.

The second season of the "North Kensington Musical Evenings for Gentlemen" (on Saturdays) begin at Ladbroke Hall, this week.

Mr. R. D'Oyley Carte has announced the speedy reopening of the Opéra Comique Theatre with a new work, entitled "The Sorcerer." The piece is a comic opera, the words by Mr. W. S. Gilbert, the music by Mr. Arthur Sullivan, who were associated in the popular "Trial by Jury." A compact band and select chorus have been engaged, and the company comprises the following artists:—Miss Alice May (the Australian prima donna), Miss Giulia Warwick (of Mr. Carl Rosa's Opera Company), Miss H. Everard, and Mrs. Howard Paul; Mr. George Bentham (of Her Majesty's Opera Company), Mr. Richard Temple, Mr. Rutland Barrington, Mr. F. Clifton, and Mr. George Grossmith, jun. The scenery will be by Messrs. Gordon and Harford, and "The Sorcerer" will be produced under the personal direction of Messrs. Gilbert and Sullivan. Mr. G. B. Allen is the musical director. "The Sorcerer" is to be preceded by a musical piece by Mr. Alfred Cellier, the book of which is by Mr. James Albery.

As already announced, the forty-sixth season of the Sacred Harmonic Society will open on Friday, Nov. 23, with Mendelssohn's "St. Paul." Mesdames Edith Wynne and Patey and Messrs. Vernon Rigby and Santley will be the principal vocalists. This will be followed by Handel's "Judas Maccabeus," on Dec. 14, and the same composer's "Messiah" on Dec. 21. The after-Christmas concerts will be occupied by Mendelssohn's "Elijah," Crotch's "Palestine," Costa's "Naaman," Haydn's "Creation," and Macfarren's "St. John the Baptist." The specialty of the season will be the production, for the first time in England, in a complete form in the concert orchestra, of "Rossini's celebrated oratorio "Moses in Egypt" (Mosè in Egitto). Sir Michael Costa continues as conductor; and the principal vocalists already engaged are Mesdames Lemmens-Sherrington, Edith Wynne, Osgood, Blanche Cole, Anna Williams, Julia Elton, and Patey, and Messrs. Vernon Rigby, E. Lloyd, Cummings, L. W. Thomas, Herr Henschel, and Mr. Santley.

THEATRES.

The most significant fact of theatrical experience at the present moment is, perhaps, the number of nights that a new drama may run. Mr. H. J. Byron's comedy of "Our Boys" has now been presented to a London audience for more than nine hundred nights; this, though certainly an exceptional occurrence, is one of great significance. "Pink Dominoes," at the Criterion, has also the promise of numbering its nights of performance by hundreds. Its run already exceeds two hundred and twenty nights. Such a result, however, is not dependent on elaborate preparations or high merit in the dramatic productions themselves, but merely on some popular element

accidentally discovered. The same tendency to a prolonged run may be observed at the Globe, in the production of "Stolen Kisses," the attraction of which is at least equal to its merit. Mr. Righton, however, has supported it by a revival of the opéra bouffe entitled "Isaac of York." As an actor, the manager had already succeeded in the character; and his desire, therefore, to repeat it is only natural. It were to be wished, however, that the piece were worthy of the boards on which it is now performed.

MISS GLYN'S READINGS.

In the present lull of managerial activity, the repetition of Miss Glyn's readings at her private residence, 13, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, may be recorded as a welcome occurrence. On Tuesday evening the reading was from the tragedy of "Antony and Cleopatra," and formed a fitting commencement of the intended series. Miss Glyn's name is associated in a peculiar manner with this marvellous drama. She is, indeed, the first and only actress who has ever really identified herself with its heroine. Her special qualifications for the part received immediate public recognition from the beginning. She shines, however, more in the reading of the character than in the acting of it; and, indeed, presents such a tableau of the action of the entire play as makes the recital of it by one person better than the acting of it by several could possibly be. Miss Glyn personates each of the parts with perfect intellectual skill and such sensuous force as may be imparted to a private rehearsal. Her reading on Tuesday manifested all her usual excellences. The various moods of the Egyptian heroine, her witcheries and passionate outbursts, were alike strongly given. The delivery of the whole play may be noted as a triumph of art, so well marshalled are her intellectual forces, and such the harmony with which in their integrity they are connectedly displayed. The great scenes were powerfully rendered, whether when showing her influence with Antony, her pride in his subjection to her beauty and subtle fascinations, or when receiving the news of his marriage with Octavia, and her characteristic disparagement of her rival's qualifications. These scenes were marked by a subtlety of delineation which at once commanded appreciation. They were powerfully followed by the sublimer situations that precede the grand historical catastrophe, in which her love for the Roman she had enthralled, her despair for his consequent death, and her resolution at self-sacrifice, were illustrated in all their wildness, majesty, and superb abandon. Nor is the great actress disdainful of the smaller parts in the play; that of the Clown, for instance, who provides her with the asp for her intended suicide, and jests on its qualities. This little portraiture alone is sufficient to warrant the highest estimate of Miss Glyn's histrionic genius. Miss Glyn's readings take place regularly on Tuesday and Friday evenings—the former being devoted to the delivery of "Antony and Cleopatra," and the latter to that of "Hamlet." We were much gratified to see that the séance was well attended.

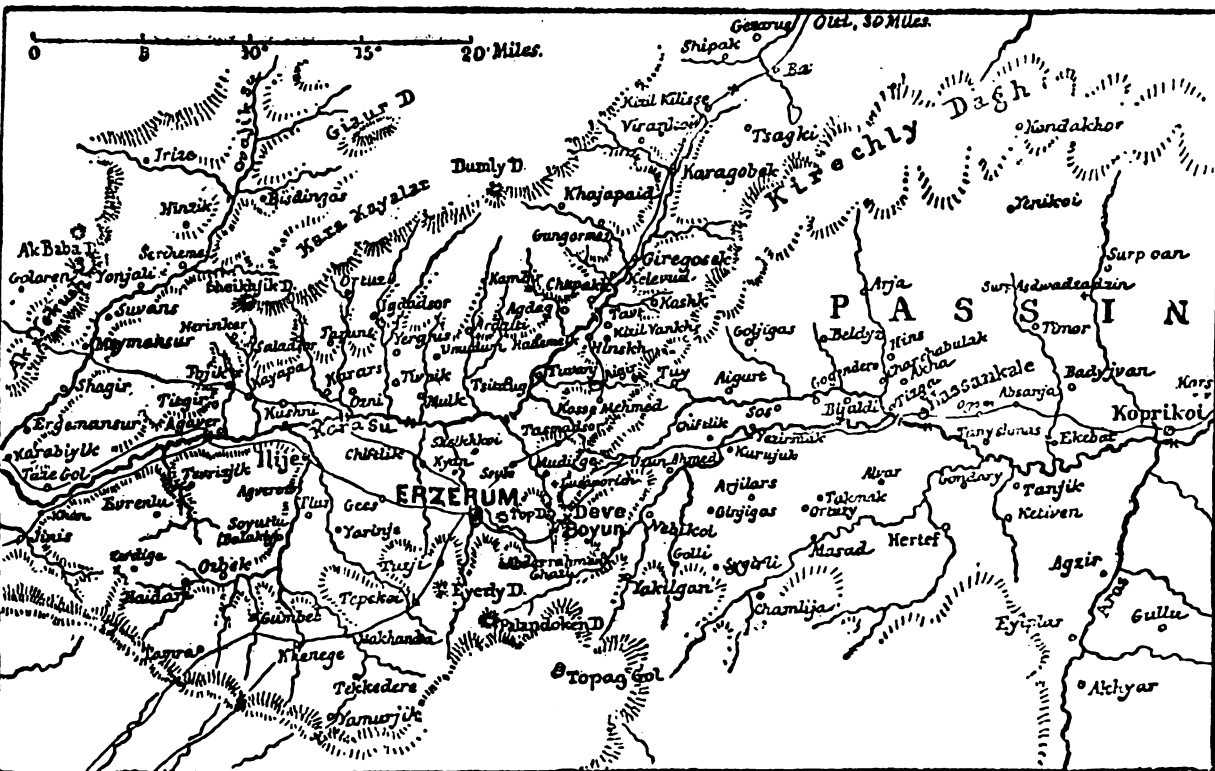
Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's entertainment at St. George's Hall, Langham-place, continues to supply its amused audiences with novelties. "A Happy Bungalow" is to be withdrawn, and a new first part, entitled "Once in a Century," from the pen of Mr. Gilbert A'Beckett, the music by Vivian Bligh, will be produced next Monday evening, the 12th inst. A novelty by Mr. Burnand is to follow in a few days.

The Mohawk Minstrels opened the fifth consecutive year of their performance at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, on Wednesday last, with an excellent festival programme.

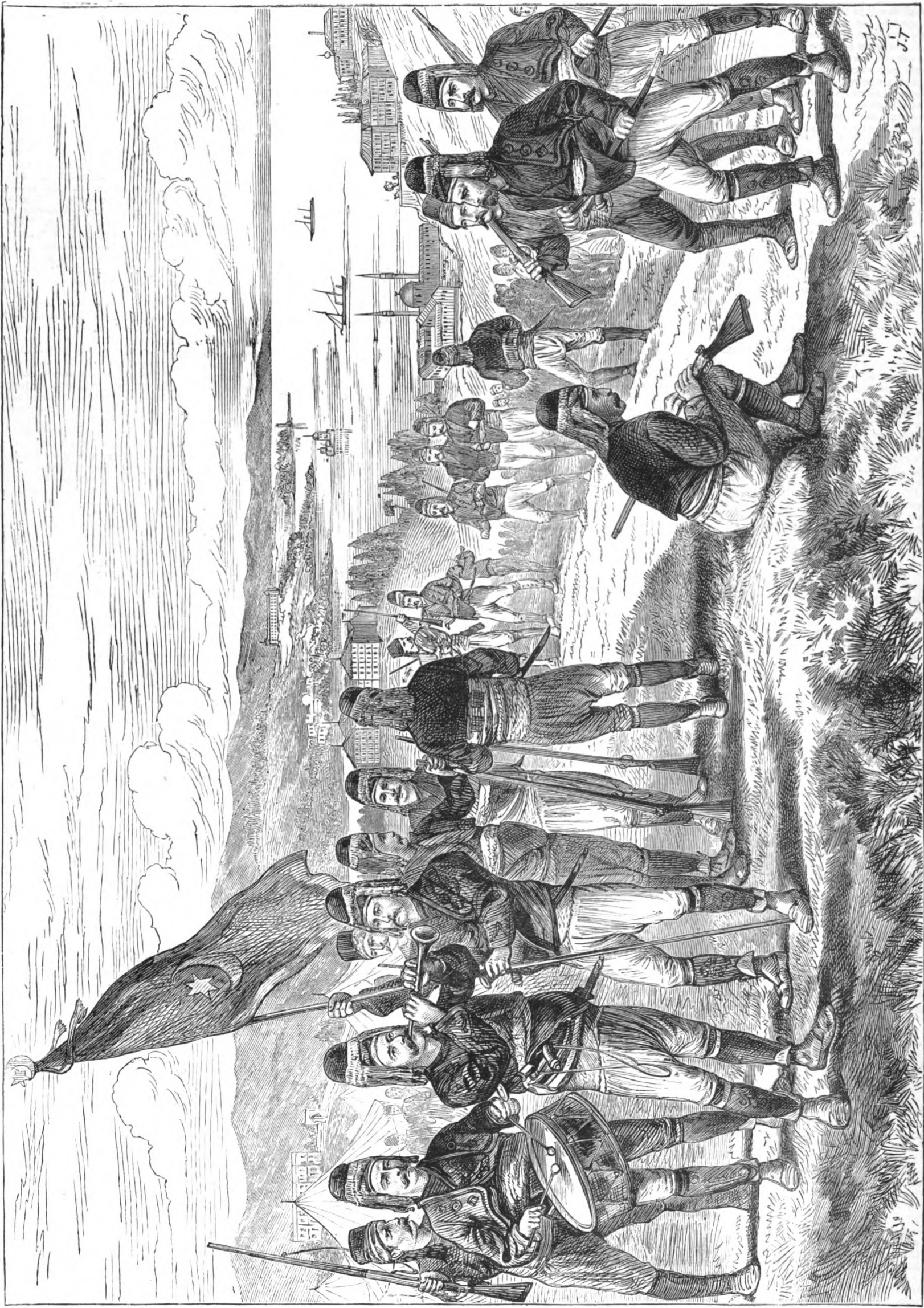
THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE ON ERZERUM.

We learn by a telegram of last Tuesday, from Constantinople, that Mukhtar Pasha, the Turkish Commander-in-Chief in Armenia, has lost the city of Erzerum. It is confessed that he, finding his position in the Deve Boyun seriously compromised, has abandoned it, and left Erzerum to be occupied by the Russians, who are now in possession of the Armenian capital. Mukhtar Pasha is falling back on Trebizond, where he is sure of supplies, and is expecting large reinforcements. The Map we give to illustrate the Russian advance on Erzerum, from Hassan-kale and Koprikoi, will serve to explain some of the recent movements of the contending armies; but it does not extend so far eastward as Kars. We may, however, simply here refer to the accustomed notice, in another page, of the progress of the war since our last weekly record was made up.

On Monday the foundation-stone of a new School of Art and Design at Macclesfield was laid by the Mayor. The building, exclusive of internal fittings, will cost £3500. The High Sheriff of the county, Mr. W. C. Brocklehurst, M.P., and the leading gentlemen of the town took part in the proceedings.

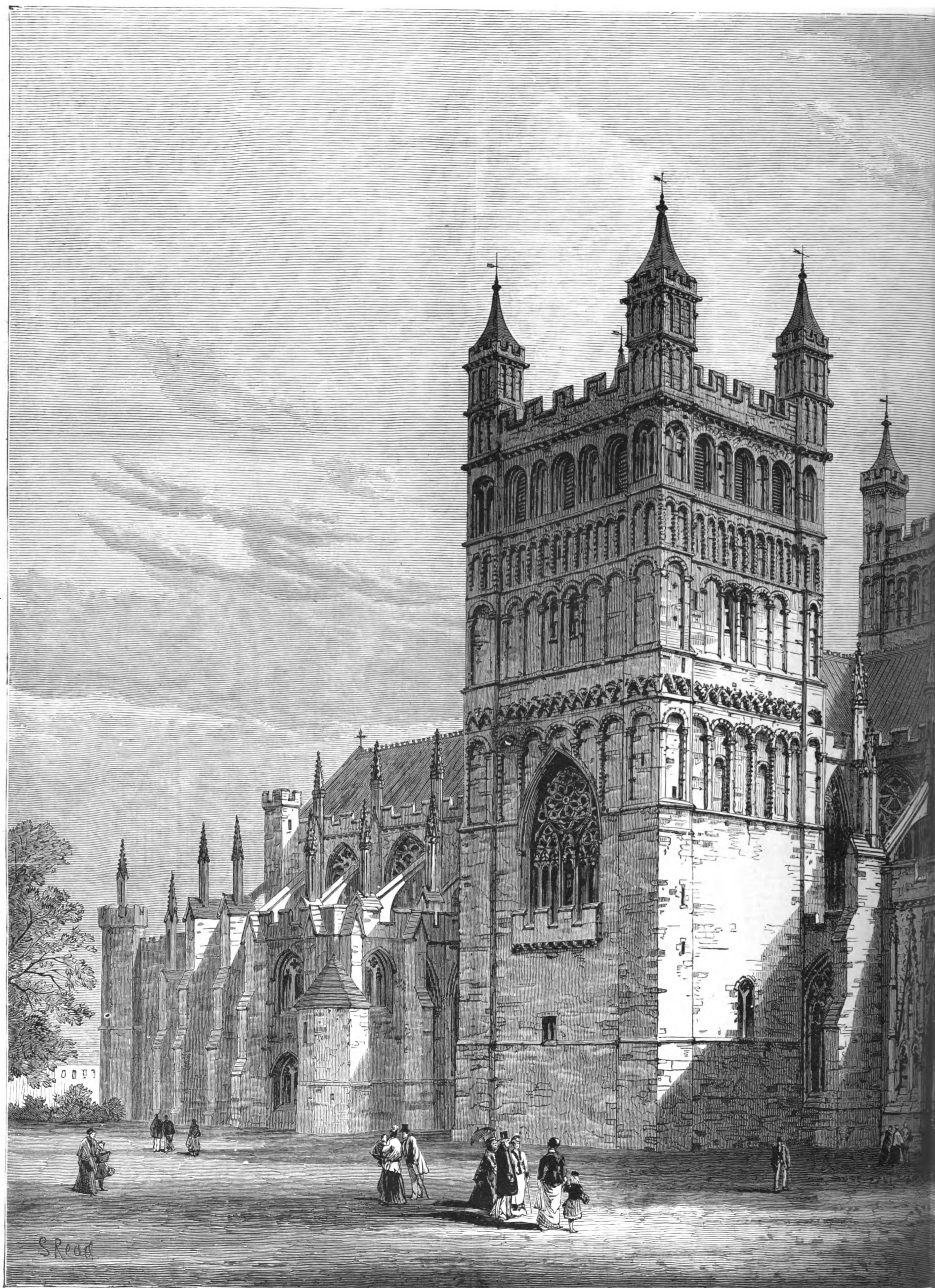


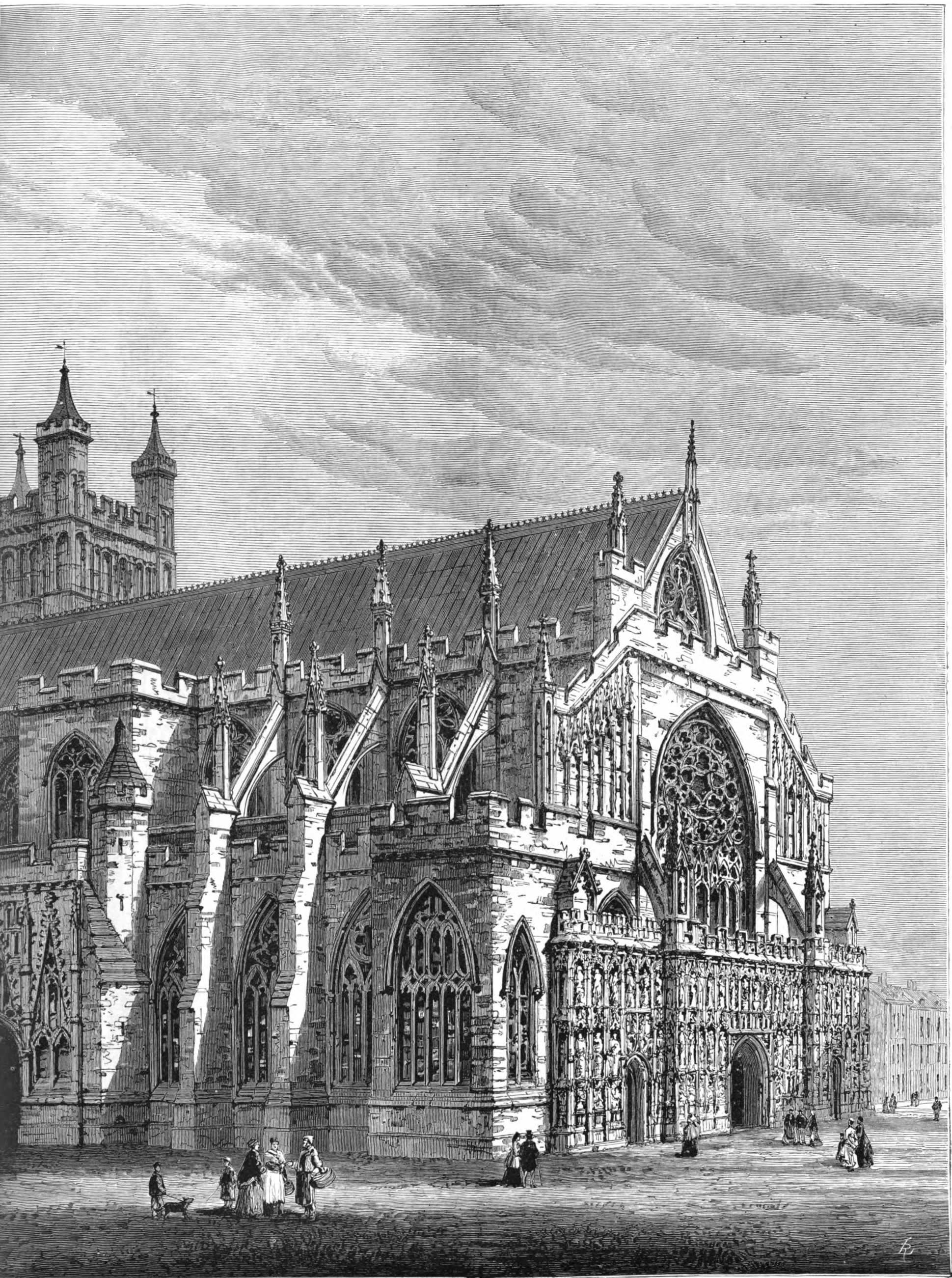
MAP TO ILLUSTRATE THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE ON ERZERUM.



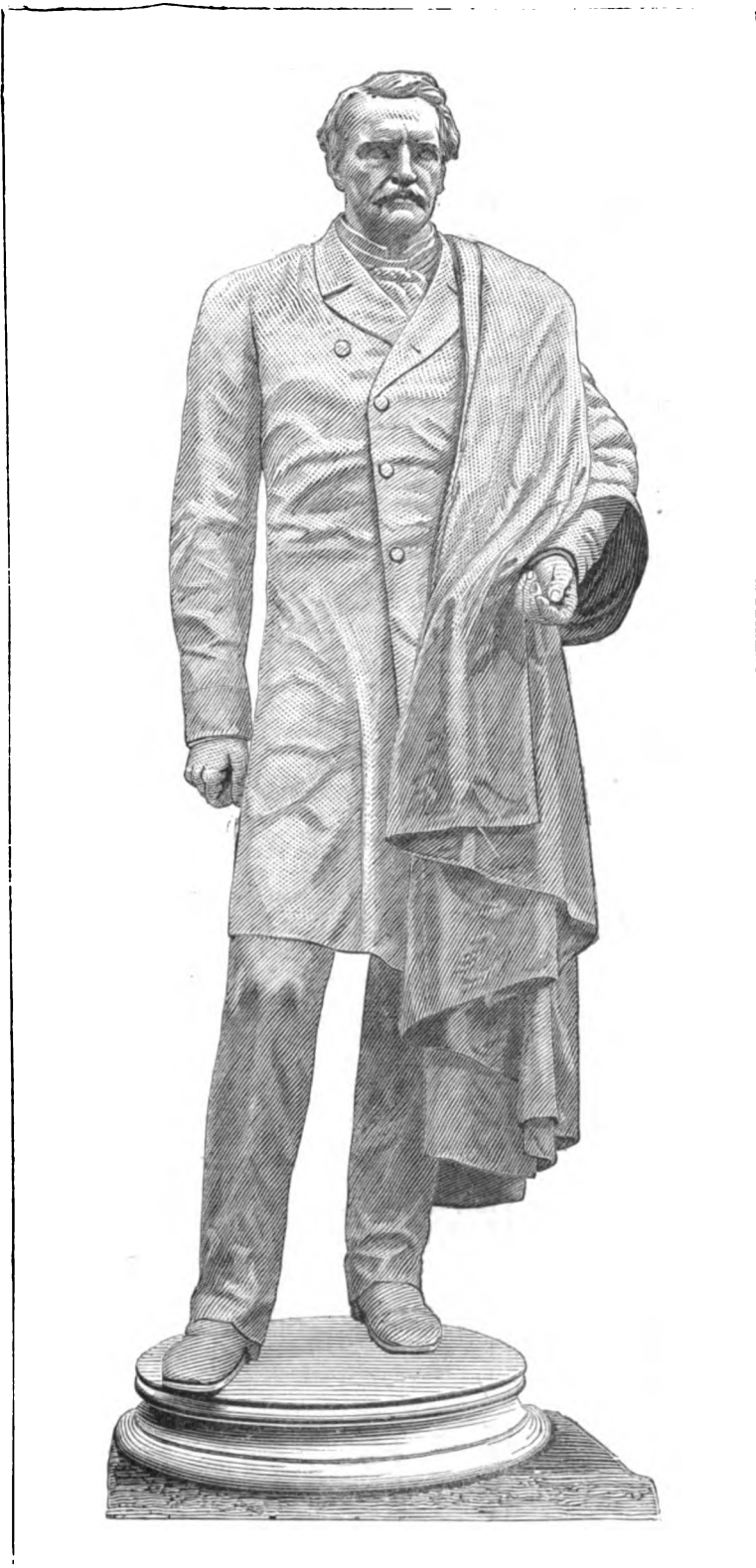
THE WAR: ZEIBEK'S CAMP AT CONSTANTINOPLE—CALL TO ARMS.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

THE WAR: BRIDGES' CAMP AT CONSTANTINOPLE. (ANTI-ARMY)
FROM A LETTER IN ONE OF OUR LATEST ISSUES.





CATHEDRAL.



STATUE OF LORD LAWRENCE, FOR CALCUTTA, BY T. WOOLNER, R.A.

STATUE OF LORD LAWRENCE.

This statue, the work of Mr. Woolner, R.A., has been erected at Calcutta by a subscription among the friends and admirers of Lord Lawrence, sometime Governor-General of India. It was cast in bronze at the foundry in Manor-street, Chelsea. The figure, which measures 11 ft. from the plinth, is placed on a pedestal 15 ft. in height. The dress is the conventional dress of the present day, with the cloak of the Star of India, from the collar of which hangs the badge of the Order, thrown carelessly over the left shoulder, and kept in its place by the left arm. The attitude is peculiarly happy in natural effect, while the likeness cannot fail to commend itself to those who are familiar with the countenance of Lord Lawrence. A site has been chosen in Calcutta, facing Government House, and near the equestrian statues of Lord Hardinge and Lord Canning—a distinguished triumvirate of Indian statesmen. We have been told with what feelings the natives of India regard the memories of those men to whom, as they are now beginning to understand, they owe so much as to the wisest and best of their British rulers.

THE LATE MR. LAIRD, M.P.

A bronze statue of the late Mr. John Laird, M.P., the well-known iron ship-builder, was last week unveiled at Birkenhead, by Lord Toller-mache, in the presence of a great crowd of people. The memorial was raised by public subscription; a balance of the fund is to be devoted to charity, as announced by Mr. James Beazley, chairman of the committee. There was a popular display on the occasion. Members of trade and friendly societies, to the number of about 3000, and wearing rosettes, marched in procession through the streets, which were decorated with flags, as were also the ships in the docks. At the commissioners' offices the memorial committee

and others joined the procession. The statue, which was cast by Messrs. Maschfield, of Chelsea, from a model by Mr. Bruce Joy, is of bronze, and weighs about 50 cwt., and is about 10½ ft. in height. It is an excellent likeness of Mr. Laird. On the granite pedestal is the inscription:—"John Laird, born June 14, 1805; died Oct. 29, 1874." The site is in the Hamilton-square-gardens, in the centre of the borough. The speeches at the inauguration were pronounced by Lord Toller-mache, Sir Henry Mather Jackson, M.P., Mr. David MacIver, M.P., Sir Thomas Edward Moss, and Lieutenant-Colonel King. Much interest was shown by the large assembly, ten or twelve thousand people, that witnessed the ceremonial. Mr. Laird

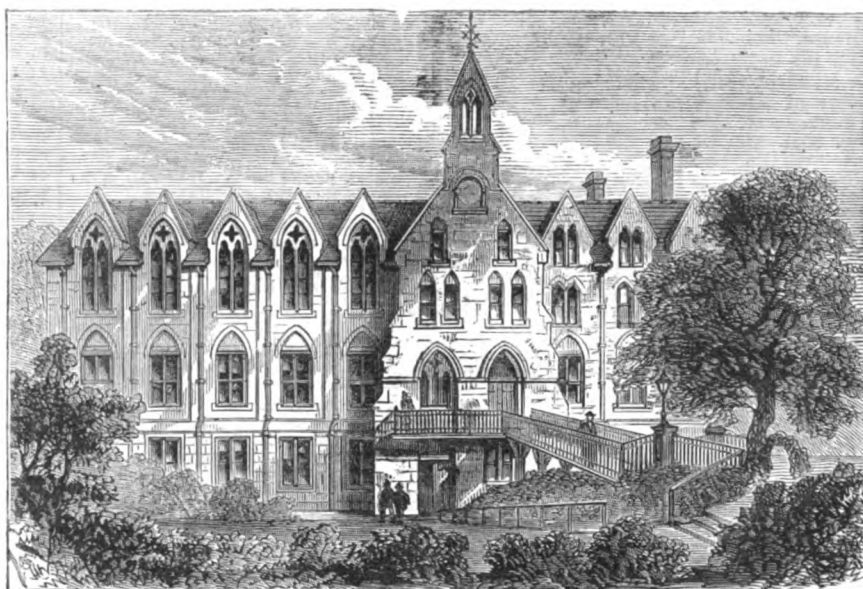
was an active and useful public man, in a variety of local business, and especially in the construction and management of the Birkenhead Docks. He also founded and endowed, at his own expense, the Hospital and the School of Art in that town.

COLLEGE OF MUSIC FOR THE BLIND.

The Royal Normal College and Academy of Music for the Blind, situated at Upper Norwood, has been frequently spoken of by us, with the commendation due to its well-devised scheme of practical beneficence in aid of a class of afflicted persons who claim public sympathy by their naturally helpless condition. It has been proved by successful experiments, both in America and on the Continent of Europe, that a considerable proportion of the blind, if properly educated and specially trained in some department of musical skill, may find remunerative employment and earn a fair livelihood either as teachers of music, organists, singers, or pianoforte-tuners, and perhaps also in repairing instruments, or incidental work at the piano manufactories. There is even, we think, apparent ground for supposing that the fineness both of ear and of touch, which nature gives as a compensation for the loss of sight, may, in some instances, render them better qualified for these arts, or may at least facilitate the acquisition of them. The College at Upper Norwood is designed to furnish both a sound general education and the required technical instruction to a number of male and female pupils, who are lodged and boarded here, at a yearly charge of £50 below the age of thirteen, and £60 above that age, during a period of three or five years. This charge is to be defrayed either by the parents or friends of each pupil, or by nomination to a "scholarship" at the cost of funds which may be given by some charitable person, or may be granted by some corporation, orphanage, or other institution, or raised



STATUE OF THE LATE MR. JOHN LAIRD, M.P., AT BIRKENHEAD.



THE ROYAL NORMAL COLLEGE OF MUSIC FOR THE BLIND, AT UPPER NORWOOD.

by local subscriptions in any town of the United Kingdom. Such public donations and subscriptions, as well as corresponding private gifts and bequests, seem to us particularly wise and safe as a method of doing good with a comparatively small amount of money; and we would especially point out to the friends and acquaintance of any family in straitened circumstances, or bereaved of its husband and father, where one of the children is unhappily blind, that they can, by a very slight joint contribution during a very few years, provide for that child the means of gaining an honest and comfortable subsistence early in life.

We have dwelt upon the merits of this institution with more than usual earnestness, from our personal knowledge of the excellent manner in which it is organised and conducted by Mr. F. J. Campbell, the accomplished Principal, who is himself blind, aided by Mrs. Campbell, and acting under the direction of a judicious and attentive Managing Committee. The Chairman of the Committee, Sir Rutherford Alcock, K.C.B., late her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary in Japan and China, is also Treasurer of the institution, which has many persons of high social distinction and of great experience among its Vice-Presidents and Council. The eminent musicians, Sir Julius Benedict, Mr. G. A. Macfarren, Madame Schumann, the Rev. Sir Gore Ouseley, Dr. Stainer, Mr. Henry Leslie, and Mr. A. Manns, are associated with this College, as well as Dr. T. R. Armitage and others, more particularly conversant with the needs and capabilities of the blind. The Duke of Westminster, its President and munificent benefactor, with their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh as vice-patrons, and several of the nobility on the list of trustees and vice-presidents, testify that there is no lack of influential sponsors.

The College was first established in 1872, and has already effected much good; the performances of its music pupils at many public concerts, both on the premises at Norwood and at Grosvenor House and other noblemen's mansions, have pleased the visitors and fashionable audiences; and those who have inspected the College, which is open to view on Tuesday afternoons, have been much gratified with its domestic and educational state. A favourable report is also made of the success of past inmates of the College, both young men and young women, after completing their term of instruction and going out into the world.

The new building, of which we present an illustration, has been erected in the pleasant and secluded garden, with ample space for healthful recreation, attached to the house in Westow-street, Upper Norwood, where the College had found temporary accommodation since 1872. There is now room and a sufficient teaching staff for one hundred pupils, who will certainly be well cared for and well taught, and who ought to be constantly forthcoming, with the moderate sum charged for their maintenance here, from all parts of England and Scotland. Local committees for this purpose have been formed in most of the great provincial towns; and it is to be hoped that this example may be followed by county and district associations, and by other convenient agencies for so good an object.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

DOWAGER BARONESS SEAFORD.

The Right Hon. Anne Louisa Emily, Baroness Seaford, died at Hampton Court on the 2nd inst., aged ninety. Her Ladyship, who was born March 19, 1788, the eldest daughter of Admiral the Hon. Sir George Berkeley Berkeley, second son of Augustus, fourth Earl of Berkeley, married, first, Nov. 17, 1807, Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Masterman Hardy, Bart., G.C.B., Flag-Captain of Lord Nelson on the Victory at Trafalgar, who died Sept. 20, 1839. She married, secondly, Oct. 2, 1840, Charles Rose, first Lord Seaford, who died July 1, 1845.

The deaths have also been announced of—

Commander Augustus Bolton, R.N., on the 22nd ult., at Little Belgrave, Sidmouth, Devon.

Eugene Alfred Conwell, Esq., M.R.I.A., late H.M. Inspector of Schools, on the 23rd ult., aged fifty-eight.

Agnes, Lady Cheape, widow of General Sir John Cheape, G.C.B., of Old Park, Isle of Wight, on the 26th ult., at Ryde.

Colonel Robert Baigrel, G.B., Hon. A.D.C. to the Viceroy, and Quartermaster-General Bombay Army, on Sept. 25.

Colonel Henry Disney Ellis, late 9th Regiment, on the 30th ult., at Apsley Lodge, Cheltenham, aged fifty-eight. He served in the Crimean War, at Sebastopol.

Robert Swinhoe, Esq., F.R.S., F.R.Z.S., F.R.G.S., late H.M. Consul at Ningpo, China, on the 28th ult., at Carlyle-square, aged forty-one.

The Hon. Henry Brodrick, of the Admiralty, formerly 60th Rifles, third son of William John, seventh Viscount Midleton, on the 31st ult., at St. Leonard's-on-Sea, aged thirty-nine.

Mrs. Jemima Maria Tayler, widow of the Rev. Henry Joseph Tayler, and daughter of the late Sir William Fraser, Bart., on the 20th ult., at Worcester, aged eighty-six.

The Rev. William Harrison, M.A., for forty-seven years Rector of Warrington, Warwickshire, on the 30th ult., at the Rectory, aged seventy-seven. He was third son of the late Rev. Dr. Harrison, of Rudbroke Rectory, Northamptonshire.

Major William Austin, at 20, Pulteney-street, Bath, on the 2nd inst., in the eighty-third year of his age. He served with the 52nd Regiment in the Peninsular War, and at Waterloo.

William C. Caldwell, Esq., of Chobham House, Chobham, Surrey, late Captain 6th Regiment, on the 29th ult.

The Rev. George Bonfonde Wheeler, A.M., Rector and Vicar of Ballysax, Curragh Camp, in the county of Kildare, and editor, from its foundation, of the *Irish Times*, an able journalist and accomplished scholar, on the 21st ult., at Newbridge, from the effects of an accident.

Edward Reeves, Esq., of Merriem-square, Dublin, one of the most eminent and respected solicitors of that city, on the 28th ult., at Sydenham Villas, Bray. He married, May, 1828, Juliet Matilda, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Richard Studdert, of Mount Rivers, in the county of Clare.

The Rev. Alfred Smith, of Old Park, Devizes, J.P. for Wilts, and formerly Incumbent of Southbroom, on the 29th ult., in his eightieth year, eldest son of Roger Smith, Esq., of Manor House, Walworth, Surrey, by Jane, his wife, daughter of J. Hyatt, Esq., and was married, in 1820, to Harriet, daughter of William Stephens, Esq., of Aldermaston, by whom he leaves, with other issue, an only son, the Rev. Alfred Smith, M.A., patron and Rector of Yatesbury, Wilts.

On Saturday there was a large gathering at Monckton Main, about six miles from Barnsley, to celebrate the winning of the well-known Barnsley coal on the estate of Lord Galway. The coal was found at a depth of 470 yards, and the first sod was cut on May 24, 1875, so that the sinking was done in a remarkably short time. About 300 persons sat down to dinner, the chair being occupied by Lord Galway. Lord Houghton was amongst the speakers.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

H F SAVAGE.—You cannot, under any circumstances, place your King on prise of an adverse piece or Pawn; therefore, in the position you send, the Bishop cannot be captured.

W ATKINS.—We fail to perceive how you propose to mate in two moves (Problem No. 1757) after 1. Q takes B.

R F PRETTEJOHN.—(1) There is no special work on the subject. Practice is the only road to success. (2) Your proposed solution of 1758 is inaccurate.

Q C (Taunton).—Your question shall be answered next week.

Problems received from G J Slater, J. Crane, J. W. Littlewood, and R J N.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1758 received from Dr F St. A. A. A. Hill, W. Leeson, Lulu, and Cant.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1757 received from Jane N F (Utrecht), Cant, W J Sedgfield, and G P Drew.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1758 received from W T Aman, Baz, Woolwich Chess Club, Trial, R H Brooks, F H (Hawick), Amateurs of Vieuxseux's Cabinet (Florence), T E Hughes, W J Sedgfield, Walter, H Rec, T Thursley, Dr F St. A. P. Vulliamy, H M Pridoux, R J N. W Leeson, J De Honsteyn, S Selas, Robin Grey, Paul's Root, R D Skue, W B G. W H Ward, R B Thomson, N Rintrop, H Croft, W S B. H Thomas, M E Heywood, E Forster, M Harrison, E L G. W P Welch, Cant, J Sowden, Roy, J Williams, Tippet, Leonora, Only Jones, J Clarke, and G P Drew.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1757.

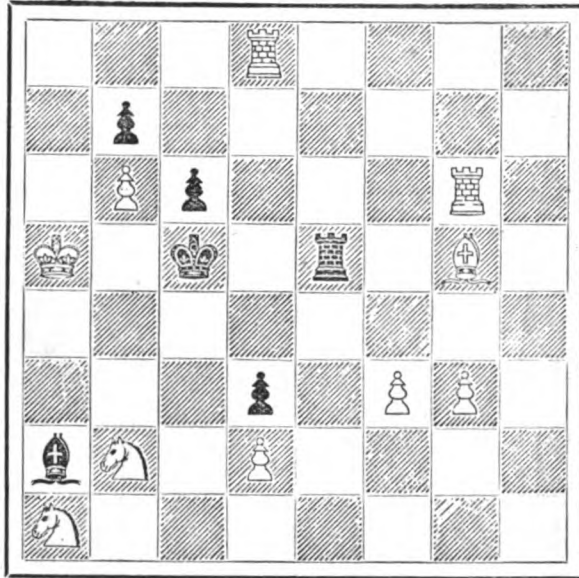
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to Kt 4th	B takes Kt	3. Q, Kt, or P to B	7th. Mate.
2. P to Q 4th (ch)	Any move		

If Black play 1. B to Kt 6th, then 2. Q takes K P (ch); if 1. B takes Kt, 2. Q to Q 6th (ch), mating in each case on the following move.

PROBLEM No. 1760.

By J. A. W. HUNTER.

BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN BRISTOL.

The following are two Match Games recently contested between Mr. THOROLD and Miss RUDGE, at the odds of a Knight. The lady has hitherto proved herself a most formidable antagonist at these odds, and the result of the combat now going on to prove whether or not she is too strong for them will be awaited with much interest.

(Kneave's Gambit. Remove White's Q Kt.)

WHITE (Mr. T.)	BLACK (Miss R.)	WHITE (Mr. T.)	BLACK (Miss R.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	17. Q to B 7th (ch)	K to Q 2nd
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	18. R to Q sq (ch)	Kt to Q 3rd
3. B to B 4th	B to B 4th	19. Kt takes P	B to B 4th
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes P	20. Kt takes Kt	
5. P to B 3rd	B to B 4th		
6. Castles	P to Q 3rd		
Had Miss Rudge, on her fifth move, played B to R 4th, she could now have brought her K Kt to B 3rd with advantage.			
7. P to Q 4th	P takes P	21. Kt to B 5th (dis. K to B 3rd (ch))	
8. P takes P	B to Kt 3rd	22. Q to Q 5th (ch)	K to Kt 4th
9. P to K R 3rd	K Kt to K 2nd	23. Kt takes Kt (ch)	P takes Kt
Black might here have well followed her opponent's example, and played P to K R 3rd.		24. Q to Kt 3rd (ch)	K to B 3rd
10. Kt to Kt 5th	P to Q 4th	25. B to Kt 2nd	Q takes R (ch)
11. P takes P	Kt to R 4th	26. Q takes Q	B to K 3rd
12. P to Q 6th	Q takes P	27. P to K R 4th	P to Q R 4th
13. Kt takes B P	Q takes P	28. P to R 5th	R to Kt sq
14. Kt takes R	Kt takes B	29. P to R 6th	B to Q 4th
		30. P to R 7th	R takes P (ch)
		31. K to R sq	R takes P (dis. ch)
		32. Q takes B (ch)	K takes Q
		33. P to R 8th	R to B 8th (ch)
		34. K to Kt 2nd	R to Kt 8th (ch)
		35. K to B 3rd	R to B 8th (ch)
		36. K to K 2nd	R to B 7th (ch)
		37. K to K sq	R to B 4th
		38. Q to Q 8th (ch)	Resigns.

All this is played by Mr. Thorold with his accustomed skill and insight. His after-play is also exceedingly good.

(Irregular Opening. Remove White's Q Kt.)

WHITE (Mr. T.)	BLACK (Miss R.)	WHITE (Mr. T.)	BLACK (Miss R.)
1. P to K 4th	P to Q 4th	15. Q R to K Kt sq	B to R 6th
At this odds some authorities prefer P to K 4th for the second player's first move. However, it is quite a matter of taste and opinion. For ourselves, we agree with the move adopted by Miss Rudge.		16. B to B 3rd	B to Q 3rd
2. P to K 3rd	K Kt to B 3rd	17. P to Kt 5th	Castles (Q R)
Scarcely so good as 2. P to Kt 3rd, to be followed by 3. B to Kt 2nd. This has been found to afford an exceedingly satisfactory defence to this opening when the Knight is given.		18. P takes P	P takes P
3. K Kt to B 3rd	B to Kt 5th	19. K to R 7th	P to K R 4th
4. P to Q Kt 3rd	Kt to B 3rd	20. R to Kt sq	Q to Q 6th
5. P to Kt 2nd	P to K 3rd	21. K R to K Kt sq	Q to Kt 4th
6. P to K R 3rd	B takes Kt	22. Q to Q sq	Q to Kt 3rd
7. Q takes B	Q to Q 3rd	23. P to Q R 4th	B to B 3rd
8. P to Kt 4th	P to K 4th	24. Q to B 2nd	Q to K 3rd
9. B to Kt 5th	P to K 5th	25. Q R to Kt 6th	Q to K 3rd
10. Q to K 2nd	P to Q R 3rd	26. R to Q B sq	
Miss Rudge has been playing with great care, and has now a very good game. Her last move is quite as it should be, because, though ill-considered exchanges are to be avoided, yet, where the odds-receiver can safely obtain a Bishop for a Knight, it is correct play to do so.		27. P to Kt 4th	P to B 3rd
11. B to K 5th	Q to K 3rd	28. B takes R	Q takes R
12. B takes Kt (ch)	Q takes B	29. P to Kt 5th	R P takes P
13. K to B 2nd	Kt to Q 2nd	30. P takes P	Q to K 3rd
14. B to Q 4th	P to K B 3rd	31. Q to R 4th	Kt to B 4th
15. Q R to Q B sq			
A slip on Mr. Thorold's part would be unlikely. We must, therefore, assume either that he hoped for weak play or			
		32. Q to R 8th (ch)	K to Q 2nd
		33. Q to R 7th	Kt to Q 6th (ch)
		34. K to Kt 2nd	Kt takes R, and wins.

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

The first round in the City of London Chess Club Handicap has been practically brought to an end, and the combatants have been re-paired for their second encounter. The following first-class players are among the winners, viz.:—Messrs. Boden, Macdonnell, and Potter. Mr. Blackburne, being absent in Manchester, had to forfeit his games. The following third-class players were also successful with their first opponents, viz.:—Messrs. Boardell, Block, Blunt, Delaune, Earee, Eschwege, Knight, F. W. Lord, Philip Stevens, and Watts, as also Messrs. Bussy and Vyse, who won by forfeits. The above-named winners are now eligible for the first and second prizes.

A match took place recently between the Athenaeum Club, of Camden Town, and the Excelsior Club, of Camberwell, at the rooms of the former. There were seven competitors on each side, and the Athenaeum won by eight games to two, with two draws.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Feb. 26, 1864) of Mr. John Chapman, M.P. for Grimsby, late of Hill End within Mottram, in Longdendale, Cheshire, who died on July 18 last, has been proved at the district registry, Chester, by Edward Chapman, George John Chapman, and Charles Chapman, the sons, the acting executors, the personal estate, including leaseholds, being sworn under £140,000. The testator leaves the two pictures by Guido left to him by his father to his eldest son, Edward; the rest of his pictures and drawings are to be distributed by his wife between his children. To his wife, Mrs. Ann Chapman, he gives all his furniture, plate, household effects, horses and carriages, £750 per annum for life out of his personal estate, and £750 per annum for life charged on the Hattersley estate; to his sons Edward and George John, £10,000 each; to his son Charles, £20,000; upon trust for his daughter Alice, £10,000, and such portion of his residuary personal estate as will produce £400 per annum. The Hill End estate he devises to his wife for life, with remainder to his son Edward; he also devises the Hattersley estate to his last-named son, subject to the said annuity of £750. All his real estate at Macclesfield, Cheshire, he devises to his son George John, and the Carlcotts estate, Yorkshire, to his son Charles. The residue of his personalty is to be divided equally between his three sons.

The will (dated Sept. 1, 1875) of the Rev. Edward Bushby, Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, who died on the 8th ult., at No. 6, Kingston-street, Mill-road, Cambridge, was proved on the 27th ult. by Percival White Bushby, the nephew, the sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £100,000. The testator bequeaths to his nephews, William John Bushby and Daniel Harrison, £8000 each; to his niece, the daughter of his brother, Thomas Bushby, £6000; to his nephew Daniel Harrison an annuity of £50; to Sarah Wallman and to his landress, 19 guineas each; and the rest of his property he leaves to his said nephew, Percival White Bushby.

The will and codicil (dated Sept. 10, 1876, and Oct. 3, 1877) of Mr. Edward Green, late of Stafford Lodge, Heavitree, Devon, and of No. 25, High-street, Exeter, who died on the 7th ult., at Folkestone, were proved in London on the 26th ult. by Walter James Green, the son, John Dering Walker, the nephew, and Charles Edward Freeman, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £45,000. The testator leaves considerable legacies to his five children; legacies to two porters in his employ; and the remainder of his property he gives to his sons and daughters in equal shares, as tenants in common.

The will (dated Feb. 14, 1872) of Sir Arundell Neave, Bart., of Dagnam Park, Essex, who died on Sept. 21 last, at Llysdules, Amlwch, Anglesey, was proved on the 22nd ult. by the Hon. Dame Gwyn Gertrude Neave, the widow, the sole executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £40,000. The testator gives his wearing apparel and personal wardrobe to his valet, and directs all his debts, funeral and testamentary expenses to be paid. All his real estate and the residue of his personalty he gives to his wife.

The will (dated June 26, 1874) of Miss Louisa Garrard, late of No. 45, York-terrace, Regent's Park, who died on Sept. 26 last, was proved on the 18th ult. by Preston Karlslake and John James, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. After giving some legacies, the testatrix leaves the residue to her mother for life; at her death she gives £5000 to her brother Frederick, and the remainder upon trust for her sister, Mrs. Emily Karlslake.

In the abstract of the late Dr. Charles Geldart's will, given last week, the amount of his personalty was understated. It was sworn under £38,000.

The Boston correspondent of the *New York Herald* says:—"The will of John Lothrop Motley was presented for probate to-day (Oct. 20). It is a model document, covering only half a sheet of foolscap paper. It was executed in Boston on July 29, 1875. All the testator's personal property—books, pictures, literary papers, manuscripts, plate, jewellery, and clothing—are to be equally divided between his three daughters, Eliza Cabot Ives, Mary Lothrop Sheridan, and Susan M. S. Motley; and the residue of his property is given to trustees for the benefit of his daughters. He directs that his trustees, Francis E. Parker and J. Lewis Stackpole, shall make such arrangements and contracts for continuing the publication of his copyrighted works as may seem most fitting and advantageous, and pay the income arising from the sale of the books to his daughters. Mr. J. Lewis Stackpole is appointed sole executor."

A testimonial is about to be raised in Birmingham in recognition of the services of the junior member, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain. The testimonial will take the form of a fountain and ornamental canopy, with medallion portrait of Mr. Chamberlain; and, with the consent of the Town Council, will be placed upon the vacant ground at the north end of the Townhall. The contributions already exceed £2000.

Friday night's *Gazette* contains the following order from the Admiralty, dated Oct. 30, 1877:—"In pursuance of her Majesty's pleasure, the following change is to be made in the uniform of the undermentioned officers, as regards the distinguishing lace on the cuff of the coat:—Lieutenants and navigating lieutenants of eight years' seniority and upwards, paymasters of eight and under fifteen years' service, secretaries to junior flag officers, secretaries to commodores of the first class, secretaries to captains of the Fleet, chief engineers of less than ten years' seniority, and naval instructors of eight and under fifteen years' seniority, to wear two rows, with a narrow stripe of gold braid between, similar to that worn by staff surgeons. Assistant-paymasters of eight years' seniority and upwards, and engineers of eight years' seniority and upwards, to wear two rows (like lieutenants of less than eight years' seniority).

A financial report on the institutions established in Liverpool under the Free Libraries Act contains some information with reference to the cost of these various educational establishments maintained at the public expense for the free use of the people. The maximum rate permitted by Mr. Ewart's Act is one penny in the pound, which on the borough of Liverpool yields something over £11,000 per annum; but, this sum being insufficient for the maintenance of the libraries, museum, and art-gallery, an annual grant of the balance is obtained from the surplus income of the Corporation. The estimates for next year include charges of £3100 in respect of the Derby Museum, £3300 for the reference library, £1500 for the lending libraries, £3200 for the maintenance of the art department and the purchase of works of art. A new reading-room, the contract for which is £18,390, is also in process of erection, and during the coming year £9855 is intended to be spent under this head. The gross estimated expenditure of this department of the Corporation of Liverpool for next year is set down at £22,205, and the Council are asked to provide out of surplus revenue the difference between this estimate and the yield of the penny rate.

MALVERN COLLEGE.

The NEXT TERM will begin
on MONDAY, JAN. 22.

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(Incorporated by Act of General Assembly, July 20, 1861.)
Bankers to the New Zealand Government.
Paid-up Capital, £725,000. Reserve Fund, £75,000.

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and at seventy-seven other towns and places throughout the Colony.

The Bank grants Drafts on all their Branches and Agencies,
and transacts every description of banking business connected
with New Zealand, Australia, and Fiji on the most favourable
terms.

The London Office RECEIVES DEPOSITS of £50 and upwards
for fixed periods of two to five years, bearing interest at 5 per
cent per annum. The rate for shorter periods can be ascertained
on application at the Office of the Bank.
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The extensive building, now in course of erection on
the site of the historical mansion of the Dukes of
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Messrs. GOSNOLD and Co., Proprietors.

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Fishmonger by Appointment to H.R.H. the Prince of
Wales, 19, Haymarket, S.W., supplies Country Families with the
best Fish, the market produces at lowest possible prices. A
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HIGHLAND WHISKY.
UNRIVALLED.
FOR "TODDY."
Wholesale and Sole Proprietors: GUTHRIE & BROTHERS,
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UNIVERSALLY RECOMMENDED BY THE MEDICAL
PROFESSION. A pure old spirit, mild, mellow, delicious, and
most wholesome. Dr. Hassall says: "The samples were soft
and mellow to the taste, aromatic and ethereal to the smell.
The whisky is pure, well matured, and of very excellent quality."

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more wholesome preparation of Cocoa."—Food, Water, and Air.
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solubility, a delicate aroma, and a steadily increasing con-
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The faculty pronounces it the most nutritious, perfectly digest-
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bushel, or 21s. 6d. per sack; Buck-wheat, 5s. per bushel, or 18s. per
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Es. 6d. per sack; Middlings, 2s. 4d. per bushel; Ground Pollard,
Es. 8d.; Peas, 7s. 6d.; Tick Beans, 8s.; Split Peas, 2s. 6d. and 3s.
per sack; Meat Biscuits, 2s. per cwt. Lentil Flour, for Invalids,
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Seed. Special prices for larger quantities. Orders and cheques
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Also, to suit the above, two white calico sheets, one ditto bolster
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of silk so pure that it will not crumple when sat upon,

nor spot with rain.

It is a richer black, free from dress and

the gammed appearance so objectionable in other Crape.

The wear of every yard is guaranteed.

The Gordin Crape is a Specialty,

only to be obtained at

PETER ROBINSON'S, of REGENT-STREET.

The MOURNING WAREHOUSE, Nos. 226 to 232.

Excellent qualities at 4s. 6d., 5s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 8s. 6d.,
Patterns free.

FUR-LINED CLOAKS

at Summer Prices.

Good useful furs, 24s. 6d. and 26s. 6d.

SEMI-FITTING SEAL PALETOTS,

33 inches long, for 9 guineas.

35 inches long, for 11 guineas.

37 inches long, for 13 guineas.

At PETER ROBINSON'S, of REGENT-STREET.

NOTICE.—In reference to the

above advertisements,

it is important that letters

should be clearly addressed to

226 to 232, REGENT-STREET.

ROYAL DEVONSHIRE SERGES.

woven from pure Wool, for LADIES' DRESSES,

in Navy or Dark Indigo Blue, Black, Dark Browns, Prune,

and other solid colours.

price 1s. 11d., 2s. 6d., 3s. 11d. per yard.

For CHILDREN a lower quality is made, very strong,

at 1s. 6d. per yard.

For BOYS' HATS, HANKS, extra milled, price,

4s. 6d. wide, 2s. 6d. per yard.

Books of Patterns sent post-free by

SPEARMAN and SPEARMAN,

Devonshire Serge Factors, Plymouth.

The ROYAL DEVONSHIRE SERGE is the only true Yachting

Serge.

Final Completion of the Underground Inner Circle Railway System.

ISSUE OF £1,200,000 SHARE CAPITAL,
IN 120,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH, OF THE

METROPOLITAN INNER CIRCLE COMPLETION RAILWAY,

WHICH WILL CONNECT

THE METROPOLITAN RAILWAY

AT ALDGATE, WITH

THE METROPOLITAN DISTRICT RAILWAY

AT THE MANSION HOUSE STATION, THUS UNITING THE TWO RAILWAYS IN A COMPLETE CIRCLE.

Incorporated by Special Acts of Parliament, 37 and 38 Vict., Cap. 199 (1874), and 39 and 40 Vict., Cap. 228 (1876).

In view of the great importance of the undertaking to the Metropolis generally, the following CASH SUBVENTIONS are by Act of Parliament secured to the Company:—

By THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS	£370,000
By THE COMMISSIONERS OF SEWERS OF THE CITY OF LONDON	130,000
Total	£500,000

GUARANTEED MINIMUM TOLLS, £64,240 PER ANNUM, secured by Act of Parliament, which, with the other sources of revenue, will yield a CLEAR MINIMUM 4½ PER CENT DIVIDEND on the Share Capital now for subscription, with probable increase to 5½ per cent soon after the opening of the Line, and further advancing as the traffic is developed.

DIRECTORS.

The Right Honourable the LORD MAYOR, CHAIRMAN.

Alderman Sir CHARLES WHETHAM, Chairman of the London and Blackwall Railway Company, of the National Provident Institution, and one of the Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London.
Alderman Sir F. WYATT TRUSCOTT, Member of the Metropolitan Board of Works and one of the Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London.
W. M. BULLIVANT, Esq. (Messrs. Bullivant and Co.), Millwall; and 72, Mark-lane.

JAMES GOODSON, Esq., Director of the Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Company.

E. F. D. WALSH, Esq., Clarges-street, Piccadilly.

J. S. FORBES, Esq., Chairman of the Metropolitan District Railway Company.

G. W. CURRIE, Esq., Vice-Chairman of the ditto ditto

The Right Honourable Viscount GORT, Director of the ditto ditto

Representing the Metropolitan District Railway Company.

BANKERS.

THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, 112, Bishopsgate-street, E.C.
Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie, and Co., 67, Lombard-street, E.C.

ENGINEERS.

Messrs. BRUNLES and McKERROW, Victoria-street, Westminster.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. NEWMAN, STRETTON, and HILLIARD, 75 and 76, Cornhill.

BROKERS.

Messrs. HELBERT, WAGG, and CAMPBELL, 18, Old Broad-street.
Messrs. PANMURE GORDON and Co., Hatton-court, Threadneedle-street, E.C.

LAND SURVEYORS.

Messrs. F. and R. and A. VIGERS, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry, E.C.

SECRETARY.

ARTHUR HIGGINSON, Esq.

OFFICES:—6, WESTMINSTER CHAMBERS, VICTORIA-STREET, WESTMINSTER.

The Directors of the METROPOLITAN INNER-CIRCLE COMPLETION RAILWAY COMPANY are now prepared to receive applications for £1,200,000, being the Share Capital proposed to be raised, in 120,000 Shares of £10 each, payable as follows:—

£10 0 0	per Share, payable on Application.
1 0 0	on Allotment.
2 0 0	on Feb. 1, 1878.
2 0 0	on April 1, 1878.
1 10 0	on June 1, 1878.
1 10 0	on Dec. 1, 1878.
1 0 0	on Feb. 1, 1879.

£10 0 0

THE METROPOLITAN INNER-CIRCLE RAILWAY, called the "Link Line," will supply the only link now wanting to complete the Underground Inner-Circle Railway System, which, though hitherto incomplete, has so greatly benefited the Metropolis generally, by affording quick and cheap locomotion to all parts.

Though a private undertaking, the character of the work and its great necessity and usefulness have excited an amount of public attention seldom given to other than National Works.

The evidence taken before the Select Committee of both Houses of Parliament showed clearly that if the lines of the Metropolitan and District Railway Companies could be joined so as to complete the circle, enabling trains to be run round it continuously, without detaching engines or shifting carriages at the termini, a saving of about two minutes and a half in the interval between each train running would be secured, the effect of which would be to enable both Companies to double the number of their trains, without outlay to either Company, to their great profit and to the convenience of the public—a result which no widening of the existing lines, even if feasible, could effect.

The length of the Link Line is 1 mile 4 chains, equal to 1.1-20th miles, and will be constructed under the supervision of Messrs. BRUNLES and McKERROW, the well-known experienced Engineers.

The course of it will be as follows:—

From the Mansion House Station of the District Railway it will pass almost entirely beneath Cannon-street, and thence under a new street to be formed by the Company between Eastcheap and Fenchurch-street, near Mining-lane, and be continued under Fenchurch-street to the junction near Aldgate, with the Metropolitan Railway. This street will, in fact, be an extension eastward of Queen Victoria-street and Cannon-street.

The Link Line will thus complete the circle, by extending the District Railway, which now terminates at the Mansion House Station, to a junction with the Metropolitan Railway north of their Aldgate Station.

There will be three important Stations:—

- 1st—At Cannon-street, between Walbrook and St. Swithin's-lane, opposite to and connected with the South-Eastern Railway, only 280 yards from the Bank of England.
- 2nd—At the Corner of Gracechurch-street, King William-street, and Eastcheap, on the site now occupied by the National Provident Institution, and at the commencement of the New Street.
- 3rd—At the corner of Leadenhall-street, Fenchurch-street, and High-street, Aldgate, near the other end of the New Street.

The two last Stations, from their position as regards the New Street, will afford most ready and easy access to the public in immediate contiguity to a main thoroughfare.

Highly satisfactory arrangements have been made with the Metropolitan Board of Works and the Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London, by which this Company, in consideration of their constructing the new street (which will utilise the surplus land to the utmost advantage), and widening and improving the small portion of Fenchurch-street incidental to the railway works, will receive from those Corporations on completion of the works the sum of £500,000 as under:—

The Metropolitan Board of Works	£370,000
The Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London	130,000
Total	£500,000

The entire cost of the undertaking, after deducting the value of the surplus land, the greater portion of which is in the New Street, and as to which arrangements for sale at the price of £550,000 have been made (being more than it was valued at in the estimates), and after deducting the above contributions, is estimated not to exceed £1,600,000. This Company is accordingly prepared to receive subscriptions for £1,200,000 in Shares, which, with £400,000 in 4 per Cent Debentures, is the portion of the authorised capital necessary to be raised.

A contract has been entered into with Mr. T. A. Walker (who has had great experience in the construction of important underground lines in London, including the District Railway and portions of the Metropolitan Railway), whereby he undertakes to construct and complete the railway, &c., and the street improvements, by Aug. 1, 1879 (with a bonus for earlier completion), and receiving the earnings of the line from the portions as opened until the whole is completed, to pay interest at 6 per cent per annum on the capital paid up on calls from the date of each call until Aug. 1, 1879.

The contract includes the construction of convenient Refreshment-Rooms or Restaurants, Lavatories, &c., at each of the three stations, which, owing to their central and public position in the heart of the business portion of the City, will yield a large annual rental to this Company. The Mansion House Station Restaurant alone, not nearly so well placed as the stations of this Company, yields about £3000 per annum income to the District Company.

The works will be proceeded with and continued with all vigour; and the portion from the Mansion House Station to Eastcheap, which includes the two Stations at Cannon-street and Eastcheap, will, with the New Street and street improvements, be completed by Dec. 31, 1878.

With reference to the land, it has not only been valued by the experienced surveyors, Messrs. VIGERS, but checked by Mr. CHARLES LEE and Mr. V. BUCKLAND, and critically examined by Mr. VULLIAMY and Mr. HAYWOOD, the officers of the Metropolitan Board and the City Commissioners of Sewers, before the contributions for the new street were voted. The utmost precautions have thus been taken to secure the completion of the works within the capital of £1,600,000.

The actual earnings on the Link Line may be safely calculated to be at least equal to those of the District Railway, which, between Mansion House and South Kensington (where the traffic divides), are 7s. 9d. per train mile. The Metropolitan earnings are about 9s. 6d. per train mile.

An agreement has been entered into with the District Company (which is scheduled to and confirmed by this Company's Act of Parliament of 1876), by which the District Company undertakes to pay as toll for the use of the Link the average gross receipt per train mile on their system for the time being, guaranteed at NOT LESS than 7s. 7½d. per train mile, equal to 8s. per train run over the Link Line, on a minimum guaranteed number of 440 trains daily. The fares and tolls received or payable on the Link Line, or such portion as may be necessary to meet the stipulated payment per train, are to be paid over quarterly to this Company. The District Company are also bound to give a rebate of 10 per cent on the earnings on the District Line, from traffic passing the whole length of the Link Line, to or from the District Stations, at and east of Charing-Cross.

The agreement further stipulates that the District Company is to work the Line free of cost to the Company so long as the toll does not exceed the minimum payment of 8s. per train, but the District Company is to retain any excess of toll over 8s. until it realises 9s. 3d. per train, and when the earnings rise beyond 9s. 3d. this Company takes the whole till the net profits of the Link Line reach 5 per cent on £1,600,000—whereupon all profits beyond this are to be divided equally with the District Company.

The Act of Parliament of 1876 extends the Companies' agreement of June 29, 1871, which requires both the Metropolitan and the District Companies to run their trains continuously, and interchangeably, between all Stations of either Company on the existing portion of the inner circle, to the stations on the Link Line immediately it is constructed.

The minimum guaranteed Toll, with the other sources of Revenue mentioned below, which are estimated on reliable data, is equal to a Dividend of £4 10s. per cent per annum on the Share Capital, as under:—

440 Trains per Day, at 8s. per Train	£64,240
10 per cent Rebate on New Traffic	7,500
Rent of Refreshment-Rooms, Book-Stalls, Advertising-Boards, Lavatories, &c.	13,000
Total	£84,740
Less—Manning and maintaining the Line, Board, Officers, and Office Expenses	14,000
Interest on Debenture Stock, 4 per cent on £400,000	16,000
Leaving Net Revenue available for Dividend on the Share Capital of £1,200,000	£54,740
being upwards of 4½ per cent per annum.	

The resident population of London itself is about 3,500,000, and, together with the immediate suburban population, within the police radius of fifteen miles, gives a total of about 4,250,000. The Metropolitan and District Railways conveyed in the year ending 1876 more than 80,000,000 passengers.

The following numbers of passengers conveyed on the two Railways during the past four years, as gathered from their published accounts, show an increase in that period of 17,000,000, or about 27 per cent.

Total Passengers 1873 about 63,000,000	1874	1875	1876
" " " "	65,000,000	74,000,000	80,000,000
" " " "	being an increase over 1873 of 2,000,000	" " "	" " "
" " " "	" " "	" " "	" " "

The traffic is daily increasing, and would progress still more rapidly could the interval between the trains be reduced, and the trains run with greater frequency. This the Link Line will secure.

There are now run on the District Line 440 trains each week day, and the natural increase of traffic will continue for 1½ years, whilst the Link Line is under construction. Assuming the trains to increase on the opening of the Link Line (when the capacity of the existing lines is doubled) only by 91 trains per day, this will raise the Dividend on the Share Capital (after dividing the profits over £30,000 with the District Company) to £5 10s. per cent per annum.

This Dividend will further advance from time to time, as the trains are increased in number, each additional 46 trains yielding an additional quarter per cent; thus an additional 92 trains per day would yield a Dividend of 6 per cent per annum.

In the foregoing estimate no credit is taken for earnings from Goods Traffic—to be carried during the night—or for the increase in the average gross earnings per train per mile beyond 7s. 7½d.

These calculations are founded on the present necessities and anticipated future development of Metropolitan traffic. There is no question that the number of trains to be run (contributed by both Companies and the several other Companies to whom the Link will be opened) will rapidly increase, as nearly all the important main lines—viz., the London and North-Western, the Great Northern, the Midland, the Great Western, the South-Western, and the Great Eastern, besides the North London, the Brighton and South-Eastern—will, on the completion of the Link Line, be brought into more or less improved connection with the Inner Circle Railway, while the first five Companies may actually run their trains over the Link.

By the agreement with the District Company, from the tolls payable on the 440 trains to be run per day, which, with the rebate, is absolutely GUARANTEED BY THE DISTRICT COMPANY, from the completion and opening of the line, combined with the other sources of revenue above specified, a net income equal to 4½ per cent on the Share Capital now for subscription will arise. Any arrears of such tolls and rebate would become a cumulative debt on that Company, payable out of its net profits available for Dividend on its Ordinary Stock, in perpetual priority to the dividends upon the whole of that Stock, which profits are estimated by Mr. Forbes to reach and probably exceed £30,000 per annum before the opening of the Link Line.

The financial prospects of the Link Line may therefore be considered sound and satisfactory, producing as they do a minimum dividend of £4 10s. per cent, rising steadily within a comparatively short period to a probable 6 per cent and upwards on the Share Capital.

The importance of the Link Line to the District and Metropolitan Railways is not only that it will double their capacity for carrying passengers, and effect a considerable saving in the cost of working, and relieve the District Company from the enlargement of the Mansion House Station, which might otherwise become necessary to accommodate the future additional traffic—an enlargement which, though costly, would not increase the capacity of their railway, but also that it will create a new traffic by enabling the passengers on the one line to continue their journey on the other, and make what are now terminal stations, with a reduced mileage receipt, into through stations, with the enlarged receipts which attach to such stations.

The agreement gives to the District Company the option, expressly stipulated for by them, of purchasing the entire undertaking on the following terms:—

That at the end of three years from the opening of the Link Line, and not before, they may buy the undertaking by giving to this Company as much £4 10s. per Cent District Debenture Stock as will yield a yearly sum, equal to the net income of the Link Line earned in the last of such three years, not being less than £4 10s. per cent on the Capital of £1,600,000.

The effect of this arrangement would be as follows:—

If at the end of the Third Year the Earnings of this Company should be	The District Company would have to hand over for each £100 Stock in this Company	Which Debenture Stock being worth in the Market, say, £110 per £100 Stock, would equal in cash	Giving a Net Profit to the Holders of the Stock of this Company of
5 per Cent.	£111 2 0 — 4½ per Cent Debenture Stock	£122 Cash	£22 Net Profit per £100 Stock
5½ " "	116 13 0 " " "	128 " "	28 " " "
6 " "	122 4 0 " " "	134 " "	34 " " "
6½ " "	127 15 0 " " "	140 " "	40 " " "
7 " "	133 6 0 " " "	146 " "	46 " " "

It will be seen, therefore, that a profit may be looked for if the line is purchased of from £22 to £46 per £100 Stock.

The position of this Company, owning this small link, which so greatly benefits the two great Metropolitan Companies, and is indispensable to both, may be viewed as somewhat analogous to that of the Victoria Station and Pimlico Railway, built to accommodate the traffic of the Great Western, Brighton, and London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Companies, and used by them jointly on terms the effect of which is to allow of a dividend of 9 per cent per annum on its Ordinary Stock, which is quoted at about £215 per £100 Stock, or 115 premium.

As an illustration of the current value of Railway Stocks, may be mentioned that of the Metropolitan Railway, which, taking the average of the last two half-years, has paid a dividend at the rate of 4½ per cent per annum. That stock is quoted on the Stock Exchange at about £117 per £100 Stock.

The Shares of this Company, upon which a minimum dividend of 4½ per cent is practically guaranteed, and will probably increase to 6 per cent and upwards, are now for subscription at par—viz., £10 per Share, equal to £100 per £100 Stock.

Looking to the intimate relations which will naturally result from the completion of the Link Line between this Company and the Metropolitan and District Railways, the allotment of the Shares will, as far as possible, be made on the following basis:—

- One third to the Proprietors in the Metropolitan Railway.
- One third to the Proprietors in the Metropolitan District Railway.
- One third to the general public.

Should the total number of Shares applied for by each of those sections exceed the proportion of the Capital allocated to them as above, the applications will, if necessary be reduced pro rata.

Subscribers are at liberty to pay up the balance due on their Shares on any day when an instalment becomes payable, whereupon interest at 5 per cent per annum will immediately accrue thereon.

In the event of no allotment being made, the deposit will be returned in full without deduction.

Should the full number of Shares applied for not be allotted, the surplus deposit paid will be applied towards the payment of the amount due on allotment.

Failure to pay any instalment at the due date will render all previous payments liable to forfeiture. On all the Instalments being duly paid the Shares will be converted into Stock.

Copies of the Company's Acts of Parliament can be seen on application to the Solicitors of the Company, Messrs. Newman, Stretton, and Hilliard, 75, Cornhill.

Applications, which must be made in the printed form, accompanied by a deposit of £1 per Share applied for, may be sent to the Secretary, Arthur Higginson, Esq., at the Offices of the Company, or to the Bankers, the National Provincial Bank of England, 112, Bishopsgate-street, E.C., and its Branches; or Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie, and Co., 67, Lombard-street, E.C.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application can be obtained at the Bankers, the Brokers, Messrs. Helbert, Wagg, and Campbell, 18, Old Broad-street, E.C.; or Messrs. Panmure Gordon and Co., Hatton-court, Threadneedle-street, E.C.; or at the Offices of the Company, 6, Westminster Chambers, Victoria-street, Westminster.

6, Westminster Chambers, Victoria-street, Westminster, By order of the Board, ARTHUR HIGGINSON, Secretary.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2001.—VOL. LXXI.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1877.

WITH } SIXPENCE.
TWO SUPPLEMENTS } By Post, 6d.



THE WAR: A TURKISH OUTPOST.

BIRTHS.

On the 12th inst., at 2, Pelham-crescent, Lady Margaret Cuffe, of a daughter.
On the 7th inst., at Bayham Abbey, the Marchioness of Camden, of a son, who survived only two days.
On the 5th inst., at Witley Court, Lady Dudley, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 8th inst., at the parish church, Hockliffe, Bedfordshire, by the Rev. H. F. Grey, Rector, Henry Brock Wood, Esq., son of William Henry Wood, Esq., of Florence, Italy, to Emma Frances, daughter of the late Thomas Tringham Smith, Esq., of Palazzo, Bruciatto, Florence, and niece of Sir Richard Gilpin, Bart., M.P.
On the 8th inst., at Christ Church, Lancaster-gate, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Rev. R. Ffrench Blake, Rector of Staple, Kent, to Mary Elizabeth, only daughter of Arthur T. Hewitt, Esq., of 38, Gloucester-place, Hyde Park, and Brighton.

DEATHS.

On the 19th ult., at Max House, Winscombe, Somersetshire, Jane, wife of Charles Edward Smith, Esq., late of Anderson's Bay, Otago, New Zealand.
On the 2nd inst., John Calthrop, Esq., of Stanhoe Hall, Norfolk, a magistrate for that county, and Deputy-Lieutenant for the counties of Norfolk and Lincoln, aged 88.
On the 6th inst., at the Hotel Vitali, Cimiez, Nice, Charles Venables, Esq., of Longueville Manor, Jersey, and Wellington, Salop.
On the 20th ult., at Kingston, Jamaica, Imogene Cordelia, wife of Francis Dawson, Assoc. Inst., C.E., aged 24 years.
On the 8th inst., at her residence, 26, Pembroke-square, Mrs. Catharine Clark, widow of Matthew Clark, Esq., late of Morgan House, Ham-common, Surrey, aged 84 years.
On the 22nd ult., at Berne, Switzerland, Constance, widow of Mc de Morlot, youngest daughter of Sir John Ingilby, Bart., of Ripley Castle, Yorkshire, and Dame Elizabeth Ingilby-Amesbury, of Kettlethorp Park, Lincolnshire, aged 82.

* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 24.

SUNDAY, Nov. 18.

Twenty-fifth Sunday after Trinity. St. James's, noon, probably Rev. Prebendary J. E. Kempe. Whitehall, 11 a.m., Bishop Piers Claughton, Chaplain-General (for the Indian Famine Fund); 3 p.m., Rev. W. F. Erskine Knollys. Temple Church, 11 a.m., probably Rev. Dr. Vaughan, the Master; 3 p.m., Rev. Alfred Ainger, the Reader.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Rev. Harry Jones; 3 p.m., Rev. Canon Farrar.
Savoy, closed.

MONDAY, Nov. 19.

Asiatic Society, 4 p.m. (Captain Forbes on the Connection of the Mons of Pegu with the Koles of Central India).
Institute of British Architects, 8 p.m. (Mr. W. H. White on Middle-Class Houses in London and Paris).

TUESDAY, Nov. 20.

Full moon, 10.19 p.m.
The Commander-in-Chief's Levée, Horse Guards, 1 p.m.
Humane Society, committee, 4 p.m.
Statistical Society, 7.45 p.m. (Inaugural address by Mr. G. J. Shaw Lefevre, M.P., the president).
Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m. (discussion on the Progress of Steam Shipping).
Pathological Society, 8.30 p.m.
Colonial Institute, 8 p.m. (Mr. R. H. Elliot on Indian Famines and How to Modify the Causes that lead to them).
Zoological Society, 8.30 p.m. (the Marquis of Tweeddale on the Ornithology of the Philippines; No. 2, Mr. A. H. Everett's Collections in Zebu; papers by Dr. O. Finckh and Professor Garrod).
Warwick Races.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 21.

Victoria, Princess Royal of Great Britain and Crown Princess of Germany, born, 1841.
Met. and Astr. Soc., 7 p.m. (the Hon. Ralph Abercromby on the General Character and Principal Features of Variation in the Weather in any part of a Cyclone or Anticyclone; papers by Captain A. Schick and Mr. R. H. Scott).
Historical Institute, 8 p.m. (Mr. Evans on Clockmaking).
British Archaeological Association, 8 p.m. (Dr. S. Birch on the Obelisk known as Cleopatra's Needle).
Geological Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. C. Lapworth on the Moffatt Series; papers by Mr. W. Shone and Mr. A. B. Wynne).
Society of Arts: beginning of the session (opening address by Mr. William Hawes), 8 p.m.
London Ballad Concert, St. James's Hall, 8 p.m.

THURSDAY, Nov. 22.

St. Paul's Cathedral, noon, confirmations by Bishop Claughton.
South Kensington Museum, 8 p.m. (Mr. Edward Bellamy on Anatomy).
Royal Society, 8.30 p.m.
Norwich Christmas Show Association (three days).
Swindon Agricultural Show (two days).
Royal Albert Hall Choral Society, 8.30 p.m. (Verdi's Requiem).

FRIDAY, Nov. 23.

Sacred Harmonic Society, 7.30 p.m. (Mendelssohn's "St. Paul").
Clinical Society, 8.30 p.m.
Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.
Architectural Association, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. J. P. St. Aubyn on Cornish Churches).

SATURDAY, Nov. 24.

Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m.
London Athletic Club, St. James's Hall, assault-at-arms.
Bow and Bromley Institute, organ recital, Dr. Spark, 8 p.m.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 P.m.	Minimum, read at 10 P.m.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.		
November	Inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°	°			Miles.	In.
7	29.838	52.4	50.0	92	9	55.6	50.6	S. W. S.W.		240	0.005
8	29.821	48.6	44.0	85	3	55.8	41.5	S.W. S.		180	.085
9	29.801	52.7	51.3	86	10	56.9	47.8	S.		497	1.100
10	29.347	51.1	45.9	84	6	55.0	47.6	S. S.W.		478	1.100
11	29.014	50.3	47.4	91	—	52.2	46.2	S.W. S.		686	1.020
12	28.987	44.6	39.0	83	7	52.8	41.1	S. S.E.		293	.050
13	29.474	41.4	40.7	88	7	48.7	35.7	S.E. S. S.W.		102	0.000

* Hall.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.808	29.831	29.787	29.254	29.310	29.323
Temperature of Air	52.6°	46.6°	53.4°	52.7°	50.6°	43.4°
Temperature of Evaporation	51.7°	46.0°	52.4°	49.3°	43.4°	42.4°
Direction of Wind	W.	S.W.	S.	S.	S.	W.W.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 24.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
10 12	0 31	0 50	1 9	1 28	1 45	2 4
10 12	0 31	0 50	1 9	1 28	1 45	2 4

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS will introduce an ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME. The whole of the songs contained in the first or musical portion of the Entertainment will be changed. New Dances, New Whimsicalities, and New Burlesque Sketches. The New Programme will be given.

EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT, and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at THREE and FIVE.
Furniture, &c.: Sofa, Stalls, &c.; Area, &c.; Gallery, &c. Doors open at 2.30 for the Day Performance; at 7.30 for the Evening Performance. No fees. Ladies can retain their bonnets in all parts of the Hall.

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OUR CHRISTMAS NUMBER

(To be Published early in December)

WILL INCLUDE

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LARGE COLOURED PICTURE,

AND

NUMEROUS SEASONABLE ILLUSTRATIONS.

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Africa, West Coast of	2d.	3d.	4d.	5d.	6d.	7d.	8d.	9d.	10d.	11d.	12d.	13d.	14d.	15d.	16d.	17d.	18d.	19d.	20d.	21d.	22d.	23d.	24d.	25d.	26d.	27d.	28d.	29d.	30d.
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Australia, via Brindisi	2d.	3d.	4d.	5d.	6d.	7d.	8d.	9d.	10d.	11d.	12d.	13d.	14d.	15d.	16d.	17d.	18d.	19d.	20d.	21d.	22d.	23d.	24d.	25d.	26d.	27d.	28d.	29d.	30d.
India, via Brindisi	2d.	3d.	4d.	5d.	6d.	7d.	8d.	9d.	10d.	11d.	12d.	13d.	14d.	15d.	16d.	17d.	18d.	19d.	20d.	21d.	22d.	23d.	24d.	25d.	26d.	27d.	28d.	29d.	30d.
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Belgium	2d.	3d.	4d.	5d.	6d.	7d.	8d.	9d.	10d.	11d.	12d.	13d.	14d.	15d.	16d.	17d.	18d.	19d.	20d.	21d.	22d.	23d.	24d.	25d.	26d.	27d.	28d.	29d.	30d.
Canada	2d.	3d.	4d.	5d.	6d.	7d.	8d.	9d.	10d.	11d.	12d.	13d.	14d.	15d.	16d.	17d.	18d.	19d.	20d.	21d.	22d.	23d.	24d.	25d.	26d.	27d.	28d.	29d.	30d.
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China, via Brindisi	2d.	3d.	4d.	5d.	6d.	7d.	8d.	9d.	10d.	11d.	12d.	13d.	14d.	15d.	16d.	17d.	18d.	19d.	20d.	21d.	22d.	23d.	24d.	25d.	26d.	27d.	28d.	29d.	30d.
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France	2d.	3d.	4d.	5d.	6d.	7d.	8d.	9d.	10d.	11d.	12d.	13d.	14d.	15d.	16d.	17d.	18d.	19d.	20d.	21d.	22d.	23d.	24d.	25d.	26d.	27d.	28d.	29d.	30d.
Germany	2d.	3d.	4d.	5d.	6d.	7d.	8d.	9d.	10d.	11d.	12d.	13d.	14d.	15d.	16d.	17d.	18d.	19d.	20d.	21d.	22d.	23d.	24d.	25d.	26d.	27d.	28d.	29d.	30d.
Spain	2d.	3d.	4d.	5d.	6d.	7d.	8d.	9d.	10d.	11d.	12d.	13d.	14d.	15d.	16d.	17d.	18d.	19d.	20d.	21d.	22d.	23d.	24d.	25d.	26d.	27d.	28d.	29d.	30d.
Sweden	2d.	3d.	4d.	5d.	6d.	7d.	8d.	9d.	10d.	11d.	12d.	13d.	14d.	15d.	16d.	17d.	18d.	19d.	20d.	21d.	22d.	23d.	24d.	25d.	26d.	27d.	28d.	29d.	30d.
Switzerland	2d.	3d.	4d.	5d.	6d.	7d.	8d.	9d.	10d.	11d.	12d.	13d.	14d.	15d.	16d.	17d.	18d.	19d.	20d.	21d.	22d.	23d.	24d.	25d.	26d.	27d.	28d.	29d.	30d.
United States	2d.	3d.	4d.	5d.	6d.	7d.	8d.	9d.	10d.	11d.	12d.	13d.	14d.	15d.	16d.	17d.	18d.	19d.	20d.	21d.	22d.	23d.	24d.	25d.	26d.	27d.	28d.	29d.	30d.
West Indies	2d.	3d.	4d.	5d.	6d.	7d.	8d.	9d.	10d.	11d.	12d.	13d.	14d.	15d.	16d.	17d.	18d.	19d.	20d.	21d.	22d.	23d.	24d.	25d.	26d.	27d.	28d.	29d.	30d.

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SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL.

Conductor, Sir Michael Costa. FRIDAY NEXT, NOV. 23, Mendelssohn's ST. PAUL. Madame Edith Wynne, Madame Waring; Mr. Vernon Rigby, Mr. Santley, Mr. C. Henry, Mr. De Lacy, Organist, Mr. Welling. Tickets, 3s., 5s., 7s., and 10s. 6d. Subscriptions, 2, 4, and 8 guineas for Ten Concerts.

WEDNESDAY NEXT.—LONDON BALLAD CONCERTS.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—The first of the four ante-Christmas Concerts, on Wednesday next, at Eight o'clock. The programme will include the following popular songs in addition to several new ballads:—"Should he upbraid" and "When the heart is young" (Mrs. Osgood); "The Better Land" and "The Three Fishers" (Madame Antonette Sterling); "The oak, the ash, and the hony ivy tree," "The Ballad of the Daughter of Leighton," and "Golden Days" (Miss Orridge); "My Queen" and "My pretty Jane" (Mr. Sims Reeves); "Good-night, Beloved," "The anchor is weighed," and "Sweethearts" (Mr. Edward Lloyd); "Blow high, blow low," "Fair is my love," and "The Leather Bottle" (Mr. Santley); "The White Squall" and "South and Age" (Mr. Maybrick); Piano-forte, Miss Margaret Bucknall. The London Vocal Union, under the direction of Mr. Fred. Walker. Conductor, Mr. Sidney Taylor. Stalls, 7s. 6d.; Balcony, 3s.;

Government; the removal of Deputies and Senators from their posts as Mayors; the closing public thoroughfares to the sale of Liberal newspapers; the conversion of Marshal MacMahon into an Electoral Agent; dictating to him Manifestoes which in anticipation resisted the National Will; assuming to govern with the Senate alone, thereby abolishing the representation of the people; and the using of official placards to vilify the Republican Deputies, were, according to the speaker, among the acts which Marshal MacMahon's Ministers would be called upon to justify. The whole speech, though long—occupying, in fact, two hours and a half in delivery—was admirably sustained, and made, as may easily be supposed, a profound impression upon the Chamber.

Assuming—as we think we are safe in doing—that the Parliamentary Commission moved for by M. Albert Grévy will be acceded to by a majority of the Chamber of Deputies; and still further assuming that such Commission will report in terms of censure regarding the Ministerial offences popularly laid to the charge of the De Broglie-Fourtou Cabinet, the question still occurs, What will Marshal MacMahon do? It is rumoured that he has declared his resolution under no circumstances to submit to the majority opposed to him. The authority upon which this rumour rests may be insufficient; the intention of the Marshal, even if thus authentically expressed, may yet be susceptible of change. But it seems to be generally believed that, if the Senate can be persuaded to support his policy, he will proceed to a second dissolution. He is not prepared to resort to a military *Coup d'Etat*. He is utterly uninstructed in the principles which should regulate a Constitutional Chief Magistrate. But, should the Senate fail him, he will probably resign. The decision of the question lies mainly in the hands of the Orleanist section of the Monarchists, which practically means that the Princes of that Royal House hold in their own hands the immediate destinies of the country. They know well what is meant by Parliamentary Government. They are by no means ignorant of what is involved in an appeal to Universal Suffrage. They may be weak in following up their opinions by correspondent action, but, in this matter, they are not devoid of an enlightened conscience. What the Marshal will ultimately do will in all probability materially depend upon the course pursued by the Orleanists of the Senate. But uncertainty hovers over the decision of these men. Pending the solution of what is still unknown, it is of the last importance that the Republican majority should be as calm and moderate in giving shape to their policy as they are firm in pursuing it. A great many things may be lawful to them which are not just now expedient. They might easily frighten France by a strict exaction of all their rights. They have hitherto restrained themselves with such unflinching self-command that we can hardly entertain a doubt as to their future behaviour. Moderation is still the weapon with which they can best meet the enemies of the Republic. With it they have hitherto acquired, and even increased, the confidence of French electors. Their patience under provocation has fully repaid them. Perseverance in the same course will frustrate the most astute plans of their political adversaries. Let them consult and follow the course commended to them by reason and history, and they will assuredly succeed in establishing upon a lasting basis that form of government which, under existing circumstances, is best adapted to secure and to extend the wellbeing of the French people.

THE COURT.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice went to Abergeldie on the morning of the Prince of Wales's birthday to congratulate the Princess of Wales. The Princess, with her daughters, afterwards lunched with her Majesty at Balmoral Castle; after which the Queen, accompanied by the Princess, Princess Beatrice, and Princesses Louise Victoria and Maud of Wales, went to the ball-room, where were assembled the ladies and gentlemen, and the servants and tenants of Balmoral, and drank to the health of the Prince of Wales. Major Bainbridge and Lieutenant Duckett and Toogood, of the 21st Royal Scots Fusiliers, at Ballater, were invited to luncheon at the castle, and were afterwards received by her Majesty. The Queen attended Divine service on Sunday, performed at the castle by the Rev. Dr. Scott, of Greenside Church, Edinburgh. Her Majesty and the Princess of Wales frequently interchange visits. The Queen, with Princess Beatrice, has driven to the Linn of Dee, Allan Quhich, and other picturesque localities. Sir John and Lady Clark have dined with her Majesty. Mr. W. D. Campbell has left Balmoral. The Queen has appointed Major Henry Brackenbury one of her Majesty's Honourable Corps of Gentlemen at Arms, vice W. F. Portlock Dadson, resigned on appointment to the Colonial Service.

The following were the orders for the Court's going into mourning on Thursday last for the late Queen Dowager of Saxony, viz. :—

The ladies to wear black dresses, white gloves, black or white shoes, feathers, and fans, pearls, diamonds, or plain gold or silver ornaments. The gentlemen to wear black Court dress, with black swords and buckles. The Court to change the mourning on Thursday, the 20th inst., viz. :—The ladies to wear black dresses, with coloured ribbons, flowers, feathers, and ornaments, or grey or white dresses, with black ribbons, flowers, feathers, and ornaments.

The gentlemen to continue the same mourning. And on Thursday, Dec. 6 next, the Court to go out of mourning.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The anniversary of the birthday of the Prince of Wales yesterday week was observed with the usual honours in the metropolis and at Windsor. His Royal Highness's tradesmen held their nineteenth anniversary dinner in honour of the birthday at Willis's Rooms, when upwards of two hundred dined. The customary illuminations were made. The Duke of Cambridge and the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh terminated their visit to the Prince last Saturday, and left Sandringham; after which his Royal Highness and the Crown Prince of Hanover drove to the meet of the West

Norfolk hounds at Congham House, the seat of Mr. R. Elwes, where was a large muster of members of the hunt. Their Royal Highnesses joined in the chase. The Duke of Teck arrived at Sandringham on a visit. The Prince left Sandringham on Monday and proceeded to Merton, on a visit to Lord and Lady Walsingham. Among the guests invited to meet his Royal Highness were the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and the Countess of Dornberg. The Crown Prince of Hanover, accompanied by the Duke of Teck, left Sandringham for Cambridge, en route for London.

The Princess of Wales, with her daughters, continues at Abergeldie Castle. The *Medical Examiner* reports:—"Miss Knollys is still progressing satisfactorily, the temperature having been normal since the evening of the 7th inst., and no new symptoms having arisen. Miss Knollys enjoys long stretches of calm sleep, and her strength is daily improving, though she still shows signs of having been much shaken by the fever and relapse. Mr. Oscar Clayton, who is still in constant attendance, hopes to be able to allow Miss Knollys to accompany the Princess of Wales to London early next week."

The Prince of Wales has consented to preside at a dinner to be held in March next in aid of the funds of the Princess Mary's Village Homes for Little Girls, situated at Addlestone, Surrey. Upwards of 150 little girls are now in these homes.

Princess Louise of Lorne and the Marquis of Lorne were present on Tuesday at a performance of "The Messiah," given at the opening of the new public halls, Glasgow. Before the oratorio commenced the Princess was presented with a handsome casket, containing a photograph of the building and an illuminated programme.

The Duke of Connaught has visited the Presentation Convent and the Christian Brothers' Schools at Fermoy.

The Crown Prince of Hanover left the Alexandra Hotel on Wednesday on a visit to Earl Brownlow at Ashbridge. The Duke and Duchess of Teck accompanied him to Ashbridge.

His Excellency the Turkish Ambassador and Mdle. Musurus have returned to town from Petersham.

His Excellency the Danish Minister and Madame de Bülow are at Vale Royal on a visit to Lord and Lady Delamere.

His Excellency the United States Minister and Mrs. Pierpont have left Cavendish-square for Chatsworth, on a visit to the Duke of Devonshire.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and the Duchess of Marlborough have left Dublin for Dromoland, in the county of Clare, the seat of Lord Inchiquin.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage of Captain the Hon. C. Compton W. Cavendish, 10th Hussars, eldest son of Lord Chesham, and the Lady Beatrice Constance Grosvenor, second daughter of the Duke of Westminster, was solemnised on Tuesday at Eccleston church, near Chester. The bridegroom was accompanied by Captain E. Hartopp (late 10th Hussars), in the unavoidable absence of Lord Charles Beresford, R.N., as best man. The bride, who was given away by her father, came from Eaton Hall with her mother, and was received on her arrival by the Duke of Westminster and her bridesmaids—namely, Lady Margaret Grosvenor, her sister; the Hon. Mary and the Hon. Katharine Cavendish, sisters of the bridegroom; the Hon. Katharine Bagot, Miss Shaw Stewart, and Miss Grenfell. She wore a pearl-white satin dress, covered with point d'Angleterre; a veil of the same fabric over a chaplet wreath of orange-blossoms and myrtle, fastened by the diamond stars presented to her by the Marquis and Marchioness of Ormonde. Her other ornaments were the diamond necklace given by the tenantry on the Eaton estate, the pearl bracelet given by Lady Chesham, and the diamond and pearl locket given her by the inhabitants of Calveley and neighbourhood. The bridesmaids' dresses were jupes of white poul de soie, draped in white cachemire de l'Inde rayé, bordered with white fur, corsages à la vierge, and white bouquets. Each also wore a crystal locket, with a pearl wreath and initials, "B.C.," in light blue enamel, presented by the bridegroom. The service was performed by the Hon. and Rev. Francis R. Grey, Rector of Morpeth, assisted by the Rev. J. G. Longueville, Rector of Eccleston. The Duke and Duchess of Westminster received a party of about eighty guests at breakfast in the Grosvenor wing of Eaton Hall, after which the bride and bridegroom left, escorted by a troop of the Cheshire (Earl of Chester's) Yeomanry Cavalry, of which corps the Duke of Westminster is Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant, for the Chester railway station, and proceeded by the Irish mail on the London and North-Western Railway to Euston-square, which was reached at twenty minutes past six, and afterwards by the Great Western line to Taplow, en route for Cliveden, the noble Duke's residence in Bucks, to pass the honeymoon. Lady Beatrice wore a grey travelling-dress, trimmed with green velvet and silver fox fur, and bonnet to correspond. The wedding presents were very numerous and of great value. The Queen presented Lady Beatrice with an Indian shawl. The Prince of Wales sent a gold bracelet, set with emeralds and pearls; and to Captain Cavendish a silver 10th Hussars inkstand. The Princess of Wales gave the bride a diamond and pearl locket; Princess Christian, a pair of silver Queen Anne candlesticks; and Princess Beatrice, a diamond arrow brooch. The Duke and Duchess of Westminster entertained a party of eighty persons at breakfast at the Grosvenor Hotel, Chester, and at night gave a ball, in celebration of the event of the day, at the hotel, to about 400 guests. There was a dinner party, covers being laid for sixty, at the same hotel on Monday.

A marriage is arranged to take place between Viscount Dalrymple, eldest son of the Earl of Stair, and Miss Susan Grant Suttie, daughter of Colonel and Lady Susan Grant Suttie.

Mr. Charles Hall has been appointed Attorney-General to the Prince of Wales, in place of the Hon. A. Thesiger, recently raised to the Appeal Court.

The Scottish Chamber of Agriculture have resolved to request the Government to introduce a bill to abolish the Law of Hypothec.

Two shorthorn heifers purchased by Mr. Holford, of Market Harborough, for £5300 at Quebec, arrived in the Mersey on Monday.

The 241st anniversary of the birth of Edward Colston, the philanthropist, was celebrated in Bristol on Tuesday by the customary gatherings of the Anchor (Liberal), the Dolphin (Conservative), and the Grateful (neutral) societies.

The Liverpool School Board has declined to sanction an agreement by the District Education Committee to allow a person to employ children, under certain conditions, in pantomime performances during the coming season.

A severe thunderstorm visited Manchester on Wednesday evening. The storm lasted about half an hour, and after it came a heavy shower of rain, which, however, did not continue long. Several buildings were struck by the lightning.

PROVINCIAL MAYORS.

The following gentlemen have been elected Mayors of the boroughs in England and Wales :—

Aberavon—T. E. Jones
Aberystwith—M. O. Roberts
Arundel—Ald. W. W. Mitchell
Ashton-under-Lyne—G. H. Mellor, re-elected
Banbury—P. Tanner, re-elected
Barnsley—Ald. J. S. Parkinson, 3rd time
Barnstaple—C. S. Willsher, re-elected
Barrow-in-Furness—Alderman H. W. Schneider, re-elected
Bath—Alderman Murch, re-elected
Batley—Councillor H. Brook
Beaumaris—Ald. Wynne Jones
Bedford—John Usher Taylor
Berwick—Alderman Darling
Beverly—Alderman A. Crosskill
Bewdley—R. A. Pardoe
Bideford—Alderman Joyce
Birmingham—Councillor W. Kenrick
Blackburn—Ald. James Dickenson
Bolton—E. Crabb
Bolton—Ald. James Greenhalgh
Bootle—Alderman Heints
Boston—James Thomas
Bradford—Briggs Priestly
Bridgewater—T. Collins
Brighton—Alderman J. E. Mayall
Bristol—Ald. Edwards, re-elected
Buckingham—T. Ridgway, re-elected
Burnley—Alderman W. Robinson
Bury—Mr. Duckworth, re-elected
Bury St. Edmund's—J. Watlington, 3rd time
Cambridge—T. H. Naylor, 2nd time
Canterbury—Captain T. Lambert
Cardiff—Alderman Taylor
Carlisle—Samuel Jackson Binning
Carmarthen—T. Thomas
Carnarvon—Councillor Pugh, re-elected
Chester—Councillor W. Farish
Chesterfield—Councillor Drabble
Colchester—T. May
Congleton—D. Bradwell, 3rd time
Conway—Alderman Ward
Crewe—Ald. J. Atkinson, re-elected
Darlington—Theodore Fry
Dartmouth—Sir H. Seale
Denbigh—Alderman T. Gee
Derby—H. H. Bemrose, re-elected
Devonport—J. W. Ryder
Dewsbury—Alderman R. Greenwood
Doncaster—R. C. Bentley, 3rd time
Dorchester—Dr. Aldridge
Dover—Alderman Court
Droitwich—John Holyoake
Dudley—W. North
Durham—E. Peel
Evesham—G. H. Garrard
Exeter—H. D. Thomas
Falmouth—T. Webber, 3rd time
Farnham—L. Shrubsole, 2nd time
Flint—Ald. R. Mueser, re-elected
Gateshead—J. W. Robinson
Gloucester—Alderman J. Murrell
Godalming—Alderman Yate
Godmanchester—Ald. Freshfield
Gravesend—M. A. Troughton, J.P.
Guildford—Algernon Crooke
Halifax—Alderman S. T. Midgley
Hanley—Alderman Gilman
Hartlepool—Ald. J. Groves, 4th time
Harwich—W. Groom
Hastings—Alderman John Howell
Haverfordwest—W. Williams
Hereford—W. Stillard
Hertford—Dr. W. Warren
Honiton—Alderman Knight
Huddersfield—Alderman Woodhead
Hull—R. Waller
Huntingdon—B. Brown
Hythe—J. B. Mackesson, 5th time
Ipswich—C. H. Cowell
Kidderminster—J. J. Harvey
King's Lynn—W. Thompson*
Lancaster—Abraham Seward
Launceston—Dr. D. Thompson
Leamington—Councillor W. Harding

Leeds—Councillor Carbutt
Leicester—Councillor C. Stretton
Leominster—S. Goode
Lichfield—Alderman John Bown
Lincoln—Councillor Cottingham
Liverpool—Arthur B. Forwood
Liskeard—S. Jenkin
Llanidloes—R. Jones
Longton—W. Cooper
Louth—H. D. Simpson, re-elected
Ludlow—Councillor Ernest Davies
Luton—J. Cumberland
Macclesfield—J. W. White
Manchester—Alderman Grunly
Maldon—William Humphreys
Middlesbrough—Samuel A. Sadler
Monmouth—Joseph Coates
Neath—R. W. Bartlett
Newbury—Councillor C. S. Slocock
Newark—Becher Tidd Pratt
Newcastle (Staff.)—Ald. W. Mellard
Newcastle-on-Tyne—T. Robinson
Newport (Isle of Wight)—Ald. Pittis
Newport (Monmouthshire)—J. Moses
Norwich—J. D. Smith
Nottingham—William George Ward
Oldham—Alderman Bodden
Oswestry—John Thomas
Oxford—Alderman Cavell, 2nd time
Pembroke—J. P. Adams
Penzance—Charles Campbell Ross
Perryn—James Martin
Peterborough—Dr. W. Paley
Plymouth—Joseph Willis
Poole—A. Balston, re-elected
Portsmouth—William David King
Preston—Councillor John Satterthwaite
Reading—Councillor James Silver
Reigate—Alderman Edward Lamber
Retford—John Curtis
Ripon—Ald. Collinson, re-elected
Rochdale—Councillor Jas. Tweedale
Rochester—G. Booth
Rotherham—J. C. Morgan
Ruthin—M. Louis
Ryde—Alderman Barrow, 4th time
Salford—Ald. Walsley, re-elected
Salisbury—R. M. Wilson
Scarborough—B. Smith
Sheffield—F. T. Mappin
Shrewsbury—Ald. R. H. L. Burton
South Molton—Councillor J. Gallford
South Shields—Ald. J. Brodick Dale
Southampton—A. L. McCalmont
Stafford—John Averil
Stamford—H. T. Betts
Stratford-on-Avon—H. W. Newton
3rd time
Stockton—Ald. Joseph Richardson
St. Albans—Dr. R. H. Prior
St. Ives—Mr. Grace
Stalybridge—T. Harrison
Sunderland—Ald. S. Storey, re-elected
Swansea—Mr. Thomas
Taunton—Norman Macfie
Taunton—Myers Jacobs
Tenby—Alderman Smith
Tewkesbury—J. T. Prosser
Torrington—James Baldson
Totnes—Alderman Roe, re-elected
Wakfield—Alderman W. H. Stewart
Wallingford—Alderman R. Deacon
Walsall—Alderman W. Bayliss
Warwick—Dr. John Tibbets
West Hartlepool—Alderman Groves
Weshpool—S. Davies
Weymouth—John Lyndie
Wigan—Alderman Walter Mayhew
Winchester—J. T. Clifton
Windsor—James Dewe, re-elected
Wishbach—Councillor C. Gane, re-elected
Wolverhampton—David Kendrick
Worcester—Francis Dingle
Wrexham—Alderman J. C. Owen
Wycombe—W. Phillips
Yarmouth—C. Diver
Yeovil—John Curtis
York—Ald. W. Vary (Lord Mayor)

* At King's Lynn Mr. Alderman Smetham (C) was for the sixth time elected Mayor, but he refused to serve, and Mr. W. Thompson (Independent) was unanimously chosen in his stead.

At the election for Mayor of the borough of East Retford both parties in the council were equally divided, and the two aspirants to the office of chief magistrate, Mr. Alderman Jenkinson and Mr. Councillor Curtis, agreed to toss, the conditions being "best two out of three." Councillor Curtis won, and he was unanimously declared Mayor for the ensuing year.

The Mayor of Stratford-on-Avon having entered on his third year of office, the only instance on record since the granting of the municipal charter by Charles II., was presented yesterday week with a loving-cup, costing sixty guineas, subscribed by the members of the council.

Sir Richard Bulkeley, High Sheriff of Anglesey, who was perpetual Mayor of Conway until the borough adopted the Municipal Act, has presented the Town Council with a mayoral gold chain of office, and a badge set in pearls, rubies, and emeralds.

At a meeting of the Edinburgh Town Council yesterday week Mr. Thomas Jamieson Boyd, of the firm of Messrs. Oliver and Boyd, publishers, was elected Lord Provost by a majority of twenty-four to thirteen.

At the first meeting of the newly constituted Town Council of Glasgow yesterday week Bailie Collins, the principal of the well-known publishing firm of Collins and Sons, Glasgow and London, was unanimously elected Lord Provost of Glasgow. He has been for many years leader of the temperance party in Glasgow and the west of Scotland.

THE BLACKBURN MAYOR'S BADGE AND CHAIN.

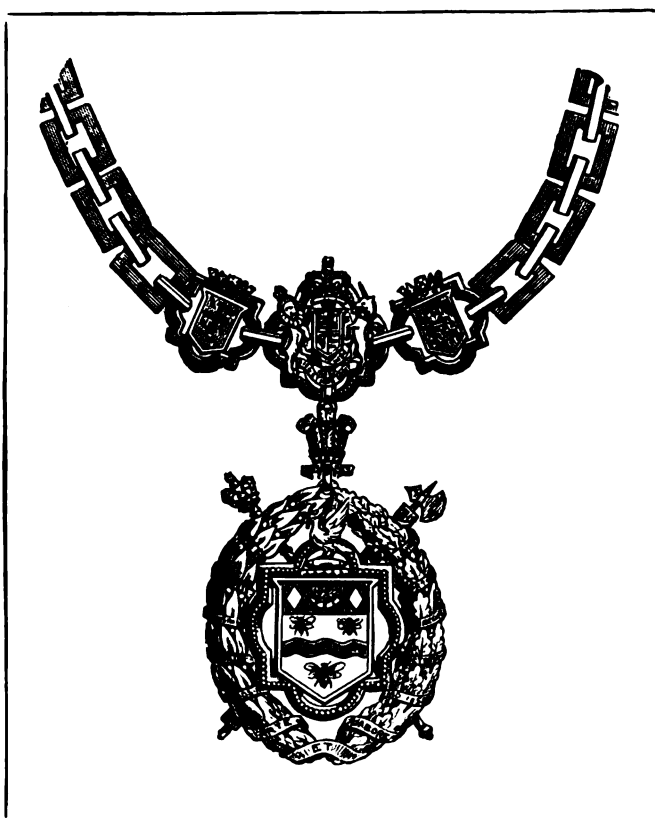
These very handsome decorations of a Lancashire municipal dignitary have been manufactured by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, of New Bond-street, for Mr. Joseph Harrison, J.P. and D.L., of Galligraeves Hall, who has presented them to the Corporation of Blackburn. The chain, 42 in. in length, which sustains the badge, is formed of massive square links, on the backs of which are engraved the names of the Mayors since the incorporation of the borough in 1851. In the centre of the chain are the full arms of her Majesty, richly enamelled in the proper heraldic colours, and on either side appear the arms of the Duchy of Lancaster and of Edward the Confessor. From the centre depends the badge, which consists of a shield with enamelled arms of the borough of Blackburn surmounted by the crest, the whole surrounded by a wreath of oak and laurel. The Prince of Wales's plume, coronet, and motto, carved in gold, serve as a loop to the badge to attach it to the chain. The enamelled ribbon intertwining the wreaths bears the following legends:—"Eduardus Rex et Confessor, Dominus maneri et villæ, A.D. 1050;" and "Hic Burgus incorporatus fuit, regnante Victoria, A.D. 1851," and the ribbon below the arms carries the very appropriate motto of the borough, "Arte et labore." Beautifully engraved on the back of the badge is the following commemorative inscription:—"A.D. 1876, and in the fortieth year of the reign of her Majesty Queen Victoria, this badge and chain were presented to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the loyal Corporation of the ancient town of Blackburn, by Joseph Harrison, Esq., of Galligraeves Hall, in which Blackburn, a Justice of the Peace and Deputy-Lieutenant of this county, for the use of the said Mayor for the time being, and in hearty thanks to Almighty God for the safe and happy return from India of H.R.H. Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, K.G., &c., on the 11th day of May, in the present year. God save the Queen."



M. GRÉVY, PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

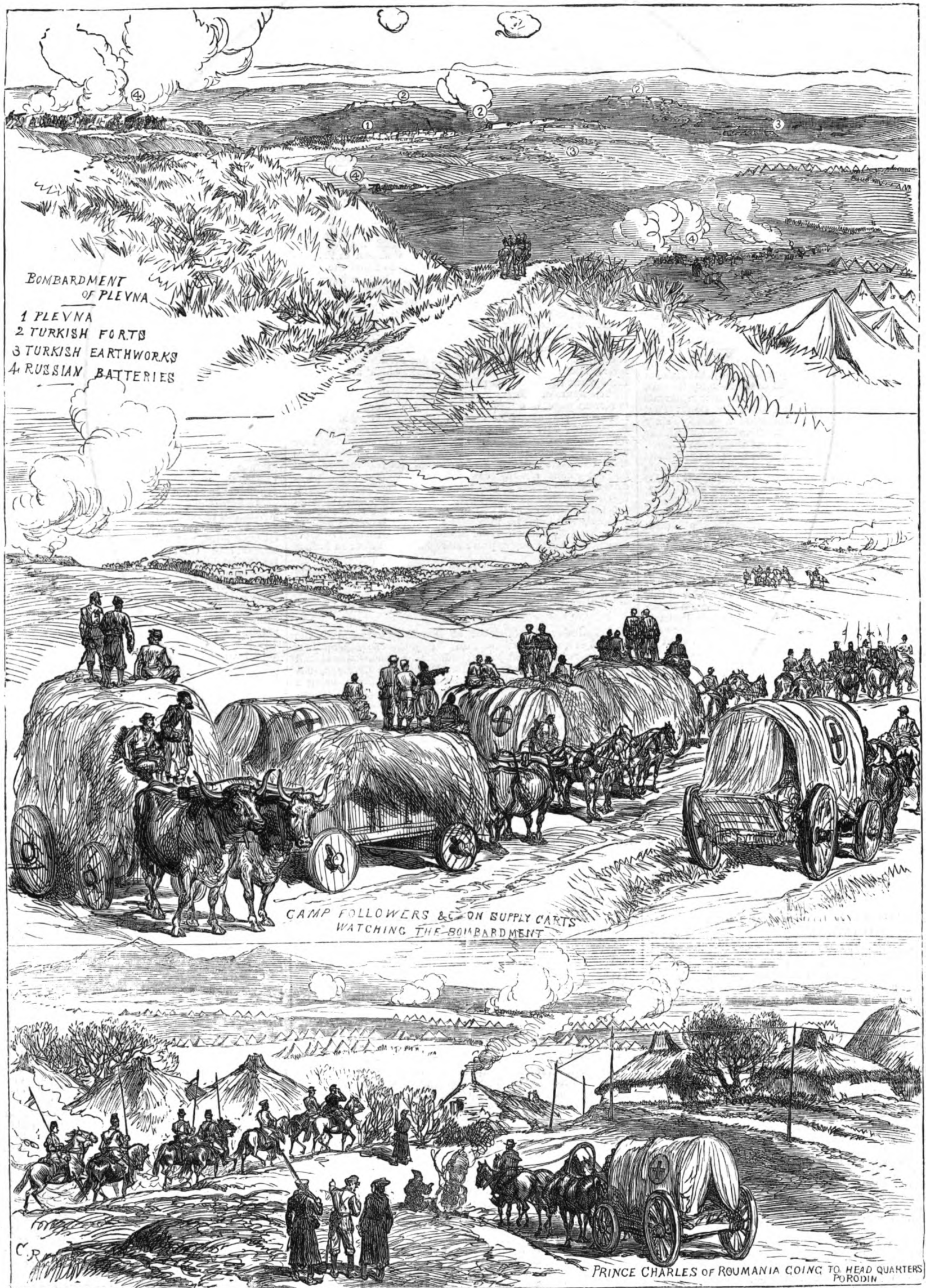
THE PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

The newly-returned Chamber of Deputies in France has re-elected its former President, M. Jules Grévy, by a majority of 229 votes against 159, which is one way of signifying that it is a continuation of the late Chamber, in spite of Marshal MacMahon's appeal to the suffrages of the nation. M. Jules Grévy is a firm, but sober and temperate, Liberal of proved ability and judgment, in whom both M. Thiers and M. Gambetta had agreed to put their confidence, and who is now regarded as the most eligible person to succeed Marshal MacMahon in the Presidency of the Republic. On Monday last, at the meeting of the Chamber, M. Jules Grévy took his seat as President of that Assembly, and shortly returned thanks for the confirmation of his election. A task of great responsibility was imposed upon him, and he would endeavour to fulfil it with firmness and moderation, as he was sure the Chamber would do theirs, taking example from the admirable calmness and prudence of the country in expressing its sovereign will. This brief speech was received with long-continued plaudits from three fourths of the benches, the Right remaining silent. After some formal notices, the great Parliamentary struggle began. The brother of the President, M. Albert Grévy, mounted the tribune to commence that uncompromising assault upon the Government of May 16 which the Left has matured in private committee, and the secret of which has been so well kept that the Ministers had no idea of the form in which it would be made. The speaker, very like his brother, the President, but much younger, has a good voice, with a dignified manner, equal to the occasion, and in most impressive tones he read what in reality is a bill of indictment against the Ministers. He moved the following resolution:—"Considering that the elections of Oct. 14 and 28 were carried on in a manner which imposes exceptional duties on the Chamber in order to protect universal



BADGE AND CHAIN FOR THE MAYOR OF BLACKBURN.

suffrage, from which it issues, considering that during five months the law was systematically violated, and that every species of illegality was crowned by the scandal of official candidatures, and acts of pressure which revolted the public conscience—the Chamber therefore resolves, and it is hereby decreed, that a committee of thirty members elected in the bureaux shall be charged to institute an inquiry into all the acts of pressure since May 15. It will be invested with the fullest powers, will have a right to call for the papers relating to every election, and to propose such comminatory measures as it may deem fit." In a short but most effective speech supporting the resolutions, M. Albert Grévy said it was necessary that all the criminal acts of those who for five months had been in open rebellion against the country should be collected, so that right might be done upon them. The criminals were the agents of those Ministers who yet stuck to their places. Those Ministers had treated France as a conquered province. The hour had now come for them to be brought to account. The country must be restored to its proper position of master against rebellious servants. The country had done its duty, and it was now for its representatives to do theirs. This speech was greeted with vehement applause. The President of the Ministry, the Duc de Broglie, with manifest anger and vexation, affected to brave out the accusation. With much indignant gesticulation, he declared that the Government was more anxious than anybody for full inquiry, and he desired that it might be rapidly concluded. Only he would perhaps wish for more impartial judges than he was likely to get then. Travelling out of the record, he used a *tu quoque* argument from the pressure on the constituencies which M. Gambetta attempted to exercise at Bordeaux seven years ago. He would hereafter discuss the strange theory of those who pretended that two of the powers instituted by the Constitution were bound immediately to give way to the



SKETCHES OF THE WAR, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

third. The Chamber retired to its bureau to elect the committee, which met immediately, and drew up a report adopting Albert Grévy's resolutions. The debate upon this report has continued from day to day this week. M. Léon Renault, on Tuesday, delivered a powerful speech against the Ministry. On Wednesday the chief speaker was M. de Fourtou, the Minister of Justice, who denounced the part played by the Opposition during the recent elections, and showed that during the revolution of 1848, and under the Empire, the French had admitted the principle of official candidatures. He reminded the Opposition also that the Constitution was a compromise, and defended the action of the Government in removing prefects. After some personal explanations, M. Jules Ferry made an animated speech in reply to the Minister. He contended that the Republic was menaced, inasmuch as the Republican Deputies had been excluded from the official candidatures. When the debate was again adjourned, it was expected that the Duc de Broglie would speak on Thursday, and that M. Gambetta would answer him. It was uncertain whether M. Rouher would take part in the debate. The position of M. Jules Grévy, in presiding officially, as we now see, over a legislative assembly invited to proceed with the impeachment of the Executive Government, is one of the utmost gravity; but he is reputed to be fully equal to it. His own expressed desire is that Marshal MacMahon should summon a Liberal Ministry and should remain President of the Republic till 1880.

Our Portrait of M. Jules Grévy is from a photograph by Franck, of the Rue Vivienne, Paris.

THE WAR.

There is not much news of importance from the seat of war, either in Bulgaria or Armenia, during the past week. The Russians have completed their circle of military positions all round Osman Pasha's defensive fortified camp at Plevna. Their victories on the upper stream of the Vid, above that town, and their capture of Gorny Dubnik, Telis, and Dolny Dubnik, from the 24th ult. to the 1st inst., have closed the western road to supplies coming from Orkhanieh and Sophia. We give two illustrations, from sketches by our Special Artist with the Russian division operating in that direction, which relate to the battle of the 24th ult. at Dolny Dubnik. That victory was dearly purchased by the Russian army. The glory of the day belonged to the infantry Guards, who suffered, however, terrible losses. Of the four regiments forming the second division, commanded by Count Paul Schouvaloff, a brother of the Ambassador, nearly sixty officers were either wounded or killed. The Pavlovsk and the Finnish Guards had each to bemoan a loss of eighteen officers. Of the Guard Chasseurs, leading the first attack, seven officers were killed and eighteen wounded. The whole loss amounts to 2500 men and nearly one hundred officers, whilst about 7000 Turks, with their commander, Ahmed Hifzi Pasha, were killed, wounded, or taken prisoners. The greater part of the Russian nobility are placed in mourning by the sacrifice made in storming the Turkish positions. On the 28th or 29th ult. the Turkish force entrenched at Telis surrendered after a cannonade of two hours. Between 4000 and 5000 prisoners were taken, making a loss of 10,000 men for the Turks on the Sofia road during the past five days. The Russian loss on that day at Telis was only sixteen men killed and wounded, whereas they lost over 1000 at the same place five days before. The easy surrender of this force is somewhat suggestive of a state of demoralisation among part, at least, of the Turkish forces. Osman Pasha is believed to have 50,000 good troops in Plevna, and there are 25,000 men of all sorts at Orkhanieh under the command of Mahomet Ali Pasha, who has superseded Chevket Pasha.

The Pasha captured at Gorny Dubnik declares there are four months' supplies in Plevna, but no one believes this statement; and, according to all present appearances, it is probable that the fate of Osman Pasha's army will be decided within the next fortnight. The citadel of Plevna is on a rocky height north-west of the town, rising 700 ft. above the valley, and crowned with four strong earthworks. It speaks volumes for the tenacity of the Moslem soldier that he has held the trenches around Plevna for fifty-two days with shells liable to burst around him at every moment, and scarcely answering with his own guns. There is no more difficult thing for a soldier to endure than sitting still and being fired at without replying, and the Turks have certainly stood this test admirably.

It was lately announced that the head-quarters of the Emperor and of the Grand Duke Nicholas have been shifted from Gorny Studen to Poradim, in the immediate vicinity of the batteries that have been prepared to bombard the Ottoman redoubts on the hills above Gravitz and the valleys below Radichevo. The sketches which fill one page of this Number represent a view of the Russian bombardment of Plevna; on the 25th ult., a train of forage-waggons, with camp followers mounted upon the hay or corn, stopping for a look at the bombardment; and Prince Charles of Roumania, with his escort or guard of honour, going to visit the Imperial head-quarters at Poradim. One of the illustrations in our Supplement shows the interior of the most advanced Russian earthworks, held by troops of the Fourth Division, with the *Times*' Correspondent, Mr. R. Coningsby, and Mr. Irving Montagu, our Special Artist, standing there among the soldiers, two of whom are wounded; the officer in command is leaning on the breastwork, inspecting with his field-glass the Turkish positions.

There is no news of the Turkish army on the Lom. From the slopes of the Balkans east of Tirnova a Russian report comes that on Friday a Turkish force, consisting of from 3000 to 4000 men, with some mountain guns, attacked the positions held by the Sowsky infantry regiment at Marian, beyond Elena, but was repulsed with great loss after three hours' fighting. The Turks left about one hundred dead and many wounded on the field. The Russian loss was insignificant.

It is said that Suleiman Pasha has been recalled from his command of the army on the Lom, in order to take charge of a new army to be formed in Roumelia for the defence of Adrianople. His rivals, as hitherto considered, Raouf Pasha and Mahomet Ali Pasha, are now both employed—the one in the Shipka Pass, the other at Orkhanieh, in supporting the resistance still made in Bulgaria to the Russian invasion. We give a portrait of Raouf Pasha; and our Special Artist in the Shipka Pass, Mr. J. Bell, has sent us a number of sketches on the Turkish side.

The distribution of charitable relief, by the agents of the Turkish Compassionate Fund, to a large number of destitute women and children at Shumla, is the subject of an illustration. We can identify the several persons who appear seated at the table, and on the divan close to the wall, at the left-hand side of our Engraving. The Cadi, or Mohammedan local magistrate, wearing a turban and loose gown, sits with his hands in his lap; at his right hand sits the president of the Medjlise, or municipal council, with a pen and a book, to record the proceedings. Two English gentlemen, Captain Syngé and Colonel Inglis, are seated close to the window. At the corner of the table sits another European, bareheaded, with an eye-glass at his right eye, and wearing a courier's bag suspended by a strap over his shoulder. This is M.

Jourdan, the *Daily Telegraph* Special Commissioner for the distribution of the fund there. It is stated in the official report that large quantities of made-up clothing, for which money was advanced by Mr. Layard, have been received; and, as soon as the arrangements in the store-office are complete, they will be issued to various districts, the chief demand at present being for clothing. A hospital and soup-kitchen has been opened at Tchamlaja, a suburb of Scutari, on the Asiatic side, opposite Constantinople. This hospital is under Mr. Layard's immediate supervision; but can, if successful, be imitated elsewhere. A special agent is about to proceed to Orkhanieh, Tatar Bazardjik, Philippopolis, and Adrianople to ascertain the number of fugitives at each place. He will also inquire into the different systems of relief adopted by the several committees, and where no organisation exists, as at Orkhanieh and Tatar Bazardjik, he will establish a centre of relief. From his report, it is hoped that some idea can be formed of the extent of relief required, and the probable amount that the necessities of the winter months will demand. A large consignment (over £100 worth) of warm goods for clothing, with needles and thread, has been sent to Eski Zagra, to enable the poor refugees in the district of Kesanlik, mentioned in Colonel Blunt's letter, to clothe themselves.

The scene of campaigning experience which is delineated in the large Engraving presented this week for our Extra Supplement was sketched a few weeks since by Mr. Melton Prior, lately our Special Artist with the Turkish army on the Lom. It represents a portion of that force in the act of shifting its position from Sinankeui to Kaceljevo, places to be remembered for the battles fought there in August and September, of which Mr. Prior furnished sundry sketches to this Journal. The weather at that time was very bad, with many days' heavy rain, like that shown in the present sketch; the roads were so deep in mud that the horses could not draw the guns at all, and they had to be unharnessed, and the guns dragged by large numbers of soldiery. It is a most uncomfortable scene; but the figures, their faces and gestures, as well as their uniforms, cloaks, and other dress, are characteristic, and accurately drawn from the life. The man with the bugle, on the rising ground to the left, is sounding a signal for the troops to hurry up. In the middle background is a well, furnished with one of those curious tall levers, and long rope to raise bucket, which are common throughout the Danubian provinces.

The figure of a Turkish outpost man, in the Engraving on our front page, is a Bashi-Bazouk, or irregular fighting man, from some part of Asiatic Turkey. Our recent news of the war in Armenia does not appear so decisive as was expected a fortnight ago. Mukhtar Pasha has not surrendered or abandoned the city of Erzeroum, though he suffered more than one severe defeat in his forced retreat thither, and his army was terribly cut up, on the 4th inst., when driven from the Deve Boyun heights, six miles from Erzeroum, by Generals Heimann and Tergukasoff. A Russian attack on the 9th (yesterday week) seems to have failed, and cost the Russians six hundred men. The renewed bombardment of Kars, also, by General Loris Melikoff and General Lazareff, does not appear likely to prove more successful than on former occasions.

The Montenegrins have captured Antivari, and laid siege to Podgoritzza.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Last Saturday the Chamber of Deputies proceeded to the election of its bureaux. M. Jules Grévy was chosen President by an overwhelming majority; and MM. Lepère, Rameau, and Bethmont, of the Left, and MM. Dufort and Civrac, of the Right, were chosen vice-presidents. M. de Civrac, being a Legitimist, was only elected on a second ballot, the Left declining to vote for him simultaneously with his colleagues, in order that he might not, by the joint suffrages of both sides, get a higher number than the rest of the bureau.

The Chamber of Deputies on Monday took the first step in the performance of a grave duty. In the midst of profound silence, while every bench in the Assembly was crowded with occupants, M. Albert Grévy, the brother of its President, mounted the tribune and proposed a Resolution for the appointment of a Commission to inquire into and report upon the means employed in the late elections to distort the expression of the national will. Some particulars of the proceedings of the Chamber on this day and on subsequent days will be found at page 468.

The death of the Marquis de Francieu, Legitimist member of the Senate, is announced.

According to the Census taken in 1876, the population of France was 36,905,788, an increase since 1872 of 802,867.

SPAIN.

Queen Isabella left Madrid for Paris on Tuesday. Her three daughters remain with the Princess of the Asturias.

The Minister of Finance has completed a contract for an advance of one million and a quarter sterling from Spanish bankers, at 9 per cent interest, receiving half in cash and half in coupons falling due in January.

A Royal decree subjects the Basque Provinces to the same direct taxes as the rest of Spain.

ITALY.

Some Ministerial changes are reported from Rome. Signor Zanardelli, Minister of Public Works, has tendered his resignation; and Signor Depretis, the President of the Council, takes charge of the department provisionally. Signor Ronchetti, Under-Secretary in the Public Works Department, and the Under-Secretary of Finance have also resigned.

A telegram from Rome announces that the Pope has improved in health, and that he gave several audiences on Tuesday. Pilgrims are again arriving in that city.

Intelligence has reached the Royal Italian Geographical Society that the Marquis Antinori, heading the Italian expedition of discovery in Africa, is dead; and that Chiarini, his fellow-traveller, is a prisoner in Abyssinia.

PORTUGAL.

The King and the Royal family have returned to Lisbon from Oporto. They were cheered by the people at the different stations.

The bridge over the Douro has given great satisfaction. It is considered one of the finest specimens of engineering in Europe. A public subscription has been proposed for the purpose of erecting a monument to the historian Herculano.

The *Daily News*' correspondent at Lisbon states that the yield of oil, wine, and fruit throughout Portugal is scanty.

DENMARK.

After eleven hours' debate, the Rigsdag has agreed to an understanding with the Government upon the question of provisionally sanctioning the Budget.

A Ministerial order has been published annulling the order of Feb. 10 enacting measures for preventing the introduction of the cattle plague from Great Britain. The prohibition concerning the importation of live cattle, sheep, goats, and pigs remains, however, in force until further notice.

BELGIUM.

The Chambers were opened on Tuesday by the King in person. His Majesty said that Belgium, faithful to her pacific rôle, continues to entertain most amicable relations with all the Powers. The last Census proves that in ten years the increase of population has been 508,000. The number of legislators must therefore be augmented by five senators and ten representatives. The provincial and communal representation must also be increased accordingly. The law for the prevention of electoral frauds will be completed, and unity of electoral legislation established. Public instruction is in a prosperous condition, and sufficient provision for the teaching body of all degrees has been made. The situation of agriculture is satisfactory; and the invasion of the cattle plague has been prevented. Notwithstanding the commercial crisis, Belgian commerce has not declined, and the activity of the ports has increased. Belgian industry will take a part worthy of it at the Paris Exhibition. Belgian art sustains its old reputation. The Civic Guards and the Army answer to the confidence of the country. A bill relative to the organisation of the Civic Guards will be presented this Session. The product of the sale of military lands will be employed in the construction of two forts on the left bank of the Nethe, to secure the defence of the Antwerp roads. Credits for artillery will be demanded. The public revenues, with the exception of the railways, will realise the expectations formed. In the last six years 350,000,000f. have been spent on works of public utility. The execution of new maritime works at Antwerp, commenced on the river Meuse, will soon render it navigable through the whole of Belgian territory. The construction of railways is progressing, notwithstanding the regrettable financial disasters. Belgium will join the other Governments in the question of the simplification of railway tariffs. Postal legislation will be put in harmony with the principles of the postal union. Maritime legislation is to be revised, and a law will be presented regulating responsibility in questions of transport. In questions on which men's minds are divided (his Majesty said) the principles and ideas uniting all should not be forgotten—the love of national autonomy and attachment to constitutional liberties. In two years the fiftieth anniversary of national independence would be celebrated; then the great things accomplished in half a century would be commemorated, and, as to-day, God would be thanked for having always protected their dear fatherland.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

We learn from the *Standard* correspondent at Vienna that the Emperor has ordered his portrait to be painted as a present to Sir A. Buchanan, the British Ambassador.

The Lower House of the Hungarian Diet passed on the 8th inst., by 210 against 109 votes, the motion to adopt the bill for the establishment of the Austro-Hungarian National Bank as a basis for the subsequent debate on the subject.

In Saturday's sitting of the Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath the Government introduced a bill for ratifying the postal contract with the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd, the general customs tariff, and a bill imposing a consumption tax upon mineral oils. On Tuesday the general debate upon the bills for the establishment of an Austro-Hungarian national bank was begun. The majority of the committee, represented by its reporter, Dr. Giska, proposed the adoption of the draught proposed by the committee, and that with regard to the bill for the settlement of the debt of 80,000,000 florins which the State owes to the National Bank of Austria the House should pass to the order of the day. On the other hand, Herr Schaub, reporter of the minority of the committee, proposed an adjournment of the discussion until the remaining bills in reference to the Austro-Hungarian compromise should have been submitted to the House. Forty members signified their intention to address the Chamber upon the subject.

GREECE.

The Chamber of Deputies proceeded on Wednesday to the election of its bureaux. M. Augerines, who was President during the last Session, was re-elected President. Perfect agreement prevails among the members of the Cabinet.

AMERICA.

A Washington telegram states that a caucus of Republican senators has been held, at which opinions were exchanged showing that the majority were not in accord with the policy of President Hayes in regard to the South and the Civil Service; but there was less than a majority disposed to raise a formal issue with the President on any point.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has reported in favour of the President's nomination of Mr. John Welsh, of Pennsylvania, as Minister to Great Britain; and of Mr. Stevens as Minister to Sweden. Mr. Henry S. Sanford has been nominated to Belgium.

The House of Representatives has passed the Army Appropriation Bill fixing the strength of the military forces of the United States at 20,000 men. The bill provides for stationing four full cavalry regiments on the Rio Grande. The House has also passed the Deficiency Bill, the major portion of the grants it provides being for the navy.

Over two hundred leading public men—bankers, railway presidents, and prominent citizens of New England and the middle Southern States—on the 19th inst. gave a complimentary banquet, at Delmonico's, New York, to Mr. J. S. Morgan, of London. Mr. Samuel J. Tilden presided, making an address, in very complimentary terms, to Mr. Morgan. Among the guests were Mr. John Welsh, the new American Minister to England; the British Consul-General at New York, Mr. Archibald; and Mr. F. R. Plunkett, British Chargé d'Affaires at Washington. The occasion of the banquet was a welcome to Mr. Morgan, after twenty-five years' absence from the United States.

A motion for a new trial in the suit of the Emma Mining Company against Messrs. Park, Baxter, and others to recover 5,000,000 dols., the price of sale of the mine to the London stockholders, was made on Wednesday in the United States Court.

Owing to the prevalence of the cattle plague, the Government has prohibited the importation of hides and cattle from Europe after Dec. 1 next without a consular certificate of non-infection.

A party of Mexicans have entered Texas and attacked a body of Indians belonging to the "reservation" in the United States who had committed depredations in Mexico. They killed six Indians and recovered stock which had been stolen.

INDIA.

From the weekly telegram of the Viceroy of India respecting the famine we learn that the number of persons receiving relief continues to decrease.

The *Times* of India hears that there will be an installation at Government House, Calcutta, of the new Grand Crosses and Grand Commanders of Knights of the Orders of the Star of India and the Bath on Jan. 1. The ceremonies will not be on a large scale, and native chiefs attending the Chapter will only bring a few followers each.

The Secretary of State for India has ordered the adoption of a complete system of drainage for the city of Madras.

General Kennedy has given an emphatic opinion against the advisability or possibility of the construction of the Madras harbour, and the scheme is to be abandoned.

AUSTRALIA.

A telegram of Australian news dated Sydney, Sept. 29, received by way of Brindisi, states that after the unsuccessful attempts of Mr. Stuart and Mr. Stephen Brown to form a Ministry in New South Wales, the Governor decided to dissolve Parliament whether supply were obtained or not. The Robertson Ministry, whose resignation was accepted upon condition of another Government being formed, remain in power, and intend to ask the House to pass an Appropriation Bill, or two months' supply, before the dissolution.

A despatch from Melbourne, dated Oct. 4, says that active preparations are being made for a thorough representation of the colony at the Paris Exhibition. It is contemplated to hold an international exhibition at Melbourne, to which the Prince of Wales will be formally invited.

Sir William Jervois had arrived at Adelaide, and was sworn in on Oct. 2. The crop prospects are said to be splendid in South Australia.

The Turkish Government have exiled the Messrs. Geshoff to Asia Minor.

The gorilla recently exhibited at the Westminster Aquarium died at Berlin on Tuesday.

The Queen Dowager Amelia of Saxony, died on the 8th inst., aged seventy-six. She was the twin sister of the late Queen Elizabeth of Prussia.

Her Majesty, by Order in Council, has approved of one Vice-Admiralty Court being established for the Leeward Islands, instead of maintaining the several now existing.

The prospectus of a new Five per Cent Russian Loan has been issued. The amount is £15,000,000, the price of issue 76½, and the loan is to be redeemed at par within thirty-seven years by annual drawings.

Lin Ta-Jen, the late Assistant Chinese Minister at the Court of St. James's, left London on Tuesday morning for Berlin, to which Court he has just been accredited as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

The new iron Clyde-built ship *Stirlingshire*, 1187 tons, sailed from the tail of the bank, Greenock, on the 8th inst., bound for Brisbane, Queensland. She takes out 130 single men, 109 single women, 74 married people, 55 children between the ages of twelve and one, and 13 infants.

Messrs. Coutts & Co. have forwarded to Constantinople, on behalf of the Turkish Compassionate Fund, a further sum of £2000, making £14,000 sent in cash, besides numerous stores.—The Stafford-House Committee has sent £2000 to Mr. Barrington Kennett for the further relief of the suffering wounded in Asia Minor.

The Queen has approved of Mr. C. Tennant Jones as Consul at Port Elizabeth, with jurisdiction over the eastern part of Cape Colony, for the King of the Netherlands; of Mr. Carlos Jouanis as Consul at Mahe, Seychelles Islands, for the King of Portugal and the Algarves; and of Mr. Robert H. Knox as Consul at Hamilton, Canada, for the United States of America.

The West India mail-steamer *Don*, which arrived at Southampton on Monday, brings news of a terrific hurricane that passed over Curaçao, causing a loss of nineteen lives and damage to property estimated at 3,500,000 guilders. A tidal disturbance was experienced at Esmeralda, west coast of Colombia, on the 11th ult. A similar phenomenon occurred at Port Buenaventura, with a shock of earthquake, at the same time.

The Pacific mail has brought particulars of an attempt made by Felix Pajés, a Roman Catholic priest, to assassinate General Barrios, the President of Guatemala. Finding Barrios in a room alone and unarmed, Pajés drew a revolver and fired at him. The shot missed, and before he could fire again Barrios sprang at him, and a struggle ensued, during which the President's servant entered the room, seized the revolver, and shot the priest dead.

The *Daily News* Correspondent at Alexandria telegraphs that the Khedive has offered the Governorship of Durrut to Captain Burton, the British Consul at Trieste. The *Standard's* correspondent at Alexandria reports that the Khedive is sending Captain Burton to continue his explorations for gold in the land of Midian.—Mr. Alonzo Money, C.B., of the Bengal Civil Service, one of the two members of the Bengal Board of Revenue, has accepted the post of Controller of the Daira of the Khedive. Mr. Money was five years President of the Bank of Bengal.

The silver medal of the first class for gallant conduct in saving life at sea was presented at the Custom House, Jersey, on the 9th inst., to Captain John Allen, by Colonel Dalzell, Deputy Lieutenant-Governor of the island. While on a voyage from Corunna to Portsmouth in the schooner *Queen*, the vessel was wrecked on the rocks a mile and a half from shore, near Cape Ushant. In spite of a heavy sea, Captain Allen swam ashore and got assistance, by which the whole of the crew were saved, and also his wife, who was on board, but not before the vessel had broken up and all had been carried on to a ledge of rocks, much bruised and injured.

Dr. George Macdonald, the author of many novels and poems, has been awarded £100 a year on the Civil List.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the Indian Famine Relief Fund held on Monday at the Mansion House, it was reported that the fund amounted to £461,000, of which £445,000 had been already remitted to India. A telegram from the Madras Committee was read, which stated that in all £680,000 had been received from Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand, Mauritius, and the non-distressed portions of India, and this would enable the committee to meet all probable demands. The committee remitted a further sum of £20,000 to India; ordered the vote of thanks accorded on the last occasion to the late Lord Mayor to be emblazoned and presented to him; and made arrangements for the auditing of the fund by Messrs. Turquand, Young, and Co., accountants. The Earl of Northbrook, late Viceroy of India, in a letter to the Lord Mayor, congratulates his Lordship on the complete success of the subscriptions in aid of the famine in India, and states that he has heard from many quarters of the value of the aid thus given, and of the excellent effect that has been produced in India by this substantial proof of our sympathy with our distressed fellow-subjects in that country.—A meeting was held on Monday at the Cannon-street Hotel to consider the question of pressing upon the Indian Government the necessity of establishing a more extensive system of irrigation. Lieutenant-General Sir A. Cotton, who presided, unfolded a scheme which he believed would economically effect the desired object. He said a Royal Commission on the subject was imperatively required. It was resolved to ask the co-operation of several learned societies especially interested in Indian affairs.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Allen, Robert, to be Incumbent of Christ Church, Eastbourne.
Beckett, John, Vicar of Forthbrook St. Peter, Staffordshire.
Burd, Frederick, Vicar of Cressage; Vicar of Neen Savage.
Connor, G. H.; Honorary Canon of Winchester.
Gardner, George Edward; Perpetual Curate of Holy Trinity, Heworth.
Gore, Canon; Chaplain to the Bishop of Chester.
Graham, G. H.; Curate of Kempsey.
Greive, William Thomas; Perpetual Curate of St. Thomas's, Regent-street.
Heaton, F. A.; Curate of Malpas; Curate of Rayleigh.
Irwin, John J.; Vicar of Thornton-with-Allerthorpe.
McArthur, Charles; Curate of Colleshill.
McNeill, E. H.; Chaplain to the Bishop of Chester.
Robinson, J. C.; Rector of St. Margaret's with St. Peter-le-Willows, York.
Richardson, William James; Vicar of Great Milton, Oxon.
Smith, Thomas, Curate of Bolton Percy; Vicar of St. Helen's, York.
Studdy Studdy, A. F.; Vicar of St. Thomas's, Barrowford, near Preston.
Theobald, Frederick, Vicar of Drayton; Vicar of Stevenon, Berks.
Turner, Richard S.; Rector of Bolas Magna, near Wellington, Shropshire.
Tryon, Arthur W.; Curate of Grantham.
White, George Cosby; Vicar of Newland.—*Guardian*.

Lord Beaconsfield has appointed Archdeacon Trollope Bishop Suffragan of Nottingham.

Mr. J. Earle Olivant, M.A., of the Inner Temple, has been appointed by the Bishop of Llandaff Chancellor of the diocese.

A memorial window to Lady Augusta Stanley and Lady Matilda Maxwell will be unveiled in Pollokshaw parish church to-morrow (Sunday). The window is the gift of Dean Stanley and Sir William Stirling Maxwell.

The Rev. C. P. Peach, of Appleton-le-Street, near Malton, was on Wednesday elected proctor in the Northern Convocation for the Archdeaconry of Cleveland, in the room of the late Rev. C. Bailey.

Mr. Marten, M.P., addressing a meeting at Cambridge on the relations of the Church of England to the working classes, advocated the providing of free and open churches, and that the churches should be opened early in the morning and remain open all day.

The revisers of the authorised version of the New Testament met on Tuesday in the Jerusalem Chamber, and sat for seven hours. Fourteen members were present, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol being in the chair. The company carried on their revision to the end of the first chapter of the 1st Epistle of St. Peter.

The Bishop of Bath and Wells has reopened the parish church of Bruton, which has been thoroughly restored under the direction of Mr. R. H. Carpenter. The total cost of the work has been about £4500. After service a testimonial, consisting of silver plate to the value of £250, was presented to Mr. T. O. Bennett, jun., who had taken great interest in the restoration.

The Bishop of Chester, at his triennial visitation at Liverpool on Tuesday, alluded to the proposed erection of a see there, and said that his consent was conditional upon there being no diversion of existing ecclesiastical endowments from the purposes to which they were now devoted. He thought no smaller sum than £4000 a year should be the income of the new Bishop.

A public meeting, convened by the Vicar of Halifax and the churchwardens, was held in Halifax on Monday—the Bishop of Ripon in the chair—when a resolution was adopted expressing sympathy with the efforts being made to restore the parish church. It was stated that the cost of the proposed renovation was estimated at £10,000, of which sum more than half has been promised in subscriptions.

A memorial of Charlotte Prescott, who died last year at Mentone, sister of the Vicar of the parish, has been placed, through the kindness of a friend, in the Church of St. Leonard, Priors Marston, Warwickshire. It consists of the porch and south-west windows, filled with painted glass representing various Scriptural subjects, by Lavers and Barraud; and also of one of the new hearse biers which was exhibited lately at the Croydon Congress by Mr. Lyne.

On All Saints' Day the Bishop of Lichfield consecrated a new church at Peak Forest, built by the Duke of Devonshire, to replace the old church, dedicated to King Charles the Martyr, which had fallen into a dilapidated condition. It is from designs of Mr. Henry Cockbain. On the north side of the chancel is the Needham Chapel, built by Mr. Needham, of Rushop, the representative of a family of benefactors to the former church. The reredos, which is the gift of Mr. Needham, and is of Hollington stone, with marble shafts, is enriched with emblematic floral carvings and relieved with gold and colour. The clock, striking hours and half hours, is the gift of Lord George Cavendish. The church provides accommodation for about 300 worshippers.

Lord Leconfield has published in the *Sussex Express* the following explanation:—"It is reported that I have given a sum of £10,000 towards the Irish Church funds, and that I had now further supplemented that donation by a sum of £15,000. This is inaccurate, and is not the only inaccurate report that has appeared on this subject. The Irish Church Commissioners, under the powers conferred upon them by the Irish Church Act, awarded me a sum of about £20,000, as compensation for the loss of patronage of several livings I sustained under that Act. This sum I divided, partly among the parishes in which I held property, for Church purposes; and the remainder I gave to the diocesan funds of the two dioceses of Clare and Limerick. The portion allotted to the parishes and dioceses of Clare was about £15,000. This was carried out some two years ago, and is the only contribution that I have given towards the funds of the Irish Church."

At the meeting of the Scottish Episcopal Synod, held in Edinburgh on Wednesday, the Bishop of St. Andrew's presiding, it was agreed to express to the Convocation of the Provinces of Canterbury and York the thanks of the Synod for the brotherly sympathy and consideration shown to the Church in Scotland by passing resolutions in regard to the proceedings of Bishop Beckles.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The University Commissioners, after sitting nearly three weeks at the Clarendon Hotel, Oxford, and taking the evidence of the leading officers and members of the University, have concluded their duties for the present, but it is understood they will shortly resume their inquiries in town. The Commissioners, in addition to taking evidence, have made a personal inspection of the various University buildings. It is stated they will sit again at Oxford after Christmas.

The matriculation for the Michaelmas Term at Cambridge was held yesterday week in the Senate House. The number of students who subscribed their names in the University books was 680, the largest entry ever recorded, showing an increase of 21 as compared with the entries in the Michaelmas Term of 1876. Not a single fellow commoner matriculated; the pensioners were 599, there were 43 sizars, and 38 non-collegiate

students. The totals from each college are as follow:—King's, 17; Trinity, 162; St. John's, 91; St. Peter's, 11; Clare, 25; Pembroke, 45; Caius, 39; Trinity Hall, 45; Corpus, 32; Queen's, 13; St. Catharine's, 12; Jesus, 62; Christ's, 26; Magdalene, 17; Emmanuel, 20; Sidney, 14; Downing, 11; making a total, including the non-collegiate students, of 630.

A requisition for an extraordinary meeting of Convocation to consider the reform of the London in connection with the proposed new charter has been forwarded to the Chairman of Convocation, Dr. Storrar. It has received the signature of sixty-eight members of Convocation.

The Warden and Senate at Durham have elected Mr. H. J. R. Marston, B.A., Hatfield Hall, to the vacant fellowship. Mr. Marston was educated at the College for the Blind Sons of Gentlemen, Worcester. He was elected Newby Scholar, 1875; and University Classical Scholar, 1875; and obtained a First Class in Classics at the Final Examination for B.A., Michaelmas Term, 1876. Mr. Marston is Second Master in the Worcester College for the Blind.

Lord Hartington has been chosen Rector at Edinburgh, defeating the Home Secretary (Mr. Cross) by 932 to 684. There is now wanting only £1000 in order to endow the Celtic Chair in this University with a salary of £500 a year, and Professor Blackie hopes to have the chair formally instituted by this time next year.

The polling for Lord Rector of Glasgow took place on Thursday forenoon. The result was declared at one o'clock as follows:—Mr. Gladstone, 1153; Sir Stafford Northcote, 609. Mr. Gladstone has a majority in every "nation," and is therefore returned.

The sum of £600, being the amount of the surplus arising from the Eisteddfod, has been applied as a contribution to the funds of the University College of Wales.

A purse of 400 guineas and a timepiece has been presented to the Rev. F. Calder, head-master of Chesterfield Grammar School, in recognition of his services during the period of thirty years. Mrs. Calder has been presented with a silver tea and coffee service.

A meeting was held at Shrewsbury on the 7th inst. in support of a movement for establishing a Church of England public boarding school at Ellesmere, Salop, for the sons of farmers, tradesmen, citizens, artisans, and other persons of small means in the Midland Counties, in connection with St. Nicholas College, Lancing, and under the direction of the Provost and Fellows of Denstone. Lord Bradford presided, and among the speakers were the Bishops of Lichfield and Hereford, Lord Powis, Sir T. Percival Heywood, and Archdeacon Allen. The school will be built upon the site given by Lord Brownlow, at an estimated cost of £50,000, of which about £12,000 has been subscribed. Besides giving the site, Lord Brownlow has subscribed £1000 towards the building fund. The school will be conducted upon the system introduced by Canon Woodward in Sussex in 1848. The meeting was largely attended, and resolutions in favour of establishing the school were carried unanimously.

The presentation of prizes to the permanent staff of the Royal London Militia took place on Monday in the officers' mess-room. Lady Rose on this, as on former occasions, undertook the office of distributing the prizes to the successful winners. Captain and Adjutant Savory, prior to the presentation, read certain statistics relative to the shooting both of the regiment and the permanent staff, showing that for the year 1875 and 1876 they were at the head of the list; and Colonel Sir William Armstrong Rose congratulated the staff on the excellence of their shooting, and paid a tribute of praise to Captain Savory, Quartermaster Birkin, Sergeant-Major W. Clarke, and Sergeant-Instructor of Musketry W. W. Grainge, and the staff generally, for their exertion in producing this satisfactory result. Lady Rose then distributed the prizes.

The prizes won by the members of the Liverpool Rifle Brigade (5th L. R. V.) were presented on Monday evening at St. George's Hall. More than 350 ladies and gentlemen in evening dress were seated on a large two-sided platform, which had been erected on the orchestra; the galleries were crowded with friends of the corps; and seats placed longitudinally on either side of the body of the hall were occupied with more civilian spectators. The regiment arrived shortly after eight o'clock, and was massed in quarter-column in the grand area. On Major-General Robertson appearing on the platform, accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel Tinley, he was received with a general salute, the corps presenting arms. At the invitation of the gallant commander, Major-General Robertson, Colonel Blair, Major Barnard, and the chairman walked round the hall and inspected the battalion, the fine soldier-like bearing of the officers and men eliciting their marked commendation. The chair was occupied by Mr. H. S. Gladstone (son of the late Colonel Adam Gladstone, who raised the regiment). To this young gentleman was entrusted the honour of presenting the prizes. Addresses were given by Lieutenant-Colonel Tinley, the chairman, Major-General Robertson, and Mr. Robert Gladstone.

Mr. Alderman Owden, the new Lord Mayor, went in state from Guildhall to Westminster on the 9th inst., with the usual escort, the procession upon this occasion combining some novel features, which, notwithstanding the disagreeable weather, attracted large multitudes into the thoroughfares through which it passed. The novelties of the procession comprised a pair of dromedaries and a pair of elephants, each animal being ridden by persons intended to represent natives of African countries; an ornamental car carrying a full-size model of Cleopatra's Needle, supported by an appropriate emblem of Egypt; and, lastly, an elaborate ornamental tableau car, drawn by ten horses, crowded with representative personages. On the summit of this car, which was 27 ft. in height, was a female to represent Peace and Plenty; while below were stationed other persons representing "Britannia," "Father Thames," and further allegorical individuals, together with groups emblematic of the colonies, agriculture, and the four quarters of the globe. After the new chief magistrate had been presented to the Barons of the Exchequer, the civic pageant returned by way of the Thames Embankment.—Lord Beaconsfield, speaking at the Guildhall banquet in the evening, alluded to the famine in India, and, having paid a warm tribute to the energy which had been shown by the Viceroy in dealing with the calamity, passed on to refer to the war. He held that Turkey had manifested a spirit in resisting invasion which placed that country amongst the great sovereignties of Europe, and entitled her to the maintenance of her independence. He alluded to the hope which the English Government had in regard to the future of that country; and, going on to touch upon domestic events, saw no cause for despondency. Criticising some recent observations of the Marquis of Hartington, the noble Earl argued that it was better for an Administration to endeavour to secure the comfort and the welfare of all classes than to harass and annoy them.



5. Village of Dubnik.

4. Turkish Artillery.

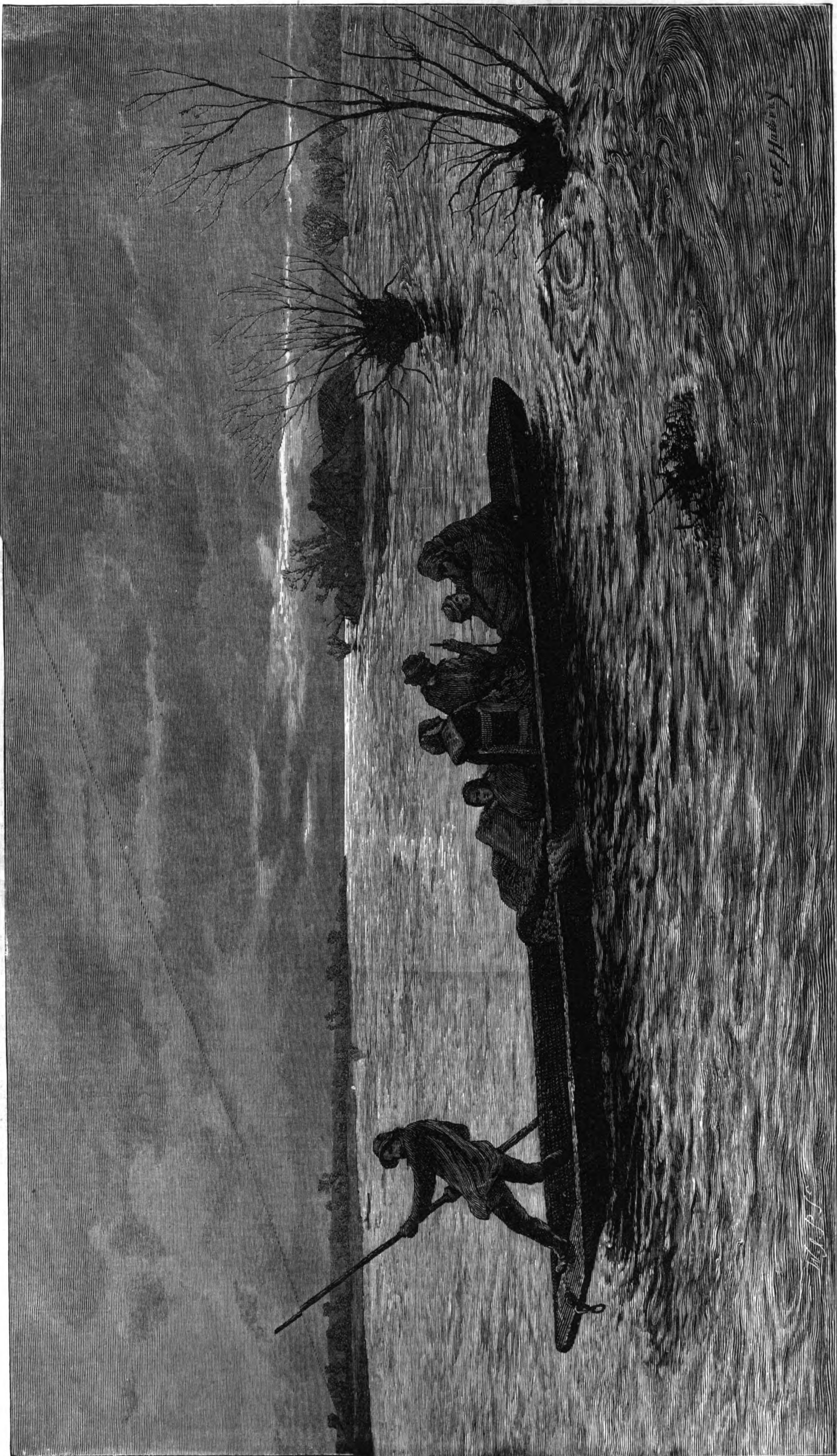
3. 3. Turkish Lines.

2. 2. Advanced Russian Lines.

1. River Vpr.

THE WAR: BATTLE OF GORNY DUBNIK, OCTOBER 24.

FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



"HOMELESS." FROM THE PICTURE BY C. E. HOLLOWAY.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

The High Court of Chancery resembles in one of its aspects a Na-myth's steam-hammer, which, with exquisitely graduated force, will crush an enormous bar of iron to the thinness of writing-paper, or, with gentle taps, insert a tin tack into a deal board. Nothing is too big and nothing too small for the cognisance of the formidably versatile tribunal of Lincoln's Inn. Everything and everybody may get into Chancery some day. The ownership of estates with a rent-roll worth fifty thousand a year or the disputed copyright in a comic song; the will of a millionaire or a patent affecting the ribs of an umbrella; the guardianship of a rich heiress or a squabble about putting up a screen to a refreshment-bar;—each and all of these things come within the province of the Lord High Chancellor and his learned Vices.

This week the question of the ownership of Knole, by Sevenoaks, in Kent—the historic mansion, the lovely park, and the broad lands thereunto attached—has been “in Chancery.” The case had been there before, and in the House of Lords, to boot. I would rather not attempt to give even the barest outline of the suit on which Vice-Chancellor Sir Richard Malins gave judgment on Monday—first, because I should require at least two columns of the smallest type if I set forward the facts detailed in evidence; and, next, because I should probably make some blunder in the technical details of the litigation, and then I might find myself (to my horror and despair) “in contempt.” You remember the case of the cobbler in *Pickwick* who was innocently guilty of contempt. Let it suffice to hint that Earl Delawarr thinks that Knole ought to belong to him, because one of his titles is that of Lord Buckhurst, and Knole is an endowment of the Barony of Buckhurst; whereas the Earl's brother, Lord Sackville (who has been for some years in possession of the beautiful domain), holds that Knole should and must be his, for the reason that, if the Royal Letters Patent re-creating the Barony had not, as to one of their clauses, been invalidated by the House of Lords, he would be Lord Buckhurst, and not Lord Sackville. For the present, the decision in Chancery has gone against Earl Delawarr; but it is probable that the whole case will be heard again on appeal in the House of Lords.

Mem: Whoever, ultimately, may be proclaimed the Lord of Knole, I venture deferentially to express the earnest hope that the descendant of the illustrious Sackville-Dorset family who is declared to be entitled to the fee-simple will follow the generous practice of his noble predecessor and reopen the glorious mansion house at Knole at convenient times and seasons to the public. Her Majesty graciously permits her subjects to stroll through the state apartments of Windsor Castle; but Knole has for some time past been “a fountain sealed.” English tourists and travellers from the Continent and the United States are not permitted to see so much as the Picture-Gallery; and artists are languishing because they are no longer permitted to make drawings of the Venetian Chamber, the Crimson Drawing-Room, and Lady Betty Germaine's Bed-Room. Throw open Knole, my Lord, and you shall be immortalised in verse as enthusiastically as was your ancestor

Dorset, the grace of courts, the Muse's pride.

Mem: Tom D'Urfey, the song and farce writer (the late Mr. Bayle Bernard, with whom was associated, if I mistake not, Mr. Charles Dance, founded his pleasant comedy of the “Boarding School” on an impudent play bearing the same name by D'Urfey), had an apartment allotted to him at Knole by Charles, the munificent sixth Earl of Dorset. Tom's “board wages” were “his meat and two bottles of wine a day,” but these rations, I fancy, the bibulous bard found insufficient, inasmuch as he wrote a ballad in praise of “the incomparable strong beer of Knole.”

To all appearance the spirit of Shenstone's ancient dame who boasted “unruly brats with birch to tame” yet lingers in rural England. The schoolmistresses of Moretonhampstead have memorialised the local School Board, intimating their intention to resign *en masse* if a resolution forbidding the infliction of corporal punishment in the girls' and infants' schools under the control of the Board be not forthwith rescinded. Are they such very naughty girls down at Moretonhampstead? I should counsel the schoolmistresses to send for that ferocious disciplinarian Mr. Ashby Sterry, who, in one of the “Boudoir Ballads” (“Pet's Punishment”), advocates the chastisement of refractory girls, but suggests that the instrument of castigation should be a feather. Mr. Sterry's suggestion was practically anticipated by Sir Thomas More, who was wont to correct the Misses More with a peacock-feather fan. A malevolent cynic has suggested that the good Chancellor sometimes used the handle.

Three Lancashire colliers who had been sentenced to ten years' penal servitude for a crime of which it has now been clearly proved that they were entirely innocent, and who have been working as convicts at Pentonville since last July, have received a “free pardon” from the Crown. We sometimes pardon offenders who have done wrong; but the three colliers have done nothing at all to be pardoned for. It is justice and not mercy which has been vouchsafed to them. Surely something should be done both morally and materially to compensate these poor men for the unmerited shame and agony which they have endured. In France, when the injustice of a sentence has been shown, it is publicly and solemnly reversed by a decree of the tribunals.

Of the Royal Dramatic College it must be written *Finis*. The governors have only a thousand pounds in the Three per Cents left; they are unable to pay the stipends of the collegians or the working expenses of the institution, so the whole concern is to be dissolved, and the Charity Commissioners are to be asked to propound a scheme for selling the freehold property at Maybury, and funding the proceeds for the purpose of continuing the allowances to the present pensioners. When they depart this life there will be an end, I suppose, of an originally noble and munificent undertaking. It is too late to talk about bad management. The Royal Dramatic College is virtually dead and gone; and recrimination would be as useless as cruel.

I hear something of a complimentary dinner to be given early in December to Mr. Archibald Forbes, the Special War Correspondent of the *Daily News*, by his brother Journalists. Is it not “Little Em'ly,” in *David Copperfield*, who, speaking enthusiastically of her uncle's goodness, says that if she were grown-up and rich she would give him, among other things, “a cocked-hat and a pocket full of money”? Mr. Forbes, to my thinking, deserves those and many other things. A hard rider and a brilliant writer—a Correspondent whom no danger can daunt and no fatigue discourage—he has done more than yeoman service to the newspaper with which he is so honourably connected. Mr. Forbes, I believe, has been decorated with several Foreign Orders; but he must not look for reward of an honorific nature in his own country. Stay. There is one kind of recognition which we are at all times ready to bestow on people who

have distinguished themselves. Society “lionises” them; and Mr. Forbes has doubtless been a tremendous “lion” since his return from the wars. Unfortunately, the “lionisation” does not last for more than half a season; and then Society begins to cast about for a new Leo. It does not in the least matter what he has done, so long as he has made himself talked about. Samuel Foote (who was a connection of Captain Goodere, the assassin of his brother, Sir John Dinely Goodere) was first introduced into the fashionable world, and became for a time highly popular, as “the nephew of the gentleman who was lately hanged in chains for murdering his brother.”

Much mirth has been excited among the irreverent by a paragraph in *Truth*, giving the title of a German work in the catalogue of the Leipzig fair, “Göring über die Porabrommetasulphenylpropionsäure und die Metasulphenylsäure.” Such is the name of this unpretending work; and “what must its contents be?” scoffingly asks the *Times* in quoting the paragraph from *Truth*. For my part, I fail to see anything phenomenal in “Porabrommetasulphenylpropionsäure.” There are only thirty-three letters in it, whereas in “Constantinopolitanischersachopfeiger” there are thirty-eight. And what do you think of “Fünfundzwanzigtägigerwaffenstillstand”? I saw that compound substantive, in 1870, in a telegram addressed by Prince Bismarck to the Burgomaster of Cologne, announcing the conclusion of a five-and-twenty days armistice between the French and German armies.

Mem: “Hochquellenwasserleitungsrath” is not a bad word in the way of long-tailedness.

Whoever invented that proverbial type of the “Coming Man,” the New Zealander, who, some of these days, is to sit on a crumbling arch of London Bridge to sketch the ruins of St. Paul's, one thing may be accounted tolerably certain. The potential traveller will never be enabled, unless he makes haste to visit the British metropolis, to enrich his sketch-book with a drawing of the ruins of Temple Bar. That antique but not venerable structure seems to be less in danger of being pulled down by the Corporation of London, who are pledged by a vote of their own Court of Common Council to remove the ugly old obstruction, than of tumbling down bodily; and in that case the police would insist on the mass of rubbish being carted away. Clearly, the New Zealander should make haste. “A Civil Engineer” has written to the *Standard* to point out that the face of the Bar exhibits a great increase in the way of cracks, and that the pilasters are becoming “dislocated.” The “Civil Engineer” is of opinion that, if Temple Bar be not at once demolished, it must certainly fall, to the possible peril of human life; and he pertinently asks whether, in the event of the Bar suddenly collapsing and killing Somebody, the verdict of the Coroner's jury would be murder or manslaughter against Anybody, and who the responsible Body would be? G. A. S.

FINE ARTS.

FRENCH GALLERY EXHIBITION, PALL-MALL.

Of the hundred and ninety-two pictures, mostly of small cabinet size, composing the present exhibition, several are of an importance considerably above the ordinary level of the French Gallery, which, it must be remembered, has always been a high one. If the directors meant by this to give emphasis to the fact that the French Gallery has now existed for a quarter of a century, they have fairly succeeded in their object. We need scarcely premise that, unlike the summer exhibition, the present gathering is made up of contributions both from British and foreign painters—artistic interest, with two or three notable exceptions, to be mentioned presently, lying mainly with the latter.

Turning immediately to the left on entering, it will be found that the place of honour is deservedly occupied by “The Connoisseurs” (20) of T. F. Dicksee. A handsome young noble, in a pale yellow tunic and an ermine-trimmed robe of a tawny gold colour, and otherwise attired as befits the period of Francis I., stands in an easy attitude, and, holding out at arm's length a silver statuette, looks at it admiringly. We have in this picture the free and graceful drawing so characteristic of the artist; and if his colouring has in it more delicacy than force, and is sometimes thin when it ought to be rich and mantling, it is always true in key and perfect within its own register. In this respect the artist will have the satisfaction of seeing his son attain to that strength and fulness of which the father has never been able altogether to possess himself. Mr. T. F. Dicksee has always been welcomed to an honourable place on the walls of the French Gallery, and so far may be regarded as a representative man. What he does in the figure subject is complemented by what Mr. B. W. Leader executes in landscape. The latter's “Wettern, above Meyengen” (170), with a chalet, a rushing stream, and a row of felled timber for a foreground, with the snowy Alps dominating all, is a fair sample of Mr. Leader's method of looking at and representing nature. He has become much stronger in his handling of late seasons, and doubtless now holds a high place among the landscape-painters of England.

As illustrating the antithesis of Mr. Dicksee's method, the visitor would do well to look at the “Wild Roses” (19) of Carl Bauerle—two children playing gleefully on a moorland. The brushwork here is rough and ready, and, on the whole, effective.

As examples of the works in small cabinet size which adorn this end of the gallery may specially be mentioned the French “Infantry Scouts” (16), and “Reconnoitring the Enemy” (21), both by E. Medard. The command the artist has over the figure in every variety of attitude attracts agreeably the notice of the spectator. Similar vigour manifests itself in the miniature works of C. M. Graz, a pupil of Professor Diez, of Munich. In one of his contributions are seen two travellers sitting at an empty bard in “A Hostelry” (33), and in another interior we behold a self-reliant individual administering to his own pleasure by performing “A Sonata” (34) on the flute. This same school of Professor Diez receives further illustration in H. Peling's “Examination of a Prisoner” (17) by an officer in an extemporised tent.

Then there is the Spanish school of Fortuny, as represented by V. Palmarioli in his lady in pale blue “Fading the Pigeons” (38) on a terrace, and his fashionable dame, with Japanese parasol, in loose white dress and yellow hair, lounging “On the Seashore” (4). See also the seven young Drummers of the Republic” (72), by L. Jimenez. De Ntis, as our readers are aware, is at the head of a kindred army, and its special claims to notice come well out in J. Beraud's “Outskirts of Paris” (35), in which we see a young woman speaking to a man in a blue blouse on the Quai d'Orléans, with the bridge in the distance. Two vigorous examples of horse-painting by W. Lommens, a German artist, will be found in “Repairing the Roads, Elberfeld” (13), and in “Carting Timber from the Rhine” (24). At this end of the gallery also will be seen two examples of the well-known Norwegian artist L. Munthe, and, strange to relate, one of them is not a

“winter scene,” but, on the contrary, a very cheerful landscape representing “Golden Autumn” (26). The silvery-grey, semi-classic brotherhood have a good representative in H. Leroux, who shows us “The Vestal Tuccia” (28), holding aloft the sieve-full of water which, for her purity, the invoked goddess allows her to carry to the temple without the escape of a single drop. The same scheme of colour, with a suggestion of Gérôme, pervades the picture by H. Lazerges, which represents an Algerian couple having “A Gossip at the Well” (9).

Different from all these in tone, treatment of light and shade, in handling, and in choice of subject is Gabriel Max, the Bavarian, who painted, a season or two back, “The Handkerchief of Veronica,” which, as legend tells, took the impression of Our Saviour's countenance. By a subtle use of the pencil the eyes of our Lord were made to look closed or sadly open, just as the humour took the spectator. Church legend seems to have wonderfully influenced the mind of this artist, for in the place of honour at the far end of the gallery he treats us to a representation of “Ahasuerus, the Wandering Jew, contemplating the Body of a Dead Child” (101). The restless wanderer leans for a moment on his hand and contemplates longingly the peaceful rest of the little one, whose white dress and sweet face death and the moonbeams exalt and sanctify. The melancholy suggestiveness of this picture will strike everyone. A similarly forcible treatment of light and shade is observable in “Christ Raising Jairus's Daughter” (156), by the same artist. As in the case of the child, the light is entirely concentrated on the figure of Jairus's daughter. Our Saviour, all in shadow, sits on her bedside and takes her right hand in His left; and it is the moment in which its Divine pressure carries its life-giving message to the heart that the artist has seized for representation. The slowly-opening eyelids and the almost imperceptible quiver of the mouth are very tenderly given, and harmonise sweetly and subtly with the delicate pink of her nightdress, which scarcely dare assert itself, as it were, in the surrounding sea of deathlike white. Sentiment, in short, is the strong point in the artistic nature of Gabriel Max. He places roses at the feet of the reviving maiden and a red rose at the side of the dead child. A more joyous habit of mind might have presented Jairus's daughter with a countenance sublimed by gratitude and radiant with heavenly ecstasy; but he prefers giving us the first faint and doubtful dawn of these.

On the opposite side of the gallery hang three works by artists of a healthier and more cheerful mood, showing, like Hilda Montalba, in her “Venetian Girl” (155), a lively sympathy with human life and its activities. Nor, while mentioning the work of one lady, must we omit to pay due homage to the performances of others. Madame E. Muraton's “Fruit” (150), Mrs. B. W. Leader's “Pansies” (12), Matilda Goodman's “In the Garden” (36), Miss Charlton's “Mountain Path” (1), Mrs. Henry Merritt's “Quadron Woman and Child” (100), Miss Leader's “Wild Flowers” (125), and Kate Bisschop's old woman winding up the dock in presence of her two admiring grandchildren (113), are all pictures which may well stand on their own merits.

The three works to which we have alluded, and which, more than any others, perhaps, give character to the exhibition, are Sir David Wilkie's famous work of “The Chelsea Pensioners Reading the ‘Gazette’ Announcing the News of the Battle of Waterloo,” painted for the Great Duke in 1821; J. Burnet's companion picture of “The Greenwich Pensioners Hearing the Tidings of the Battle of Trafalgar,” and, hanging between the two, A. Maignan's picture of “The Arrest of Boniface the Eighth.” The Chelsea Pensioners has never been out of Apsley House before; and it is most gratifying to see that this great national work, with its wonderful diversity of character and incident, and its historical accuracy of costume, is as bright and clear in colour, as smooth as to surface, and altogether as sound in condition, as when it was first painted. Had Wilkie been content with his slowdry but trustworthy and approved mediums, instead of flying, as he afterwards did, to asphaltum and other fatal expedients, we should not now be deploring the bodily vanishing from our eyes of so many of his later works. Mr. Burnet's “Greenwich Pensioners” has neither the purity of colour nor the unity of effect which are so delightful in Wilkie's work; but in spite of a foxy tendency in pigment and a scattering of his interest, Burnet's is a fine picture, and, as a character-painter, he stands second only to Wilkie. The Arrest, by Colonna and his myrmidons, of the proud and arrogant Boniface VIII., on the steps of his own throne, attracted universal attention in the Salon last season; and by the production of such a work—now that the British public can examine it leisurely for themselves—it will be readily enough seen that M. Maignan has placed himself in the foremost rank of historic painters. The brushwork is broad and vigorous; the story told with becoming emphasis; and, if there is a tendency to blackness here and there in the colour, there is never any approach to weakness; and the work altogether is one of impressiveness, if not of grandeur. Robed in the white mantle of St. Peter, holding the keys and cross, and wearing on his head the tiara of Constantine, Boniface stands calmly erect and defiant. Colonna's armed emissaries surge tumultuously round the bottom of the steps; while half way up, spurred and mail-clad, the fierce chief calls on Boniface to descend and abdicate. Like our own a Becket, Boniface was supreme in his fall; and, when the rage of his enemies was at its height and their violence most imminent, he called out, with lofty scorn and defiance, as we are told, “Here is my neck—here my head—strike! But I will die Pope!”

A meeting of the Royal Scottish Academy was held in Edinburgh on Wednesday—Sir Daniel Macnee, President, in the chair—when Mr. W. D. Mackety, Edinburgh, Mr. D. W. Stevenson, Edinburgh, and Mr. J. Docherty, Glasgow, were elected Associates.

At the distribution of prizes to the Reading School of Science and Art students on Tuesday night, Mr. Walter, M.P., said the object of the Kensington authorities in establishing such schools was to train up the rising generation to take commanding positions in their various trades and to infuse an artistic spirit into the mechanical classes. The decline of art was due to the invention of machinery. In the best days of art in Germany and Italy, the artist was a mechanic and executed his own designs. The character of a nation depended, in a certain measure, on the way in which the artistic taste of people was cultivated.

At a meeting of the proprietors of the London and North-Western Railway on Tuesday, a resolution was passed sanctioning the creation of new capital to the amount of £1,200,000. The money is to be used to defray the cost of doubling the line between Bletchley and Rugby.

The last of the Dundee whaling fleet has now returned. Thirteen vessels together caught 76,000 seals, and brought home 1092 tons of seal oil; while of whales they secured 1016, of whale oil 995 tons, and of whalebone 42½ tons. The total value of the seal-fishing this year is estimated at £53,944, an increase of £16,612. The whale-fishing has produced £92,925.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

There is no denying the fact that, since the conclusion of the Newmarket Meeting, racing has been very "flat, stale, and unprofitable." There was as large an attendance as ever at Liverpool last week, but the sport which took place was by no means up to the average. There were only sixteen acceptances out of seventy-four entries for the Cup, and at last only eight came to the post—a far smaller number than has ever previously contested this important event. The victory of Arbitrator (8 st.) was highly creditable, as the weight was a very heavy one for a three-year-old; still, it was not relatively so good a performance as that of Vanderdecken, who carried 7 st. 8 lb. successfully in 1872, for this year the weights had been raised 13 lb. all round. On the following day, with 8 st. 3 lb. on his back, Arbitrator secured the Great Lancashire Handicap very easily indeed; thus affording one more proof of what we have always maintained—that at this time of year a three-year-old is as good as he ever is in his life. In the first of these races, that gay deceiver White-bait was intrusted with an immense sum of money; and though, when unbacked, in the latter event, he managed to run second, we should imagine that his career as a flat-racer is over, and that his attention will be confined to the illegitimate business in future. Congress, the champion "jumper," made his debut for the season in the Grand Sefton Steeplechase, and started first favourite, in spite of his welter weight of 12 st. 12 lb. For the first time in his life, he made a mistake, and lost nearly a quarter of a mile by a fall at the second fence, and Citizen (10 st. 5 lb.) won very easily indeed from Lancet (10 st. 9 lb.) and Earl Marshal (10 st. 7 lb.). The last-named pair took part in the Craven Steeplechase on the following day, but could not improve on their respective positions, Jackal (11 st. 12 lb.) scoring a very easy victory.

Passing over the Alexandra Park Meeting which, though it attracted as many holiday-makers as usual, needs no comment, we come to Mr. Frail's annual gathering at Shrewsbury. The Duke of Hamilton, who has a splendid team of steeplechasers in training, was successful in the opening event, as the compact little Birdcatcher (11 st. 12 lb.) just beat Craven (11 st. 3 lb.) by a head. Lady Ronald ran a very good mare over five furlongs, and Sheldrake so thoroughly showed up Great Tom in the Queen's Plate that it is evident that Lord Falmouth's giant does not care to go more than a mile. The Great Shropshire Handicap on Wednesday attracted a field of thirteen, in spite of which as little as 2 to 1 was accepted about Helena (6 st. 8 lb.), who has run well on several occasions this year. She by no means disgraced herself, though Hopbloom (6 st. 12 lb.) proved too good for her. The latter, who is now the property of the Duke of Montrose, has been a most disappointing animal, and this is his first win of any importance since he ran Rosebery to a head in the Cambridgeshire of 1876.

The Newmarket Champion Meeting, or "Waterloo of the South," as it is sometimes called by coursing men, was brought off last week, and proved very successful, though there was much grumbling about prolonging the meeting to Saturday, on which day there were only six courses run; and certainly it would have been far better in every way to have finished on Friday. Hares were plentiful throughout the week, and most of the trials were very good. Mr. Wentworth's judging, with one or two exceptions, gave great satisfaction; but as Luff was ill, it would not be fair to criticise his slipping. The Champion Stakes, for sixty-four puppies, was divided between Mr. Postle's pair, Palm Flower and Polly Ann, who are own sisters, both being by Countryman—dam by Willie Wylie. We have little doubt that Palm Flower is the better of the pair, and the nomination for the Waterloo Cup that she represents is sure to be heavily backed, as in size, make, and shape she is exactly adapted for the Altcar country. Don't be headstrong, by Light Cavalry—Humming Bee, followed up his Lurgan success by dividing the All-Aged Stakes with Pancake, by Improver—Princess Royal, though, but for an accident, it was generally thought that Mariner would have been successful in this event.

The meeting of the Hon. Ion Keith-Falconer, Wyndham, and Osborne, in the Four-Miles race at the Cambridge University Bicycle Club meeting last Saturday created great interest, and it was a matter of general regret that Osborne fell in the second round, just as he was racing home with Wyndham. In the final heat, the latter had no chance against Keith-Falconer, who won by fully 150 yards in 13 min. 32½ sec., a wonderfully good performance considering that there was a very high wind, and that the path was heavy.

The Winter Meeting of the London Athletic Club, which took place at Stamford-bridge last Saturday, was not so interesting as usual. None of the "cracks" competed, and, owing to the unfavourable weather, the attendance of spectators was much smaller than usual.

Gale is still continuing his walk at the Agricultural Hall, and will complete the 4000 quarter-miles this (Saturday) evening.

Evidence of an extraordinary character as to the condition of the Blantyre mine before the explosion was given at the inquiry on Wednesday. A fireman ("fire-trier"), named Little, confessed that although fire-damp was constantly present, the men "worked with naked lights in front of their bonnets." "If they touched the roof it would kindle." The rules as to the use of powder were systematically violated.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Dr. Frankland reports that the river water supplied to the metropolis during October was of unusually good quality.

The hall of the Scottish Corporation in Crane-court was destroyed by fire on Wednesday night.

Mr. Alderman Stone, an ex-Lord Mayor of London, was on Wednesday elected Treasurer of St. Thomas's Hospital.

At a public meeting in aid of the Palestine Exploration Fund on Monday evening at the Kensington Vestry-Hall, a resolution advocating the extension of the work was adopted.

At a meeting of the Court of Aldermen on Tuesday—the Lord Mayor presiding—the best thanks of the Court were presented to Sir Thomas White for the public services which he had rendered during his mayoralty.

The Corporation of London have given notice that in the next Session of Parliament they intend to apply for leave to bring in a bill to enable them to widen London Bridge to the extent of eleven feet on each side.

The Temple Arms, a coffee-tavern in the Seven-dials, has been opened for business, being the third opened by the benevolent Coffee-Tavern Company. The two other coffee-taverns, one in the Edgware-road and the other opposite Billingsgate, are flourishing.

Mendelssohn's "St. Paul" will be performed by the Sacred Harmonic Society on Friday next at Exeter Hall, under the direction of Sir Michael Costa. Meadames Edith Wynne and Patey, Messrs. Vernon Rigby and Santley, are the principal vocalists. This performance begins the society's forty-sixth season.

The first of a series of lectures which has been arranged by the Trades Guild of Learning, on subjects connected with war and commerce, was given on Monday evening, in the Vestry-Hall, Chelsea, by Sir George Young, Bart., on "Demerara, the Land and the Labourers." The chair was taken by Mr. Mundella, M.P.

A national poultry and pigeon show has been held this week at the Crystal Palace, attracting a considerable number of visitors. There were 121 classes for poultry and 91 for pigeons, and the total number of entries was 4019. The prizes amounted to more than £1300, including seventy silver cups valued at from three to five guineas each.

A new street, called the new Harrow-road, from Edgware-road to Paddington-green, was opened last Saturday by Colonel Sir James M'Garel Hogg, M.P., Chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works. He said that in a short time the inhabitants of the metropolis will be able to travel from Oxford-street to the East-End upon roads fifty feet wide.

A storm, accompanied by thunder and lightning, visited London early on Saturday morning, and was felt in other parts of the country. On Sunday a severe gale set in, followed by heavy rain. Many small vessels were driven upon our coast, leading to great efforts on the part of the life-boat crews, who were successful in many instances in saving life.

A meeting of master builders was held on Tuesday at the Westminster Hotel, at which the trade was well represented and the proceedings were unanimous. It was resolved to persevere in the course the association had adopted in regard to the masons' strike, and to import more foreign workmen if necessary. At the various works in town more hands have been engaged.

The working committee of the Tufnell Park Fire Brigade have bought a first-class fire-escape, of the same kind as those used by the Metropolitan Brigade, also a new portable escape, and other appliances for saving life at fires, in addition to their engine, bought in May last. Gentlemen wishing to join the brigade should apply by letter to the superintendent, Fire Station, Tufnell Park, N.

The congratulatory banquet to be given to the Right Hon. W. H. Smith, M.P., on his appointment as First Lord of the Admiralty and his unopposed re-election for Westminster, is fixed for Thursday, the 29th inst., and will take place at St. James's Hall. The Right Hon. R. A. Cross, the Home Secretary, has accepted the invitation of the committee, and other members of the Cabinet are expected to be present.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers at the end of the first week of November was 79,550, of whom 38,656 were in workhouses, and 40,894 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in 1876, 1875, and 1874, these figures show a decrease of 87, 3729, and 12,479 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 746, of whom 486 were men, 214 women, and 46 children.

The thirtieth anniversary festival of the Builders' Benevolent Institution was held on the 8th inst., at Willis's Rooms—Mr. William Higgs, president, in the chair, supported by upwards of 300 of the friends of the institution. The institution has funded property to the amount of £20,000, the interest of which, together with donations and subscriptions, is appropriated in the payment of annuities to decayed master builders and their widows—the men receiving £30 per annum and the women £24. Forty-five pensioners are at present on the books. The subscriptions announced during the evening amounted to upwards of £600, inclusive of a donation of £105 by the president. Altogether, the anniversary was one of the most successful ever held in connection with the institution.

The largest exhibition of roots hitherto seen in the metropolis has been held this week at the Agricultural Hall, Islington. The handsome prizes offered by Messrs. Carter brought together from their customers more than 800 entries of eight to a dozen roots each. Among the exhibitors are the Queen and the Prince of Wales, several noblemen and gentlemen, and a large number of leading agriculturists.

The London School Board at their weekly meeting on Wednesday instructed the Works Committee to prepare, as far as possible, for the future, all plans for schools so that there shall be one class-room for each sixty children, together with provision for the occasional assembly of the school.—Sir Charles Reed presided on Tuesday night at the opening of a new board school on a site purchased from the Artisans', Labourers', and General Dwellings Company, on the Queen's Park Estate, Harrow-road. This school, which is built after the Queen Anne style of architecture, is to accommodate 354 children, girls, boys, and infants. The site has cost £2967, and the building £8938.

There were 2432 births and 1448 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 70, and the deaths 139, below the average numbers. The deaths included 25 from smallpox, 62 from measles, 67 from scarlet fever, 6 from diphtheria, 15 from whooping-cough, 42 from different forms of fever. The deaths from smallpox were more numerous than in any week since the end of July. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had been 371 and 335 in the two previous weeks, were 338 last week, and were 51 below the corrected weekly average; 203 resulted from bronchitis and 98 from pneumonia. In Greater London 2995 births and 1704 deaths were registered. The mean temperature was 51.0 deg., and 6.4 deg. above the average. The duration of registered sunshine in the week was 12.7 hours, the sun being above the horizon during 64.7 hours.

A special meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works was held on Wednesday to receive a report from the works and general purposes committee on the question of the board taking under their control the water supply of the metropolis: purchasing the interest of the existing companies, and extending the works. The committee considered it indispensable that the board should submit a perfect scheme to Parliament so as to include the purchase of the water companies and the providing of a pure supply of water for drinking purposes. They advised that separate bills should be prepared for those purposes, and had given instructions to the Parliamentary draughtsman to that effect. As regarded the new works, the committee drew attention to the fact, as furnished by the engineer's estimates, that by the execution of these operations, instead of the enlargement of the existing undertakings, which would otherwise become necessary, an annual saving of £112,250 would be effected. The report was adopted by a considerable majority.

Mr. S. S. Safford, the general superintendent of the Cabmen's Shelter Fund, has addressed to us an appeal on behalf of the extension of the movement for providing cabmen's shelters. He says the majority of the shelters are in the west of London; but for the east funds for only one have been obtained, and a site is now being looked for. Some are provided with newspapers by the kindness of editors, and the superintendent says that if any persons should wish to send their spare illustrated or other papers for the use of the cabmen he will most thankfully receive them at the office, 15, Soho-square, W. An additional inducement to support the shelters is that the attendants are all old cabmen, the most deserving being selected, and not a single report has been made against any of them by the police. The cost of a shelter is £100, after which it is self-supporting. The appeal is the more urgent in view of the approaching winter. Donations may be paid to the Union Bank, Chancery-lane, or at the office of the fund.

The exhibition at the Royal Aquarium, in Westminster, of a collection of two hundred original Sketches of the War in Bulgaria and Armenia, taken on the spot by the Special Artists of the *Illustrated London News* with the Russian and Turkish armies, has daily proved attractive and interesting to large numbers of visitors during the past week. Our readers do not require to be assured of the merits of these Sketches, having already become familiar with the Engravings that were made from them, and having doubtless, since the outbreak of the war last spring, followed attentively the movements of our Special Artists, whether on the Danube, at Rustchuk and at Sistova, or in the Dobrudscha, or in the Shipka Pass, or on the Lom, or in the lines around Plevna, or in the Asiatic campaign, between Erzeroum and Kars, as well as on the Black Sea coasts, and in the neighbourhood of Constantinople. Five or six gentlemen of competent skill, and personally experienced as travellers and campaigners, have been constantly employed in the service of this Journal, and have performed their difficult, laborious, and sometimes perilous task in a manner to deserve public appreciation. We can vouch for the authenticity of their sketches now on view at the Royal Aquarium, which are exhibited precisely in their original state, as when first received at our office. They are but a small portion of the work of this kind actually done by our Special Artists, but they are sufficient to give a fair notion of the style of sketching usually practised, and of the materials from which our Engravings are drawn.

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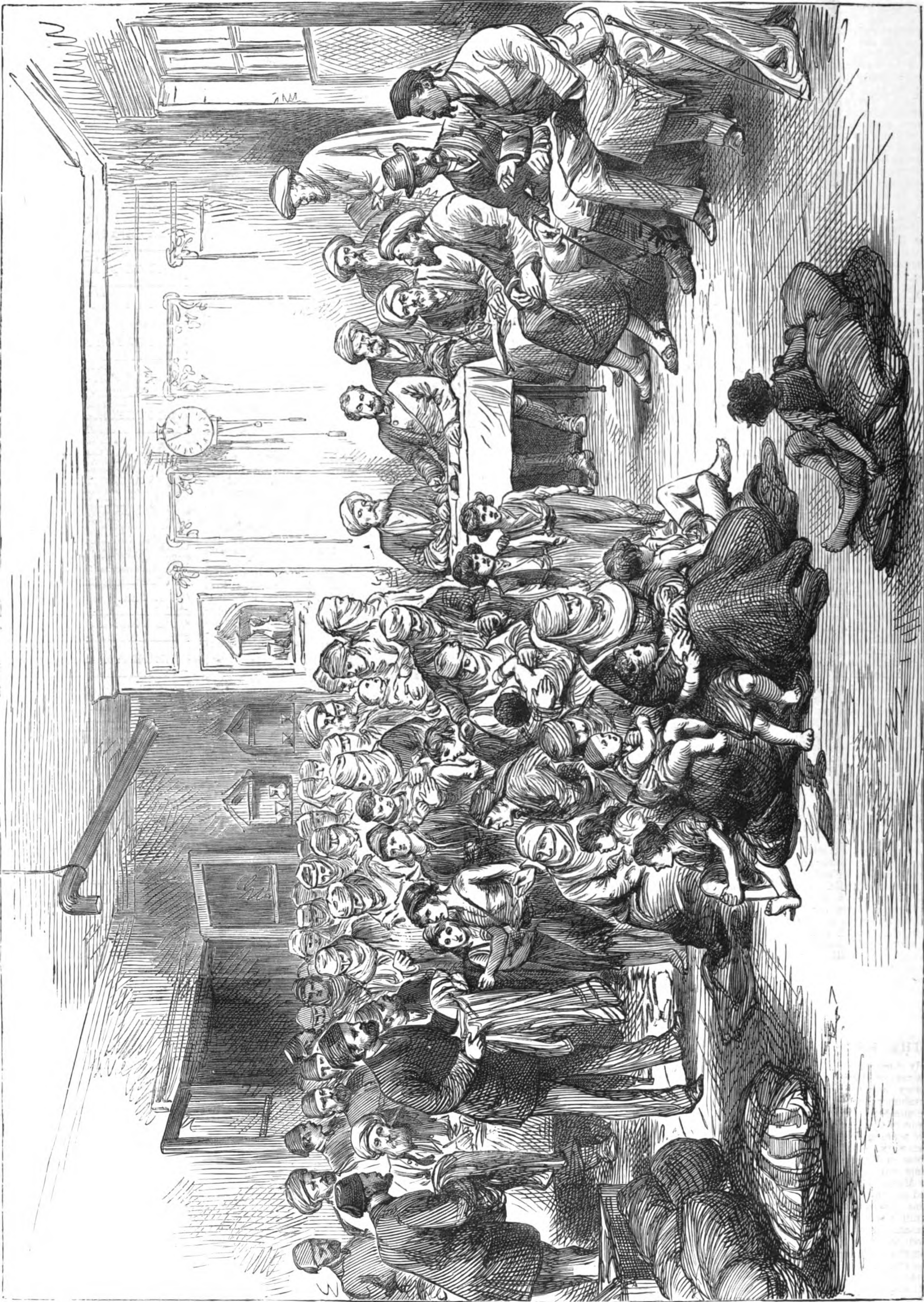
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"THE END OF THE BOOK."

A young lady standing beside a window, her book in hand, using the last rays of daylight to peruse the last page of an interesting story, is not unfrequently seen in these days of literary entertainment, and of elegant feminine leisure. Who can guess the number of volumes consumed in a twelvemonth by some persons of that sex who are brought up in the creed that they have nothing else to do, unless it be a little visiting, a little crochet-work, a little pianoforte-playing, and a little writing of notes or letters; dressing and dancing, upon due occasion, being understood as the more urgent business of life? Go to Mudie's Library, between five and six in the afternoon, and see the bustle at the counter there to supply their enormous demands. Three-volume novels—"Did She Do It?" by Ellice Wollop, or "The Heiress of Barnsbury," by Leila Minxton, are just now in particular request—form the staple food of the mind to a vast majority of British maidenhood in the middle class of society, and to a large proportion of matrons not too much occupied with the care of children and the rule of household servants. A lady addicted to this pursuit will be apt to reach "the end of the book" towards evening of the second day, and will send to Mudie's next morning for another work of fiction, which will probably be disposed of before the end of the week. The best of it is, that she will have forgotten the incidents, the characters, and the very names of the persons in the story within the course of the next month.

The Marquis of Hartington, accompanied by the Earl of Rosebery, visited Edinburgh on the 8th inst. Among other places to which his Lordship went was the Parliament House, visiting the First and Second Division court-rooms.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"New Method for the Piano, after the 'Klavier-Unterrichts-Briefe'" ("Letters on Piano Instruction"), by Aloys Hennes (Novello, Ewer, and Co.). This is the third portion of a work that consists of five courses of instruction, proceeding from the earliest elements to a high degree of proficiency. The translation has been efficiently made by Professor Mannheimer. We have already spoken favourably of earlier divisions of the work, and have now merely to record its continuance.

"Home Light," song, by Henry Smart (Messrs. R. Cocks and Co.), is full of grace, of melody, and expressive feeling; and, while available for most voices, will especially suit a mezzo-soprano or a contralto.

"After Long Years," song, by F. Schira (C. Jeffreys), has some good contrasts of rhythm and key, and gives scope for effective declamation. From the same publisher we have No. 11 of "Grand Operatic Duets," by J. Rummel, a series of pieces for two performers on the pianoforte. The number now referred to is based on subjects from Wagner's "Der Fliegende Holländer" ("The Flying Dutchman"), and is well adapted for drawing-room display.

Messrs. Enoch and Sons are continuing their valuable series of classical works in quarto editions ("Format Litolf") at cheap prices. Among recent issues are the charming pianoforte pieces of Schumann, entitled, respectively, "Arabesque" (op. 18), "Blumenstücke" (op. 19), and "Humoreske" (op. 20)—all which are issued at the price of two shillings. The same publishers are also bringing out a selection from the numerous pianoforte works of Anton Rubinstein, chiefly from his earlier productions, which generally stand in agreeable contrast to most of his recent compositions.

"Be my love," song, by George Fox, is an effective setting of words said to be attributed to Shakspeare. This also is published by Messrs. Enoch and Sons.

Mr. Under-Sheriff Crawford has been elected solicitor of the Company of Vintners.

The negotiations for the purchase of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway by the Midland and Great Northern Companies have fallen through. The terms proposed by the Great Northern and Midland were an ultimate rent-charge of 4 per cent, which was declined by the Sheffield board, who proposed in return 4½ per cent, with contingent reserves.

Last week there arrived in London four Laplanders and seven reindeer, brought from Kautokeino through the enterprise of Mr. Farini. The Laplanders, with their dogs, an Arctic fox, two sledges, a tent, a variety of dresses, and two of the reindeer, are located at the Westminster Aquarium, while the Zoological Society has offered a free accommodation for the remaining five reindeer at its gardens in Regent's Park. These four Laps are the first, it is believed, that have ever visited England. They made their first appearance in public last Saturday afternoon. They are two men and two women, are stated to be cousins, and their ages from nineteen to twenty-one. They all, particularly the women, took as much interest in looking at the visitors as the visitors did in seeing them. They go through certain performances, such as catching the reindeer and harnessing it to a sledge, tent-building, thread-making, and singing, to illustrate the simple kind of life they lead. Mr. Carl Boek, who brought the party to England, offers explanations to visitors as to their habits, the methods of making their clothes, and other details.

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RAOUF PASHA.

The command of the Turkish army in the Balkans, lately made vacant by the removal of Suleiman Pasha to command the army at Shumla and on the Lom, has been intrusted to Raouf Pasha. Our portrait of this Turkish General is from a photograph taken some years since at Canea, in Crete. It will be remembered that he was in command, last July and August, of one division of the forces opposed to General Gourko at Eski Zagra and Yeni Zagra, south of the Balkans, where Raouf



RAOUF PASHA, COMMANDER OF THE TURKISH ARMY OF THE BALKANS.

Pasha suffered a defeat, but was covered by the advance of Suleiman Pasha with a superior force, which soon compelled the Russians to retreat across the mountains. Raouf Pasha is a Circassian by birth, and thirty-five years of age. The *Times* Correspondent in the Shipka Pass thus writes of the position now occupied by Raouf Pasha:—

“As for the camp itself, the leisure time has been well utilised, as much in providing for its comfort as for the purposes of defence. The straw huts are now complete, their walls are thickened to the utmost, and their roofs covered with several layers of straw. Raouf Pasha and his *adlatas*, Schekir Pasha, live in wooden barracks, the subordinate officers in tents; while upon the heights of the Balkans, behind the batteries, live



THE HON. A. THESIGER, THE NEW LORD JUSTICE OF APPEAL.

the soldiers, in earth huts dug out of the solid mountain, so that the whole slope appears to be honey-combed with dwellings. For the purpose of increasing the defensive power of the camp itself, a wall has been built round it, upon the outside of which a trench, five or six metres deep, has been dug, with steep, sloping sides. The inside of this wall has been strengthened with wood and shrubs. The wall and trench places the several tumuli which already existed here in communication one with the other. Upon these tumuli guns have everywhere been placed, and thus they have been converted into points of support for the line of fortifications. The avenue which stretches from the camp to the ruined village of Shipka has been partly cut down, so as not to hinder the transport of the guns. Through this village, the houses of which now furnish the material for making the earth huts impervious to the weather, runs the road to the batteries upon the summit of the Balkans. Directly behind the village rises a mountain, perfectly steep, over the rugged and bare surface of which runs a good road to the position of Salih Pasha, which lies between 350 and 400 metres above the village of Shipka. From this mountain, separated by a deep, impassable ravine, there rises a still higher mountain to the east, which is covered to the summit with thick bushes. Upon this mountain Redeschid Pasha has taken his position. To the west of the first-mentioned

mountain, and separated from it also by a deep ravine, there is a thickly-wooded mountain, upon which the troops of Weissel Pasha are encamped. All these mountains fall off more or less steeply to the north. On the other side of the ravine, lying to the north of the first-mentioned mountain, rises, steep and apparently inaccessible, a rocky peak, which towers 150 or 200 metres above the mountain, and whose summit can be plainly seen from the camp of Shipka, high above the surrounding hills. From this it may well be seen



THE LATE COLONEL ROBERT BAIGRIE, C.B.

that a storming of the Russian positions cannot be easily effected, and that an attack upon them is only possible when the enemy has been weakened by a heavy artillery fire. When this has been accomplished from each of the Turkish positions the attacking columns must first reach the bottom of the ravine, and from there attempt the storming of the enemy's camp, so that they must traverse the greatest part of a difficult road under the fire of the enemy.”

LORD JUSTICE THESIGER.

The recent appointment of the Hon. Alfred Henry Thesiger, Q.C., to succeed Sir Richard Amphlett as one of the Lords Justices of Appeals, has excited some discussion among gentlemen of the Bar; not that his ability or his attainments in



1. Plevna. 2, 2. Turkish Forts. 3. Turkish Trenches.

THE WAR: “TIMES” AND “ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS” CORRESPONDENTS IN THE RUSSIAN ADVANCED TRENCHES

professional knowledge were questioned, but that he was considered by some to be rather a younger man than has usually been chosen for so high a judicial position. He is third son of Lord Chelmsford, formerly Sir Frederick Thesiger, who was Solicitor-General and Attorney-General to Sir Robert Peel's Government till 1846, Attorney-General again in 1852, and Lord Chancellor in 1858 and 1866, in the Governments of the late Earl of Derby and Mr. Disraeli. The late Lady Chelmsford, mother of the Hon. Alfred Thesiger, and of other sons and daughters, was a daughter of Mr. William Tinning, of Southampton; the father of Lord Chelmsford was Mr. Charles Thesiger, Collector of Customs at St. Vincent's. The Hon. Alfred Thesiger was born in 1838, and was educated at Christ Church College, Oxford, where he took his degree of B.A. in 1860, and that of M.A. in 1861. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1862, and was some time "post-man" of the Court of Exchequer. He rapidly gained a large practice and high reputation, and was created one of the Queen's Counsel in 1873. He married, in 1863, the second daughter of the Hon. George Handcock, a son of the late Lord Castlemaine.

The Portrait engraved is from one taken by the Surrey Photographic Company at Guildford.

THE LATE COLONEL BAIGRIE, C.B.

We have learned, with sincere regret, the death of this accomplished military officer, to whose assistance with a skilful pencil we were indebted, nine years ago, for many fine drawings to illustrate the British expedition in Abyssinia, under Lord Napier of Magdala, which afterwards furnished materials for a separate publication. Colonel Robert Baigrie, C.B., was Quartermaster-General to the Bombay Army, and Aide-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief. He was the last surviving son of the late Mr. John Baigrie, of Fearn, Ross-shire. The merits of Colonel Baigrie, both professional and personal, were highly appreciated by all classes of military men in India, as well as by a large number of private friends, to whom he was much endeared by the kindness and frankness of his disposition. He had risen to his high position in the Indian army through the force of his talents and energy. He was a cadet in the Honourable East India Company's service, and obtained his first commission as ensign in the Bombay Infantry in 1848. He commenced his active and useful career the same year, as he served with the Bombay column in the Punjab campaign of 1848-9, and was present at the siege and surrender of Mooltan, battle of Goojerat, pursuit and surrender of the Sikh army, and occupation of Peshawur, for which he received the medal and two clasps. He was present at the siege of Sebastopol in 1855. In 1857 he served with the Persian field force, including the battle of Kooshab, bombardment and capture of Mohumra, and pursuit of the Persian army up the Karoon river to Ahwaz, when his name was mentioned in despatches, and he received the medal and clasp. He took an active part in the Suppression of the Mutiny in India, under Sir Hugh Rose (Lord Straithairn). He was admitted into the Bombay Staff Corps in February, 1861; and in September, 1865, was appointed Assistant Quartermaster-General of the Mhow Division. He served as Assistant Quartermaster-General with the field force sent to Abyssinia in September, 1867, and throughout the campaign, being present at the action of Arogee, and the assault and capture of Magdala, when he was several times mentioned in despatches. For his services in Abyssinia he obtained the brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel and the medal. He subsequently served as Quartermaster-General of the Bombay army, with the rank of Brigadier-General, which appointment he relinquished in 1871. In 1873, in recognition of his distinguished services, he was nominated a Companion of the Bath. Colonel Baigrie died at Poonah, of apoplexy, on Sept. 25. Upon the announcement of this sad event at Calcutta a *Gazette* extraordinary was issued by the Governor in Council, in which the death of Colonel Baigrie is officially recorded "with the utmost grief." The minute recounts the eminent services of deceased in the Punjab campaign of 1848-9, at Sebastopol, in Persia, throughout the Mutiny, and the Abyssinian war. "Wherever duty called him," says the official minute of the Governor in Council, "he gained distinction, as the medals he wore and the official despatches testify. His soldierly accomplishments, his acts of daring, his capacity for organisation, are recorded in the military annals. As a leader in the field, as an example of discipline and duty, and as an adviser on the staff, his loss will be greatly felt. To the Government he served so long and so well belongs the melancholy right of paying this last tribute to his merits." This is high official praise, but not more than was due.

M. Prosper Henry, of the Paris Observatory, has discovered a new telescopic planet.

The Home Secretary, at the request of the county justices in Kent, has issued an order under the Wild Fowl Preservation Act, varying the close time for wild fowl in that county, "so as to be from March 15 to and inclusive of Aug. 1 each year."

Sunday being Hospital Sunday in Dublin, earnest appeals were made in all the Protestant and Dissenting churches of the city and county on behalf of the hospitals. In the Jewish synagogue £27 was subscribed. As in the three previous years, the Catholics did not join the scheme, and the hospitals which are under Catholic management do not share in its benefits.

The opening on Monday morning of the nineteenth and the largest board school in Birmingham was celebrated by a breakfast given by Mr. J. S. Wright, vice-chairman of the board. Mr. G. Dixon, the chairman, stated that with the present schools and those which would be completed by the time the term of office of the present board expired, there would be sufficient accommodation for all the children in the borough not attending voluntary schools.

Mr. Gladstone paid a visit to Kilkenny yesterday week, and was received at the station by the Mayor, wearing his chain of office, and the High Sheriff. Mr. Gladstone, who was accompanied by his wife, daughter, and nephew, and Lord and Lady De Vespi, inspected the Protestant and Roman Catholic Cathedrals, and called upon the Protestant and Roman Catholic Bishops, Drs. Gregg and Moran. He subsequently went over Black Abbey, which is now a Dominican church, the Roman Catholic College of St. Kieran, and Kilkenny Castle. He left in the afternoon for Abbeyleix. On Saturday Mr. Gladstone reached Woodlands, the seat of Lord Annaly, and dined with Lord and Lady Annaly, Sir Archibald and Lady Alison, Sir Bernard Burke, Captain Byng, the Hon. Charles Burke, and Captain the Hon. Charles Denison. Last Sunday afternoon the right hon. gentleman attended Divine service at St. Patrick's Cathedral. Mr. Gladstone left Dublin on Monday morning for Holyhead, on reaching which place in the afternoon he was presented with an address, in replying to which he spoke at some length on the question of the franchise, and on the Eastern Question, in regard to which he expressed his opinion that England, with the moral support of Europe, might have averted the war between Russia and Turkey.

MUSIC.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

The two opening performances of Mr. Mapleson's winter season were commented on last week. On Wednesday Signor Runcio made a successful first appearance here as Riccardo in "Un Ballo in Maschera." The singer has a tenor voice of good capacity, and his cantabile phrasing is smooth and flowing. He made a very favourable impression in his opening aria, and was still more applauded for his delivery of the principal solo passages in the concerted piece, "E scherzo od e follia," which had to be repeated. In the duet in the second act, and in that at the close of the opera—with Amelia—Signor Runcio sang with much effect, and his reception altogether was such as to promise well for his future career. As Amelia, Mdle. Caroline Salla appeared for the second time this season, the character having been that in which she made her debut here in May last. Her performance on Wednesday was throughout of a high order of vocal and dramatic merit. The recitative, "Ecco l'orrido campo," and aria, "Ma d'all arido," at the beginning of the third act, were finely declaimed, as were the shares of Amelia in the following duet with Riccardo, and in that of the final scene. Madame Lablache gave with much effect the declamatory music of Ulrica, the Sorceress; Mdle. Bauermeister (at very short notice) efficiently replaced Mdle. Mila Rodani as Oscar, the Page, in consequence of the sudden indisposition of the last-named lady; and Signor Galassi, as Renato, sang artistically, and was encored in the aria "E sei tu." Subordinate characters were also filled as before.

On Thursday "Rigoletto" was given, with a very effective cast, including the excellent performances of Mdle. Alwina Valleria as Gilda, Signor Fancelli as the Duke, and Signor Del Puente as Rigoletto.

On Friday, Mdle. Anna de Belocca made her first appearance in this theatre as Cherubino in "Le Nozze di Figaro," the event having been postponed from Tuesday, owing to her indisposition—as mentioned by us last week. Mdle. de Belocca met with the same favourable reception as in her previous appearances, during Mr. Mapleson's occupation of Drury-Lane Theatre, having been much applauded in her delivery of the air "Non so piu," and encored in the canzone "Voi che sapete." The same occasion brought forward—for the first time here—Mdle. Parodi, who appeared as the Countess. The singer is, we believe, the daughter of the Madame Parodi who was a pupil of Madame Pasta, and a member of the company of Her Majesty's Theatre in 1849. Her voice is a mezzo-soprano, pure in quality and capable of much sympathetic expression—her cantabile being particularly good. She was very well received, especially in her delivery of the cavatina "Porgi amor" and the aria "Dove sono." Madame Marie Roze was an excellent representative of Susanna, both vocally and dramatically. Among several instances of her artistic vocalisation, her rendering of the air "Deh vieni" was a prominent one. The duet for Susanna and the Countess, "Sull' aria," was encored. Signor Galassi as Figaro, and Signor Del Puente as the Count, both sang with great effect, and the cast included the efficient co-operation of Madame Lablache as Marcellina, Signor Rinaldini as Basilio, and Signor Zobioli as Doctor Bartolo.

On Saturday "Robert le Diable" was performed, with a very effective cast, mostly identical with that of the past season. Madame Marie Roze sang the music of Alice with fine vocalisation and much dramatic feeling; Mdle. Alwina Valleria having given that of the Princess Isabella with brilliant effect (encored in the romanza "Roberto, tu che adoro"). Signor Fancelli, as Roberto, also displayed the same special merits as during the past season; Signor Foli's Bertramo having likewise been a repetition performance, as was the Rambaldo of Signor Rinaldini and other subordinate features. The clever dancing of Madame Katti Lanner, as the principal nun, in the cloister scene, was again a specialty therein; and the opera altogether was given with as much efficiency as during the regular season. There was a very large attendance.

This week's performances began with "Faust" on Monday, when Mdle. Caroline Salla reappeared as Margherita with much success, especially in the love-music of the garden scene, in that of the death of Valentine, the cathedral, and the prison. The cast was otherwise as on previous occasions, including the excellent performances of Signor Fancelli as Faust, Signor del Puente as Mephistopheles, and Signor Galassi as Valentine. Mdle. Anna de Belocca sang the two arias of Siebel with much refinement.

On Tuesday "Il Barbiere di Siviglia" was the opera, with Mdle. Anna de Belocca as Rosina—the character in which she made her London debut in 1875, and one in which the singer appears to special advantage. Again her beautiful voice and facile execution were successfully displayed, particularly in the cavatina "Una voce," and in the lesson scene, in which the introduced aria was Gounod's "Berceuse," and for the encore Wallace's "Good night and pleasant dreams." The cast was altogether a very good one, having included Signor Bettini as Almaviva, Signor del Puente as Figaro, Signor Broccolini as Basilio, and efficient representatives of the subordinate characters.

On Wednesday "Il Trovatore," and on Thursday "Le Nozze di Figaro" were to be repeated; for Friday "Il Flauto Magico" was announced, and for to-night (Saturday) "Les Huguenots."

The sixth of the new series of Saturday afternoon concerts at the Crystal Palace last week, opened with the overture to Professor G. A. Macfarren's new oratorio "Joseph," and included also fine performances of Beethoven's fourth symphony (in B flat) and the graceful ballet-music of Gounod's new opera ("Cinq Mars," which, like the overture just specified, was given for the first time here. Mdle. Anna Mehlig played, with marked success, Hummel's pianoforte concerto in B minor. Madame Lemmens-Sherrington and Miss Laing Meason were the vocalists, the latter having made her first appearance on this occasion and met with a favourable reception. Miss Meason has a contralto voice of agreeable quality, and, with further study and experience, will doubtless improve her position.

The twentieth season of the Monday Popular Concerts opened this week, when the quartet party consisted of those well-known artists, Madame Norman-Néruda, Mr. L. Ries, Mr. Zerbini, and Signor Piatti. The quartets performed were Schumann's in A minor (No. 1 of op. 41), and Haydn's in B flat (No. 3 of op. 55). Mdle. Anna Mehlig played, with much effect, Beethoven's variations in E flat (op. 35); and the principal part in Mendelssohn's pianoforte trio in C minor, her associates in which were Madame Norman-Néruda and Signor Piatti. Two part-songs, by Mendelssohn and Rubinstein, were well rendered by Mdles. Friedlander and Redeker, accompanied by Sir Julius Benedict. The first of the series of afternoon performances takes place to-day (Saturday).

The Borough of Hackney Choral Association began a new season, at the Shoreditch Townhall, on Monday evening, when an excellent concert was given, conducted by Mr. Ebenezer Prout, who now enters on the second year of his holding that office. There was an excellent band of picked performers; and the orchestral playing and the chorus-singing were both

of a very high order. Mendelssohn's setting of the 13th Psalm, Mr. Prout's "Magnificat," and a selection from Weber's "Oberon" (besides one or two other pieces) were excellently rendered. The general efficiency of the arrangements, and the zeal and skill of Mr. Prout as musical director and conductor, are raising these concerts to a very high standard.

The Glasgow Public Halls were opened on Tuesday evening, the proceedings having comprised a performance of "The Messiah." Of the series of orchestral and choral concerts, which followed—including the production of Professor G. A. Macfarren's cantata, "The Lady of the Lake"—we must speak next week.

As already stated, the Covent-Garden Promenade Concerts will close on Monday, Nov. 19, with an extra performance, for the benefit of the directors, Messrs. Gatti. This week's specialties were an Italian night on Monday, a French night on Tuesday, and a German night on Wednesday.

The opening of the Opéra Comique Theatre, with the new opera ("The Sorcerer") by Mr. W. S. Gilbert and Mr. Arthur Sullivan, is now fixed for this (Saturday) evening.

The twelfth season of Mr. John Boosey's London Ballad Concerts will begin at St. James's Hall next Wednesday.

Next Thursday evening the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society will open its seventh season with a performance of Verdi's "Requiem," conducted by Mr. Barnby.

The fifth annual festival of the London Church Choir Association was held at St. Paul's Cathedral on Thursday, the 8th inst., when there was a large congregation. Forty-two choirs from various parts of London, numbering about 900 voices, took part in the service. There were two processional hymns, the music of one being composed by Dr. Bridge, and that of the other by Mr. S. Porter; the other hymn tunes were by Mr. B. Calkin and Mr. Gadsby. The prayers were read by the Rev. Mr. Russell, Minor Canon of St. Paul's, and the harmonies to the pieces and responses were from Mr. B. St. J. B. Joule's "Dic-torium Chori Anglicanum." The chants were by Mr. T. A. Blake. The Rev. R. Maguire and the Rev. Mr. D'Almaine respectively read the Lessons. The "Magnificat" and the "Nunc Dimittis" were by Dr. Stainer, and were composed for this festival, as was the anthem, "Happy is the man that findeth wisdom," by Mr. E. Prout. An anthem, "Bow Thine ear, O Lord," arranged from Verdi's "Requiem," by Mr. J. R. Murray, choir-master to the association, was also given. At this festival a departure was made from custom by the omission of the sermon. The offertory was for the purpose of meeting the expenses of the festival, but it was understood that the balance would be contributed to the Indian Famine Relief Fund. The "Hallelujah Chorus" brought the musical part of the service to a conclusion, and the Dean of St. Paul's then pronounced the benediction. Mr. J. R. Murray conducted, and the organ was played by Mr. W. S. Hoyte, organist of All Saints', Margaret-street; the organ music including voluntaries by Mendelssohn, J. S. Bach, Smart, Berens, and Mr. Hoyte. The festival was in all musical respects very successful, and the arrangements necessary for the conduct of a service on so large a scale in St. Paul's Cathedral were well carried out.

The reply of the Dean and Chapter of Worcester to the memorial forwarded to them by the Mayor and Corporation of Worcester representing the anxiety of the public for the continuation of the Festival of the Three Choirs at Worcester next year, and to the request of the festival committee for the use of the cathedral for that purpose, has been made known. The Dean and Chapter express their readiness to grant the use of the cathedral, "providing a satisfactory arrangement can be arrived at on the subject of the nature and arrangements of the festival." They do not object to the use of orchestral accompaniments, the employment of high musical skill, or to the performance of oratorios, but they ask—1, That all music performed in the cathedral should be connected with some religious service; 2, that admission should be given to all classes without condition of previous payment; and, 3, that the great object for which the meetings of the Three Choirs were originally instituted should be maintained. That object, they say, was the improvement of music in the Church itself, and they suggest that new Church music should form a portion of the festival. They still object to the payment for tickets of admission to the cathedral, and propose as a substitute that £1500 or £2000, should be raised by subscription for the necessary expenses, to which they propose to add £500, and that if thought desirable a portion of the area of the cathedral should be placed at the disposal of the festival committee and the Dean and Chapter; also that there should be on three of the mornings a grand service (besides an afternoon oratorio), and on the fourth an evening service to finish the festival.

THEATRES.

Mr. and Mrs. German Reed manage their stage with judgment, and, notwithstanding the great variety of pieces they produce, their ventures are rarely unsuccessful. On Monday a new production was presented to the select audience in Langham-place, entitled "Once in a Century," written by Mr. Gilbert & Beckett, with music by Mr. Vivian Bligh. The author has thrown his story into the feudal time, and his scene is an ancient dilapidated castle, suitable, in his fancy, for ghostly visitation. Once in a century it is visited by a whole family of ghosts, and, in expectation of their advent, Sir Digby Dimple, Bart. (Mr. Alfred Reed), the modern lord of the castle, an exceedingly amiable man, invests himself with an old coat of mail and a heavy sword, and at the stated hour has an interview, in which, we may at once confess, there is little of the supernatural. The legend connected with these spiritual appearances dates as far back as 1277, when the original Sir Geoffrey de Dymple was in Palestine, where he died, suffering from great pecuniary difficulties. There and then he uttered a "cumulative malediction" on his establishment at home, compelling the appearance of the ghosts, amid the castle ruins, at a stated time, of the Lady Leolinda, Sir Bouillon de Bouff, the Heiress of Whippingham, and Humphrey, the Headsman. These mythical personages have their living representatives in the characters of the drama—Mrs. Butterfligh (Mrs. German Reed), Michael Angelo Brown, an architect (Mr. Arthur Law), Lilian (Miss Fanny Holland), and Mr. Baily Young, Sir Digby's nephew (Mr. Corney Grain). Into these common-place people the ghosts subsequently transform themselves, and who ultimately then regard the whole dismal phantasmagoria as a dream. All this is a matter of course, and need not much tax the invention of either author, actor, or audience; nor do we think it did, and should have been sorry if it had. The party are early overtaken with a shower, and put up their umbrellas, singing, as is their bounden duty, a quintet. They then retreat to the protection of an old tower, leaving the boards clear for the spectral company, the members of which duly appear, conversing of their experiences in the past and the present. On some matters they have become wiser, on others they retain mediæval prejudices. They also, with Sir Digby, sing a quintet; and anon incur much confusion of thought and act, needing elaborate

explanation, and meanwhile creating amusement for the bewildered audience. This object accomplished, the piece concludes; and Mr. Corney Grain reappears in a new musical sketch, entitled "At the Seaside," which is provocative of boundless laughter. The hall was exceedingly well attended, and the new productions were received with unanimous applause.

Few items of theatrical gossip are available for the present week. There has been a capital performance of "The School for Scandal" at the Gaiety, for the benefit of Mr. S. Hayes, of the West-End box-office. Mr. W. Farren was the Sir Peter Teazle, Mr. Hermann Vezin Joseph Surface, Mr. Charles Wyndham Charles Surface, and the other characters were all respectably filled. Mr. Farren, we understand, intends to appear on the 19th inst. at the Aquarium as Charles Surface, in support of Mr. Phelps, who will enact Sir Peter. Attention is specially invited to the Aquarium by the character of its performances. Every afternoon at three o'clock, in "The Man of the World" and "John Bull," Mr. Phelps has been advertised to appear at that theatre.

On Thursday a complimentary benefit to Mr. Horace Wigan took place at Drury Lane, including a great variety of entertainments, supported by a great number of eminent artists. The first acts of Mr. Burnand's "Family Ties," and of Mr. Albery's "Pink Dominoes;" the third act of "Henry VIII.;" the first act of Mr. Gilbert's "Engaged;" and the whole of "The Beggar's Opera," were the selected performances—supported by Mr. Horace Wigan himself, Mr. Charles Wyndham, Mr. Phelps, Mr. George Honey, and other eminent artists. Mr. Hermann Vezin also recited "The Raven," by Edgar Allan Poe. Many subscriptions have been already received.

Mr. J. Forbes-Robertson has been performing, with marked success, at the Olympic Theatre during the current week the leading part in Mr. Wilkie Collins's play of the "Moonstone," during the temporary absence of Mr. Neville in Paris.

At a meeting of the governors of the Royal Dramatic College, at the Adelphi Theatre, on Monday afternoon—Lord William Lennox in the chair—the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—"That, as it is impossible to keep up the Royal Dramatic College and provide for its inmates through want of sufficient support, there being at this moment no funds for the current expenses except by selling out the re-

maining sum of £1000 in the New Three per Cents, the council do forthwith take such steps as the Charity Commissioners may advise to dispose of the property and to provide for the inmates."

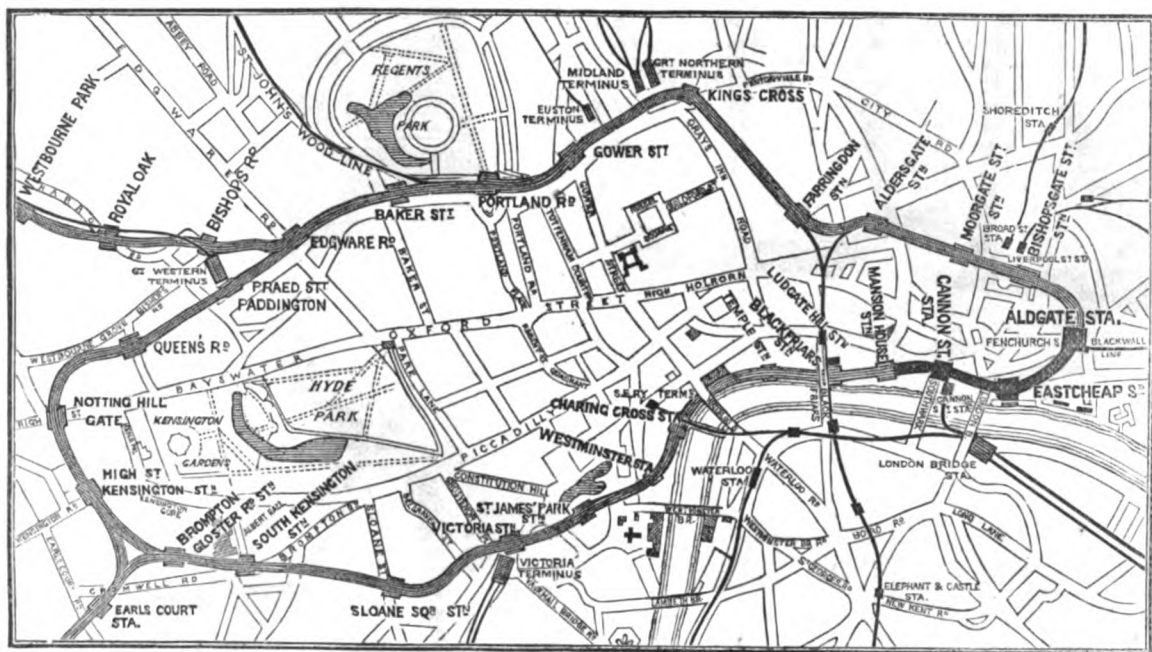
THE METROPOLITAN INNER-CIRCLE RAILWAY.

The Metropolitan District Railway Company, two months since, gave formal possession of land adjoining the Mansion House station to the Inner Circle Completion Company, in order to enable them to commence the necessary works for the new or link line from that point to the Metropolitan Railway near the present Aldgate station, and so to surround Inner London with a continuous circle. The Act for the link line was first obtained in 1874, but in consequence of various obstacles which interfered with the commencement of the undertaking, a second Act was passed in 1876 to extend the time originally granted. It is under this second Act that the works are now put in hand, and they must be completed within two years from Aug. 7 last.

Beginning at the Mansion House station, the new line will follow Queen Victoria-street as far as Cannon-street, and thence will pass under Cannon-street to the point where King William-street, Gracechurch-street, and Eastcheap meet. Here it turns to the north, passing under buildings which will be taken down, and falls into Fenchurch-street between Rood-lane and Cullum-street. It then follows the line of Fenchurch-street to a point a few yards eastward of the site of Old Aldgate Pump, and from there turns northwards, passing under Houndsditch to unite with the Metropolitan Railway by the Clothes Exchange. After leaving the Mansion House station, the first new station will be at Cannon-street, between Walbrook and St. Swithin's-lane, to allow of interchange of traffic with the South-Eastern Railway. The next will be at the corner of Gracechurch-street and Eastcheap, on the site of the National Provident Institution, and the third in Aldgate, at a point between the site of the Old Pump and Jewry-street. From the Eastcheap station to Fenchurch-street a new street will be made above the railway; and this street, for which the Metropolitan Board of Works and the Commissioners of Sewers have undertaken to pay half a million sterling, will be three sixteenths of a mile long, measuring from the statue in

have business relations with him do not give him a very good character. He is often so ill educated as not to be able to read or write, keeping his accounts by a sort of shorthand of his own and by means of the stichety, or calculating machine. He is, moreover, not only ignorant, but by no means straightforward in his dealings; and those accustomed to the integrity of English, French, and German merchants will have to keep their eyes open when making bargains with the Russian kuptsi. If we turn from the commercial to the agricultural classes of Russia we find the same backwardness in all that constitutes modern industrial improvement. High, or scientific, farming, in the northern part of the country, at any rate, seems utterly unknown. The farmers themselves are only a superior sort of peasants, and their implements and methods of agriculture are still of the most primitive order. To this day the superstition prevails among them—not but what perhaps experience has proved that there is something in it—that if the ashes of wood burnt on a field be mixed with the soil it will secure a good harvest; and to bring about this result large parties are organised in the spring to cut down vast quantities of timber, which, left on the ground for a twelvemonth, is then burnt to ashes, and turned into the earth. As a matter of fact, however, Russian crops depend quite as much upon the character of the season as upon anything done by human ingenuity, though, to do the Russian agricultural classes justice, they are hardworking enough, as indeed they need be considering how little they are aided by mechanical contrivances. In fact, in the Communes, where the land is divided among the people in small allotments, it is almost impossible to hire labour, and so the farmer has chiefly to depend upon the exertions of himself and his wife and children. All this industry is relieved by frequent holidays and festivals, for the Russians are a remarkably pious people, and have the greatest reverence for saints and saints' days. Doubtless, there are few who go to the extreme length of that peculiar class known variously as "Old Religionists," "Old Ritualists," and "Old Believers," who exceed in the outward forms of sanctity even those who are generally regarded as orthodox. The Old Religionists are intensely devoted to forms and ceremonies, and their habits are so exclusive as to constitute them a distinct caste by themselves. They are as particular as the most old-fashioned Jews in the matter of food, and have as great a horror of such edibles as sugar and potatoes, and such drinks as wine and spirits, as the Hebrew has of bread in Passover or of pork at any time. These bigots will not even eat from the same dish or drink from the same cup that has been used by others not of their sect, but carry their own feeding utensils about with them. They live in a perpetual dread of doing or touching some unclean thing, and, to avoid contamination, frequent traktirs, or restaurants, kept by members of their own community, when they are unable to take their meals at home. Strange to say, these peculiar habits of theirs make them much sought after as workmen, for their practice of totally abstaining from drinking and smoking no doubt renders them more trustworthy than the common vodka-and-tobacco-loving Russian artisan. Among the more fanatical of the religious community, again, are the pilgrims, who are perpetually making long journeys to the shrines and tombs of famous Russian saints. They go in bands of fifty or sixty, including women and children as well as men, with staff in hand and water-bottle at the belt, singing hymns as they trudge through the country, and kneeling in devout prayer at every wayside chapel. An extremely interesting account of a Russian pilgrimage to the island of Solovetsk, in the White Sea, is given by Mr. Hepworth Dixon in his "Free Russia." But, perhaps, the most favourite resort of Russian pilgrims is Kieff, in the south, where is the famous cave monastery, in the catacombs of which are to be seen the bodies of a hundred and fifty martyrs, lying "in their habits as they lived," and in a ghastly but wonderful state of preservation from decay. These cave dwellings, by-the-way, are among the strangest sights to be seen in Russia. In the Crimea there are large numbers of them, cut out from the face of the rock, and so extensive, in some instances, as to form entire towns, with streets, houses, churches, palaces, towers, and fortifications. They must have been constructed with vast labour; but who made them and why they were made are problems that have never been satisfactorily solved. Among the pilgrims to whom we have referred there are many wanderers who travel about the country as such, but by no means with any pious purpose. These vagabonds, notwithstanding their false pretence, are generally received with favour among the ignorant and superstitious peasantry, and drive a flourishing trade in the sale of relics and consecrated trinkets. All the marvellous stories they tell of the miracles they have seen with their own eyes at the shrines of the saints gain a ready credence, and they themselves can always get money, or at any rate food and lodging, on the strength of their assumed mission of piety. It is but a narrow distinction which separates such mendicant pilgrims from the beggars proper of Russia, whose organised mendicancy is among the curiosities of the social life of the country. There are actually begging villages, whose inhabitants devote their energies solely to the practice of alms-seeking. In the spring the whole begging community set out on their travels. Exchanging their ordinary clothes for squalid rags, they shut up their cottages and disperse themselves all over the country. They do not, however, wander at random, but each party has its allotted route, and they have fixed places of meeting, where they can assemble, compare notes, make arrangements, and start afresh. As the end of autumn approaches the beggars bend their steps back in the direction of their villages, where they live comfortably through the winter on the proceeds of their summer tour. Naturally, the best friends of the professional beggars and pilgrims are women. But the women of the lower classes in Russia, though pious and charitable, are not as a rule highly favoured by nature. In figure they are usually short and squat, their faces are round, with high cheek-bones, their features are coarse, and their complexions wear a pasty pallor. Here and there, however, a village beauty is to be met with, and the picturesqueness of the holiday costumes of the peasants show the attractions of such belles to advantage. Russian marriages in humble life are nevertheless guided chiefly by considerations of a more material character. So at the "bride fairs," which are held from time to time, and where all marriageable young women of the locality are drawn up in rows for selection by the marrying men, it is not so much the physical qualities of the lady as her pecuniary means which usually guide the choice of the suitor. If a damsel is pleasing in the eyes of the would-be bridegroom, his choice is made subject to the course of inquiry which he institutes through the medium of the professional match-maker, who negotiates between him and the lady's parents or guardians.

Such are a few among the more salient characteristics of Russian life, the individual representatives of which will be found depicted in our pages. If a few of these characteristics are not very attractive, they are at least curious and interesting. They are significant of the sort of civilisation which the great Northern Power is likely to introduce into the Slavonic provinces of Turkey whenever they may be brought under the august protection of the Czar.



PLAN OF THE METROPOLITAN INNER-CIRCLE RAILWAY.

King William-street. It will serve a very important purpose in relieving the corner of Fenchurch-street and Gracechurch-street from the press of traffic during the busiest hours of the day.

By the conditions of the Act of Parliament and of the several agreements which have been entered into, the work is to be begun at both ends and carried on until the two portions meet. As soon as the whole is completed, the present Metropolitan and District trains will run the entire Circle in opposite directions, so that passengers will be able to proceed from any point of the circle to any other point by train running either east or west. An important advantage incidental to this arrangement will be the saving of the time now occupied at Aldgate and at the Mansion House station in getting trains into the station and out again. The average detention of a train at an intermediate station is less than half a minute; but the average detention at each terminus is over three minutes, during which time the fuel consumed in keeping up steam would be nearly sufficient to take the train over the length of the new line.

In order to arrive at an approximate estimate of the probable traffic, that of the existing Metropolitan and District Railways was analysed, for the year 1875, in a very ingenious manner. The two railways were divided into four blocks, called respectively A B C and D. Block A extended from Bishopsgate to Portland-road, both inclusive; block B extended from Baker-street to Notting-hill-gate; block C from High-street, Kensington, to Victoria; and block D from St. James's Park to the Mansion House. No less than 189,762 persons were carried almost all round the line—that is to say, from block A to block D, or vice versa; but from block B to block C, or vice versa—there were carried 3,189,919. It is calculated that the traffic around the eastern end of the loop, when this is completed, will be at least as large as that between blocks B and C; and if this expectation is fulfilled, a fair dividend will be secured upon the outlay, heavy as that must necessarily be. Besides this local traffic, there will also be numerous trains belonging to one or other of the great companies who will gladly embrace the opportunity of picking up and depositing their suburban passengers upon the Inner Circle to which many of them must of necessity be bound. The total length of the link line will be one mile and four chains, and the total estimated cost is £2,100,000. Deducting from this sum the half million to be paid for the new street, there will remain £1,600,000 to be provided by the shareholders.

The completion of the new portion will leave the present Aldgate station of the Metropolitan Railway outside the Circle, as well as the short piece of line extending from this station to the proposed junction. It seems probable that this short piece will be rendered useful by being continued under Aldgate to unite with the goods terminus of the Blackwall and Blackwall Extension Railway and with the goods lines from the London Docks, which now terminate immediately on the south of

Aldgate; and it is further expected that communications will be made with the passenger lines at the Fenchurch-street station.

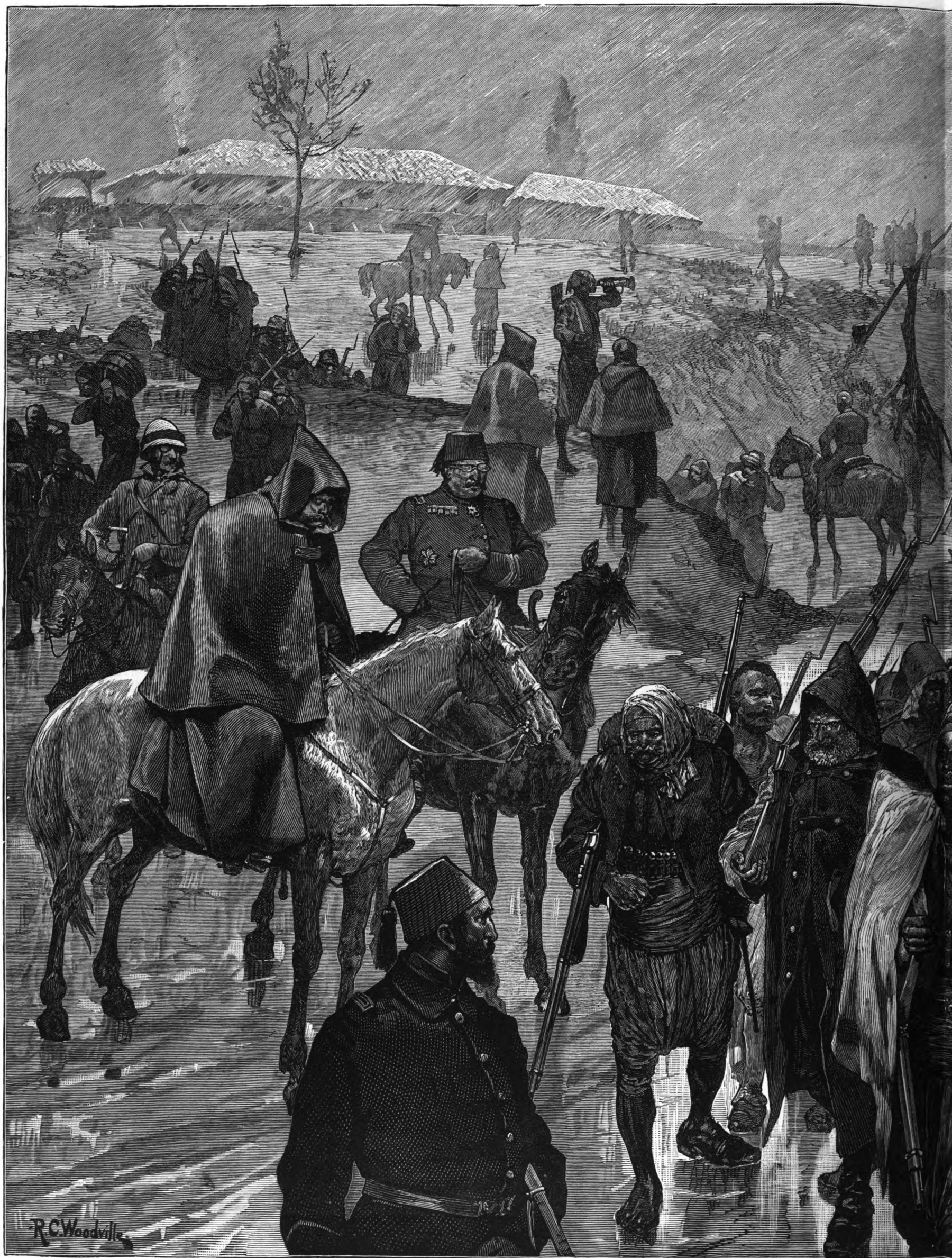
While active preparations are being made for the completion of the Inner Circle, the directors of the District Railway are carrying out works at the other end of their system which promise to be of great public utility. They have lately opened direct lines to Hammersmith and to Richmond, and they are now about to pass from Hammersmith over the South-Western rails as far as Turnham-green, and thence by a new line of their own to Ealing. By this arrangement, passengers from Ealing will be admitted directly, and without change of carriages, to all the metropolitan stations of the District system, and will thus be brought within easy reach of Charing-cross, the Temple, and the Mansion House. With a view to the probable requirements of this traffic, the lines in the vicinity of Earl's Court are being altered and simplified, and other improvements are in progress in various parts of the line.

RUSSIAN CHARACTERS.

It has often been remarked that if we wish to see that which is most naturally characteristic of any people we must look for it not among the upper classes, but in the lower ranks of society. In the case of Russia, although its aristocracy, superficially regarded, are pretty much like other high-born and well-bred persons, we have not so far to go down in the social strata to find something peculiar and novel in manners and habits. The mercantile class, even in its higher grades, strikes the traveller at once by the resistance which it offers to the levelling tendencies of civilisation. A Russian merchant is indeed *sui generis*, and utterly unlike any similar individual in any other European country. Visit him at his private house, and you find yourself in the midst of all the luxuries of modern life. Marble, gilding, velvets, rich carpets, magnificent furniture, plate, crystal chandeliers, grand reception-rooms—in fact, all the appointments of a petty palace—overdone, no doubt, and in very bad taste—meet the eye. But the owner of all this showy splendour makes no attempt to match it in his own person. He will probably present himself to you in costume little more fashionable than that of a tradesman or farmer, and superior only in the quality of its materials. He will most likely be attired in a long double-breasted coat resembling a dressing-gown, beneath which appear great boots, reaching to the knee or thigh; while his hair, parted down the middle and worn long and evenly cut, and his great bushy beard, are almost the counterparts of those of your *isostchik* who has driven you to his door. His hospitality you will find ostentatious rather than cordial. He will give you a magnificent banquet, and if he can successfully invite to meet you one of those greater or smaller official personages whose society he covets more than any other sort of companionship, he is happy indeed to see you at his table. But those who



SKETCHES OF RUSSIAN CHARACTERS.



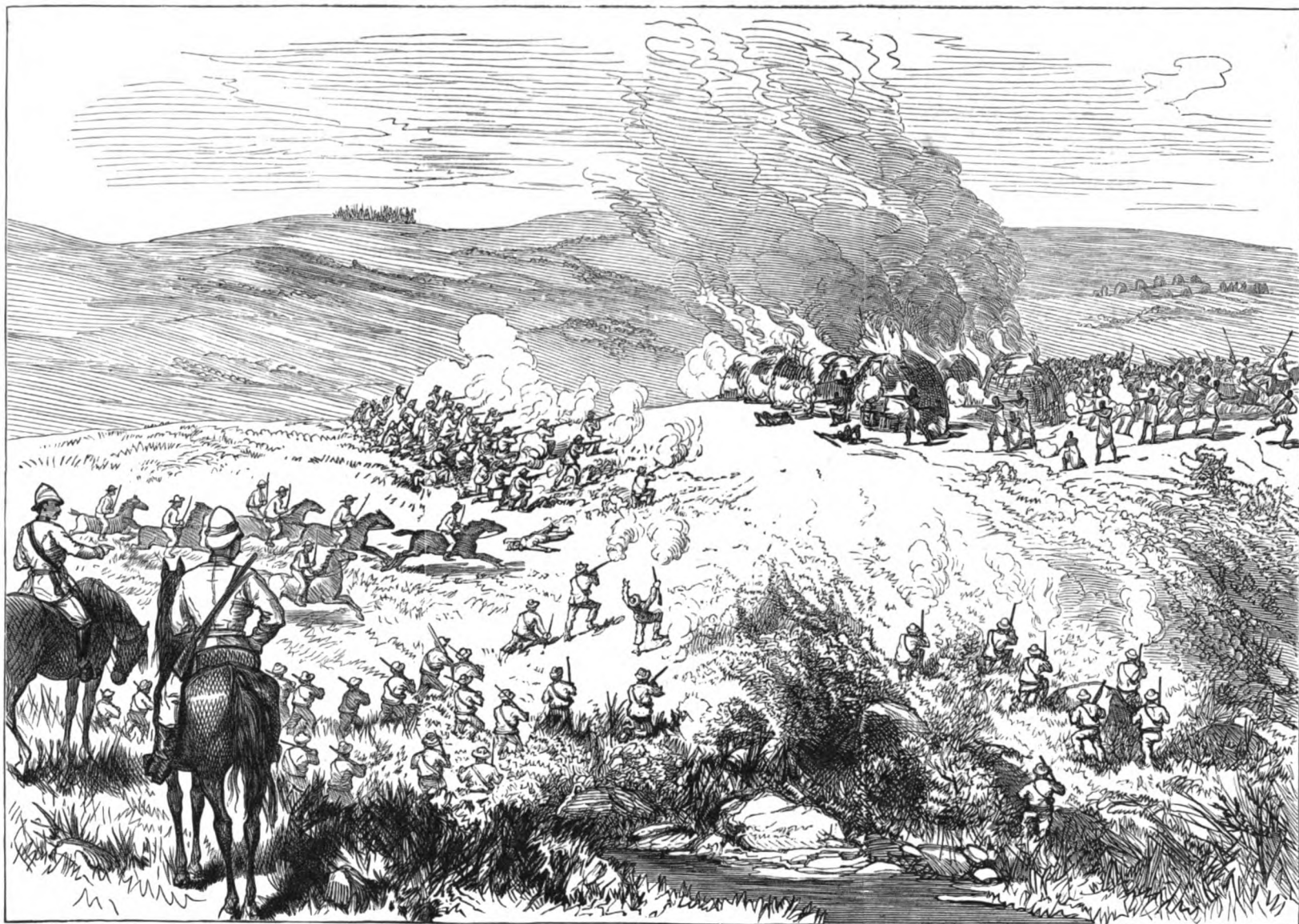
THE WAR: TURKISH TROOPS CHANGING QUARTERS
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF



ARTERS FROM SINANKEUI TO KACELJEVO.
F OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



BATTLE OF GORNY DUBNIK: COLONEL CHEBINS KILLED WHILE LYING WOUNDED.



THE KAFFIR WAR: FIGHT OF OCTOBER 4 BETWEEN GALEKAS AND FINGOES AT BUTTERWORTH RIVER.

THE BATTLE OF GORNY DUBNIK.

Our Special Artist, Mr. Irving Montagu, now with the division of the Russian army commanded by General Gourko, to the westward of Plevna, sends two sketches of the battle fought on the 24th ult. at Gorny Dubnik, on the road from Plevna to Sophia. Here the Russians gained a signal victory, which was followed, on the 29th, by their capture of another important position at Telis, or Teliche, with 3000 Turkish prisoners, and on the 1st inst. by the capture of Dolny Dubnik, completely shutting up the approaches to Plevna on that side. The *Times*' Correspondent thus relates the action shown in our present illustrations:—

"I send you some details of the battle of Gorny Dubnik on the 24th. The place was the centre of the defences on the Sophia road, Dolny Dubnik on the east and Telis on the west being its outlying posts. It was strongly entrenched, with a principal redoubt of 400 yards outside and a small, high redoubt inside. This was flanked again at about 1600 yards on each side by a smaller redoubt, while lines of shelter-trenches and detached rifle-pits, extending over two miles, made up a very formidable position. The whole faced south, covering the little village of Gorny Dubnik, which lies in a hollow behind. It was held by about twelve battalions of Turks, under Chekhet Pasha himself, but he left the place early in the day. His troops fought under Achmet Fevzi Pasha, a very respectable soldier of fifty-four, who did his duty well. Chekhet's absence did not make much difference to his men, who fought well for seven hours, as Orientals always do behind walls. They had only four guns in all in the central redoubt. General Gourko crossed the Vid at the shallows near the village of Chirakov at six in the morning on the 24th. The troops engaged were the Second Division of the Guard—viz., the Moscow Grenadiers, Pauloff and Finland Regiments, and the Preobajenski Regiment of the First Division, each of four battalions—and the Guard Tirailleur Brigade, twenty-four battalions in all, with sixty-four guns and one regiment of cavalry, the Lancers of the Grand Duke Nicholas. The attack was ordered for one o'clock, so as to give the artillery full time to operate; but the same mistake occurred here as at Plevna on Sept. 11. The impetuosity of young troops feebly handled was not to be restrained. At eleven o'clock the Grenadier Regiment, which was on the Russian left, took the right redoubt with a rush. They immediately came under an awful fusillade from the central redoubt commanding it; and, what was worse, the whole artillery fire of their left wing was at once neutralised. Consequently, the fight languished. The Moscow Regiment, which followed the Grenadiers, took more to the right, and endeavoured, under cover of the banks and ditches of the *chaussée*, to storm the central redoubt; but they only added to the slaughter. The Turkish rifle-fire from the left redoubt took them in flank and rear, and strewn the road thick with corpses. The artillery fire of the Russian right wing was continued all this time; and the right column, consisting of the Pauloff and Finland Regiments, getting round by the ravines of the little stream on which Gorny Dubnik lies, swarmed up to the glacis of the great redoubt to within two hundred yards; but the commanding fire of the inside redoubt kept them also in check; and, losing hundreds of men and scores of officers, they could not gain an inch of ground. The Turks, with their four guns, and their twelve battalions, in a dirty little earthwork, held their ground from ten a.m. till five p.m. against sixty-four guns and twenty-four of the finest battalions of the far-famed Imperial Guard of Russia. Night was drawing on, and Gourko, despairing of success, assembled the brigade commanders, and gave the order to draw the men off under cover of the evening, when all of a sudden the men took the thing into their own hands. The Tirailleur Brigade—those four splendid battalions described in a telegram from Gorny Studen three weeks ago—crept round by the ravines and village completely in rear of the redoubt, and the men, breaking out of the hands of the battalion commanders, rushed up to the glacis, and, lying down, swept the whole rear parapet with the fire of their Berdams. At the same moment the Finland Regiment entered a break where the ditch and parapet had not been completed. When the Turks saw themselves outwitted and outnumbered they lost heart, and Achmet Fevzi Pasha at six in the evening hoisted the white flag. Those who were in the rear works made their escape under the cover of the darkness, though the Grand Duke's Lancers pursued them and killed a few. Seven battalions laid down their arms, and, to judge by the appearance of the men, were not sorry to exchange starvation and cold for better fare and a life free from shells; but Achmet Fevzi Pasha behaved with great dignity when questioned in Gourko's tent. Thus the persistence of the men turned what would have been another bloody repulse into a great success; but this paltry earthwork cost the Second Division of the Imperial Guard 154 officers and a little over 3000 men. It was not General Gourko's fault. His attack was admirably planned, and would have been well executed if the irrepressible impetuosity of the young Grenadier Regiment had not spoilt all and silenced half his guns for the whole day.

"While this action was going on, the First Division of the Guard, under Rauch, was blocking the Plevna road, and the 4th of the First Division, known in our books as the Gachina Regiment, but which has recently received back its old title of Jagerski, which it bore under Paul I., was detached as a flanking party to the west to observe Telis, where five battalions of Turks were entrenched with only three guns. Precisely the same thing happened there. What was intended for a reconnaissance only was converted into an assault by the dash of the young soldiers, who got under rifle fire and then broke out of their officers' hands. Their rashness, however, cost them dear. After getting within three hundred yards of the works they were withdrawn with difficulty at dusk; and the Turks, thinking they were retreating, sallied out after them with the bayonet. Nearly four hundred wounded remained on the ground close to the works; and these were all cruelly butchered." We forbear to repeat the writer's more particular account of horrible torture and mutilation inflicted by the Turks on the Russian wounded. The death, however, of Colonel Chebins, who commanded the Russian Jager regiment, was an incident that cannot be passed over without mention, as it forms the subject of one of our Artist's Sketches. This brave officer was lying wounded on the battle-field, when a Turkish Pasha was seen to ride up to him, and cut at him with his sabre, again and again, until life was extinct. The Russians, however, obtained a complete success at Telis five days later; and, on the next day but one, they took the third position, that of Dolny Dubnik, without serious resistance.

THE WAR IN KAFFRARIA.

The eastern provinces of the British South African Dominion (to give our colonies their future joint style and title, in anticipation of their speedy federal union), have been disturbed by a little war in the adjacent territory occupied by Kaffir tribes under a British protectorate. Kreli, the chief of the Galekas, disobeying the commands of Governor Sir Bartle Frere, who lately visited the frontier, but who was not met or visited by

Kreli, has perpetrated some outrages, or permitted his subjects to do so, for which the Governor has deposed him, by a proclamation in her Majesty's name. A mixed force of armed police and colonial militia, with two guns, aided by Fingoes and other loyal natives who were aggrieved by Kreli's behaviour, has marched into the country beyond the Kei river, under Commandant Griffith. The first conflict was at the Ibeka, on Sept. 29 and the following day, when the Galekas were defeated with the loss of nearly five hundred men; but Sub-Inspector Von Hohenan and six other men of the European police force were killed. We have received from King William's Town, by the late Cape mail, a letter dated Oct. 9, from Lieutenant Teign Melville, Adjutant to the 24th Regiment, who forwards us a few sketches made by a brother officer, Lieutenant Coghill, Aide-de-Camp to Lieutenant-General Sir A. Cunynghame, K.C.B. Our correspondent was himself present at the action represented in our illustration, where about 500 Fingoes, led by two or three Englishmen, on the 4th ult., attacked the Galekas at a drift over the Butterworth river. After some smart fighting they drove the enemy back and burnt their kraals, or fortified villages, over a space of three or four miles; but their cattle were driven away over the hills. We further learn that, on the 9th ult., Commandant Griffith, with artillery, two troops of police, Bowker's Rovers, and about 2000 Fingoes, under Sub-Inspector Allan Maclean, and Mr. Pattle, assistant magistrate, Fingoland, went out for a reconnaissance at Kreli's kraal. A large body of Galekas tried to stop the advance. Six shrapnel shells put the main body to flight, when the Fingoes and Bowker's Rovers followed them. Some sharp firing occurred on the banks of the Quora River, where the "Rovers" had their full share of work. The enemy were completely routed and driven across the river. Kreli's "great place," his son's, and his chief councillor's kraals were all burnt. There were no casualties worth mentioning on our side. It is also reported that on the same day Captain Gray, with the Gombie and King William's Town men, while advancing from the Springs (a point about half-way between Toleni and Butterworth), crossed the Butterworth river and met a considerable number of the enemy. A sharp struggle ensued, resulting in a loss to the enemy of fifty killed; while on our side Private Wainwright was wounded in the head and Private Cogan in the thigh, but neither of them seriously. In another direction Major Elliot, with his Tembu levies, reports that he advanced into the enemy's territory beyond the Tahlene, meeting with but slight opposition. He burnt Sitchaka's "great place" and many other kraals. It is expected that Kreli will sue for peace. Commandant Griffith, when at the "great place," secured Kreli's "Ulsila" (the chief's official baton or staff of office). This will be regarded by the natives as an important event in our favour. Other sketches of the war shall be engraved.

THE MAGAZINES.

The most entertaining, and one of the most important, contributions to the magazines of the month is Mrs. Crawford's biographical sketch of M. Thiers in *Macmillan*. It is true that it is exceedingly discursive, and that the amount of positively novel information is by no means in keeping with its claim to be grounded on particulars supplied by the deceased statesman expressly for biographical purposes. It does, nevertheless, convey a most animated impression of its subject. Thiers's family history is fully gone into; it is especially interesting to notice the close resemblance between him and his father, a man hardly less gifted with originality, but who, for want of his son's admirable common sense, could never attain an assured position in the world. The most important political revelation is the degree in which Louis Philippe's policy was at one time actuated by his chimerical scheme of marrying his second son to Queen Victoria. Hardly inferior in interest is the striking account of the recent discoveries at Olympia, by Dr. Hirschfeld, late director of the excavations. The position of the ancient temple of Zeus and its appendages, the history of their decay, and the manner of their entombment, are explained with admirable lucidity. We trust that Dr. Hirschfeld's high estimate of the artistic value of his discoveries will be ratified by the general voice. Sir Rutherford Alcock repeats the suggestions of Captain Cameron for opening up the interior of Africa by a chain of trading-posts, and criticises the views of Mr. Stanley. The writer of a paper on "Pan-Slavists and the Slav Committees" entertains a high opinion of the Machiavellian subtlety of the latter bodies, whose intrigues, he says, are not really so much directed against Turkey as against Russian absolutism, which they hope to overthrow by urging it into a foreign war.

The *Cornhill* has a contribution of the highest merit in Mr. J. A. Symonds's splendid translations from the sonnets of Campanella. These poems, mostly composed during the philosopher's imprisonment, were printed during his lifetime in Germany, in a volume so scarce as to have long been almost utterly unknown. In Mr. Symonds's version they present a strong affinity to Milton's sonnets, and equally to Michael Angelo's, embodying lofty philosophical thoughts in language of corresponding majesty. The long neglect they have undergone is wholly unjustifiable, for, as remarked by Mr. Symonds, Campanella appears to much greater advantage as an inspired singer than as an exact thinker. "The Æsthetic Analysis of an Obelisk" enters into the reasons why the anticipated importation from Egypt should give us pleasure: firstly, as it appears, on sensuous; secondly, on emotional; thirdly, on intellectual grounds. "A Mighty Sea Wave" treats of the tremendous rushes across the entire width of the Pacific of water set in motion by earthquakes in Peru. Mr. Alfred Austin's "Last Redoubt" is a spirited ballad on an incident of the Bulgarian campaign.

Frazer opens with another of Dr. Carpenter's vigorous onslaughts on Spiritualism, which, according to the Doctor, has assumed the character and proportions of a mental epidemic corresponding to the ancient belief in witchcraft. It may be so; but, for the present, little seems to have been established beyond the notorious facts of an enormous amount of roguery among professional mediums, and that with such investigators as Mr. Crookes and Mr. Wallace a very little evidence goes a very great way. The most striking article in the number is a description of hop-picking in Kent by a writer who spent three weeks among the "hoppers." It is most graphic in its details, but most uncomfortable in its picture of the demoralisation of these people, and their animosity against all social institutions. They fortunately belong to a class not likely to count for much in English history, unless recruited by continuous distress in the classes immediately above it. Another dismal social picture is displayed in an essay on the West Indies, by Mr. H. E. Watts, whose tone, however, is so ill-judged and intemperate as considerably to impair the value of his testimony. His view of the islands is not so discouraging after all, if he is right in regarding coolie labour as a panacea for all their afflictions. Much more agreeable is an essay on the indigenous system of education in Burmah. The Burmese, it appears, have for ages enjoyed an organised system of education under

the direction of the Buddhist monasteries—rude and inartificial, but still imparting reading, writing, and arithmetic. The priests, greatly to their credit, have allowed this to be supplemented by the improved methods introduced by the British Government; and the Government, equally to its credit, has proceeded on the old lines, and left the ancient ecclesiastical organisation undisturbed. The results have been most satisfactory. "In Devon and Cornwall" is one of "Patricius Walker's" pleasant trips, as pleasant to read of as to perform.

"Rides through Asia," "The Storm in the East," and "The Political Results of the War" are really too much of one theme for one number of *Blackwood*, or any other magazine. We turn with relief to the lively chapters of "Mine is Thine," with their graphic portrait of Lord Gernistoun—so smart a presentment of specially aristocratic foibles that one wonders how it was ever admitted into so Conservative a periodical. "A Recent Visit to Montenegro" also contributes, in one respect, to the prevailing monotony of the number, which it redeems in another by the brightness and vividness of its descriptive passages. There is an interesting review of Meadows Taylor's autobiography; and Mr. Martin's renderings of Heine are as successful as can be expected from a translator who does not profess himself to be a poet.

Mr. Archibald Forbes's contribution to the *Nineteenth Century*, "Russians, Turks, and Bulgarians at the Theatre of War," would unquestionably have been the magazine article of the month if its substance had not already appeared in the writer's valuable correspondence from the scene of action. It presents his well-known views in a more elaborate form, and his picture of the strong and weak points of the Russian army more especially will long be remembered as a piece of powerful and masculine composition. Mr. Gladstone's reply to Mr. Lowe on the county franchise is principally remarkable for the admission of a decline in the intellectual calibre of the Commons, attributed in some measure to the cost of elections. Mr. E. Wilson furnishes a neat and lucid sketch of the origin, history, and present crisis of Marshal MacMahon's Republican regency. Mr. Lockyer as an astronomer and Professor Hunter as a statistician combine to demonstrate the close connection of the solar spots with magnetic and meteorological phenomena on the earth. A regular period of eleven years between the maximum developments of solar spots seems established, and if its correlation with terrestrial phenomena can be made out, its bearing on droughts and famines is sufficiently apparent. Connected with this branch of the subject is Colonel Chesney's article on Indian famines. It must be feared that the writer's anticipations from irrigation are too sanguine, when it is considered that every system of irrigation presupposes an adequate supply of rain. Sir Erskine Perry's description of his morning with Auguste Comte is highly though unconsciously amusing. The philosopher expressed himself to his visitor as enchanted with their conversation, having taken good care that it should be to his liking by keeping it entirely to himself.

The leading contribution to the *Fortnightly Review*—Professor Tyndall's Midland Institute discourse on "Science and Man"—has already received such full discussion in the press that we need merely point to it as an example of the speaker's art in insensibly gaining the assent of his audience. Mr. Lowe is quite a different kind of dialectician, whose obtrusive combativeness repels those who might otherwise have been inclined to yield their assent. In the present instance he is advocating a most unpopular thesis—the inutility of our Indian Empire; and it certainly loses nothing of its obnoxiousness under his treatment. There is much to be said for his view in the pounds-shillings-and-pence aspect, and all higher considerations are excluded by the terms of the proposition as he puts it. The second part of Mr. Senior's conversations with M. Thiers embodies a highly spirited narrative of the Revolution of 1848, and, relating to facts and not principles, exhibits the statesman to much greater advantage than the former. Dr. Pattison's "Books and Critics" expresses the half-disdaintful, half-apprehensive feeling of a man of fastidious culture at the accumulation of inferior literary material. Mr. Balfour ingeniously twits evolutionists with the suggestion that, their own theory being but a stage in universal development, its truth, on their own showing, can be but provisional. Mr. Morley contributes a brilliant criticism of the Abbé Raynal's History of the Indies, and Mr. Leslie Stephen an acute one on Dr. Newman's retraction of his defence of the Anglican Church.

Almost everything in the *Contemporary Review* is moderately interesting; but the only paper calling for special notice is Professor Bain's essay on the Civil Service Examinations, a fine specimen of the unpractical character of merely abstract thinkers. Professor Bain proves to his own full satisfaction that languages should be excluded from subjects for examination, but he never troubles himself to inquire what sort of men the exclusion would give him.

After the spirited continuation of "Miss Misanthrope," the *Gentleman's Magazine* is chiefly remarkable for two rehabilitations—one of Lord Dundonald, who requires none, except as it affects the arrears of his pay claimed by his successor; and one of Marat, who needs rehabilitation too much to have much prospect of obtaining it. "The Genesis of Life" is a clear and able summary of the spontaneous generation controversy, leaning to the orthodox view.

The *Atlantic Monthly* has a very agreeable account of a visit to Portugal, valuable articles on Chaucer and De Quincey, and a spirited ballad on King Olaf. *London Society* relies as usual on "Proud Maisie," and *Tinsley and Belgravia* on the generally entertaining character of contents characterised by no specially remarkable feature.

Scribner's Monthly has two of its specialties in the shape of descriptive papers, profusely illustrated with most admirable woodcuts. One treats of the two chief American dainties, canvas-back and terrapin, with the methods of capturing and utilising the same. The most important contribution to the *St. James's Magazine* is a thoughtful criticism on Godwin, by Mr. G. Barnett Smith.

The *Dublin University Magazine* has a portrait and highly interesting biographical sketch of another veteran, Mr. Linnell, fifty years ago the friend of Blake, and, like Blake, psychologically as well as artistically significant.

We have further to chronicle the appearance of a new candidate for public favour in *Mirth*, a lively little periodical edited by Mr. H. J. Byron, and furnished with attractive contributions by Mr. Sala, Mr. Gilbert, and other writers of mark. The most interesting of any, however, is the introductory metrical address by Mr. Planché, worthy, in point and grace, of the veteran's best days.

Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin have issued the first part of a new work called "The Sea: Its Stirring Story of Adventure, Peril, and Heroism." This part is accompanied with a presentation engraving, very finely executed, of Mr. J. D. Watson's picture, "Saved," which alone is worth the price of the Number. It may be inferred, from what is said in the introductory chapter, that the new work is to treat of

the natural history of the ocean, its science and poetry, as well as of navigation and shipwrecks, of maritime commerce, and of naval warfare. But these matters are to be dealt with, as it appears, in no methodical or chronological arrangement. The sight of the "Victory," in Portsmouth harbour, at once suggests a narrative of the battles of Cape St. Vincent and Trafalgar, from which the writer shifts his attention to the siege of Gibraltar, and thence to the conflicts of modern iron-clads and turret-ships, within the same chapter. The voyage of the Challenger, with the exploration of the ocean bottom and deep currents, is next related; and we doubt not that every chapter will afford something of interest.

We have also received Science Gossip, Charing-Cross Magazine, Ladies' Treasury, Industrial Art, Men of Mark, Cassell's Family Magazine, Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine, Young Englishwoman, Good Words, Good Things, Churchman's Shilling Magazine, Masonic Magazine, Golden Hours, Street Life in London, Picture Gallery, Argosy, Argonaut, Sunday Review, Month, and New Monthly; and the monthly parts of All the Year Round, the Sunday at Home, Sunday Magazine, Leisure Hour, Day of Rest, and Weekly Welcome.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR CHARLES FORBES, BART.

Sir Charles Forbes, Bart., of Newe and Edinglassie, in the county of Aberdeen, died on the 2nd inst., at Broomwood, Surrey. He was born Sept. 21, 1803, the second son of Sir Charles Forbes, the first Baronet, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of John Cotgrave, Esq., Major E.I.C.S., and succeeded his nephew as third Baronet, May 23, 1852. He was educated at

Harrow, and was for some time Captain in the 17th Lancers. Sir Charles married, Aug. 21, 1830, Caroline, second daughter of George Battye, Esq., of Campden Hill, and leaves two sons, of whom the elder, his successor, now Sir Charles John Forbes, fourth Baronet, D.L., born 1843, married April 5, 1864, Helen, second daughter of Sir Thomas Moncreiffe, Bart., of Moncreiffe, and has a son and three daughters.

SIR HENRY PARKER, BART.

Sir Henry Parker, sixth Baronet, of Harburn, in the county of Warwick, died at Toronto, Upper Canada, on the 11th ult. He was born, June 16, 1822, the third son of Vice-Admiral Sir William George Parker, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of James Charles Still, Esq., of East Knoyle, Wilts, and succeeded to the baronetcy at the death of his nephew, March 15, 1866. He married, in 1848, Maria Jane, daughter of the late Thomas Hector, Esq., of Toronto.

SIR ROBERT BOAG.

Sir Robert Boag, Knt., J.P. and Alderman of Belfast, and Mayor of that city in 1875 and 1876, died on the 7th inst., at Glenorchy House, Newington, Edinburgh, the residence of his son-in-law. He was the son of the Rev. John Boag, of Blackburn, near Edinburgh (author of the "Imperial Lexicon"), by Agnes Hamilton, his wife, and was born in 1809. He received the honour of knighthood early in the present year, in recognition of his services in promotion of the public institutions and the progress of Belfast during the last thirty years. Sir Robert married, in 1834, Violet, only daughter of John Stevens, Esq., a member of the Merchants' House, Glasgow, and leaves issue.

The deaths have also been announced of—

William Nutt, Esq., J.P., of Droitwich, aged sixty.

Henry Carter, Esq., J.P., on the 8th inst., at Wickham, Hants, aged fifty-three.

The Rev. John R. Fletcher, D.D., Vicar of Quethiock and Rector of Lydford, at Plymouth, on the 10th inst., aged ninety.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Lee Ussher, Madras Army, on the 6th inst., at Tenby, aged seventy-four.

The Rev. Francis Parker Sockett, Rector of Wingerworth, near Chesterfield, on the 4th inst., aged seventy-six.

The Hon. Henry Brodrick, brother of Viscount Midleton, at St. Leonard's-on-Sea, on the 7th inst., aged thirty-nine.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles H. White (late Coldstream Guards), 1st Royal Cheshire Militia, on the 7th inst., at Gladwyn, Wrexham, aged fifty-four.

Lady Seaford, on the 9th inst., at Hampton Court, aged ninety. She was the widow of Captain Sir Thomas Hardy, Flag Captain of Lord Nelson when he met his death.

Dr. Rowley, the Rector of Willey and Barrow, who, while preaching at Willey church on Sunday morning, fell dead in the pulpit. He had just entered his eighty-second year.

James Briscoe, Esq., formerly 38th Regiment, second son of the late Edward Briscoe, Esq., of Riverdale, Westmeath, J.P. and D.L., on the 5th inst., at Edenderry, King's County.

John Calthrop, Esq., of Stanhoe Hall, Norfolk, J.P. and D.L. for that county and for Lincolnshire, and lord of the manor of Marches in Stanhoe, on the 2nd, aged eighty-eight.

Dame Margaret Lee Harvey, wife of the Hon. Sir Charles Farquhar Shaud, Chief Justice of Mauritius, and daughter of the late Colonel and Mrs. Harvey, of Castlesemples, Kenfrewshire, on Sept. 23, at Mount Stuart, Mauritius.

Lady Anne Baird, on the 2nd inst., at her residence in Eaton-square, aged eighty. Her Ladyship was the eldest daughter of Archibald, first Marquis of Ailsa, K.T., and was married in 1821 to Sir David Baird, Bart., of Newbyth, who died in 1852.

The Dowager Mrs. Dymoke, late of Scrivelsby Court, Lincolnshire, on the 7th inst., in Paris. She was the only daughter and heiress of the Rev. Clement Madeley, D.D., and was married, Nov. 22, 1830, to the Rev. John Dymoke, of Scrivelsby Court, the Honourable the Queen's Champion.

Mrs. de Morlot (Constance), widow, youngest daughter of Sir John Ingilby, Bart., of Ripley Castle, Yorkshire, by Elizabeth, his wife, only child of Wharton Amcotts, Esq., of Kettlethorp Park, Lincolnshire, on the 22nd ult., at Berne, Switzerland, aged eighty-two.

Captain Peter Bowly, a Peninsular and Waterloo officer, at Cheltenham, on the 8th inst., in his eighty-sixth year. He obtained his commission as Lieutenant in the 4th Infantry in 1809, and was present with that regiment at the battle of Corunna, the siege of Badajoz, the battles of Salamanca and Vittoria, the siege and capture of San Sebastian, and the battle of the Nive. He was present also at the battle of Waterloo.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

W. H. TAYLOR.—We have much pleasure in hearing again from our old contributor. The problem sent shall have every attention.

ED. AUBANCE.—Send a diagram of the position. We have no opportunity at the moment of referring to the number of the Paper in which it appeared.

REV. J. WILLS.—Your solution of Problem 1754 is correct, but reached us too late for notice in the ordinary way.

J. CLARKE.—Will you favour us with another copy of the problem referred to, as the one previously forwarded appears to have miscarried.

J. T.—The annual subscription to the British Chess Problem Association is merely 5s. Apply to Mr. H. J. C. Andrews, The Ferns, Addison-grove, Sydenham.

W. McARTHUR (Chichester).—Thanks for the information. We wish your new club all success, and hope the good example set will be imitated in other parts of the southern counties.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1757 received from F. M. and M. B. W., R. F. Prettejohn, Pongo Jun., A. A. D. H., E. L. G., and H. Beermann.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1758 received from D. H., H. P. Jones, S. A. Sillem, E. Burkhard, Minnie, Carl Tamand, J. Seillon, F. M. G., Pongo Jun., Jane N. J. (Utrecht), F. M. and M. B. W., H. A. N. M. Macrae, and C. B. Carlon.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1759 received from G. Campbell, A. A. Blue, R. U. Pongo Jun., Paul's Root, W. T. Aman, Watkins, Marian, Baz, Sarah, H. H. Brooks, W. Leeson, T. R. Y., Ghose, W. B. Grove, B. D. Skuse, Cant, H. A. N. M. Macrae, F. M. and M. B. W., F. H. Hawick, M. C. Heywood, S. Phelps, W. W. Madden, Only Jones, Dr. F. St. W. P. Welch, T. Clarke, Minnie, E. P. Williams, W. B. B., R. J. N. Canopino, W. H. Ward, A. Young, J. Thursty, Lulu, H. M. Pridmore, E. H. V. Emile Frau, A. Wood, T. E. Hughes, W. J. Seignfield, Walter, F. Atwood, Tychina, J. Sarjent, The Amateurs of Vieuxville's Cabinet, E. Burkhard, J. Sweden, E. Blake, C. A. Pryce, A. Bach, H. Roe, D. H., Hector, H. M. S., R. F. Prettejohn, Woolwich Chess Club, G. H. V., G. A. Bollinghall, S. Seljas, Robin Gray, Triton, E. Aubance, and E. L. G.

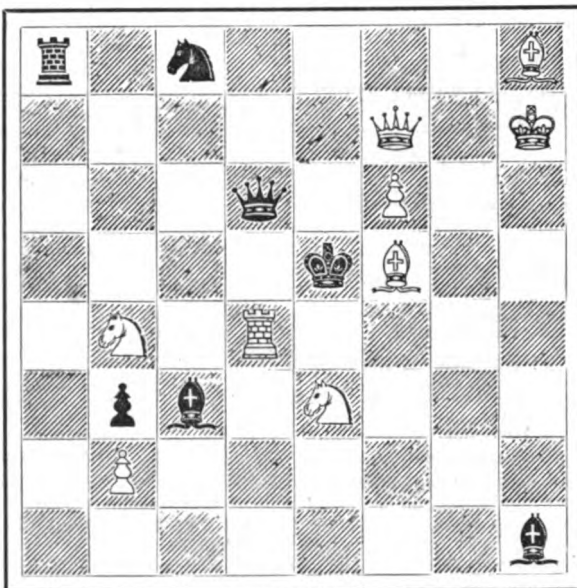
No. 1760 admits of a second solution, by 1. Kt takes P (ch). By the addition of a Black Pawn at Black's K 3rd, the author's conception will be preserved, and solutions of the problem as thus amended will be acknowledged.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1758.

WHITE. BLACK.
1. Q to R 3rd. Any move.
2. Mates accordingly.

PROBLEM No. 1761. By H. SCHLESNER.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

CHESS IN VIENNA.

The following are two Games played between Mr. S. Hamel, of Nottingham, and Herr ADOLF SCHWARZ, of Vienna, during a visit of the former gentleman to the Austrian capital in the autumn of last year. Mr. Hamel, as is well known, has for years taken pleasure in looking up and playing with eminent players abroad, and he has from time to time favoured this column with some of the fine games he has contested on those occasions. He has lately been in bad health, but is now restored; a fact which we are sure will give as much pleasure to our readers as to ourselves.—(Giucio Piano.)

WHITE (Herr Schwarz).	BLACK (Mr. Hamel).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to B 4th	B to B 4th
4. Castles	Kt to B 3rd
5. P to B 3rd	

Not so good as P to Q 3rd. At this point also White may adopt Max Lange's attack of 3. P to Q 4th, which, though it may not be strictly sound, leads to positions where the second player is likely to be exposed to much embarrassment.

WHITE (Herr Schwarz).	BLACK (Mr. Hamel).
6. P to Q 4th	P to Q 3rd
7. B to K 5th	
8. P to Q 4th	P to Q 3rd
9. B to K 4th	P to K 4th
10. P takes P	Kt takes B
11. R P takes Kt	P to Kt 5th
12. Kt to R 4th	Kt takes P

Mr. Hamel, besides being a Pawn ahead, has obviously much the better game.

and, after a few more moves, White resigned.

(Allgaier-Kieseritzki Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. Hamel).	BLACK (Herr Schwarz).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Kt 4th
4. P to K R 4th	P to Kt 5th
5. Kt to K 5th	B to Kt 2nd
6. P to Q 4th	P to Q 3rd

Kt to K B 3rd is considered Black's best continuation; but the move in the text, for anything we can see to the contrary, may very fairly be ventured upon.

WHITE (Mr. Hamel).	BLACK (Herr Schwarz).
7. Kt takes Kt P	B takes Kt
8. Q takes B	B takes P
9. Q takes P	Kt to K B 3rd

Both sides appear to have made the best moves; and certainly Black has no inferiority. Consequently, Herr Schwarz's divergence from the beaten track must be held perfectly justifiable, except so far as he may be considered to have given up the theoretical advantage accorded to the second player by the books.

WHITE (Mr. Hamel).	BLACK (Herr Schwarz).
10. Q to B 3rd	Q Kt to Q 2nd
11. P to B 3rd	Kt to K 4th
12. Q to B 5th	B to Kt 3rd

25. Q to Q B 2nd Q to B 5th (ch)
26. B to Q 3rd Q to B 8th (ch)
27. Q to Q sq Q takes Q (ch)
28. K takes Q R takes B,
Resigns.

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

At a meeting of the chessplayers of Chichester, lately held, an association to be devoted to the game was there and then formed, under the title of the Chichester Chess Club. Mr. G. R. Downe, of Runceton, near that city, was appointed secretary.

A problem tourney open to the world has been started by the American Chess and Problem Association. Six prizes are offered, and the amounts will be apportioned from the receipts as follows:—For the best original problem, 25 per cent; for the five best sets respectively, 25 per cent, 20 per cent, 15 per cent, 10 per cent, and 5 per cent. Each set to consist of three problems, in two, three, or four moves, and no composer to enter for more than one set. They are to be entered under a motto, and may be sent to any chess editor of the United States; or to the secretary, J. B. McKim, Cleveland, Ohio. The competition will remain open until March 31, 1878, and entries may be mailed up to that time.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Sept. 8, 1870) of Don Antonio Escudon, formerly of No. 12, of the Callejon de Betlemiz, in the city of Mexico, and late of No. 15, Calle de Mendez, Sevilla, Spain, who died on May 18 last, was proved in London on the 30th ult. by Señora Doña Catalina Barron de Ecaudon, the widow, the executrix, the personal estate (presumably in this country) being sworn under £160,000. The testator charges and entreats his executrix, at his funeral, "to dispense with all expense for ostentation or worldly pomp, preferring to them that of works of charity and true beneficence, which will certainly be more meritorious;" and he "bequeaths to all the bequests which were formerly considered compulsory and pious, one silver dollar to each of them, and the sum which in conformity to law belongs to the bequest for the creation of public libraries." There is a bequest, at the discretion of his executrix, to his clerks and servants; and the remaining provisions of the will are in favour of his widow and six children.

The will (dated Aug. 31, 1875) of Mr. William Coles Dutton, formerly of Duncan-terrace, Islington, and late of No. 3, Upper Woburn-place, Tavistock-square, who died on Sept. 25 last, was proved on the 5th inst. by Miss Julia Marian Dutton, the niece, James Sharpe, and John Jacob Holtzapffel, the nephew, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £50,000. The testator bequeaths to the British Orphan Asylum, Mackenzie Park, Slough; the London Orphan Asylum, Watford; and the British Home for Incurables, Clapham-rise, £100 each; to his niece, Miss J. M. Dutton, £2000, and all his real and leasehold estates; and there are some other legacies. The residue of his property he leaves upon trust for his said niece for life, and at her death one half of the capital is to go as she shall by will appoint, and the other half to the children of his brother and sisters.

The will (dated April 14, 1877) of Dame Charlotte Pole, widow of Sir William Templer Pole, Bart., late of Bayford Grange, Herts, who died on the 2nd ult., was proved on the 29th ult. by Mrs. Fanny Inglis Dick, the granddaughter, and Charles Cramond Dick, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £40,000. The testatrix leaves legacies to her son and grandchildren; £10,000 upon trust for her daughter Charlotte for life; one third of the trust funds of her own marriage settlement upon the trusts of the settlement of her granddaughter, Mrs. Dick; and the residue of her property she bequeaths and appoints to her said granddaughter and her husband.

The will (dated May 14, 1873) of Miss Emily Cooper, late of Cannon-place, Hampstead, who died on Sept. 10 last, was proved on the 20th ult. by Leyson Lewis, the nephew, the sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £20,000. The testatrix gives to her sister, Mrs. Caroline Lewis, £6000; to University College Hospital, Gower-street, £100; and legacies to relatives and others. The remainder of her property she gives to her said nephew.

The will (dated Dec. 23, 1876) of Captain Bernhard Henry Entwisle, 5th Dragoon Guards, late of Carlow, Ireland, who died on Sept. 22 last, was proved on the 22nd ult. by Edward Loyd Entwisle, the brother, and Charles Alfred Swinburne, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £20,000. The testator gives his furniture to his wife, and, as she is amply provided for, he gives the rest of his property to his children.

The Rev. Edward Bushby's Will.—In our report of this will, which appeared last week, it was stated that the testator bequeathed to his nephew Daniel Harrison £8000. The Christian name of the Mr. Harrison to whom such legacy was bequeathed, is John, and not "Daniel."

EXPLORATION OF CENTRAL AFRICA.

The winter session of the Royal Geographical Society was opened on Monday evening in the theatre of the London University. Sir Rutherford Alcock, who presided, delivered an address with especial reference to the exploration of Africa, in the course of which he spoke highly of Mr. Stanley's enterprise and exertions. Pointing out that nearly all the European Governments, under the presidency of the King of the Belgians, had sent out exploring parties, Sir Rutherford remarked that all that was now wanted to complete the exploration of the whole of Africa was money. If the Portuguese Government were able to give £20,000 for this object, how much more ought the British Government, which had a much larger stake in the future of Africa, to be able to contribute? With money Africa could not only be explored, but civilised. Mr. C. Markham then read a portion of a paper by M. Brazon—"Description of Uniamuesi, the Territory of King Mirambo, and the best route thither from the East Coast." M. Brazon was born in Switzerland, joined a caravan which was going to the interior, and with it reached Urambo. Arrived there, he formed a close friendship with Mirambo, the King of the country, who gave him his daughter in marriage. M. Brazon believes the Saadani route to be the best, the most direct, and the safest, the caravans being under the protection of the allies of King Mirambo. Saadani is also just as near to Zanzibar as Bagamoyo, and is in daily communication with it. Two English missions are established at Saadani. Mr. Hutchinson, in the course of a few remarks on the president's paper, urged the importance of piercing Africa with good roads, and of securing an efficient agency to carry on the work of her civilisation.

The first of a fresh series of letters received from Mr. H. M. Stanley appeared, with a map of his route, in the *Daily Telegraph* of Monday, giving a description of the noble river "Livingstone," and of some of the dangers and perils so successfully overcome by the intrepid explorer. Mr. Stanley's despatch which narrates the circumstances of the death of Francis Pocock was published in the same paper on Wednesday. A third despatch, which contains a full and vivid description of the journey by land and water made down the channel of the "Livingstone" from Nov. 5, 1876, to Aug. 11, 1877, is announced to appear shortly in that journal.

Mr. Stanley, as appears from a telegraphic despatch received from Madeira, arrived at Simon's Bay, South Africa, on Oct. 22, with his followers, from St. Paul de Loando, on board her Majesty's ship *Industry*, kindly placed at his disposal by Captain Purvis, of the *Danae*, with the approbation of the Lords of the Admiralty. The Cape papers which have arrived at Madeira state that a hearty welcome was given to the Stanley expedition. The Portuguese Government officials at Loando, besides supplying clothes and food to Mr. Stanley's followers on their arrival there, distributed one hundred sovereigns among them.

The contributions to the Blantyre Relief Fund now exceed £12,000.

The joint police committees of the counties of Midlothian and West Lothian have appointed Mr. H. Stuart Johnson, Senior Deputy Governor of her Majesty's Prisons at Chatham, to the office of Chief Constable of these counties.

NOTICE.—CLEOPATRA TOILET SERVICES.—Messrs. OETZMANN and CO. have COMPLETED ARRANGEMENTS at the Works, affording GREATLY INCREASED FACILITIES for PRODUCING this SPECIALITY, and hope to keep pace with the demand, which they have hitherto been unable to do. Customers can now be supplied with any of the colours direct from Stock.—OETZMANN and CO., Complete House Furnishers, 67 to 79, Hampstead-road. Descriptive Price-List post-free.

FURNISH THROUGHOUT.

OETZMANN & CO.,

67, 69, 71, 73, 77 & 79,

HAMPSTEAD-ROAD,

NEAR TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD.

FURNISH THROUGHOUT.—OETZMANN and CO., 67, 69, 71, 73, 77 and 79, Hampstead-road, near Tottenham-court-road. Cabinet Factory, Albion Works, Drummond-street; Boddington Factory, Eagle-place, London, N.W. Carpets, Furniture, Bedding, Drapery, Furnishings, Ironmongery, China, Glass, Paper-Hangings, Pictures, Bronzes, Clocks, &c., and every other requisite for completely furnishing a house throughout.

THE IMMENSE RANGE of PREMISES formerly the EAGLE BREWERY having been REBUILT and ADDED to their SHOW-ROOMS, it is now one of the largest and most commodious in the world. Comparison of price and quality respectfully solicited before deciding elsewhere. OETZMANN and CO. are enabled to offer special advantages to Country Customers in delivery of Goods by their own large PATENT-TRUCKS, and in packing in position by competent persons. Descriptive Catalogue, the Best Furnishing Guide extant, post-free.—OETZMANN and CO.

DINING-ROOM SUITES.—OETZMANN and CO., Handsome Mahogany Dining-Room Suite, consisting of a Couch, Six Chairs, and Two Easy-Chairs, well upholstered in best leather, price 20 guineas; superior ditto, in Oak or Spanish Mahogany, with handsome Lounges, Six Stuffed Back Chairs, and Two Easy-Chairs, upholstered in best leather and finished in a superior manner, price 28 guineas; handsome Early English and Medieval Dining-Room Suites in Oak, consisting of a large Dining-Lounge, Six Chairs, and two noble Easy-Chairs, upholstered in best leather and finished in the best possible manner, price 35 guineas.—OETZMANN and CO.

THE SANDRINGHAM EASY-CHAIR, full size, upholstered very soft and comfortable, suitable for a room, price 25s.; Lady's ditto, smaller size, 21s.; also the Sandringham Couch, upholstered very soft and comfortable, price 2 guineas. Everyone about to furnish should see these marvels of excellence and economy. Price list post-free, same day on receipt of order per post.—OETZMANN and CO.

THE "NONPAREIL" BED-ROOM SUITE, complete, of galeine, superior to any hitherto produced at the price; is enamelled imitation of ebony, satin-wood, or any other handsome woods; also enamelled in drab or white ground, decorated with fine lines, any colour. Ditto, but having a large wardrobe, with silvered plate-glass in door, and a marble top to washstand, complete, 9 guineas.—OETZMANN and CO.

ARTISTIC CANE WINDOW BLINDS and **SCREENS.**—These fashionable Blinds can now be had from STOCK or MADE to ORDER in any size or design. Also Cane and Wicker Chairs, Ladies' Needlework Mounts, Flower Stands, &c., in colours or black and gold. Prices considerably below those usually charged for these goods. Illustrated Price-List post-free.—OETZMANN and CO.

CARPETS. FLOORCLOTH.

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PETER ROBINSON'S
COURT and GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
REGENT-STREET,
is the largest and most important
warehouse of its kind
in England.

AT PETER ROBINSON'S

WAREHOUSE FOR BLACK GOODS,
REGENT-STREET.

For TWO GUINEAS and up to FIVE.

CHOICE BLACK MATERIAL COSTUMES COMPLETE,
in the New Style,
(Princess Polonaise and Skirt).
Patterns and Photos free.

URGENT MOURNING.

"ON RECEIPT OF LETTER
OR TELEGRAM"

MOURNING GOODS will be forwarded to all parts of England,
on approval—no matter the distance—
with an excellent fitting Dressmaker (if required),
without extra charge.

PETER ROBINSON, 205, 206, 207, 208, Regent-street, London.

DEEP MOURNING ORDERS.

DRESSES, Costumes, Mantles, Millinery,
and all made-up articles,
in the most appropriate and best styles,
at the lowest possible cost.
Dressmaking and Millinery,
by clever and expert artists.

INEXPENSIVE MOURNING, as well

as the Richest Qualities, can be supplied by
PETER ROBINSON,
upon the most advantageous terms, to Families,
The Court and Family Mourning Warehouse,
205, 206, 207, 208, Regent-street, London.

BLACK SILKS.

An Important Purchase
of Several Thousand Pieces by

PETER ROBINSON, of REGENT-STREET,
of the best wearing makes only,
and highly recommended.

Bonnet et Cie. at 5s. 6d.
Jaubert at 5s. 6d.
Ponson's at 5s. 6d.
Dugues at 5s. 6d.
The above are from 2s. to 5s. per yard
under last year's prices.

The Empress Cachemire at 6s.
Also excellent value at
2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 5s. 6d.

For Patterns, address
PETER ROBINSON,
205 to 208, Regent-street.

BLACK SILK DRESS VELVETS.

Exceedingly good qualities,
at 7s. 6d., 8s. 6d., 9s. 6d., 10s. 6d., 11s. 6d., 12s. 6d.

A Special Bargain
in Lyons Velvet, at 10s. 6d.

Black Silk-Trimming Velvets,
at 6s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 8s. 6d., 9s. 6d., 10s. 6d., 11s. 6d., 12s. 6d.

As PETER ROBINSON'S, of REGENT-STREET,
Nos. 205 to 208.

FOR SIX GUINEAS.

Made of Rich Lyons Silk,
with Velvet Garniture.

Exquisitely cut and fashioned.
Copies of Paris Models.
Photos free.

PETER ROBINSON, of REGENT-STREET.

REMARKABLY CHEAP.

For One Guinea, A Black Quilted SATIN PETTICOAT.

For 2½ Guineas, A Black Silk TRAINED SKIRT.

At PETER ROBINSON'S, of REGENT-STREET.

FOR TWO GUINEAS, and up to Seven,

Costumes in New Black Materials,
in various fashionable Styles,
at PETER ROBINSON'S, of REGENT-STREET.

EVENING DRESSES, at One Guinea.

Black Brussels Net, at 20s. 6d.
Tulle (condition keeping), 60s.
Grenadine, 22s. 6d.

New Styles, well cut, and elegantly trimmed.
Illustrations free.

THE NEW CRAPE.

The Pure Silk Gordian Crape,
for Widows and Families.
Its advantages are—that it is made
of Silk so pure that it will not crease when set upon,
nor spot with rain.

It is a richer black, free from dress and the
gummed appearance so objectionable in other Crape.
The wear of every yard is guaranteed.

The Gordian Crape is a Speciality,
only to be obtained at
PETER ROBINSON'S, of REGENT-STREET.
The MOURNING WAREHOUSE, Nos. 205 to 208.
Excellent qualities at 4s. 6d., 5s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 9s. 6d.
Patterns free.

FUR-LINED CLOAKS

at Summer Prices.
Good useful Cloaks
at 3½ and 4½ guineas.

SEMI-FITTING SEAL PALETOTS,

33 inches long, for 3½ guineas.
38 inches long, for 4½ guineas.
43 inches long, for 5½ guineas.

At PETER ROBINSON'S, of REGENT-STREET.

NOTICE.—In reference to the

above advertisements,
it is important that letters
should be clearly addressed to
205 to 208, REGENT-STREET.

EGERTON BURNETT'S

ROYAL WELLINGTON SERGES.

"The Court Circular," "The Queen," "Myra's Journal," &c.,
unanimously testify to the superiority of Egerton Burnett's
Serges as per excellence the material for ladies' wear.

EGERTON BURNETT, Wellington, Somerset, respectfully
calls attention to these admirable SERGES. He has repeatedly
had the honour of supplying them direct to the ROYAL
FAMILY, and orders are daily arriving from all parts of the
Kingdom. Being woven from the finest wools, and of a perma-
nent patent dye, which neither rain nor salt water can affect, they
surpass all others in appearance and durability.

Prices from 1s. 6d., to the finest, at 4s. 6d. per yard.

R. B.'s New HAND-MADE VIGOROUS CACHEMIENNE
and FUR-TRIMMED SERGES are most fashionable.

A SPECIAL STRONG MAKE IS MADE FOR BOYS' AND
GENTLEMEN'S SUITS, 44 in., from 2s. 6d. per yard.

Pattern-Books of the various makes and shades sent free by
post, and carriage is paid to Bristol or London on parcels over 2s.
Goods packed for exportation.

EGERTON BURNETT, WELLINGTON, SOMERSET.

SWAN and EDGAR are showing the

choicest Paris styles in Costumes and Mantles for Autumn
wear; also Sealskin Pelts, the most showy made from selected
skins, commencing at 9 guineas. Designs and price-list free.

SWAN and EDGAR are offering a Stock

of Black Silks made expressly for wear at 1s. 11d., 1s. 11d.,
1s. 11d., and 7s. 6d. a yard. New Dress Materials for Autumn.
Patterns free. Piccadilly, and Regent-street, London.

ROYAL ESTAMINE SERGES.—A Stock

of this beautiful warm material, in the new dark shades,
now selling at 8d. per yard. Patterns free.
JOHN HUNTER, 62, Oxford-street, W.

DR. DUNBAR'S ALKARAM, or
ANTI-CATARRH SMELLING BOTTLE.
THE ONLY CURE for
COLDS and
SORE THROATS,
BY INHALATION.

ALKARAM, if inhaled on the first

symptoms of cold, will at once arrest them;
and even when a cold has been neglected
and become severe, it will give immediate
relief, and generally cure in one day.

ALKARAM contains no narcotic, and

never produces any unpleasant effects. All
those who dread the usual remedies for
Colds, which almost always contain morphia
or chloral, may safely avail themselves of
this innocent and pleasant remedy. It acts
as a slight cauter, but gives no pain; on
the contrary, the smell is agreeable and
reviving.

ALKARAM.

"Sandgate-road, Folkestone,
Jan. 4, 1874.

"Sir,—I have just obtained a bottle of your
excellent and unrivalled Cure for Colds. I
have tried at over 200 chemists for an
effective cure, but never found one till I
obtained your Alkaram, for which I thank
you heartily.

"I am, Sir, yours, &c.,
"CYRIL DAVENOR."

ALKARAM may be safely used by

Children, as will be seen from the fol-
lowing Testimonial:—

"49, Grosvenor-road, Highbury.

"Sir,—Allow me to testify to the efficacy
of your Cure for Colds. Six of my children
were troubled with colds, and, having been
induced to try your Alkaram, I have much
pleasure in saying that it cured them in
one day thoroughly.

"I am, Sir, yours respectfully,
"LOUIS GOLDSTEIN."

ALKARAM.

"25, Baker-street, May 10, 1876.

"Dear Sir,—Your Alkaram is certainly a
great boon, and seems to have a wonderful
effect in cases of Hay-Fever and Cold in the
Head. It should prove more and more
valuable during the winter months, when
colds are so general.

"Yours truly,
"A. W. FOSTER, F.R.S."

ALKARAM.—Of all Chemists, at 2s. 9d.

AGENTS FOR INDIA—Messrs. Smith Stanistead, and Co.,
Calcutta.

AGENTS FOR AUSTRALIA—Messrs. Elliott Brothers, Sydney;
and Messrs. Hemmons, Laws, and Co., Melbourne.

Address DR. DUNBAR, care of Messrs. F. Newbery and Sons
37, Newgate-street, London, E.C.

DIGESTIVE LOZENGES

OF
VICHY,

Manufactured from the Salts extracted from the Mineral
Waters.

The Vichy Lozenges should be taken by those persons whose
digestion is difficult, painful, or laborious.

In cases of slow or difficult digestion, a few of the Lozenges
should be taken before each repast.

The Lozenges are flavoured with peppermint, lemon, vanilla,
rose, orange-flowers, or aniseette.

In Boxes, at 1s. and 2s. each.

VICHY SALTS FOR BATHS.

In Packets, for One Bath, 1s. 6d. each.

VICHY BARLEY-SUGAR.

An excellent Digestive Bonbon.

In Boxes, 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 3s. 6d.

All these Preparations are guaranteed by the French
Government.

Sold by all respectable Chemists.

LAXORA LOZENGES.—This Preparation

will be found the most valuable remedy for Constipa-
tion, Singleness of the Stomach, Bile, Headache, and
especially useful for Children and Ladies.

The "Lancet," June 9, 1877, reports:—"We have no
hesitation in recommending this preparation. It is a
great improvement on the preparations in common use
for the same purpose, and will be really valuable in
families."

"Medical Press and Circular," April 11, 1877:—"The
Laxora Lozenges can be safely recommended."
C. B. C. Titchborne, Ph.D.:—"The Laxora Lozenges
are efficacious, and nicely made."

Each Box contains Eight Lozenges, and sold, 1s. 1½d.
by all Chemists and Druggists; Wholesale, 2s. South-
work-street.

DR. LELIEVRE'S ICELAND MOSS

POULTICE, superior to all (Patented), is exempt from
all the inconveniences inseparable from Poultices made
with Linseed or Bread. These poultices, when applied,
dry up on the edges, rapidly ferment, giving a most
unpleasant odour; and no dependence can be placed on
the quality and freshness of the linseed meal. This New
Poultice is instantaneous, for it is ready in a few seconds.
Sold retail by all Chemists; Wholesale, 2s. South-
work-street, London.

A NEVER-FAILING REMEDY for Bilious

and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Wind, Spasms, Gid-
diness, Dizziness of the Eyes, Habitual Constipation, &c.—Dr.
SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, without Mercury, are
unequalled. Mild in their operation, they create appetite and
strengthen the whole nervous system.—Sold by W. LAMBERT,
1A, Vere-street, London, W., and all Druggists; in Boxes, 1s. 1½d.
and 2s. 6d. The genuine are in a square green packet.

CONSUMPTION! CONSUMPTION!

SILPHIUM CYRENAICUM
(this celebrated plant of the ancients) has now been acknow-
ledged by the principal celebrities of the French Faculty to be the
only cure for Consumption and all affections of the Pulmonary
Organs, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. Its effect is magical, and the cure
certain. To be obtained from all Chemists, with pamphlets, full
instructions, &c. Wholesale from London Patent Medicine House.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT.

The Pills purify the blood, correct all disorders of the
Liver, stomach, kidneys, and bowels. The Ointment is unrivalled
in the cure of bad legs, old wounds, gout, and rheumatism.

NEURALINE gives instant relief in TIC

DOLOREUX, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Toothache, Rheuma-
tism, Gout, and all Nerve and Local Pains.—Mr. Edgar, Butts
Lighthouse, Island of Lewis, thus writes to Sir James Mathie-
son:—"Mrs. Edgar cannot express her thanks to Lady Matheson
for sending her the Neuraline. It proved the most successful
remedy she had ever applied. The relief experienced was almost
instantaneous."—Dated Nov. 24, 1866.

HAY FEVER, COLDS, and all Disorders

of the Mucous Membrane promptly cured by GLYKA-
LINE.

LEATH and ROSS, Homoeopathic Chemists,

1A, St. Paul's-churchyard, and 9, Vere-st., W.; and sold by all
Chemists, in Bottles, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 6d.; by post, 1s. 3d. and 2s.

TAMAR INDIEN.—Owing to the marked

success of this fruit-lozenge—so agreeable to take and
universally prescribed by the Faculty for constipation, head-
ache, bile, hemorrhoids, &c.—Base Imitations containing drastic
irritants are being foisted on the public. The genuine pre-
parations bear the title "Tamar Indien." Price 2s. 6d. per Box.

HUNYADI JÁNOS.
BARON LIEBIG
AFFIRMS that its richness in aperient
salts surpasses that of all other known waters.—Lancet.

HUNYADI JÁNOS. "The most certain
and the most comfortable of all aperient waters, specially
indicated in constipation, in portal congestion, with tendency to
hemorrhoids, and in sluggish conditions of the liver."—John
Macpherson, M.D., Inspector-General of Hospitals, Author of
"Baths and Wells of Europe."

HUNYADI JÁNOS. APERIENT
NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

MOST VALUABLE and PALATABLE.
Prof. MacNamara, Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland.

MOST AGREEABLE, SAFE, and
EFFICACIOUS.—British Medical Journal.

HUNYADI JÁNOS. Highly efficacious,
not only as an ordinary aperient, but also in cases of
habitual constipation.—Dr. Roberts, University College Hospital.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2002.—VOL. LXXI.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1877.

WITH } SIXPENCE.
TWO SUPPLEMENTS } By Post, 6^d.



THE WAR: BEFORE PLEVNA; NIGHT BIVOUAC NEAR THE BIG GUNS OF THE FOURTH DIVISION.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST WITH THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

BIRTHS.

On the 16th inst., at 51, Notting-hill-square, St. Mary Abbots, Kensington, the wife of James Mowatt, Esq., F.R.G.S., of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, M.A., and the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, of a son (Ryder).

On the 16th inst., at Park-lane, Piccadilly, the Viscountess Folkestone, of a son.

On the 14th ult., at Moulmein, Burmah, the wife of Captain George Thomas, Madras Staff Corps, of a daughter.

On the 19th inst., the wife of the Rev. J. Albert Cheese, Gosforth Rectory, Cumberland, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 10th inst., at Brigsteed church, Mitchelstown, in the county of Cork, by the Rev. J. W. Johnstone, Rector of the parish, assisted by the Rev. John Leech, Chaplain Kingston College, Captain Arthur Grey Duberly, 16th Regiment, to Ida Mary Villiers, second daughter of R. H. Farrer, Esq., Mitchelstown.

On the 13th inst., at The Slad Church, Painswick, Gloucestershire, by the Rev. H. Dring, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Badcock, Peter Hughes, only son of Augustus Mathews, Esq., Pitchcombe, to Emma, younger daughter of George Holloway, Esq., Stroud, Gloucestershire.

DEATHS.

On the 18th inst., at this residence, 12, Wimbeldon Park-road, Wandsworth, Edward Dixon, Esq., J.P., M.I.C.E., late of Southampton, in the 69th year of his age.

On the 8th inst., at the Château de Manerbe, Calvados, France, Eliza, the wife of William Ramsay, Esq., 24, Charles-street, Berkeley-square.

On the 8th inst., at her residence, 26, Pembroke-square, Mrs. Catharine Clark, widow of Matthew Clark, Esq., late of Morgan House, Ham-common, Surrey, aged 84 years.

* * * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each insertion.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING DEC. 1.

SUNDAY, Nov. 25.

Sunday next before Advent.

St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. E. H. Blyth, Vicar of St. Paul's, Hammersmith; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Gregory; 7 p.m., Rev. C. F. Willis, Rector of Church Brampston, Northants.

Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Rev. E. Price; 3 p.m., Rev. Canon Farrar.

Whitehall, 11 a.m. Rev. W. F. Erskine Knollys; 3 p.m., Rev. Francis Garden, Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal. Savoy, closed.

Temple Church, 11 a.m., probably Rev. Dr. Vaughan, the Master; 3 p.m., Rev. Alfred Ainger, the Reader.

MONDAY, Nov. 26.

Princess Maud of Wales born, 1869. City of London General Pension Society, special meeting, Memorial Hall, elections, noon. Society of Arts, Cantor Lecture, 8 p.m. (Mr. W. Ham Arnot on the Manufacture of Paper).

Monday Poplar Concert, St. James's Hall, 8 p.m.

Medical Society, 8.30 p.m. Geographical Society, 8.30 p.m. Comm. G. C. Musters on Bolivia; Mr. Clements R. Markham on the still Unexplored Parts of South America.

Institution of Surveyors, 8 p.m. (Mr. Christopher Stephenson on the Pruning of Coniferous Trees).

TUESDAY, Nov. 27.

Moon's last quarter, 10 p.m. Princess Mary of Cambridge, Duchess of Teck, born, 1833. Royal Asylum of St. Ann's Society, special general court, 2.30 p.m. Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m. (Renewed Discussion on the Progress of Steam Shipping).

West London Scientific Association, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. Logan Lobley on the Age of the Hills; the hon. Librarian on the Geology of Hunstanton).

Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 p.m. Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m. (Mr. F. M. Hunter on Socotra; Mr. A. Simson on the Zápores; Rev. S. J. Whitmee on the Malays and Polynesians).

Newport, Monmouthshire, Cattle, Horse, and Poultry Show (two days).

Tredegar Agricultural and Poultry Show (two days).

Croydon Races.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28.

Alfonso XII., King of Spain, born, 1857. Mr. Archibald Forbes's lecture on Personal Experience of War Correspondence, Crystal Palace, 3 p.m. Home for Little Boys, Farnham, annual festival, Willis's Rooms, 6.30 p.m. Royal Society of Literature, 8 p.m.

Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor Marshall on Anatomy). Society of Telegraph Engineers, 8. London Ballad Concert, St. James's Hall, 8 p.m. Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Professor Graham Bell on the Telephone). Oakham Cattle and Poultry Annual Show (two days).

THURSDAY, Nov. 29.

National Benevolent Institution, Bloomsbury, annual meeting, Freemasons' Tavern, 10.30 a.m. (elections, &c.). Infant Orphan Asylum, Wanstead, elections, Cannon-street Hotel, 10. South Kensington Museum, 8 p.m. (Mr. Edward Bellamy on Anatomy).

Middlesex Hospital, quarterly court, noon. Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m. International Gun and Polo Club, Brighton, annual ball. Congratulatory banquet to Mr. W. H. Smith, First Lord of the Admiralty, St. James's Hall. Dorking Poultry Show.

FRIDAY, Nov. 30.

St. Andrew, Apostle and Martyr. Scottish Corporation, 21st anniversary dinner, Freemasons' Tavern, Sir Stafford Northcote in the chair. Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor Marshall on Anatomy).

Royal Hospital for Incurables, Putney, anniversary, elections, &c., Cannon-street Hotel, 11 a.m. Royal Society, anniversary presentation of medals, &c., 4 p.m.; annual dinner, Willis's Rooms, 7 p.m.

SATURDAY, Dec. 1.

The Princess of Wales born, 1844. Grosvenor Gallery to be reopened. Society of Schoolmasters, 2 p.m. Physical Society, 3 p.m. Saturday Popular Concert, St. James's Hall, 3 p.m.

Working Men's Club and Institute Union, at Society of Arts, 4 p.m. (Professor Huxley on Technical Education). Birmingham Annual Cattle and Poultry Show (five days).

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' N.; Long. 0° 18' 47' W.; Height above Sea, 54 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 p.m.	Minimum, read at 10 a.m.	Direction.	Force.		
14 November	30.128	40.2	38.3	93	0-10	30.5	30.5	SW. SSW. S.	122	0.045	
15	30.249	51.3	50.7	98	10	54.4	43.6	S. SSW.	400	0.010	
16	30.315	48.5	41.6	79	5	57.8	38.6	SSW. W. WNW.	242	0.000	
17	30.325	38.9	36.8	93	5	48.1	29.7	WNW.	28	0.010	
18	30.049	42.7	41.3	95	—	50.0	31.3	WNW. SSW.	112	0.005	
19	29.724	42.3	41.8	97	8	48.0	29.7	WNW. SSW. W.	192	0.165	
20	29.624	41.1	34.5	79	5	45.0	36.6	W. SW.	298	0.000	

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m. :-

Barometer (in inches) corrected	30.080	30.267	30.242	30.403	30.089	29.892	29.534
Temperature of Air	31.0°	51.3°	57.2°	37.7°	42.8°	42.1°	41.6°
Temperature of Evaporation	33.0°	50.8°	53.3°	37.0°	42.0°	41.7°	39.0°
Direction of Wind	SW.	SSW.	W.	WNW.	WNW.	SSW.	WNW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 1.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
4 25	4 48	5 12	5 38	6 6	6 35	7 6
7 40	8 15	8 49	9 23	9 58	10 32	11 4

MASKELYNE and COOKE. Daily at Three and Eight o'clock. EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly. Fifth year in London. The present programme embraces Psycho and Zee, the twin automatic mysteries; the sensational dance, in exposure of so-called spiritualism, in which Mr. Cooke floats about the room taking the cabinet with him—the most astounding feat ever accomplished; and many other illusory items of novel and original character. Such is the success of the entertainment that it is advisable to book seats in advance, for which there is no charge. Admission 5s., 3s., 2s., 1s. W. MORTON Manager.

EVANS'S, COVENT - GARDEN. — NOTICE. — These celebrated Supper-Rooms are now open for the reception of Ladies. Evans's Choir Boys, specially trained by and under the direction of Mr. F. Jonghman, and the best available Comic talent. Supper after the Theatre.—Proprietor, J. B. AMOS.

The Christmas Number

OF THE

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WILL BE ISSUED ON

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12.

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LARGE COLOURED PICTURE.

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Christmas at Sea: the Captain's Pudding. By C. Gregory.

Where He Fell. By Mason Jackson.

A Bit of Old Chelsea. By H. Petherick.

A Bloodless Battle. By R. Barnes.

Old Evergreen and the Yule Log (A Series of Comic Sketches).

By Harry Furniss.

A Little Baggage. By W. Goodman.

Little Loves. By Kate Greenaway.

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FOR

1878,

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FINE ART, &c.

TWELVE ENGRAVINGS AS HEADINGS TO THE CALENDAR.

ASTRONOMICAL DIAGRAMS OF REMARKABLE PHENOMENA,

WITH EXPLANATORY NOTES.

The Royal Family of Great Britain; the Queen's Household; her Majesty's Ministers; Lists of Government Offices and Officers; Bank of England and London and Westminster Bankers; Law and University Terms; Fixed and Movable Festivals; Anniversaries; Acts of Parliament passed during the Session of 1877; Obituary of Eminent Persons; Christian, Jewish, and Mohammedan Calendars; Tables of Stamps, Taxes, and Government Duties; Times of High Water at London and Liverpool; Postal Regulations; Remarkable Occurrences, &c., 1877-78; Eclipses in the Year 1878; together with an amount of useful and valuable information, which has during the past thirty-two years made the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK an acceptable and elegant companion to the library or drawing-room table.

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THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—EVERY EVENING, at Eight, AMY ROBART. Messrs. J. Fernandez, W. Terriss, E. F. Edgar, A. Glover, Lingham, Douglas, F. Moreland, Brooke, G. Weston, Lifford, Morris, H. Vaughan; Mesdames Willes, Harriet Coveney, E. Stuart, Adair, D'Arcy, Vincent, &c. Preceded by SARAH'S YOUNG MAN. To conclude with THE CONSORTION. Prices from 6d. to 45s. Doors open at 6.30; commence at 7. Box-Office open from Ten till Five daily.

HENRY DUNBAR, by TOM TAYLOR, and A ROUGH DIAMOND, by J. B. Buckstone. Box-Office hours, Eleven to Five. No Fees for Booking. Prices from 1s. to 43s. Doors open at 7, commence at 7.30.—OLYMPIC THEATRE.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS will introduce an ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME. The whole of the Songs contained in the first or musical portion of the Entertainment will be changed. New Dances, New Vocalities, and New Burlesque Sketches. The New Programme will be given.

EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT, and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at THREE and EIGHT.

THE BIRMINGHAM CATTLE and POULTRY SHOW. The TWENTY-NINTH GREAT ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF FAT CATTLE, SHEEP, PIGS, DOMESTIC POULTRY, COINS, ROOTS, and IMPLEMENTS will be held at BINGLEY HALL, MONDAY, DEC. 3 (Admission, 5s.), TUESDAY, DEC. 4, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, DEC. 5 and 6 (One Shilling). For Excursion Trains and other special railway arrangements, see the Advertisements and Bills of the various Companies.

PANCY BALL.—THE GRAND POLE AND HUNT BALL will take place in the BRIGHTON PAVILION on THURSDAY NEXT, NOV. 29. Tickets and Vouchers at the Bedford Hotel, Brighton.

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE-GALLERY.—Open all the year round for the RECEPTION and SALE of PICTURES by the British and Foreign Schools. For Particulars apply to Mr. C. W. Wess.

"GONE." By FRANK HOLL.—This fine Picture is NOW ON VIEW at the ANNUAL WINTER EXHIBITION, 5, Haymarket (opposite Her Majesty's Theatre).

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. The SIXTEENTH WINTER EXHIBITION OF SKETCHES and STUDIES WILL OPEN on MONDAY, DEC. 3. ALFRED D. FRIPP, Secretary.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS, "THE BRAZEN SERPENT," "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM," and "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE," each 33 ft. by 22 ft.; with "Dream of Pilate's Wife," "Christian Martyr," &c., at the DOBE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street, W. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

WEDNESDAY NEXT.—LONDON BALLAD CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL, at Eight o'clock. The programme will include the following popular songs:—"My Dearest Heart," Arthur Sullivan, and "Home, Sweet Home" (Mrs. Osgood);—"The Lost Chord," and "Guller Herrin'" (Madame Antoinette Sterling);—"Sleep, my Love," and "The Banks of Allan Water" (Miss Orridge);—"The Requital" and "My pretty Jane" (Mr. Sims Reeves);—"I'll be in my only Joy" and "Sally in our Alley" (Mr. Edward Lloyd);—"When forced from dear Hebe to go" (Mr. Beckwith);—"The Yeman's Wedding Song," and "The Vicar of Bray" (Mr. Santley);—"Far Away in Bonny Scotland," and "The Friend of the Brave" (Mr. Maybrick);—"Rocked in the cradle of the deep" (Mr. Rempton); Pianoforte, Miss Margaret Bucknall. The London Vocal Union, under the direction of Mr. Fred. Walker, Conductor, Mr. Sidney Naylor, Stalls, 1s. 6d.; Balcony, 3s.; Arce, 4s. and 2s.; Admission, 1s. Tickets of Austin, St. James's Hall; the usual Agents; and of Boosey and Co., 255, Regent-street.

WEDNESDAY NEXT.—THE TAR'S FAREWELL, by the Composer of "Nancy Lee," will be sung by Mr. Santley for the first time at the next Ballad Concert.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1877.

Between eight o'clock p.m. on Saturday last and eight a.m. on Sunday Kars, the key city of Armenia, was stormed and captured by the Russian forces under the nominal command of the Grand Duke Michael. The announcement of this feat took Europe by surprise. It contradicted many of the military maxims towards which the experience of the present campaign, both in Europe and in Asia, has consistently and very decidedly pointed. Kars was a very strongly fortified place, with a Citadel of great natural strength. It was armed with more than 300 pieces of powerful siege artillery. It was held by a force as numerous as that which was led against it. It was well supplied both with provisions and ammunition. The assailants were not more in number than the enemy whom they attacked. They were obliged to advance over ground the formation of which compelled them to break their ranks, to clamber up steep rocks, scarps, and parapets; in short, to face their foes under conditions which previous instances during the present war had forewarned the Russians never again to attempt. Nevertheless, their triumph was complete. The City, all the Forts, the Citadel, 300 pieces of Krupp Artillery, stores, ammunition, hard cash, and 10,000 prisoners fell into the hands of the Russians. 5000 Turks were put *hors de combat*, while the Russian loss is stated to have been under 3000 men. No military adventure during the present century has been crowned with more complete success—so complete, indeed, has it been that treachery has been suspected, although more than sufficient, and sufficiently varied, evidence exists to prove that the victory was achieved alone by skilful and hard fighting.

It may be difficult to account for the fact before us, but there it stands. It may occasion surprise, but it is too clear to provoke incredulity. Kars has fallen. A twelve hours' night attack has sufficed to transfer it from Turkish to Russian hands. Something may be attributed to a deficiency of military experience and presence of mind in the Commandant of the City and Fortress; something, perhaps, though the Turkish troops appear to have fought valiantly, to the demoralisation of that large proportion of them which Mukhtar Pasha after his defeat had left behind him. Not a little, however, must be ascribed to the strategical sagacity of General Loris Melikoff, who assumed the active direction of the assault throughout, and in whose military capacity the Russian forces had entire confidence. The points of attack selected were the weakest, however formidable, in the defence. The darkness of night, although in some respects unfavourable to the assailants, covered their advance. The Turks seem to have been taken by surprise, and to have lost the power at this critical moment of effecting such a combination of their resources as might have repelled the invading foe. They offered, it is true, sturdy opposition to their antagonists; but, being piecemeal, it failed in every instance. Some few forts held out, in apparent ignorance of what had occurred, long after the tenacity of their occupants could have availed anything for the saving of the place. Many battalions broke out of the city as fugitives on the road to Erzeroum, but soon found themselves surrounded by Russian cavalry, and compelled to surrender. Altogether, it was one of those cases which in war—more, perhaps, than in any of the civil walks of life—are decided by fortune taken advantage of by superior skill. Things went better than might have been expected with the Russians—worse with the Turks. But the Russians would scarcely have gained their triumph, or the Turks have met their defeat, had not the mind of the Russian Commander known how to turn every accident to account.

The obvious consequences of this brilliant achievement may be easily seen. Those which are ulterior can be only dimly conjectured. At any rate, it is a heavy blow to the Turkish cause in Asia. It opens a free and unimpeded line of communication between Alexandropol and the position held by the Corps of General Heimann. It sets free the investing Corps of General Loris Melikoff to march to his support. It gives to the Russian Army a

secure dépôt, and furnishes winter quarters for a large portion of the Army in Armenia. It is the solid fruit, and, as yet, the only solid fruit, to the Grand Duke Michael in his Armenian campaign. Whatever ill-fortune may now befall him, there is little fear that his grasp upon Kars will need to be loosened. It gives him a solid base for all his operations in that part of Asia, and it is scarcely to be imagined that the fortune of war will wrest it from his hold. As to what may be the ulterior consequences of the capture, opinions are more likely to vary. It will hardly conduce, we fear, to an earlier termination of the War. Indeed, the news was withheld from the people of Constantinople for some days, lest it should excite insurrectionary violence among the Softas and the lower strata of the inhabitants of that capital. There will now, probably, be greater difficulty than heretofore in arranging any compromise between the Russian and the Ottoman Empire. The confidence of the former will be increased, while the fanatical hate of the latter will be influenced, by the capture of Kars. Nevertheless, in the long run it may be expected to tell upon the end. The flame of the taper while it flares up to a surprising height from the socket betokens a proximity to exhaustion; nor is there any reason to suppose that Turkish obduracy will long survive the extinction of hope. On the other hand, Russia will find in the fall of Kars some material for the appeasement of her military ambition. Should anything approaching to a similar victory crown the arms of the multitudinous hosts serving the Czar in Bulgaria: should Plevna be taken before Mahomed Ali can grasp hands with Osman Pasha; or should the way to Adrianople be cleared of the dangers which would now beset it, it may be fairly supposed that the time for active mediation will have arrived. Winter is close at hand. There seems to be no doubt that, whatever preparation may be made on both sides to hold on until the advent of Spring, it will cost the armies of the invaders, as well as of the invaded, a greatly increased amount of suffering, and the people of both Empires a vast addition to their public expenditure. We have no great faith in a second campaign, nor in the disposition of either side to prolong the War through another summer. To the Turks it would be simple ruin. To the Russians it could bring no great gain; for, after all, the European Powers will settle the terms of victory.

We are not quite sure, therefore, how far the capture of Kars may be looked upon as boding good or ill to other populations than those immediately concerned. The annexation of Armenia to Russia, although doubtless it would excite needless apprehensions in the minds of some of our people, would in reality touch but very slightly, if at all, what are called "British interests." It might substitute a bad system of government for a worse; and that is about all that can be predicated of it. Certainly, it would do little towards facilitating a Muscovite approach to India—much less, perhaps, than the annexation of Khiva; and even the very small extent to which it could be made available for that purpose would hardly be available within two or three generations; at the end of which who knows what may have become of the present autocratic system of government in Russia. Few things, perhaps, are more mischievous in this world than premature efforts to nip imaginary future evils in the bud.

THE COURT.

The Queen attended Divine service on Sunday, performed at Balmoral Castle, by the Rev. Archibald Campbell, of Crathie. Her Majesty afterwards drove to Abergeldie, and walked with the Princess of Wales and her children. On Tuesday the Queen and Princess Beatrice left the castle for the Glassalt Shiel. Her Majesty has driven to Glen Gelder Shiel, Birkhall, and other localities on Deeside; and, when resident at Balmoral, has paid daily visits to the Princess of Wales. Sir Stafford Northcote is the Minister in attendance upon the Queen, and dines generally with her Majesty. Prince Leopold has been suffering from indisposition. The Princess of Wales has visited him at Balmoral.

The Queen has appointed the Hon. Francis Hay to be Page of Honour to her Majesty, vice George Godfrey Macdonald, Esq., resigned.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The departure of the Princess of Wales with her daughters from Abergeldie early this week was again postponed, it being considered unsafe to remove Miss Knollys.

The Prince of Wales has passed several days on a visit to Lord and Lady Lonsborough, at their seat near Selby, Yorkshire. A distinguished party were invited to meet his Royal Highness, and good shooting has been had over the Lonsborough grounds. The Prince assented to receive a public welcome from the inhabitants of Selby on Wednesday. His Royal Highness's carriage was preceded from Brayton Barff to the Selby railway station by the band of the Scots Greys and a number of carriages, and followed by the band of the Hull Sailors' Orphanage. A loyal demonstration took place at the railway station, and an hour after the Prince's departure a display of fireworks took place in the park. The town was en fête, being gaily decorated and illuminated with coloured lamps; the ancient market-cross was transformed into a Corinthian temple, and the south front of the venerable abbey was illuminated with great effect.

The Prince has appointed the Rev. H. A. Pickard Grand Chaplain to the Grand Lodge of England, in the room of the late Bro. the Rev. Lake Onslow.

The Duke of Cambridge returned to Gloucester House on Saturday from visiting Lord and Lady Forester.

The Duchess of Teck, accompanied by the Duke of Teck, opened the new infirmary at Hemel Hempstead last Saturday.

The Crown Prince of Hanover left London yesterday week, on a visit to Prince and Princess Christian at Cumberland Lodge, Windsor Park. The Crown Prince and Princess Christian hunted with Mr. Garth's foxhounds near Windsor on Saturday.

His Royal Highness returned to town on Tuesday, and, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of Teck, left by the 2.30 p.m. train from St. Pancras, for Marham House, Downham, on a visit to Henry Villibois.

His Excellency the Russian Ambassador and Countess Schouvalloff have returned to the Russian Embassy, Chesham-place, from Brighton.

His Excellency the Danish Minister and Madame De Bülow, after visiting Lord and Lady Delamere at Vale Royal, have joined the company of Lord and Lady Egerton of Tatton, at Tatton Park, Knutsford, Cheshire.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne have left Lansdowne House on a visit to Sir Edward Kerrison, Bart., at Brome Hall, Scole, Norfolk.

Earl and Countess Granville have left town for Walmer Castle, Deal.

THE MARRIAGE OF THE DUKE OF NORFOLK.

The marriage of the Duke of Norfolk and Lady Flora Hastings, eldest daughter of Mr. C. F. Abney Hastings, and the late Countess of Loudoun, was celebrated on Wednesday at the Church of the Immaculate Heart of Mary, The Oratory, Brompton. The marriage was performed by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Southwark, assisted by the Very Rev. Father Keogh, superior of the Oratory, and Father Gordon. Mr. Abney Hastings gave his daughter away. The Duke of Norfolk arrived, attended by his cousin, the Hon. Francis E. Howard, who acted as best man; and Lady Flora Hastings accompanied by her father. The bride wore a dress of white satin duchesse, trimmed with point de gaze, with flounces and scarf of the same fabric. In addition to chatelaine, the dress was ornamented with bouquets of orange-blossoms; corsage carré, trimmed with point de gaze and orange-blossoms. She wore sprays of orange-blossoms in her hair, covered by a point de gaze veil. The jewels worn by the bride comprised a tiara of diamond stars, the gift of her father; a diamond necklace, presented by the bridegroom, to which was attached a diamond pendant, the Duchess of Norfolk's gift; and diamond earrings, given to her by her brother, the Earl of Loudoun; also the necklace presented by his Grace's tenantry at Sheffield and its vicinity, and the bracelets sent by the Duke's Sussex tenants, and the several diamond bracelets presented by Mr. Abney-Hastings's Leicestershire tenantry. The bridesmaids were Lady Anne and Lady Margaret Howard, sisters of the bridegroom; Lady Egidia Hastings, sister of the bride; Lady Ermytrude Russell, Lady Adelaide Forbes, Lady Maud Grimston, the Hon. Alice Howard; Miss Clifton, daughter of Captain and Lady Bertha Clifton; Miss Kirwan, daughter of Lady Victoria Kirwan; and Miss Minna Margaret Hope, Miss Josephine Mary Hope, and Miss Theresa Anne Hope, daughters of the late Mr. and Lady Victoria Hope-Scott, nieces of the bridegroom. The bridesmaids were attired alike, in dresses of ivory poul de soie draped with ivory broché silk, and trimmed and robed with cardinal velvet. They wore cream felt Rubens hats, trimmed with cardinal velvet and cream and cardinal feathers. The Duke of Norfolk presented each with flexible gold band bracelet of arabesque design. The band was of lattice-work, and each of the numerous compartments contained a pearl graduated in size to the middle of the band. The centre was filled with a large oval crystal, surrounded by pearls, having on the crystal surface the monogram "Flora" worked in diamonds, the whole being surmounted by a coronet, diamonds being the centre of the strawberry-leaves. The crystallized jewelled centre can be detached and worn as a pendant. Princess Louise of Lorne and the Marquis of Lorne were present at the church and at the breakfast, which was provided at Mr. Abney-Hastings's residence in Upper Grosvenor-street for upwards of 150 guests. The Premier proposed the only toast—"The bride and bridegroom."

The Duke, with his bride, left for Victoria station, whence they travelled by special train to Arundel, to pass the honeymoon at Arundel Castle. The bride's travelling-dress was of sapphire Lyons velvet, trimmed with white ostrich feather and point d'Alençon; jacket of the same, lined with white satin and trimmed with feather trimming; and white felt hat trimmed with velvet and white and sapphire feathers; muff to match. The arrival of the Duke and Duchess at Arundel railway station was signalled by the ascent of a monster montgolfier balloon, with fireworks and lights attached; a display of fireworks was given lasting an hour; the town was profusely decorated and illuminated. The battlements and bastions were outlined by thousands of variegated coloured lamps, which defined the beautiful proportions of the castle in all its grandeur, and a powerful electric light was displayed from the top of the principal tower, which illumined the town and surrounding country.

The wedding gifts were of enormous value. Among the bride's presents from the bridegroom was a pearl necklace which had belonged to Mary Queen of Scots.

The newly-married Duchess of Norfolk (whose portrait, with that of the Duke, we give in this week's Supplement) is twenty-three years of age, having been born Feb. 13, 1854. She is the eldest of six children. Her father, Charles Frederick Abney-Hastings, Esq., of Donington Park, Leicestershire, is a Protestant, and so was her mother, the late Lady Edith Rawdon Abney-Hastings, Countess of Loudoun; but Lady Flora Hastings, the bride of last Wednesday, joined the Roman Catholic Church two years ago, and was received by Monsignore Capel into that religious communion. The family to which her father belonged, the Clitons, of Lytham, in Lancashire, was one of the oldest Roman Catholic families in England, though he himself does not profess that ecclesiastical faith. He took the name of Abney-Hastings, instead of Clifton, in 1858, upon the succession of his wife, then Lady Edith Rawdon Hastings, to the large estates of her cousin, Sir Charles Abney-Hastings, of Willesley Hall, Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Her Ladyship also, in 1868, upon the death of the last Marquis of Hastings, succeeded to his Scotch earldom of Loudoun. The marquise became extinct; and, while some of the estate passed to Mr. Abney-Hastings, their present owner, another part has, by the demise of his wife, passed with the earldom to her eldest son, Lord Loudoun. These particulars are stated in correction of the account which will be read in page 506.

The marriage of Major Brodigan, 25th Regiment, and Miss Alice Caroline Burges, youngest daughter of Mr. Burges and the late Lady Caroline Burges, took place on the 17th inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square.

The distinguished service reward of £100 a year, vacant by the appointment of Lieutenant-General Sir Richard Waddy, K.C.B., to the colonelcy of the 63rd Regiment, has been conferred on Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Selby Smyth, K.C.M.G., Commanding the Auxiliary Forces in the Dominion of Canada; and a similar reward of £100 a year, vacant by the death of Major-General John Gwilt, C.B., has been awarded to Major-General C. L. Nugent, late 58th Regiment.

THE LATE MARSHAL WRANGLER.

Field Marshal Count von Wrangel, the veteran General of the Prussian Army, who died on the 1st inst., was probably the oldest of military officers or soldiers in the world. The deceased, Friedrich Heinrich Ernst von Wrangel, was born in 1784, at Stettin, and was consequently, at his death, in his ninety-fourth year. He entered the Prussian army in 1796, distinguished himself in 1807 at the action of Heilsberg, as well as at the battles of Grossgorschen, Hainau, Liebertwolkwitz, and Leipsic, in 1813, and was raised to the rank of Major-General in 1823. In the Danish War of 1848 he commanded the forces of Prussia and the German Confederation, defeated the Danes in Schleswig, and entered Jutland; but on Sept. 8 of the same year he resigned his command in order to take the command in chief of the forces in the Province of Brandenburg. At their head he entered Berlin on Nov. 9, 1848, and declared it in a state of siege. From that time he was known as the uncompromising foe of the democratic and revolutionary party. He again commanded the Prussian forces against the Danes at the invasion of Schleswig in 1864, and, after a long and well-matured preparation, distinguished himself by the capture of the Düppel forts. This feat occurring in the seventy-eighth year of his age, his strength failed him before the end of the campaign, which had to be terminated under the command of Prince Frederick Charles, then first rising to distinction. "Two years later," says the *Times*' Berlin Correspondent, "when the Austrian war broke out, the octogenarian Field Marshal finding his services no longer required at the head of the troops, in anger and dismay proclaimed his intention to enter the ranks as a private. He, however, eventually contented himself with an honourable place in his Sovereign's suite, and shared the dangers and deprivations of the camp from the Prusso-Bohemian frontier to the very suburbs of Vienna. He has since led a retired life at Berlin, acting as the spokesman of the army on festive occasions, and hugely enjoying the glorious achievements of the last period of Prussian military history. His one sorrow during the last few years had been the dread of being pensioned off—a contingency which, in the ordinary course of things, should have occurred long ago, but which, to his military mind, would have been tantamount to annihilation. It is said that the Emperor, graciously recognising the rare services rendered by the veteran soldier, profited by a fitting opportunity some time ago to set his mind at rest on this important point. Until very recently the General, who had lived to a green old age, was a familiar figure in the streets and parks of the capital. He used to ride and drive about a great deal; and, as he advanced in age, developed a peculiar partiality for little children and children's maids, manifested in the open-air distribution of buns and sweetmeats wherever and whenever a bevy of juvenile customers could be got together. Altogether, he was a favourite with the Berliners, who had reason to remember his leniency in 1848, when putting down the riots which disgraced the capital in that stormy year. Like Blücher, he was essentially a man of the old school, and used to talk low German in ordinary conversation; but there was no want of sense and sensibility under the rugged outside of the hoary heavy dragoon."

The Portrait is from a photograph by Reichard and Lindner, of Berlin.

LAW.

The following gentlemen have been elected Benchers to the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple:—Mr. C. G. Merewether, Q.C., M.P., of the Midland Circuit; Mr. W. H. Holl, Q.C., of the South-eastern Circuit; Mr. W. G. Harrison, Q.C., of the South-eastern Circuit; and Mr. C. R. Freeling, of the Chancery Division.

A decision in the Chancery Court on Monday has deprived the poor of Brighton of considerable bequests, and the Sunday-school teachers and scholars of a Christmas treat, owing to the fact that Mr. Bates, the testator, left the money in railway debentures, which Vice-Chancellor Hall decided are of such a nature as to be governed by the statute of mortmain.

Judgment was given by the Common Pleas Division on Tuesday in an appeal by Mr. Albert Grant against a decision of the Revising Barrister for West Sussex, who had declined to allow Mr. Grant's claim in consequence of the decision arrived at by the Judge who tried the Kidderminster election petition. The Court allowed the appeal, but without costs.

In the Court of Bankruptcy registration has been ordered of a resolution passed by the creditors of Mr. Frederick Dimsdale, solicitor, with liabilities amounting to between £200,000 and £300,000, by which the estate will be liquidated by arrangement.

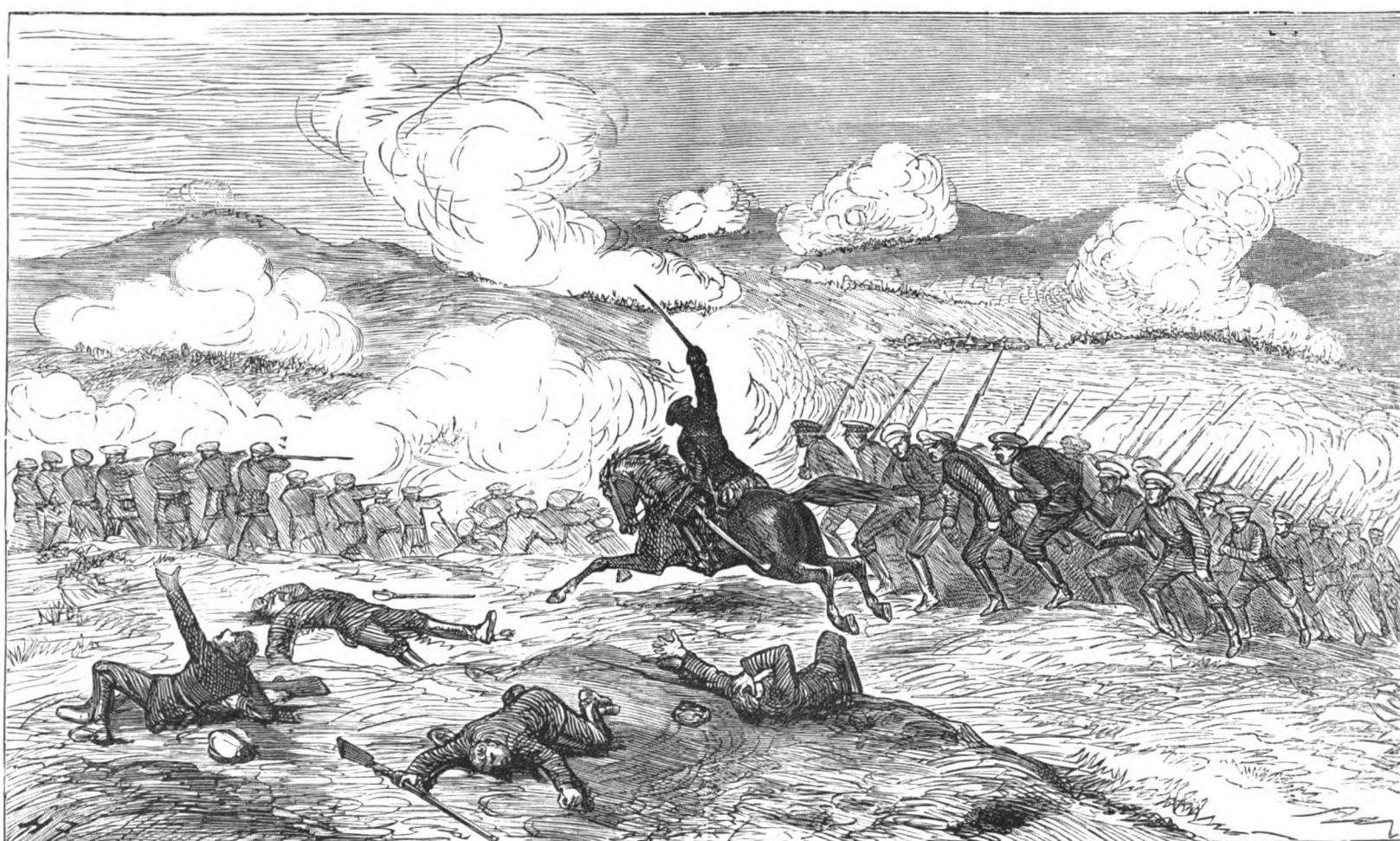
The Queen's Bench on Monday made absolute a rule which the Rev. A. Tooth, of Hatcham, had obtained against Lord Penzance for a prohibition to him from proceeding further in relation to the prosecution of Mr. Tooth for excess in ritual. The ground of application was that the requisition of the Archbishop of Canterbury to the Dean of Arches to hear the case called upon him to sit in London or Westminster, or within the diocese of Rochester. The learned Judge sat at Lambeth, which is not included in either of the places named. The Lord Chief Justice observed that the Court made the rule absolute with great regret, as the objection was of the most technical description.

An extraordinary case came before Vice-Chancellor Malins on Wednesday. Mrs. Davis, a Jewish widow of large fortune, having an only son, married in 1862 a French sculptor, named Megret, who, for her sake, became a Jew. In 1871, while she was suffering from puerperal mania, M. Megret put her in a lunatic asylum, and although her insanity lasted a comparatively short time, he kept her there until the end of 1875, when she was released on the interposition of her English solicitor. The husband afterwards persuaded her to live with him again; but in September, 1876, he once more placed her in a lunatic asylum at Charenton, where she remained until an application was made to the French tribunals, and she was liberated. She then came to England, and the question before the Court was whether a sum of £1200 a year originally belonging to her should be paid to her husband. The Vice-Chancellor decided that it must be paid, together with the arrears, to the wife.

The trial of the detective inspectors Meiklejohn, Druscovich, Palmer, and Clarke, and of Mr. Froggatt, solicitor, at the Old Bailey, was brought to a conclusion on Tuesday, having occupied twenty days. The jury, after a deliberation of less than an hour, found a verdict of guilty against all the prisoners with the exception of Clarke, and recommended Palmer and Druscovich to mercy on account of the good characters which they had borne. Each of the convicted prisoners addressed Mr. Baron Pollock in mitigation of sentence, but his Lordship declined to make any distinction between them, and ordered them to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for two years. Inspector Clarke was bound over to answer any further charges which may be preferred against him.



THE LATE PRUSSIAN FIELD MARSHAL COUNT VON WRANGEL.



THE WAR: SORTIE FROM PLEVNA. REPULSE OF THE TURKS NEAR THE VILLAGE OF RADISHEVO.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



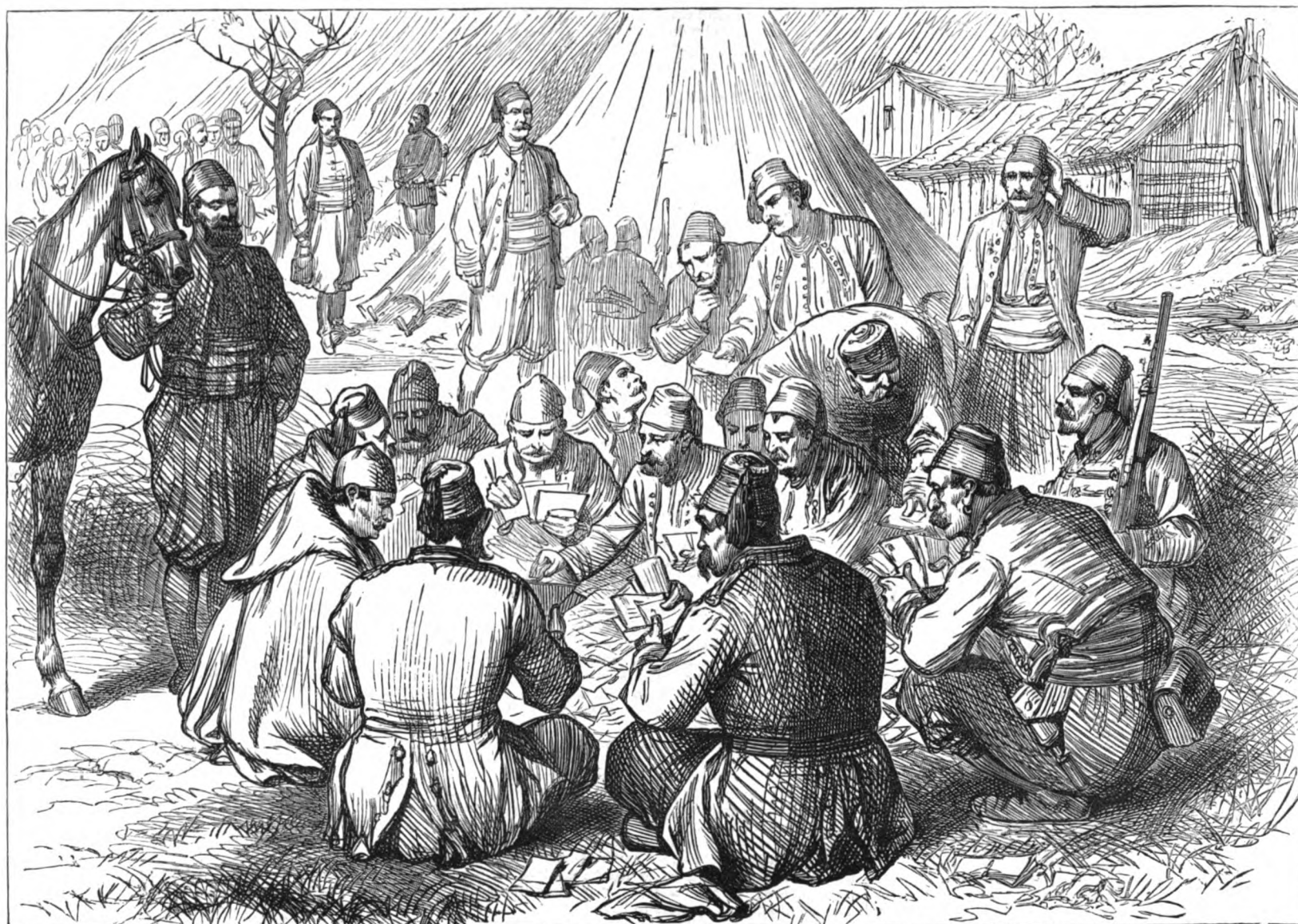
1. Josef.
2. Siri.
3. Eln.

4. Nils.
5. A Struggle with Napoleon.
6. The Arctic Fox.

7. Lapland Shoe, with Stocking.
8. Women pulling down the Tent.
9. Sledges.

10. Reindeer Dogs.
11. Lassoing Reindeer.

THE LAPLANDERS AT THE ROYAL AQUARIUM, WESTMINSTER.



THE WAR: MAIL DAY IN CAMP AT THE SHIPKA PASS.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST WITH THE TURKS.

THE LAPLANDERS AT THE ROYAL AQUARIUM.

The arrival of these interesting strangers for exhibition at the popular place of entertainment in Westminster was mentioned in our last. They come from the neighbourhood of Kautokeino, which is a small town, or rather village, on the river Muonio, at the frontier between Sweden and Russia, to the north of the Gulf of Bothnia, beyond the seventy-first degree of latitude. The merit of bringing them to England is due to Mr. Farini, the enterprising manager of recent successful exhibitions at the Royal Aquarium. He had, at his own expense, commissioned a Norwegian naturalist, Mr. Bock, to go round the North Cape for the purpose of obtaining live walrus, to add to the collection of aquatic animals. Mr. Bock, having made his way into the Arctic region, found it was too late in the season for procuring a specimen of the walrus. He telegraphed to Mr. Farini to that effect, and was then instructed, by telegraph, to engage a party of Lapps, with reindeer, and conduct them to London. A sufficient sum of money was remitted to a bank at Drontheim for the estimated travelling expenses. Mr. Bock had not an easy task in overcoming the reluctance of those innocent people to leave their native country, though assured of kind treatment and of ample remuneration. No married couple with a family could be persuaded to venture. Their tastes and habits being extremely simple, their wants are few; and the herds of reindeer, which constitute their wealth, are valued more than cash or bills of exchange; nor is there any destitute or needy class disposed to emigration. Four young persons were at length induced, whether by curiosity and the spirit of adventure, or by the desire of gain, to accompany Mr. Bock to our country. The stipulated payment for six months was handed over to the "landsman," or district magistrate appointed by the Norwegian Government, who received it in trust for these persons. They made the journey and voyage in safety; and we believe that they have yet not found cause to regret their willingness to visit England. The lady of the party, named "Elin" or Ellen, is but nineteen years of age. She is heiress to large property, owning more than a thousand reindeer, which have to be cared for, in her absence, at the cost of the Royal Aquarium managers. Her female servant, "Siri," which for aught we know means Sarah, is a young woman of twenty-two. "Josef," whose age is twenty-one, is second cousin to Elin, and they may possibly have matrimonial intentions; at least, in the opinion of their friends, they would make a good match. "Nils," the comrade of Josef, is a young man about one year his senior. They are respectable and well-behaved persons, members of the Lutheran Church, and two of them can read the New Testament very well. Every traveller in Lapland has borne witness to the general high character of this small nation for morality, sobriety, and good temper; these visitors to London are not an exception. They will not drink any spirituous liquor, and their behaviour is perfectly decorous. Their way of living, in the climate of their native land, though to us it would seem disagreeable, has not proved injurious to health. Their clothes, made of tanned skins, are never taken off at night, when they lie down in their tents or huts to sleep. In Lapland they have no bread, for there no corn will grow, but they swallow large quantities of animal oil, with the flesh of reindeer, and sometimes a little reindeer milk, one gallon of which is yielded by milking thirty-six female reindeer. The pasture of these useful beasts is not grass, but Iceland moss, which seems to be necessary for their healthy subsistence; and twenty tons of this has been imported with the thirteen reindeer now in London. At home, it is said, the Lapland people are never ill, and live to a great age; Mr. Bock could never find a Lapp burial-ground, and was inclined to think they never died, but were only dried up and blown away by the wind, after many summers and winters. It must, however, be confessed that bodily cleanliness is not one of their virtues; and the manner in which a whole family, men, women, and children, those of all ages and both sexes, commonly huddle together, sleeping in a narrow tent, shows a certain indelicacy, though no worse can be said of it. The two months of summer, with almost continual daylight, are usually spent in fishing and hunting the white whale, the walrus, and the bladder-nosed seal, as a change from their pastoral employment. No trees, except here and there a few stunted birches, are to be seen in their bleak country. The Lapps at the Royal Aquarium have brought with them, besides the reindeer, a couple of Arctic dogs, bushy-haired and sharp-nosed, and an Arctic white fox. Their tents and sledges, with the mode of erecting and removing the tents, and harnessing the reindeer to the sledges, form part of the exhibition. The reindeer are partially tame, so that they will follow in a herd together any of their masters who calls them by singing a peculiar musical strain, but no single reindeer will allow itself to be touched, and it is necessary to catch them by the horns with a lasso. This feat is performed at the Royal Aquarium for the diversion of spectators. The deer are kept at the Zoological Society's Gardens in Regent's Park, under the charge of Mr. Bartlett, the Superintendent there, and two of them are daily brought to the Royal Aquarium for exhibition. It is to be hoped that means will be found to preserve some living specimens in England; those belonging to the Zoological Society a few years since did not long survive the change of climate and of food. The Lapland men and women, so far, appear to be well and happy in London. They begin to relish our wheaten bread and other victuals; but we have not yet heard of any one of them sleeping in linen between a pair of sheets. They have been taken about town, to see a few of the ordinary sights and shows of this metropolis, at which they show not the least astonishment, but wonder that the English should take so much trouble, and incur such great cost, to build and furnish houses, when they might dwell in tents. The gift, nevertheless, of a coloured scarf, a bunch of ribbons, or any gay-looking article of dress, which ladies will sometimes offer them, is eagerly accepted, and they have been much delighted with a present of coloured pictures from Messrs. Dean and Son. The only thing of which they are afraid is a chimpanzee belonging to Mr. Farini, which they take for the Devil. A small book or pamphlet, containing a description of the Laplanders, with photographs, is now in preparation. It will be ready next week, and will be sold by the Laplanders themselves to their visitors at the Aquarium. The profits will be given to support the Lutheran missionary schools in their country. We believe that Mr. Farini has some notion of permitting an open-air exhibition of the driving of reindeer sledges, which may take place either in the park, or in an inclosed ground where a charge for admission can be made. Another expedition to procure live walrus for the Aquarium will be sent to the Arctic shore next summer. It is further rumored that the enterprising manager contemplates an expedition to the South and West Pacific archipelagoes for the purpose of bringing to London typical representatives of different Polynesian races, with their native costumes, weapons, and implements. The geographical and ethnological interest of such an exhibition would be great indeed. We are informed by a Cambridge correspondent that a party of Laplanders

were in England about the year 1822, under the care of a Mr. Bullock and his son. But those now at the Royal Aquarium deserve a visit; and Dean Stanley, who was one of the first to call and see them, expressed the interest he felt in making acquaintance with some of that remarkable Northern people.

THE WAR.

The Russians have taken Kars by assault, with thousands of Turkish prisoners and hundreds of Turkish guns. They are now pressing the siege of Erzeroum with great energy, and with additional forces. In Europe, they still hold fast and draw close their circle of investment around Osman Pasha's fortified position at Plevna, but they expect a fierce attack by Mahomet Ali Pasha on the south-western road, and they have received a hard blow from Suleiman Pasha, near the confluence of the Lom with the Danube, at Pyrgos, a few miles above Rustchuk. Higher up the great river, they have taken possession of Rahova, which is nearly half-way between Nicopolis and Widdin.

The capture of Kars was performed by General Loris Melikoff on Saturday night and Sunday morning. A small map or plan of the country four or five miles on each side round that important fortified town of Armenia will be found in our Supplement. This plan will show that the fortifications round Kars may be divided into three distinct sets of defences. The first on the plain to the south include the Hafiz Pasha, the Khanli, and the Suwarri Tabia, with the connecting line of intrenchments, and the camp in their rear. The second, to the west of the river Kars Tchai, are on steep heights. The principal forts are the Tahmasp, the Tekmash, and the Mukhlis Tabia. The third system comprises the works on the Karadagh Hill. Between the eastern and the western forts runs the Kars Tchai, with steep, precipitous banks, from 400 ft. to 700 ft. in height. Each system was to be self-supporting, and here Kars failed. To be properly defended there should be sufficient reserves in each of the three lines of defence to man the entire length of the intrenchments; for, owing to the nature of the ground, the rugged slopes and absence of roads, a rapid movement of reinforcements from one quarter to another is quite precluded. For this purpose a garrison of at least 40,000 men would be required; and it now seems tolerably certain that Kars only contained 20,000, of whom one quarter were in hospital. With the exception of the forts on the plain to the south, none of the works had flanking defence for their ditches, their profiles were extremely weak, bomb-proof cover for the garrisons insufficient, and, what is most essential in the construction of detached works, they did not afford each other mutual support; last, but not least, the armament was very inadequate for the amount of ground taken up. To illustrate the absence of mutual support, we may observe that the northern approach to the Mukhlis and Karadagh Tabia is only swept by their own guns, while the ground under the Karadagh is protected by a small two-gun battery. Close to the Alexandropol road, so far as we can ascertain, none of the works were so constructed as to sweep the front of their neighbours. The position of the Karadagh Fort was such that, with the Hafiz Tabia silenced, assaulting columns could scale the cliff on the south side, unchecked by any artillery fire. The guns of the citadel, three in number, it is true, enfiladed the Kars Tchai, and so prevented assaults on the Mukhlis and Kara-palteh from that quarter.

The works were fairly strong and sufficiently armed. The citadel and the Karadagh, carefully and skilfully fortified, commanded the southern faces against which the assaults were directed; yet in a single night a fortress of great strength, armed with more than 300 pieces of formidable siege artillery, fell before the attack of 18,000 Russian soldiers, whom the nature of the ground compelled to advance to the attack in broken formation, clambering up steep rocks to assail the scarps and parapets of permanent fortifications, for though the outer lines were not regularly constructed the citadel itself was properly traced.

The faces selected for the attack can be clearly traced on the map we publish this week. The southern side of the fortress was chosen for several evident reasons. This portion of the defensive lines covers the main road which runs through the works from Alexandropol to Erzeroum, and its possession is of great importance to the Russian Staff, as its occupation will permit them to send forward without interruption supplies and stores to the army of General Heimann in front of Erzeroum. From this direction, also, the citadel, which rises high above the works, commands the town, and is, with the Karadagh, the key of the whole position. It is conveniently reached without the necessity of crossing the Kars Tchai river, which runs through the centre of the place. The Russian column of the right flank was formed by the Fortieth Division, and was directed, under the command of General Lazareff, against the Hafiz Pasha Tabia. This fort forms the most eastern angle of the southern line of defence. Count Grabbe, with a regiment of the Grenadiers of Moscow and a regiment of the Thirty-ninth Division, assailed the towers between the Hafiz Pasha Tabia and the Khanli Tabia as well as the latter fort itself. He stretched a hand towards a column under General Roop and General Komaroff, which attacked the Suwarri Tabia and the lines between it and the river, and was to push forward along the Erzeroum road against the Citadel itself. Soon after nightfall, the columns of attack were formed up in deep silence. A little after eight the attack began in the centre. About eleven, although their leader was slain in heading the assault, the soldiers of Count Grabbe poured into the Khanli Tabia, and about the same time the fort of Suwarri was gained. The citadel was carried almost directly afterwards, and then the whole town and the main portion of the Ottoman positions lay at the mercy of the fire of the assailants. But some of the forts lying between the citadel and the outer line held out till eight o'clock in the morning. The Turkish soldiery that remained unrounded or had not been taken prisoners attempted to break out and retire towards Erzeroum and Olti; but the Russian cavalry was drawn up to bar egress in these directions, and the retreating masses appear to have been for the most part hurled back, and forced to lay down their arms. The whole of the works the town itself, with many standards and 7000 prisoners, fell into the hands of the conquerors, and General Melikoff entered the place in triumph on the forenoon of Sunday. In the engagement the Turks are reported to have lost 5000 in killed and wounded, and the Russians under 3000. It is remarked that the capture of a fortress of the strength of Kars by a night escalade is an instance almost unparalleled in modern warfare. The assailing army appears to have made few, if any, trenches, and the storming columns seems to have advanced across the open to the attack. Nor does it appear that the bombardment had done much damage to the works. We hear of no practicable breaches, of no crumbling parapets. The ramparts and escarps of these carefully-planned permanent works seem to have been carried by stormers as easily as an intrenched village might be won on an ordinary battle-field. Yet they

were defended by a garrison equipped with both breech-loading rifles and guns, and supplied with the provisions necessary for several months' consumption. The Grand Duke Michael entered Kars on Monday, while General Loris Melikoff, with 15,000 men, pushes on to Erzeroum.

The encampments of different Russian army corps, including the Imperial Guard, at several parts of their extended lines in the neighbourhood of Plevna, with a recent conflict at Radishevo, and the repulse of a Turkish sortie there, form the subjects of Illustrations, from sketches by our Special Artist. On Monday last there was a heavy bombardment, which lasted until the evening, the Turks having replied to the salvoes fired from every Russian battery in honour of the fall of Kars. The artillery duel was well sustained on both sides. The Roumanian Prince Charles and his staff were at the outposts, where a shell fell and burst close to the group, but without injuring anyone. On Tuesday the Emperor, the Prince, and the Grand Duke, at the head of a considerable number of troops, were present at an open-air celebration of Divine service in honour of St. Michael, the patron saint of the Grand Duke commanding in Asia, and of the triumph just achieved. Salvoes of shells, fired at the Turkish works, formed part of the celebration. The Czar on Sunday visited the northern and eastern positions of Plevna. He praised the behaviour of the troops, and personally announced the taking of Kars. He said to some Turkish prisoners who were presented to him that the Russian soldiers considered it a point of honour not to fall into the enemy's hands. The commanders of Sistova, Simnitsa, Bucharest, and Jassy have been instructed by telegraph from the Russian head-quarters to prepare all possible means of transport for wounded men, an order which is construed to mean that some severe fighting is at hand at Plevna.

On Monday last Salem Pasha, with seven battalions of infantry, eight guns, and three squadrons of regular cavalry, together with all the Circassian cavalry commanded by Dilaver Pasha, left Leilek, and marched in the direction of Pyrgos, with the object of reconnoitring the Russian positions on the Jantra and the head-quarters of the Czarewitch. Salem Pasha carried and destroyed the first and second Russian lines of intrenchment, driving out the enemy at the point of the bayonet. A considerable number of Russians were killed. At the same time the second infantry regiment, under Ibrahim Pasha, carried the Russian fortifications on the Matchka heights after a desperate struggle, and destroyed seventy casemates containing ammunition, war material, and provisions. During the action Pyrgos was set on fire. The Russians lost 1400 men. The left wing, numbering four battalions, with four guns, some cavalry belonging to the command of Ibrahim Pasha, in addition to five battalions, two batteries, and a cavalry regiment, which had arrived from Karaciena, succeeded in dislodging the Russians who were intrenched in a position there. The right wing, with cavalry under Dilaver Pasha, successfully repulsed several attacks made by the Russian cavalry, and a Russian attack upon Kadikoi was also repulsed. During this action heavy cannonading and rifle firing was exchanged between the Turkish and Roumanian banks of the Danube, near Rustchuk.

On Wednesday morning the Roumanians captured the town of Rahova, on the Danube, after an engagement lasting three days. The Turks made their escape in the direction of Lom Palanka and Widdin; while, simultaneously with the capture of Rahova, the Loupo Division crossed the Danube opposite that town. Great enthusiasm prevails amongst the Roumanian troops in consequence of this success.

During a skirmish on the night of the 16th inst. General Skobelev received severe contusions from some fragments of a Turkish shell. The General had already received similar contusions on the night of the 15th inst. The General's wounds, however, are not of a dangerous character, and he continues to direct the fire maintained against the Turkish positions.

Raouf Pasha, telegraphing from the Shipka Pass, announces that some Turkish mortars, 44-pounders, recently erected, have silenced two Russian guns in Fort St. Nicholas, and inflicted considerable loss upon the enemy. Our Special Artist in the Shipka Pass contributes a view of the Turkish camp at Shipka, and of the Russian position on Mount St. Nicholas, with the batteries attacking and defending, viewed from the plain on the south side.

The Turks who marched out of Scutari in great force to the relief of Antivari encountered near Mirkovich six battalions of Montenegrins, who defeated the Turks with great slaughter. All the Turks who were overtaken in the retreat were slain. At the bridge over the Bojana thirty prisoners were taken. The news of this disaster created a panic at Scutari.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Tuesday's *Journal Officiel* announces that the French Ministers have given in their resignations to Marshal MacMahon, and that he has accepted them. The Ministers will only retain office until their successors have been appointed.

The Senate on the 15th inst. filled up the four vacant Life seats. The Conservative nominees were elected, but the Bonapartist, it will be seen, was closely run by a Republican. The voting resulted as follows:—General de Chabaud La Tour (Right Centre), 152; Comte H. de Greffulhe (Right Centre), 149; Lucien Brun (Legitimist), 148; Grandperret (Bonapartist), 141; Victor Lefranc, 137; Alfred André, 135; Vice-Admiral Jauréguiberry, 131; Allou, 130. A question was raised next day with regard to the election of M. Grandperret, a voting ticket having been counted twice. M. Grandperret's election was annulled, and a second ballot was fixed for the 24th inst.

In the Senate on Saturday a Conservative member, M. de Kerdrel, gave notice of his intention to ask the Government what measures it meant to take with regard to the inquiry by the Chamber of Deputies into the abuses committed during the electoral period. M. Jules Simon asked whether such a question could be put, and two other members characterised it as a revolutionary step. The President said that he had anxiously considered the legality of the question. M. de Kerdrel had declared that he merely intended to ask what instructions the Government meant to give to its agents, and within these limits the question would be in order. The House was not, however, the Senate of the Empire, and had no right to sit in judgment upon the Chamber. If the latter had exceeded its powers, which he did not admit, the Government could have recourse to a dissolution. At the instance of the Duc de Broglie, the debate on the question was fixed for Monday. On that day M. de Kerdrel put his question to the Government, and was replied to by the Duc de Broglie, who described the inquiry voted by the Chamber of Deputies as an encroachment by the Legislature on the rights of the judicial and executive powers. Citizens were not bound to answer questions, while public functionaries would receive their orders from their hierarchical superiors. After a long debate, an order of the day, drawn up by the groups of the Right, declaring that the Senate would not suffer any infringement of the prerogatives of either of the public powers, was carried by 151 to 129 votes.

The Extra Supplement.

"RAINY WEATHER."

The finely-engraved drawing which is presented for this week's Extra Supplement does not stand in need of an explanation. It is evident that the young woman is thrice armed and prepared to contend with an impending storm as she comes out of the cottage: her shoes are stout and thickly soled, as in the country shoes ought always to be; the skirts of her dress are securely fastened up, at a convenient height from the ground; and she is about to open a sufficient umbrella for her protection in the exposed walk along an open turnpike road. The large-brimmed hat, too, will shield her face and neck from the pelting shower, while it bestows a classic grace, as in Sir Joshua's pictures, on the charming youthful countenance, full of robust health, yet truly feminine in its lovable expression. We have been young, and now are old; yet we should like to share her walk in the rain, and to hold the umbrella over that pretty head, let our own back and right-hand side be made ever so wet for lack of similar protection. The original, drawn by Miss Edwards, was in an Exhibition of Works in Black and White.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Capital fields ran for nearly every race at Shrewsbury last week, but none of the events decided possessed more than passing interest; indeed, there has been no race of real importance since the termination of the Houghton Meeting. On the Thursday Mr. Chaplin's filly by Knowsley—Bab-at-the-Bowster, who has long been expected to do a good thing, won the Anglesey Nursery Handicap; and Skotzka placed the Colum Handicap to the credit of Mr. Bowes. On the Friday Suleiman, emerging from a retirement of more than two years, won a race for Mr. Gretton; and Strike, who took nearly all the allowances, secured the Newport Cup. Only eight, the smallest field that has contested it since 1863, ran for the Shrewsbury Cup. On the morning of the race Norwich was a strong favourite, but he was scratched about a couple of hours before it was decided, the Manton stable preferring to trust to Peterborough (6 st.). The public, however, would not have the latter at any price, and Pageant (8 st. 12 lb.) started at only 6 to 4 against him, and won as he liked from Hopbloom (7 st. 12 lb.) and Zucchero (6 st. 11 lb.). Hopbloom had incurred a 10 lb. penalty by his success in the Great Shropshire Handicap, or he might have given Mr. Gretton's old horse a great deal of trouble. Bird-catcher made very light of his penalty in the Longner Steeple-chase, and carried 12 st. 7 lb. home in such style that he ought to do yeoman service for the Duke of Hamilton during the present season.

During the present week meetings are being held at Warwick and Manchester. The former has suffered seriously from the antagonism of its younger rival; but though there have been good fields at Manchester, nothing worthy of comment has occurred at either place at the time of writing.

We regret to learn that a serious epidemic has been raging at the Hampton Court Stud, from the effects of which three brood mares—Viridis, Appeal, and Australasia—have died. The first of these was the dam of Springfield, and, being only thirteen years old, her loss is a most serious one. We believe it is decided that Springfield will not run again, but take up his quarters at Hampton Court next season. It is evident that every effort is being made by Colonel Maude to restore the old prestige of Her Majesty's stud, and the presence of such wonders as Prince Charlie and Springfield should do much to further this object. It is a little singular that the two fastest horses the world ever saw should finally settle down almost in adjoining boxes. Given the pair in their very best form, what a match might be made, at 9 st. each, over the last seven furlongs of the Rowley Mile! a match that should almost make us forget the historical meeting of the Dutchman and Voltigeur, and in the result of which he would be a bold man indeed that would dare to lay the smallest shade of odds.

The Altcar Club Meeting always creates great interest among coursing men, as it takes place on the same ground over which the Waterloo Cup is run, and a capital trial can thus be secured for any likely candidates for the "blue ribbon." Mr. Pilkington was in great form last week, as his Pickpocket, by Countryman—Chivalry, divided the Sefton Stakes with Sutler, by Bacchante—Sweet Home, and his Prince Rupert, by Cavalier—Comely Bess, divided the Altcar Club Cup with Highlander, by Contango—Annie McPherson, who is the property of Mr. Hornby. The same two gentlemen were also left in the Croxteth Stakes, in the final course of which Herzegovina, an own sister to Highlander, beat Pinafore, by Palmer—Princess Rufus II. Highlander beat Braw Lass in the first ties of the Cup; but as she was susceptible of much improvement in point of condition, Mr. Briggs's nomination is sure to be heavily backed for the Waterloo Cup. Barabba also ran well, but went down before Prince Rupert in the third ties. Mr. Hedley's decisions were all that could be wished.

A boat-race which took place on the Tyne on Monday last, between Thomas Blackman of London and William Nicholson of Stockton, attracted an enormous attendance of spectators. The length of the course was a little over three miles, and the North countryman received a start of ten seconds. In that time he obtained a lead of about six lengths; and, in spite of all his exertions, Blackman, who was favourite, could never lessen the distance between them.

The Ten-Miles Challenge Cup, which has been presented to the London Athletic Club by Mr. S. F. Weall, was run for the first time on Saturday last at Stamford-bridge. There were four competitors, of whom J. Gibb, the five-mile champion, won very easily indeed, doing the distance in 54 min. 47 sec., which is the fastest time on record for amateurs by 1 min. 20 sec. This (Saturday) evening the annual assault of arms of the club will take place at St. James's Hall, and a very attractive programme has been issued.

At eleven o'clock last Saturday night W. Gale, of Cardiff, completed his stupendous task of walking a quarter of a mile every ten minutes for twenty-eight consecutive days. The last quarter mile was covered in 2 min. 9 sec.; and, though Gale had never been off the path for more than seven minutes at a time for a month, he seemed none the worse for his exertions.

The Sheffield Telegraph says that a letter-carrier of that town, named Charles Sharpe, has bequeathed to religious and charitable purposes upwards of £1050, the result of his savings.

A fancy-dress ball will take place at the Royal Pavilion, Brighton, next Thursday, under the auspices of the International Gun and Polo Club. There will be an international promenade concert, in connection with the ball, and in commemoration of the Princess of Wales's birthday, on the following day.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

In Monday's sitting of the Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath Baron von Pretis, Minister of Finance, and Herr Unger, Minister without portfolio, defended the bill for the establishment of an Austro-Hungarian National Bank. Their speeches were received with loud applause. The general debate was then closed. Deputies Dr. Herber and Herr Skene were to end the discussion by a general review of the question on behalf of their respective parties. In Wednesday's sitting, after Dr. Giskra had addressed the House in the name of the majority of the committee on the Bank Bill, it was resolved by a majority of 169 against 103 votes to reject the motion of Herr Schaup for postponing the discussion, and to pass to the special debate on the Bank Bill.

The Government has proposed to England the conclusion of a commercial treaty on the "most-favoured nation" basis. England has agreed to entertain this proposal.

AMERICA.

The Army Bill has finally passed both Houses of Congress, the House of Representatives having concurred in the Senate's amendment to the Army Appropriation Bill fixing the strength of the Army at 25,000 men.

The House of Representatives has passed a bill accepting the invitation of France to take part in the approaching Paris Exhibition, and appropriating 150,000 dols. for the expenses to be incurred. The Secretary of the Treasury, replying to an inquiry from the House, states that he has satisfactorily placed 75 millions of the Four per Cent United States Bonds, but that the fears of the remonetisation of silver have checked sales and caused a temporary postponement of the further disposal of the loan.

The official report issued by the United States Treasury shows the net revenue of the last fiscal year to have been 269 million, and the net expenditure 238 million dols.

The Committee of Ways and Means have appointed a sub-committee to frame a bill for reducing the tariff duties. The sub-committee consists of Messrs. Wood, Gibson, Tucker, Burchard, and Banks, all of whom favour lower duties.

Intelligence of several raiding parties of Indians from Mexico having entered Texas is published in the New York papers. An Indian camp is reported to have been destroyed at Saragossa.

CANADA.

A despatch from Ottawa, dated the 16th inst., states that Mr. Cauchon had started for Winnipeg to assume his post as Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba.

The Government steamer Newfield has been at Montreal loading goods for the Paris Exhibition.

INDIA.

The cloud which has long rested on the north-western frontier of India appears to have at last broken, and England once more has on her hands another of those petty wars which are the accompaniment of her Imperial position. The Indian correspondent of the Times telegraphs that on the 9th inst. a field force, consisting of 2100 infantry, with six guns, and a small number of cavalry, under the command of General Keyes, entered the Jawaki territory in three columns from Shadipore, Gambat, and Kohat. On the 11th Paiya was occupied, after a faint opposition, the Jawakaies having been taken by surprise. Three of our men were wounded. Further fighting occurred on the 14th, when the enemy attacked in superior numbers a company of the 5th Punjab Native Infantry, while it was protecting the camp followers collecting fodder, but was completely routed. Our loss was three wounded. Heavy rains at Paiya have impeded the movements of our troops, who will shortly take up a new position. The field force is said to consist of the 1st and 2nd Sikhs, the 4th and 5th Punjab Infantry, the 5th Goorkhas, the 29th Punjab Infantry, the Guides, and the 2nd Punjab Cavalry. The expedition moves in the lightest marching order. The 22nd Punjab Infantry have received orders to hold themselves in readiness for active service, and the 9th Foot are marching from Rawul Pindie to Peshawur. The plan of operations is stated to be to hold the line of country in the Jawaki territory, from which an advance may be made according to circumstances, and which will be retained until the Jawakaies surrender unconditionally. The terms to be imposed comprise a heavy fine, compensation for all plundering of property, the surrender of all firearms of English manufacture, the construction of a military road through the enemy's country, and the surrender of the head men most active against the Government and of the leaders of the late night attack on the post at Shavkot, and also the destruction of the fortified towers in the Jawaki villages. The other Afreedee tribes have, it is stated, so far shown no signs of confederating; and it is stated that the Hussan Kher tribes have even offered a passage to British troops through their lands into the Jawaki territory.

With respect to the famine, the same correspondent says that reports from the affected districts continue favourable. The number on the relief works is diminishing, and in Bombay orders have been issued to close all relief works at the end of the month. The weekly telegram from the Viceroy states that the prospects in the Madras Presidency are generally good, but that damage has been done by excessive rain and insects. A further decrease is reported in the number of persons on the relief works and receiving relief.

A report that General Kennedy had given an emphatic opinion against the advisability of constructing a harbour at Madras is contradicted.

Professor von Litzow, the celebrated astronomer and director of the Vienna Observatory, died on the 16th inst.

The Hon. Sir Arthur H. Hamilton, Governor of Fiji, has been appointed Consul-General in the Western Pacific islands.

Prince Charles has published a decree convoking the Roumanian Chamber for the 27th inst.

Henri de Tourville's appeal against the sentence of death passed upon him by the Botzen tribunal has been rejected by the Vienna Supreme Court.

The long-disputed question of making a division in the Lisbon cemeteries in order to bury Dissenters apart from Catholics has been settled. The Municipality, at a tumultuous meeting, have voted the proposal.

Count Carlo Valieri, the last descendant of the family of Marino Faleri, the famous Doge of Venice, died recently in Vienna, at the age of seventy-seven. In consequence of the seizure of Venice by Napoleon I., the parents of the deceased Count were obliged, after confiscation of their property, to leave their home. They then settled in Vienna, where Count Carlo Valieri spent the greater part of his life.

An extraordinary loss of treasure occurred in the course of transmission from Australia to Galle. A box containing 5000 sovereigns, one of six forwarded by the Oriental Bank at Sydney, was put on board the Avoca at that port on Aug. 3, and transhipped into the China at Melbourne. On the arrival of the China at Galle on Aug. 29 it was discovered that the box had been broken open and the gold taken.

The Chamber of Deputies concluded on the 15th inst. the debate on the vote of censure. After a speech from the Duc de Broglie against and M. Gambetta for the resolution of M. Albert Grevy, for appointing a Committee of Inquiry into Electoral Abuses, the Chamber divided, when the resolution was carried by 312 votes to 205. The Chamber met in its bureaux on the 16th, and appointed the Committee of Inquiry into Electoral Abuses. The thirty-three members who have been nominated all belong to the different shades of the Left. The sitting of the Chamber was devoted to the verification of the elections. Some returns were confirmed, though the successful candidates had been favoured with white placards. The Chamber was chiefly occupied on Monday with the verification of the returns. In Tuesday's sitting M. Bethmont, in the name of the majority, read a declaration to the effect that, in view of the doctrines laid down the previous day by the Duc de Broglie in the Senate, the Chamber, being anxious to protect its dignity and resolved upon maintaining the integrity of its decisions and prerogatives, should adjourn the discussion of the election of M. Reille until the Committee of Inquiry into Electoral Abuses had investigated the conduct of that deputy, who is Under-Secretary at the Home Office, in the matter of official candidatures, and had examined the authorities of Castres who were placed under the orders of M. Reille. This was carried by 297 against 210 votes. M. Marion, of the Left, then moved the adjournment of the sitting. He said that the Ministry of May 16 had now ceased to live; and, in the absence of a regular Government, the House ought to adjourn. After a short discussion, the House decided, by 233 votes to 231, to adjourn the sitting until Wednesday. Subsequently, however, it was resolved, in order to conform to a rule of the former Chamber, not to sit until Thursday.

M. Gambetta was on Wednesday re-elected by a unanimous vote of the Budget Committee to be its President.

The manager of the *Réveil* has been sentenced in default to three months' imprisonment and 3000f. fine for libels on Marshal MacMahon, alleging that he was a soldier without prestige, grossly ignorant of the conditions of good government and the requirements of a representative régime, a prey to senile ambitions and delusions, and that his understanding seemed utterly impervious to the imperative necessity imposed upon him by considerations of conscience, honour, and patriotism.

Galvani states that the French National Library has just been enriched with a most interesting manuscript, executed about the year 1520 at the Abbey of Saint Denis. It consists of sixty-seven sheets of parchment, containing the history of the life of that saint, and of the monastery of that name; it is illustrated with thirty very curious illuminated pictures.

M. Paris, Minister of Public Works, has submitted to the Chamber of Deputies a *projet de loi* for the construction of a deep-sea harbour at Boulogne. The work will be carried out to a depth of twenty-six feet at low water, spring tides.

A duel with swords was fought on the 16th inst. in the environs of the village of Plessis Piquet between the deputies M. Robert Mitchell and M. Allain Targé, who on Tuesday gave each other the lie in the Chamber. The first blood was drawn by M. Mitchell, who touched M. Targé on the shoulder. M. Targé afterwards ran his sword right through M. Mitchell's arm a few inches above the wrist. The doctor in attendance then declared the duel at an end.

The Paris Municipal Council has adopted a proposal for reducing the salaries of school teachers belonging to religious orders but unprovided with certificates from the State. It has also voted a credit of 50,000f. for establishing a workman's exhibition near the International Exhibition of 1878.

A new system for lighting up the numbers of houses at night at Paris has been begun, only at present on some few belonging to the Municipality. But the use of it is made obligatory in the leases of the houses now being built on the new Avenue de l'Opéra, and it will also be imposed in all future building leases granted by the Corporation.

The death of M. Boudet, Minister of the Interior from 1863 to 1865, as successor to M. de Persigny, and afterwards a Senator, seventy-seven years of age, is announced; and of M. Lanfrey, the historian. M. Lanfrey was born at Chambéry in 1828, sat in the Assembly of 1871, and was Ambassador at Berne during M. Thiers's Presidency. His death deprives the Republicans of another life senatorship.

ITALY.

King Victor Emanuel arrived at Rome on Sunday.

The *Italie* contradicts all rumours (of which several have been in circulation) of further Ministerial changes. It says:—"The Ministry was never more united than at present, and will meet the Chambers as at present constituted."

The Vatican has selected Monsignor Bianchi Dottula, Archbishop of Trani, for the Archbishopric of Naples.

SPAIN.

The Madrid papers now name Jan. 23 as the date of the King's marriage.

The Protestant chapel at Vigo has been closed for want of attendance.

HOLLAND.

On Monday, the new Ministry, for the first time since their appointment attended the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies. M. Kappeyne, President of the Council of Ministers, addressing the House in the name of the Cabinet on the occasion of their first meeting, invoked the goodwill of all and the cordial support of the majority. The Ministry, he declared, would firmly uphold constitutional principles, and had accepted office as a duty towards the country. In conclusion, the Minister announced that several bills would be withdrawn, notably those relating to primary education, to the modification of existing imports, and to reclaiming the Zuyder Zee.

BELGIUM.

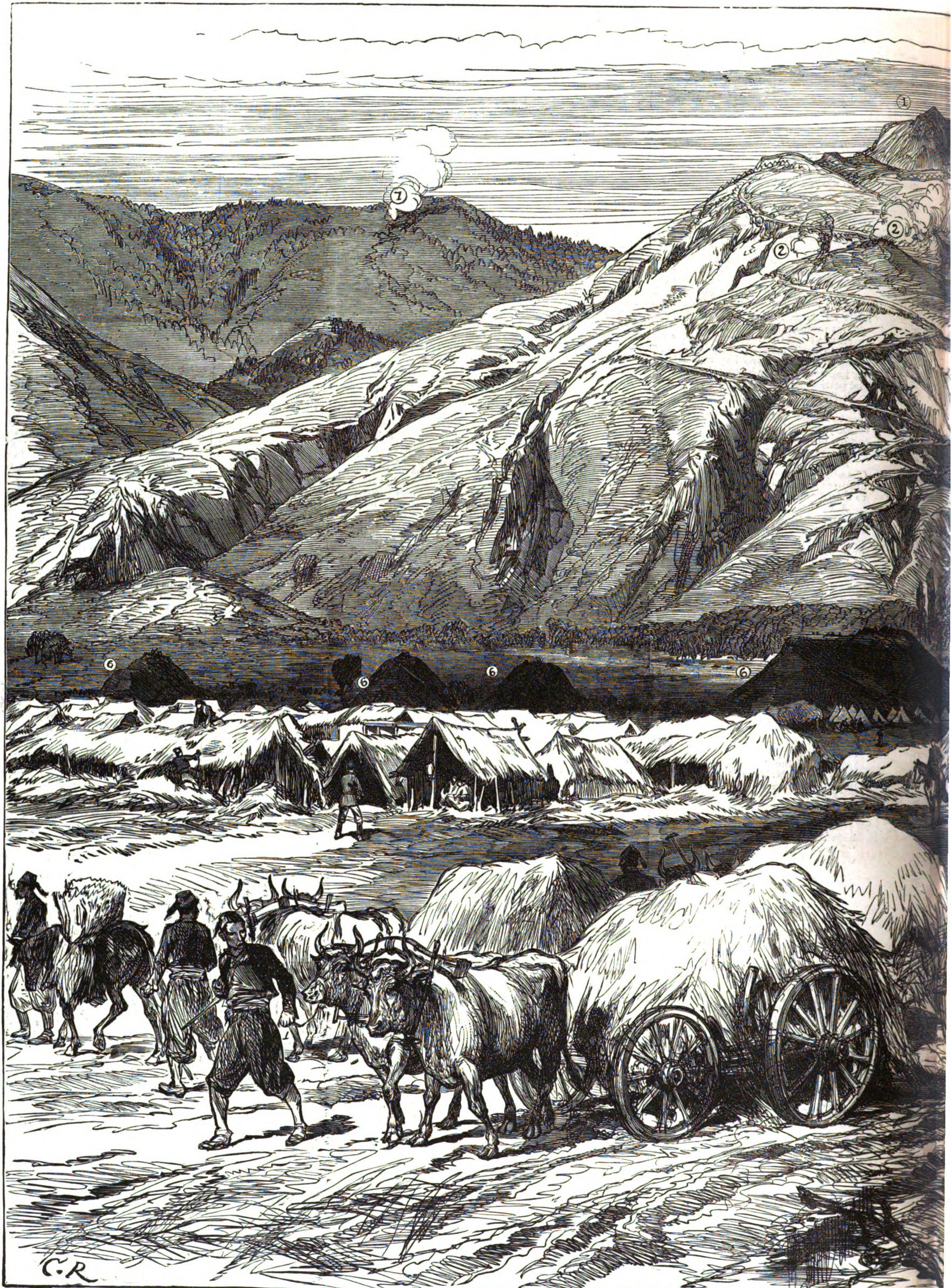
The Chamber of Representatives adopted on Wednesday, by 55 to 34, the address in reply to the King's speech. It rejected an amendment by M. Frère Orban calling on the Government to combat the enterprises of Ultramontane maligners of the constitution.

GERMANY.

A Pole was arrested in Berlin on Saturday last, who had made a voluntary statement to the effect that he had come to the Prussian capital for the purpose of assassinating the Emperor and Prince Bismarck. He has been recognised as the forger of some documents whom the police had tracked from West Prussia. Upon being examined he admitted that he was a private secretary from a small town in the district of Loebau, and that his statement in regard to his intentions against the Emperor and Prince Bismarck was untrue.

A stormy scene occurred in the Lower House of the Prussian Diet on Wednesday, on the discussion of a motion calling on the Government to restore to the ex-Royal Family of Hanover the property which was seized by Prussia in 1866. No member of the Government attended, but the House was informed by an official that it would be useless to adopt the motion.

A commercial convention has been signed between Germany and Roumania.



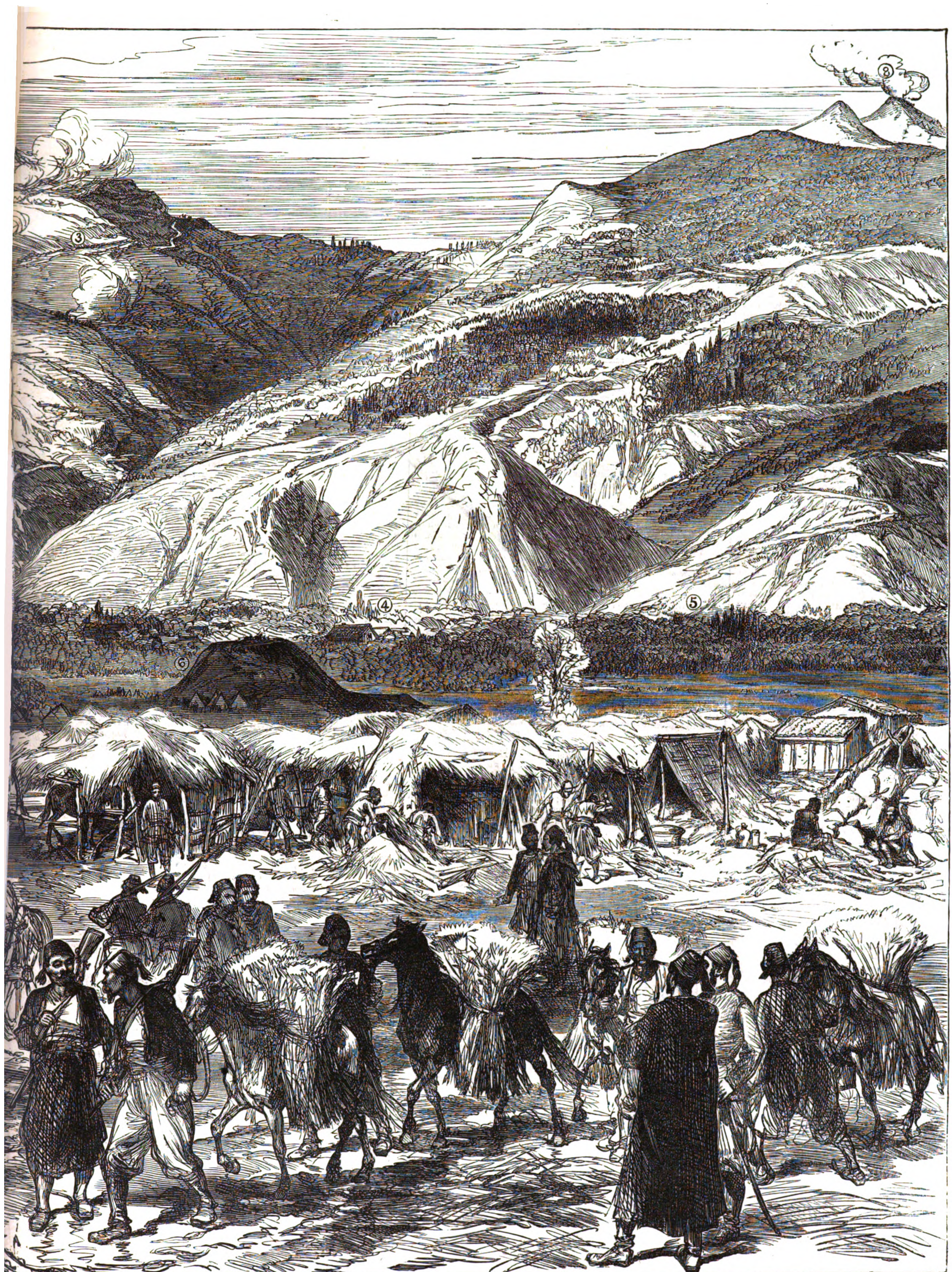
1. Mount St. Nicholas, held by the Russians.

2. Turkish Mortar Batteries.

3. Road over Shipka Pass.

4. Church and Village of Shipka.

THE WAR: THE SHIPKA PASS, FROM THE
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR



3. Mountains. 4. Woods. 5. Natural Mounds, occupied by the Turks. 6. Turkish Advanced Mortar Batteries. 7. Nedjib Pasha's Battery.

PLAIN; TURKISH CAMP IN THE FOREGROUND.
SOCIAL ARTIST WITH THE TURKS.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Escent Meiklejohn, Palmer, and Druscovich, ex-Inspectors of the Metropolitan Detective force, long employed in the most difficult service imaginable, and implicitly trusted by their superiors; but who, having been found false to their trust, are now convicts doomed to the dreadful punishment of two years' imprisonment and hard labour. Of the wretched solicitor (who was but a shuffling pettifogger and not a Traitor) I say nothing. I do not rejoice over the fate of the corrupt detectives. One cannot help being sorry for Druscovich, brought to irremediable grief and shame, "all through a little bill;" and I do most sincerely pity the wives and children of the three culprits. They at least are innocent; and (the men's pensions being hopelessly forfeited) the Treasury might show the destitute some mercy. In olden times, when a political Traitor was attainted, the Government confiscated his estates; but something substantial was always done, in a quiet manner, for the wives and families of the attainted one. The ex-Detectives' hopes of being pensioned were their estate.

Touching Indexes and indexing, an obliging correspondent informs me that one of the most masterly specimens of a modern index extant is to be found appended to a book, published about four-and-twenty years since, called "Sabbath Laws and Sabbath Duties," by the late Robert Cox. This curious work consists of a pamphlet of sixteen pages, with an appendix of 582 pages. The index fills 34 pages (double columns, breviter), and renders what would otherwise have seemed a random hotch-potch a very cyclopædia of theological literature. The work is, in short, a well indexed commonplace book. Mr. Cox, who died not long since, was a Writer to the Signet in Edinburgh, and compiled the index for the "Encyclopædia Britannica," of which there is now a new edition in progress. A colossal task. R. C. was a nephew of Combe, the phrenologist. He must have had the bump of locality (if there be such a bump) very strongly developed indeed. The remembrance of plans, as well as of things, is essential to a good index-maker—as, indeed, it is to a good librarian. Do you remember the story of the Italian curator who, being asked if he knew where a certain rare book was to be found, replied that it was in the gallery of the Grand Seigneur at Constantinople, in the third room, on the fifth shelf of the eighth bookcase to the right, opposite an alcove.

With regard to espionage I was strangely reminded recently, while dipping into that entertaining work the "Turkish Spy" (1641 to 1682), that there is nothing new under the sun. You remember a story told the other day, in some newspaper correspondence from the seat of War in Armenia, of the Russians finding among the slain after a battle the bodies of a number of Turkish women in male attire, and of their concealing the embarrassing circumstance by burning the bodies. Now, in the year 1642 the pretended "Mahmut, the Arabian faithful slave to Sultan Ibrahim," writing from Paris to a spurious Aga of the Janizaries at Stamboul, and recounting a battle between the Russians and the Swedes, thus discourses:—"Mars (very like a Turk) seems to espouse the quarrel of the Swedes, and all the Planets contribute to their prosperity. Even Venus herself has for a while laid aside all her usual Softness, appearing now in the Field armed cap-à-pi, with a Train of Swedish Amazons at her Heels. The Swedes after some late Battles, when they went to bury the Dead, found many of the Fair Sex, under the Disguise of Men, among which there were some of Quality." There have been viragoes in all ages, I suppose. I shall go to-morrow and look at the tomb of Phœbe Hessel, the female grenadier, in the Old Churchyard at Brighton.

Concerning which beloved borough I may discreetly mention that we have got a new Mayor (Mr. Alderman Mayall), who on the traditional Ninth of November was duly installed in office; but without any dromedaries, Cleopatra's Needles, or highly-trained steeds from Astley's. There was a grand banquet in the evening at the Pavilion, at which there was much fervid oratory, comprising speeches from Dr. Farre, Mr. P. Morris, A.R.A., and a really eloquent harangue from Mr. Hepworth Dixon. The outgoing Mayor, Mr. Alderman Lamb, carries with him the good wishes of all his brother burgesses, and the Brightonians have formed a committee (of which Mr. James Ashbury, the senior member for the borough, is chairman) for the purpose of presenting Mr. Lamb with a suitable testimonial, in recognition of his public services during his brilliant year of office, and his private worth.

Mr. Newton, C.B., of the British Museum, lecturing on Greek art at the College for Men and Women in Queen-square, drew attention to the deplorable fact that we possess no national collection of casts from the antique arranged in chronological order. Such collections, he remarked, were to be found at Berlin, Munich, Bonn, and other Continental cities. I will tell Mr. Newton of another city where a plaster Glyptotheka is to be found. It is, of all places in the world, Athens. The Goths and Vandals (from Alaric to the "marble" Earl of Elgin) have despoiled the "Eye of Greece" of nearly all her antique statues, and the youthful scholars of the Polytechnic School at Athens are fain to draw from plaster copies of the masterpieces of ancient Greek art. The Polytechnic collection of casts is a very fine one.

I have a curious little story of detective acuteness to tell, concerning, however, not this country, but Russia. A friend at St. Petersburg has just sent me a copy of that energetic Journal the *Golos*, in which (Nov. 9) I find myself denounced as "a Fanariote of Italian origin, a Count (*absit omen*), and a Turkish spy." The writer of the article proves his case (to his own satisfaction) by pointing out that, instead of proceeding to Odessa by the regular route, via Kieff, I returned to St. Petersburg, and, driving straight from the Nicolai Station to that of the Warsaw line, glided furtively into Poland, and so stealthily crept, by highways and byways, down to the shores of the Black Sea, taking notes of the state of the mobilisation of the Russian army as I slunk along, and reporting the whole on my arrival at Stamboul to my employer, the Grand Vizier. Now, in this cock-and-bull story there are just two grains of truth. I did return from Moscow to St. Petersburg, for the simple reason that the Southern lines were impassable, partly through snow-drifts and partly because they were blocked by immense convoys of troops and material of war. I did drive straight from the Nicolai to the station of the Warsaw line, whence I managed, after nine days' hard labour, to get down to Schmerinka, and so to Odessa; but I want to know how the writer in the *Golos* found out that I drove straight (it was eight o'clock on a snowy morning) from one station to the other. I happened, however, to halt midway in my drive at an hotel, for the purpose of engaging a courier. Now, the St. Petersburg police must have "got at" either my ex-courier, or at the *Iskotchik* who drove me, and so fished out the information they wanted. I compliment the St. Petersburg police on their cleverness. *O! si sic omnes!*

They have been at the unhappy badger again. An enthusiastic gentleman has written to a newspaper to say that the

best way to have "sport" with a badger is to put him in a tub and set a terrier at him. I saw a badger "drawn" in my youth; but I never witnessed the tub torture of the poor animal. I know, however, what kind of sport it is, as I happen to have at home a number of soft-ground etchings by old Harry Alken (father of the still living painter of racehorses and coaching scenes), one of which etchings represents a badger and a terrier in a tub. The terrier, I am glad to see, is having a bad time of it; for the badger has curled himself up like a hedgehog, and with his sharp claws is making terrible incursions on his enemy's nose.

As for that other precious price of "sport," the fifty hours' match between the Mexican "mustang" and the English thoroughbred, I did not care to see it. The whole affair, to me, was redolent of the tan and the sawdust of the circus, and had an ancient and fish-like smell of Mr. Merryman, the clown, and the late Mr. Widdicombe, the riding master. It is only on the Mexico-Texas border that the term "mustang" is used by half-breed "greasers" and half-Yankee horse couplers of the Ralph Stackpoole (do you remember that wonderful novel of "Nick of the Woods") type. In Mexico proper the Dons speak Castilian, and not border slang, and they call a horse *un caballo*. The Mexican horse is a wonderful little fellow. To outward appearance he is a weedy "screw;" but he is full of pluck, "go," endurance, and, withal, docility. The Mexican bit (a screw-gag) is a terribly cruel one; but it is with the extreme rarity that it is used. As a rule, the animal is ridden with a mere pair of check-strings provided with a small blood-knot on either side which presses on a vein in the horse's face. The Mexican horse (like the Duke of Wellington's army in the Peninsula) will go anywhere and do anything. I have seen my dear deceased friend Don Eustaquio Barron, at one of his *haciendas* or farms in the far interior of Mexico, ride his horse through a porter's lodge, littered with furniture, and with children sprawling on the floor, up a wide staircase, and so into a room on the first floor. It is true that the rooms in Mexican farmhouses run very large.

G. A. S.

NEW BOOKS.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Scrappiness is an inevitable characteristic of such a work as *Memorials of Charlotte Williams-Wynn*, Edited by her Sister (Longmans), for the simple reason that it consists almost entirely of letters and extracts from letters, written in the ordinary way of private correspondence, and, short as they would naturally be of themselves, subjected, of necessity, to curtailments and excisions before they could be presented legitimately to the public gaze. Hence a fragmentary appearance and a lack of continuity. Considerable interest, however, attaches even to the fragments, from which it is possible for experts in human nature to construct a more or less correct idea of the writer's totality, even as an Owen might from a few bones produce a more or less correct representation of the animal to which they had belonged. The lady, moreover, had evidently received a portion of that higher education which is just now advocated with greater vehemence, and, though with nothing like general consent, with more acceptance, than heretofore, as being desirable for women. Her station of life, too, was such as threw her into the society of persons whose very names are sufficient to command attention; it was her privilege to sojourn, away from her own country, in places which have been the scenes of memorable events; and it was her destiny to be in some of those places at the very time when some of those events occurred. She was born in 1807; but this volume of memorials commences with the date of 1839, so that, to the great disappointment, no doubt, of the romantic and the sentimental, there is no correspondence relating to that period during which a young lady of good family might fairly be expected to have had some experience in affairs of the heart and the looking-glass, and whatsoever else is of most consequence in the eyes of the unshelved among her sex. The correspondence, on the contrary, is, for the most part, either political or intellectual or theological. Her father's public position, and his "intimate friendship with Heber, with Southey, Hallam, Mackintosh, and others," could not but plunge her, at a very early age, in an atmosphere of mingled politics, theology, and literature; and, in later years, she formed a great friendship with Baron Varnhagen von Ense, and scarcely lesser friendships, perhaps, with Mr. Carlyle, Baron Bunsen, and the Rev. Mr. Maurice. It cannot be necessary, therefore, to expressly state that, though she could not be absolutely claimed as an "esprit fort," she was disposed to hold broad and advanced views, at any rate in religious matters. She was in Paris at the crisis of December, 1851, and it is very amusing to read the record of her impressions and of the hear-say she picked up, and to compare her budget of stories with the account so far given in the "Histoire d'un Crime." It is very amusing, also, to observe the patronising tone in which she speaks of the "usurper," Napoleon III., and prophesies that, notwithstanding the "contempt" expressed for him by "the Coburgs," our "Queen will be obliged to have him at Windsor one of these days." It is amusing, again, at this juncture, when the Russians are in all mouths, to read that she "was obliged to go to Madame La Croix's, where there was a heap of beautifully-dressed, hideous women—those Russians are so ugly." However, it is not because of the amusing gossip they contain that these memorials have been published, but in the benevolent belief that "passages will be found in them affording strength and comfort in some of the doubts and trials which so frequently beset us in the course of our lives." It is to be hoped that so charitable a belief may be fulfilled; but it is quite clear that the writer of the letters, however well fitted to be the strengthener and comforter of doubting Christians, had not altogether eradicated from her own bosom the spitefulness which is said by misogynists to be especially characteristic of women. She had been "exceedingly annoyed by the publication of the Duke of Buckingham's 'Court of George IV.,' in which, it may be presumed, her father does not make so good a figure as she could have desired, and she vents her 'annoyance' in the charitable remark that the 'present Duke, who would do anything for the £500 which he gets for the volumes, &c.' Reviewers will probably be startled to find what a lofty view she takes of their functions, for which, she thinks, they ought to prepare themselves by a prayer for guidance. 'The office of a reviewer,' she says, 'has always seemed to me almost a holy one;' and she appears to differ entirely from Horace, who, though he was perhaps as good a judge as she, thought there was no reason why you should not 'speak truth laughingly,' which is what she means, probably, by 'ridicule instead of argument, and a sneer instead of a proof.' It is even a question whether the legitimacy of meeting a proposition with ridicule instead of set argument might not be supported upon what the lady would have acknowledged to be the highest authority in the New Testament.

To say that a certain biographical work is more attractive than a novel would not perhaps, as a general rule, imply any large measure of attractiveness, but, if the novel intended

should be so well known and so powerful a tale as the celebrated "Confessions of a Thug," it would be a different matter; and as much may be said for the two volumes entitled *The Story of my Life*, by the late Colonel Meadows Taylor (William Blackwood and Sons), edited by his daughter, and furnished "with a preface by Henry Reeve," for the late gallant author of the "Confessions of a Thug," of "Tara," and of other romances is very likely to exercise over his readers a post-humous fascination, by means of his autobiography, greater even than that which he is believed to have exercised over them during his life-time by means of his literary fictions. In his autobiography, moreover, there is a lesson which may be coned to their profit by all young men, and especially by young men who look forward to or who have already commenced a career in India. The late Colonel Taylor, who spent forty years in India, and who, if he did not rise to any very high rank, displayed qualities and won a character which would have fitted him for the very highest, suffered, from first to last, under one grievous disqualification: he was an "uncovenanted" servant. At starting, he received a very severe blow. He, with all the ideas of a young gentleman, born and bred, found upon landing, in his sixteenth year, at Bombay, that he, who had been fed with fallacious promises of "mercantile employment," would have to put up with the uncongenial position of "shop-boy," or something little better, in the warehouse of "an embarrassed tradesman." But, in a short time, one of those friends in need who are friends indeed procured him a commission "in the Nizam's contingent." From that moment he made rapid progress in personal fitness for any duties that might be imposed upon him, though he did not manage to "feather his nest," so comfortably as he might have feathered it, had he not belonged to the "uncovenanted" service. The important posts he filled—and filled, too, with something more than credit—in his teens were such as might have taxed the energies and the tact of his seniors and his superiors in experience as well as in age. "At seventeen," we learn, "he was employed as interpreter on courts-martial, and recommended for much higher duty by the Resident; and at eighteen he found himself Assistant Police Superintendent of a district comprising a population of a million souls." There is something almost ludicrous and incredible in the spectacle of a boy, who in ordinary cases would be still at school, performing functions which one would expect to be entrusted to a greybeard. And at school he was, in a certain sense; but he was his own school-master. "By mere perseverance and industry," we are informed in the preface, "he carried on the work of self-education through life, with very remarkable results;" and it is truly marvellous to read what he did in the way of mastering the native languages; in teaching himself the art, and even inventing "a new method of land-surveying;" in largely increasing the revenues, "without augmenting the burdens of the people;" in devoting himself to the study of "engineering, because the construction of roads, tanks, and buildings was an essential part of the improvement of the country;" in acquiring "a considerable knowledge of law, both Hindoo, Mohammedan, and English, because he had to administer justice to the people;" in framing "for himself a simple code and rules of procedure applicable to a country where there were no courts of law and no written laws at all." Moreover, "he studied geology and botany, because he observed the direct bearing of these sciences on the productiveness of the soil." That a man so occupied, in a climate so enervating, should still have leisure for other pursuits, one can hardly understand, but it appears that he had; for "he beguiled his leisure hours with painting and music," and, by some means unknown, "acquired considerable proficiency." That "he cultivated literature with no mean success," we all know; that he was a correspondent of the *Times*, at a yearly stipend (vol. i., page 181), may not be so generally known. But, above all, he "gave to the people of India not only his head but his heart. He had the liveliest sympathy and affection for the natives of India. Thoroughly understanding their traditions and their manners, he treated men and women of all ranks with the consideration and respect due to an ancient society." It is from this point of view chiefly that there is in his autobiography a store of useful instruction for young aspirants for service in India. The most entertaining portions of his life are those in which the profligate and unmanageable Rane of Shorapoor plays a prominent part. In connection therewith there is a curious case of astrological prophecy duly fulfilled; and similar cases, or, at any rate, another similar case, will be found elsewhere among the records, the style of recording them being such as to encourage the idea that Colonel Taylor thought there was "something in it." In the Mutiny, Colonel Taylor "was able most materially to assist the operations of Sir Hugh Rose's army by moving up cattle and supplies;" and on May 13, 1876, he died at Mentone, leaving the story of his life as a bequest which will, no doubt, be highly appreciated by the public. Let this notice of it be concluded with a piece of advice which he, being dead, yet offers to all whom it may concern, especially those who go to India in any capacity whatever:—"Use true courtesy to natives of all degrees. My experience has taught me that large masses of men are more easily led than driven, and that courtesy and kindness and firmness will gain many a point which, under a hard and haughty bearing, would prove unattainable. By courtesy I do not mean undue familiarity—far from it; self-respect must always be preserved. But there is a middle course which, if rightly pursued in a gentlemanly fashion, not only exacts respect from natives of all classes, but gratitude and affection likewise."

A monumental statue of King Robert the Bruce, erected at Stirling, is to be unveiled to-day (Saturday).

Mr. Frederick Stokes has been appointed Admiralty Proctor in succession to his late father, Mr. H. Graham Stokes.

A telegram to the *Standard* from Alexandria says that Colonel Gordon has received a letter from the King of Abyssinia, in which the latter accepts the terms proposed to him on behalf of the Khedive for the conclusion of peace and the settlement of the frontier.

Mr. John Laird, son of the late member for the borough, was on Tuesday unanimously elected first Mayor of Birkenhead.—Mr. Henry Shrubsole was unanimously elected Mayor of Kingston-on-Thames; and Mr. Thomas William Minton Mayor for Stoke-on-Trent.

Mr. Edmund Boyle Church, one of the chief clerks to the Master of the Rolls, has been appointed a Taxing Master of the High Court of Justice (Chancery Division), in succession to Mr. R. B. Follett, resigned; and Mr. Burney, solicitor, fills the vacancy by the promotion of Mr. Church.

A new Reform Club was opened at Burnley last Saturday afternoon by Alderman Massey, the president. The building has cost £6000. In the evening a crowded meeting was held in the Mechanics' Institute, which was addressed by Sir U. K. Shuttleworth, M.P., Mr. Hibbert, M.P., and Mr. Peter Rylands, M.P.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir J. M'Garel Hogg, M.P., has been for the eighth time elected Chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works.

The thirty-first annual exhibition of the Hackney Chrysanthemum Society has been held this week at the Aquarium, Westminster. The chief prizes fell to Messrs. Henderson (hon. sec. of the society); Charles Turner, of Slough; Hall, of Tulse-hill; Herrington, Bennett, and Dickson.

Temple Bar is at length to be removed; the roadway towards the end of Fleet-street is to be widened so as to give room for four carriages, after allowing sufficient space in the middle of the road for a "refuge" for pedestrians, and some kind of monument to mark the extent of the City jurisdiction.

The ninth part of Professor W. C. Williamson's communications on the Organisation of the Fossil Plants of the Coal Measures, selected by the council of the Royal Society as the Bakerian lecture for this session, was given on the 15th inst. This was the first meeting for this session, and the president, Sir Joseph Hooker, occupied the chair.

A meeting of the Indian Famine Relief Committee was held at the Mansion House on Monday, at which it was resolved to transmit a further sum of £10,000 to Madras, making £455,000 in all. A letter from the Duke of Buckingham was read bearing testimony to the value of the aid from this country, and stating that prospects were improving with the rains, which seemed to gather strength generally.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers at the end of the second week of November was 79,873, of whom 38,784 were in workhouses and 41,089 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in 1876, 1875, and 1874, these figures show a decrease of 689, 3867, and 12,281 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 302, of whom 539 were men, 211 women, and 52 children.

Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, M.P., president of the Statistical Society, gave the opening address on Tuesday evening. He said that one of their most important duties was to submit such subjects as were likely to be dealt with by the Legislature to a previous rigid examination. A new and promising field of inquiry was that opened up by the greater spread of statistical investigation in other countries; and he, in conclusion, alluded to the support which statistics had given to the theories of free trade.

At a meeting of the general committee of the Caxton Celebration, held at Stationers' Hall last Saturday, Sir Charles Reed, who presided, stated that there was a balance of receipts at the late exhibition over expenditure of £972, and some later subscriptions would bring up the balance to over £1000. On the motion of Mr. W. Spottiswoode, it was resolved to hand over the balance of £1000 to the treasurer of the Printers' Pension Society, to be devoted to a Caxton Celebration Fund for the benefit of decayed printers and their widows.

Dean Stanley gave a lecture at the Society of Arts last Saturday afternoon, in connection with the Working Men's Club and Institute Union, on the subject of "The Art of Rightly Questioning." He recommended his hearers to hunt up any subject which they heard of in conversation and of which they were ignorant, and to ascertain the purport of the name of any place in which they happened to be, the historical associations of the day, the cause of the popularity of particular books, and the origin and meaning of words; and to have and to be ready to communicate clear ideas upon various matters. This advice was illustrated by a number of anecdotes. Mr. Hodgson Pratt, chairman of the Union, presided.

At the weekly meeting of the School Board for London on Wednesday—Sir Charles Reed presiding—the question of free libraries and reading-rooms was raised by Mr. Heller, who submitted a motion, which was carried, instructing the School Management Committee to consider and report as to the advisability of allowing any parish adopting the Free Libraries Act the use of the board schools as free reading-rooms and libraries.—The annual distribution of prizes and certificates to children in public elementary schools in Croydon took place on Monday in the Public Hall, when Sir Charles Reed presided, addressing the meeting and distributing the books and cards.

The opening meeting of the present session of the Society of Arts was held on Wednesday—Mr. William Hawes (deputy chairman) presiding. An elaborate and exhaustive essay was read by him on the progress made in the various branches of social, commercial, and manufacturing subjects in which the society has of late years interested itself. He also sketched as probable subjects of the coming discussions the revival of the demand for the imposition of protective duties and the application of electricity to the transmission of sounds and for lighting purposes. Seventy-five new members were proposed, and a distribution of the society's medals made for valuable papers read during the session of the past year. The educational prizes were next distributed—the Prince Consort's prize of 25 being awarded to Mr. Carter, and the Council's prize of £10 to Miss Mongeham.

At a meeting of the Royal Humane Society, held on Tuesday at the offices, Trafalgar-square, the silver medallion was unanimously voted to Miss Grace Vernon Russell, a young lady sixteen years of age, and the bronze medallion to Samuel Isaacs, her black servant, for saving life. On Dec. 1 last the screw-steamer *Georgette* sprung a leak at sea in a gale off Cape Lewin during a voyage from Freemantle to Port Adelaide, and was stranded at a place called Kaldagup, about eight miles south of Wallcliffe House, the residence of Mr. A. P. Russell, and fifty miles from the township of Busselton, Perth. Hearing of the accident, Miss Russell, attended by her black servant, rode on horseback down a very steep cliff at full speed to the scene of the disaster, and found the boat capsized in 2½ fathoms water, and the passengers clinging to her. Miss Russell lost no time in riding her horse into the sea, and, after the greatest difficulty, at length succeeded in reaching the boat, accompanied by Isaacs, and, with as many women and children clinging to her and her horse as possible, she made for the shore and placed them in safety, the man Isaacs returning to the boat and saving a man who had been left there.

There were 2666 births and 1435 deaths registered in London last week. The births exceeded by 208, and the deaths were 297 below, the average. The deaths included 66 from measles, 61 from scarlet fever, 8 from diphtheria, 23 from whooping-cough, 28 from different forms of fever, and 23 from diarrhoea. The deaths from smallpox, which in the two previous weeks had been 9 and 25, were last week 14. Eight of the fatal cases were certified as unvaccinated, 4 as vaccinated, and in two cases the medical certificates gave no information as to vaccination. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had been 335 and 338 in the two previous weeks, were 313 last week, and were 130 below the corrected weekly average: 185 resulted from bronchitis, and 89 from pneumonia. The widow of a miner died in Nazareth House, Hammermith, on the 12th inst., whose age

was stated to be 102 years; she had been confined to her bed for some months in consequence of a fall. The mean temperature was 45.6 deg., and 3.1 deg. above the average. The duration of registered sunshine in the week was 10.9 hours, the sun being above the horizon during 62.1 hours.

We have received from the council of the Metropolitan Hospital Sunday Fund their report for the present year, in which they state that the fifth year of collecting this fund has proved one of gradual but highly satisfactory growth in the number of contributing congregations as compared with former years. From the Church of England alone there are no less than thirty new contributing congregations, and from the Congregationalists, who head the list of contributors from other religious bodies, an average increase of sixteen is found, as compared with the three previous years. Nearly all other denominations have maintained steady averages. As a total, there was an average increase of fifty new contributions. The actual amount collected this year has not exceeded £26,082, and this decrease, as compared with last year (£27,042), is evidently accounted for by the serious financial depression which has so materially reduced the means of the charitable. The total amount of collections made in various places of worship realised £25,078, and in schools £57. Donations, including contributions from workmen and firms, amounted to £909. The interest on £20,000 invested during the short interval prior to paying the several awards on Aug. 7 was £37, making in all, with a balance of £824 in hand from 1876, £26,911. The total amount recommended to be paid is £24,960, to be divided as follows:—£22,747 to seventy-six hospitals, including four institutions which may be classed as hospitals, and £2223 to forty-three dispensaries. The largest award recommended to be made—namely, £2491—is to the London Hospital; next to which comes the St. George's, £1841; the Middlesex, £1300; and King's College, £1083.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERENCES AND APPOINTMENTS.

Andrews, J. F., to be Vicar of Roxeth.
Baker, Hugh Lefroy; Vicar of Grimston-cum-Wartnaby.
Bayley, Charles James; Rector of Christ Church, Heaton.
Blink, Henry Simpson; Curate of Panteg, Pontypool, Monmouthshire.
Blyth, F. C.; Vicar of Quatford, Salop.
Brown, James Wilson Davy; Vicar of Assington.
Bullock, John; Chaplain of King's College Hospital, London.
Bury, Edward Alexander; Incumbent of All Saints', Branksome, Dorset.
Cobb, John William; Rector of St. Swithin's, Norwich.
Cooke, Charles John E.; Perpetual Curate of St. John's, Angell Town.
Darnell, Charles Thorp; Vicar of Belford.
Edwards, John; Vicar of Avenbury.
Elder, William Alexander; Rector of St. Augustine's, Norwich.
Elkington, J. J.; Chaplain to the Earl of St. Germans.
Evans, David Davies; Vicar of Peneareg, Carmarthenshire.
Fawcett, E.; Chaplain of Greenwich Union.
Gibbon, Hugh Harries; Curate of Whitechurch with St. Elvis.
Gough, Edmund; Rector of Felsham.
Hacon, J.; Rector of Ashby.
Hamilton, C. Ham; Rector of Horne, Surrey.
Harrison, Charles Frederick; Vicar of Llangunilo.
Hartley, Frederick; Vicar of Forthampton.
Harvey, William Hugh Peyton; Vicar of Chipping Sodbury.
Hinchcliffe, Edmund Henry; Rector of Muckleston, Staffordshire.
Hutchens, James; Curate of Quebec Chapel.
Irving, Robert; Incumbent of Christ Church, Sefton Park, Liverpool.
Jolly, Hunting; Rector of Knoddishall with Buxlow, Suffolk.
Judson, Robert Kershaw; Perpetual Curate of Bradshaw.
Lee, Thomas; Vicar of St. John the Baptist, Islington.
Marsden, William; Perpetual Curate of St. Chrysostom, Manchester.
Maynard, Edward Wallis Hoare; Vicar of Christ Church, Mountsorrell.
Nares, Owen; Vicar of St. Peter's, Carmarthen.
Nolan, T.; Rector of Kingston-Bagpuze, Berks.
Oakley, C.; Rector of St. Helen's, Ipswich.
O'Melia, F.; Rector of North Stoke, Bath.
Platten, Thomas E.; Vicar of Hindringham, Norfolk.
Potter, James; Perpetual Curate of Ringley.
Robins, Arthur; Chaplain to the Earl of Caledon.
Robson, Thomas; Vicar of Marske; Vicar of Marton.
Roe, Robert Bradley; Chaplain to the Earl of Ilchester.
Simpson, John Curwen; Perpetual Curate of Long-lane, Derbyshire.
Sturges, Herbert Court; Vicar of Erlestoke, Wilts.
Spence, Canon; Vicar of St. Pancras; Rural Dean.
Trimmer, R.; Honorary Canon of Winchester.
Turner, Thomas D.; Vicar of Flixton, Suffolk.
Whigham, Lawrence R.; Vicar of Hordle, near Lymington, Hants.
Whitaker, G. H.; Chancellor of Truro Cathedral.
Wyatt, Henry Drayton; Vicar of Wyke, Worplesdon, Surrey.—*Guardian*.

Lord John Manners laid the foundation-stone of a new church at Loughborough on Tuesday.

The Church Congress will meet next year at Sheffield, under the presidency of the Archbishop of York.

There has been a most successful mission in the parish of Brightlingsea, Essex, conducted by the Earl of Mulgrave.

The Earl of Dudley has offered to contribute £500 towards the cost of erecting the proposed vicarage for the newly-formed district of St. Mary, at Hurst Hill, Coseley.

The three towns of Plymouth, Devonport, and Stonehouse have been the scene of the operations of a Church mission on a large scale, the operations of which began on the 18th inst.

Christ Church, Perry Barr, near Birmingham, was reopened on the 15th inst., the sermon being preached by the Rev. Canon Wilkinson. A south wing has been added to the edifice.

On Monday the Archbishop of York consecrated All Saints' Church, Hawsker, which has been built by voluntary efforts. The Archbishop has appointed the Rev. T. J. Rawson, late of Sheffield, to the incumbency of Hawsker-with-Stainacre.

The Bishop of Ripon has consecrated a new church at Langthorne Mill, on a site given by the Duke of Leeds, the cost of which has been mainly borne by the Rev. T. M. Raven, the Vicar of the mother parish of Crakehall.

The Church of St. Leonard, Thorpe-Malsen, Northamptonshire, has been reopened, after restoration, and a side chapel, formerly used as a mortuary for the Maunsell family, has been utilised for Divine service.

The parish church of St. Edward, Knighton, has been reopened by the Bishop of Hereford. The work of restoration began in April, 1876, and was intrusted to Mr. Williams, builder, Mr. Pountney Smith being the architect. The total cost of the work, when completed, will be little short of £4000.

A new church, which has been erected at Longwood, near Huddersfield, at a cost of about £5000, and which can be completed according to plans for about £1500 more, was consecrated on the 15th inst. by the Bishop of Ripon. The church which the present building has superseded was 130 years old.

The Rev. Arthur Tooth has written to the Archbishop of Canterbury stating that he has resigned the living of St. James's, Hatcham, and expressing the hope that this may secure it from future litigation. He points out that it has now been declared on authority that no one can question that a new jurisdiction has been created in the Church of England.

The parish church of St. Luke's, Old-street, was reopened on Wednesday with special services. It has been closed for some months, in consequence of decays in the edifice. The cost of the restoration will be between £5000 and £6000. The Ironmongers' Company have helped in the work of restoration, and Mr. Warren De La Rue has subscribed £250.

The annual general court of the governors of the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy was held at the Corporation House, Bloomsbury-place, on the 8th inst., and was followed by a meeting of the court of assistants on the 17th.

The Rev. Arthur Robins has placed richly carved sedilia, from the design of Mr. Stephen Wyborn, in the chancel of Holy Trinity Church, Windsor, "to the glory of God, and in grateful memory of Samuel Wilberforce, Bishop of Winchester."—A tablet has been placed in Graffham parish church, as a memento of the late Bishop Wilberforce, to whose memory the church was rebuilt.

Lamerton church, situated about three miles from Tavistock, was burned down on Monday evening. Only eighteen months ago the church was restored, at a cost of about £1100, and at the same time a new organ was erected at an expense of about £200 more. It was in the organ that the fire broke out, and it is believed to have originated in a lamp or lamp-stove, provided with petroleum, which was kept burning during wet weather in order to keep the damp out of the instrument. The registers were saved.

The Bishop of Manchester opened the Church Institute at Blackburn on Monday night. He said the Church of England must be made a national Church, relying more or less on popular support. Abuses if proved must be rectified, and every Churchman should gird on his armour for the great fight that was coming. For himself, he often read of promotion other than by merit which made him wince. Appointments ought to be probationary, and clergymen who did not give satisfaction in their parishes should be removable. The pew system, so far as non-residents were concerned, ought to be abolished, and the church made the church of the people.

The parish church of Selborne, the little quiet village in Hampshire made famous by having been the scene of the life-long observations of the Rev. Gilbert White, the naturalist and antiquary, was reopened, after a partial restoration, on the 15th inst. The work of restoration was begun by the late Vicar, the Rev. F. J. Parsons, with a local committee, partly by way of memorial to Gilbert White. The work has been continued by the new Vicar, the Rev. E. R. Bernard, under the direction of Mr. William White, F.S.A., grand-nephew of the great naturalist. About £1300 have been expended. The principal contributors to this have been Magdalen College, Oxford; Lord Selborne, the Diocesan Church-Building Society, the family of the late Vicar (the Rev. F. J. Parsons), Mr. T. Bell, the Incorporated Church-Building Society, the Right Hon. Sir W. Erle, and Mr. W. Nicholson.

The parish church of Weaverham, Cheshire, was reopened on the 15th inst., after general and very satisfactory restoration. The Bishop of Chester preached the sermon; and the Chancellor and Archdeacon of Chester, and the Rural Dean and about thirty-five other clergy, took part in the services. In the west window, a beautiful stained-glass window, by Clayton and Bell, has been inserted. This window, with the tower, screen, and west door, and the restoration of stonework in tower, is the offering of A. Johnson and his wife, of Wearsham Grange. The beautiful font of nearly white marble and oak canopy is the gift of Mr. Robert Heath and his wife, of Heffersham Grange; the oak eagle lectern and Holy Bible by T. Remer, Esq.; the massive south door by Mr. J. Higson, of Oakmere Hall; a suitable silver service for the holy communion, the gift of the Rev. C. W. Spencer-Stanhope and his family, in remembrance of his father, the late Vicar, and there are other gifts from other friends. The chancel is restored by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and all the seats are henceforward free and open.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The examiners for the Taylorian Scholarship and Exhibition at Oxford have awarded the scholarship to Mr. Isidore Henry B. Spiers, of University College, and the exhibition to Mr. John K. Cohn, scholar of Jesus College. The following have been elected to scholarships at Hertford:—Open Classical Scholarships: H. R. Doyle, Manchester Grammar School; F. Holligan, Bedford Grammar School; J. L. Booker, Rugby. Proxime accessit: E. A. Arnold, Hertford. Open Mathematical Scholarship: J. H. Haywood, Hertford. "Harrow" Scholarship: O. Bradley, Harrow. "Essex" Scholarship: H. M. Gepp, Felstead School. "Lasby" Scholarship: T. A. Chater, St. John's, Oxford. "Meeke" Scholarships: W. Watson, Manchester Grammar School; F. Harrison, Leeds Grammar School. There were fifty-two candidates.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon Mr. Charles Darwin last Saturday at Cambridge.

The election of a Rector for St. Andrews University in the place of Dean Stanley, whose term of office has expired, took place on Thursday. All the gentlemen previously mentioned in connection with the chair having declined to stand, Lord Selborne and Mr. Gathorne Hardy were selected at a meeting held late on Wednesday night as the two candidates that should be carried to the poll. Principal Shairp presided during the voting. At eleven o'clock he announced the result as follows:—Lord Selborne, 79; Mr. Hardy, 64.

Mr. William Walker, who was recently appointed to the Head Mastership of Reading School, wrote on the 3rd inst. to resign the post. He said that, having visited Reading, he had become aware of the circumstances under which his election was finally completed. He was compelled, he said, to resign, as he could not possibly allow his integrity and scholastic reputation to be doubted at the outset of an honest effort to do his best for the Reading School. After some negotiations between the trustees, the Town Council of Reading, and Mr. Walker, the latter was induced to withdraw his resignation.

The Dean and Chapter have elected the following King's Scholars at Durham School, after open competitive examination:—Latimer, from Carlisle, and Good, Moore, Robson, and White, boys already in the school. The Dean and Chapter have this year founded six exhibitions, tenable at Oxford, Cambridge, and Durham Universities.

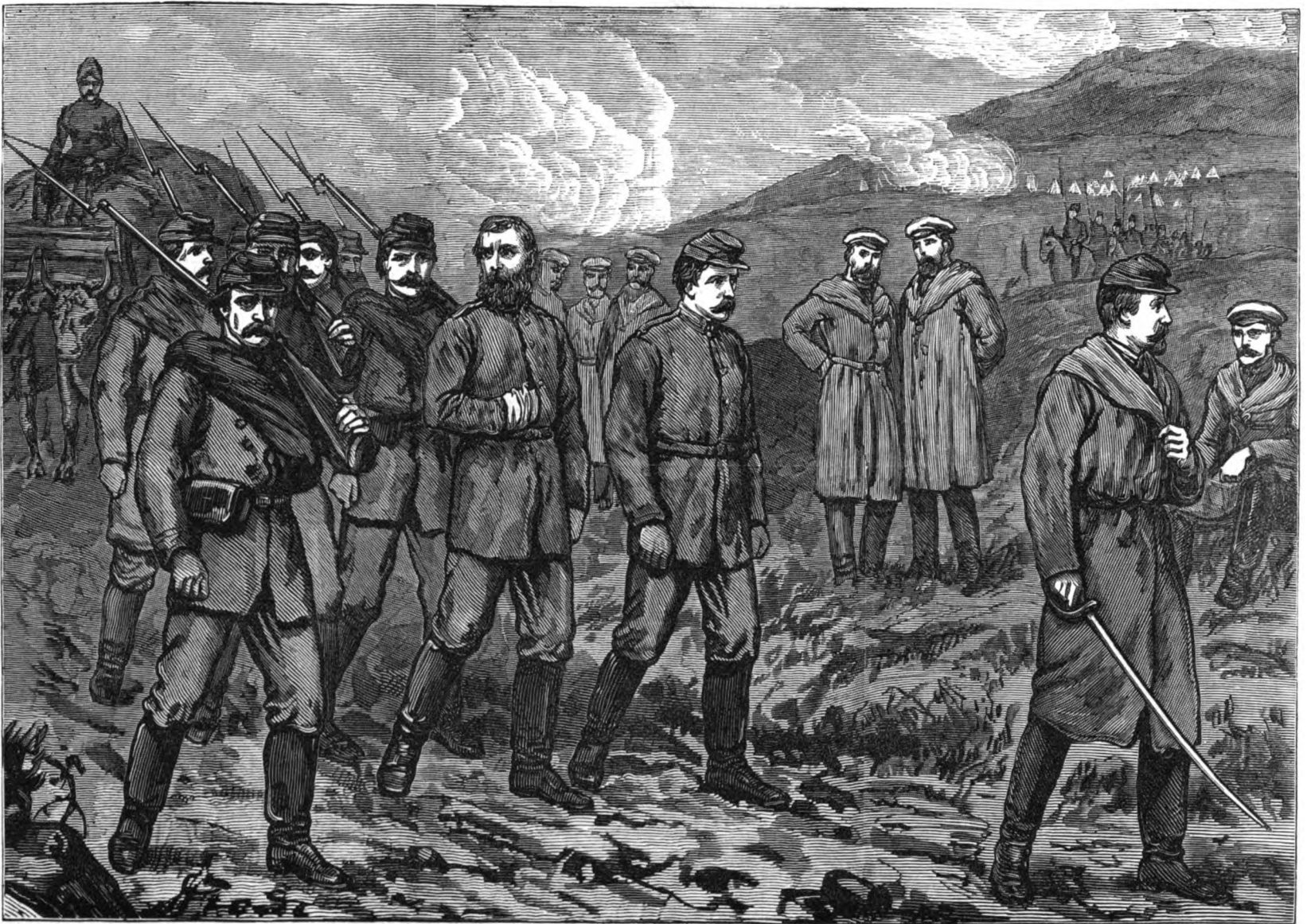
Earl Nelson distributed the prizes to the students of St. Mark's College, Chelsea, on the 15th inst. The attendance was large, and the proceedings were enlivened by the customary vocal concert by the students. The Rev. Canon Cromwell (Principal of the college) read his report, from which it appeared that the number of students on the college roll is 116, and of these fifty-six are in the second year and sixty in the first year. The prizes were of two classes—those given by the college and those by the Science and Art Department.

The biennial adjudication of the gold medals founded by Sir Gilbert Blane, Bart., has recently been made, and they have been awarded to Fleet-Surgeon Adam Bruntton Messer, M.D., for his journal as Staff-Surgeon of H.M.S. Pearl for the year 1875, when on the Australian station; and to Fleet-Surgeon Francis William Davis, for his journal of H.M.S. Audacious, the flagship on the China station, for the year 1875.



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MARRIAGE OF THE DUKE OF NORFOLK.



LADY FLORA HASTINGS (DUCHESS OF NORFOLK).



THE DUKE OF NORFOLK.



ARUNDEL CASTLE, SUSSEX, THE SEAT OF THE DUKE OF NORFOLK.

MARRIAGE OF THE DUKE OF NORFOLK.

The nuptials of his Grace the Duke of Norfolk with Lady Flora Hastings, daughter of the late Countess of Loudoun and of Mr. C. F. Abney-Hastings, were celebrated on Wednesday at the Roman Catholic Oratory, Brompton. This nobleman, who is Earl Marshal and Hereditary Marshal of England, Premier Duke and Premier Earl, takes precedence next to Princes of the Blood Royal. He is Henry Fitzalan Howard, fifteenth Duke of Norfolk, Earl of Arundel, Surrey, and Norfolk, Baron Fitzalan, Clun, Oswaldestrie, and Maltravers. He was born Dec. 27, 1847, eldest son of Henry Granville Fitzalan Howard, the late Duke of Norfolk, his mother being Augusta, youngest daughter of the late Admiral Lord Lyons, G.C.B., commander of the British fleet in the Black Sea during the Crimean War. The illustrious and noble family of Howard, one of the most renowned in English history, descended from a learned Chief Justice of Common Pleas in the reign of Edward I. Its highest titles of peerages were mostly conferred on Sir John Howard by King Richard III., but were repeatedly forfeited and restored again in the political intrigues of the Tudor reigns. Among its leading representatives were the first Duke, who was killed on Bosworth field; his son, Thomas, Earl of Surrey, who won the battle of Flodden; also Henry, Earl of Surrey, the accomplished gentleman and poet, who was beheaded towards the end of Henry VIII.'s reign; another Thomas, fourth Duke of Norfolk, likewise beheaded, in 1572, for a conspiracy against Queen Elizabeth; and several other unfortunate peers, more than one of whom died prisoners in the Tower. The present Duke of Norfolk, who succeeded his father in 1860, is well known to be a devoted member of the Roman Catholic Church. His mansion in Sussex, Arundel Castle, of which we give an illustration, consists of a pile of modern Gothic building added to the ruins of the ancient Keep and other Norman towers, standing on the banks of the small River Arun. The old Castle, which was held from the Conquest by Roger de Montgomery, and belonged afterwards to Hugh de Albini, and to the Fitzalans, had the title of Earl of Arundel, without a creation of peerage, annexed to its hereditary ownership. It was besieged in the wars between Maud and Stephen, and was destroyed, after an obstinate defence, by the army of Sir William Waller in the wars between Charles I. and the Parliament. A superb Roman Catholic Chapel has lately been erected near the Castle by the present Duke of Norfolk.

The family of Lady Flora Paulina Hetty Barbara Hastings, now Duchess of Norfolk, originally bore the name of Rawdon, and obtained a baronetcy, with estates in the county of Down, Ireland, for services to the Crown in the seventeenth century. The Earldom of Moira, with a barony of Rawdon, was conferred upon one of this family in 1761. His son, the second Earl of Moira, inherited from his mother, a daughter of the Earl of Huntingdon, the baronies of Hastings, Hungerford, and other titles; and was created Marquis of Hastings for his eminent public services. He will be remembered in history as an excellent Governor-General of India. His wife, Flora Muir Campbell, was Countess of Loudoun, in the Scottish Peerage, by her own right. The second Marquis of Hastings, who died in 1844, married the Baroness Grey de Ruthin, and that peerage, likewise held by the lady of her own right, came into the Rawdon-Hastings family. The late Countess of Loudoun, married to an untitled Leicestershire gentleman, Mr. C. F. Clifton, of Willesey Hall, was heiress of four English baronies—namely, those of Botreaux, Hungerford, De Moleyns, and Hastings, besides three others in abeyance. Her Ladyship died in January, 1874, when the Earldom of Loudoun descended to her eldest son, Charles Edward. Her husband, in 1859, had by Act of Parliament taken the name of Abney Hastings, instead of Clifton. She left five children besides the present Earl of Loudoun, and Lady Flora is one of her two daughters. The country seat of his Lordship, Donington Park, is situated on the borders of Leicestershire and Derbyshire, near the little town of Castle Donington. This mansion, a view of which is presented, was built for the Marquis of Hastings by Sir Jeffrey Wyatville. It is surrounded by a fine deer-park.

Our Portrait of the Duke of Norfolk is from a photograph by Messrs. Russell and Sons, of Chichester; that of the newly married Duchess from one by Mr. W. Nicholson, of Ventnor and Shanklin.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"Beloved, it is morn," by H. A. Rudall (Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co.), is a well-written song, effective both in its vocal portion and in the accompaniment.

"Musical Miniatures," twelve songs by Lady Lindsay (of Balcarres). Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co. Much feeling for vocal melody is displayed throughout this series of pieces, all of which are simple yet expressive in character, and within the compass of the most limited range of voice. The words are from various sources, some being by the Lady composer.

We've already spoken favourably of several compositions by Herr Hofmann—a composer who has recently attracted much attention in Germany—and we have now further to notice some pianoforte pieces from the same source, and likewise published by the London firm of Witt and Co., Conduit-street. The several series of pianoforte duets, "Silhouettes from Hungary," "New Hungarian Dances," and "Italian Love Tale," three characteristic pieces, are full of interest and variety; and the same may be said of the several sets of "Ländler," and the "Valse de Salon," for pianoforte solo. That Herr Hofmann can also write effectively for the voice is proved in several songs—"The Dawn of Spring," "A Gondola Song," "Serenade," "The Hungarian Maiden," "United," "The Troubadour," "Beloved," "The Lover's Garland," "The Floweret," "Love Test," and a set of four two-part songs. In all these the vocal portions are flowing and melodious, and the accompaniments of a very musicianly kind—in some instances of elaborate interest. Herr Hofmann's "Minnespiel Waltzes," for soprano, alto, tenor, and bass (chorus or solo), with accompaniment for two performers on the pianoforte, will be found very effective in performance. These are also published by Messrs. Witt and Co. Herr Hofmann has also produced important works for the orchestra, one of which is named for performance at this week's Crystal Palace concert.

Jewellery of the estimated value of £5000, the property of the Countess of Aberdeen, was stolen from Halstead Place, near Sevenoaks, last Monday evening. The property carried off by the thief or thieves consisted mainly of bridal presents, the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen having gone to Halstead Place to spend their honeymoon.

Mr. Edward Pugh, who was formerly extensively connected with the iron trade of the Wolverhampton district, has given a donation of £1000 towards the erection of a medical and surgical reference library in connection with the Wolverhampton Hospital. Mrs. Bull, widow of the late Dr. Bull, of Wolverhampton, after whom the proposed library is to be named, had previously given 1000 gs. for the same object.

FINE ARTS.

SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS, SUFFOLK-STREET.

When fortune has dealt kindly with a man, and he first becomes impressed with the idea that his home would look all the more cheery were its walls brightened with a few pictures, it is to the Suffolk-street Gallery he wends his way, and then, after much bewilderment, hesitation, and downright confusion of mind, he at last decides to have the picture of the puppy dogs, and leave the little landscape, with the rosy-faced milk-maid in the foreground, till another time. Going resolutely up to the secretary, he makes his tentative purchase, amounting to five or ten pounds, and from that moment the man feels himself personified with art and all thereto belonging. The better to back up his aesthetic pretensions, moreover, he sets himself seriously to acquire a knowledge of the literature of art and the principles of its leading schools, and ends by becoming an intelligent and appreciative connoisseur.

It is because of this cheap and easy initiation to the tyro in picture-buying, and also of the introduction to the young tyro in picture-painting, and not because of the innate excellence of the works exhibited, that the Suffolk-street Gallery claims a right to exist. Those pretending to a wide experience and a matured judgment are never weary of denouncing the utter dreariness of this exhibition and deprecating the idea of its being good for anything; but young painters must begin to exhibit somewhere, and there is nothing like personal possession, in however humble a way, for interesting the people at large in art-progress.

Including eight pieces of sculpture (for which we are indebted to J. Lawlor, E. R. Mullins, and E. Onslow Ford), the exhibition includes 766 works—a number far too great for the functions of the newspaper critic or the intelligent enjoyment of the visitor. These winter exhibitions, indeed, are being overdone. Had the society contented themselves with hanging only the large room, the general public, we cannot help thinking, would be better pleased, and the level of excellence attained would naturally be much higher, and therefore more within the scope of honest criticism.

Taking the exhibition, then, as it is, and beginning in the large room with the catalogue, one of the first pictures which attracts notice—and that mainly for the very pretty way in which the colours of the stained glass are reflected on the pillars of the edifice—is the "Interior of the Church of Notre Dame, Châlons" (8), by Wyke Bayliss. This artist has a nice sense of the mystery of light and dark pertaining to a Gothic fane; but, in expressing it, he is apt to become too shadowy, and to forget that "the architect built his great heart into the sculptured stones." This same feeling of insubstantiality is suggested also in his "Interior of Strasbourg Cathedral" (706). This same lack of solidity manifests itself also in a life-sized "Venetian Girl" (9), by C. Baxter, which holds the place of honour in this part of the room. Like all his women, this lady is comely enough; but surely no dweller by the sunny lagoons of the Adriatic had ever so fair a face as this? Above it hangs a very clever bit of genre, by G. H. Barrable, in which landscape and figures fit each other well, showing the momentary chagrin and consternation caused by the little girl who has let fall her pitcher and spilt the milk (8). On one side of this hangs a well-expressed "Grey day on the Dorset Coast" (7), by W. H. Hall, with some boats drawn up on the benighted mounds which line the coast; and on the other side a good representation of moonlight, "Under the Cliffs of Hastings" (13), by F. W. Meyer. The peaceful calm of "A Summer's Evening in Holland" (12) has been well caught by G. S. Walters. Cattle graze by the edgy banks of the canal, and boats float on its sleepy, sunny waters. In another of his contributions Mr. Walters gives, with equal truth to nature, "A Breezy day on the Dutch Coast" (251), a bright, silvery toned picture quite refreshing to the eye.

P. Pavy is a name new to us, but he is not likely to remain long a stranger, if his small picture of "The China-Mender" (19)—whom we see squatting in front of an Eastern bazaar plying his vocation—is a fair sample of his artistic powers. H. T. Dawson, the son of him who is so famous for his shipping pictures, seems to have caught no small share of his father's gifts. His two little pictures—the one a "View in Rotterdam" (24), the other, "Lower Haven, Rotterdam" (263), with stately shipping and glorious sky, are surely as fine in effect as anything his father has done, considering that the elder artist generally took several feet of canvas on which to develop his work, whereas the younger, in the present instance at least, confines himself to a few inches. W. L. Wyllie, another member, conveys in his "Whitstable, Kent" (27), the appearance of wet sands in a way rarely attempted. He peoples the far-reaching shiny level with numberless figures, gathering bait apparently, and suffuses the whole scene with a blue-grey tone, which strikes us as a little too positive and monotonous. A. W. Bayes, in his "Doubtful Characters" (30)—two moss troopers watching intently the approach of a party of horsemen, whom we see cresting the distant hill—has, like Mr. Wyllie, attempted to give a characteristic tone and colour to the scene, and by no means without success.

W. Bromley has sent one of those rustic scenes so characteristic of his pencil. It is called "Meal Time" (33), and represents a labourer seated outside his cottage partaking of some food, "assisted," as the French say, by the presence of his child, his dog, a hen and her chickens. The incident is depicted with much naïveté; and the same simplicity of treatment is followed by his son, John Bromley, in a bright little interior with a peasant girl holding under her arm a large earthenware basin while she looks out of her cottage window to see "Who's Coming" (423). Another interior of more than ordinary merit as regards the modelling of the figures and the treatment of light and shade is from the pencil of T. Roberts, and shows a little Dutch girl contemplating curiously "Le Petit Frère" (42), who lies snugly in his mother's arms. Also noticeable for nice detail and good tone is Haynes King's "Interior of a Farm-House" (54). Nor is H. T. Schafer's little picture of four children playing "By the Sea" (46) to be passed lightly by the visitor.

Frank W. W. Topham's "Day-Dream" (39)—a young Italian girl offering grapes to an old priest seated by an architectural fountain—is one of the artist's slighter works; but the master's hand is none the less visible. This remark is equally applicable to the wonderfully vigorous sketch of the head of "John Burr, Esq." (62), by John Pettie, R.A. The head is thrown to one side, bringing the neck and cheek-bone into prominence, and thereby giving a rather strained look to the sitter. In pose, drawing, and colour this is what the French would call a *tour de force*; and it is certainly the most powerful bit of modelling in the whole exhibition, and deservedly holds the place of honour. In a lesser degree, perhaps, but still strongly and harmoniously, R. J. Gordon, one of the younger members of the society, shows his sense of colour. He seems to confine himself to the delineation of a single figure surrounded with appropriate landscape. That figure, however, is always charming. The lady, in yellow dress, light transparent shawl, and pale blue Gainsborough hat, for example, whom we see seated on a woody bank nursing her

knee—for she is "Waiting" (50)—and looking at the spectator very quietly and winningly as she does so, is a picture one could always contemplate with pleasure. So also is the young lady in spotted white dress and black shawl whom we see walking leisurely "Across the Heath" (70), and dangling her bonnet as she walks. Near this hang several clever little pictures by such artists as J. Aumonier, Miss C. M. Noble, and C. Fox. Above them hangs a large boldly-drawn landscape, by M. A. Langdale, representing "A North Devon Headland" (67).

Turning for a moment to the delineation of animal life, we find the well-deserved reputation of the gallery for this class of subject most ably maintained by J. S. Noble. In his "Return from Sport" (32), one accustomed to the moors will have no difficulty in differentiating the breeds in the group of dogs assembled in the gamekeeper's-room, and indicating at once the pointer, the setter, and the Gordon setter; while the man with artistic eye will delight in Mr. Noble's rendering of texture and the natural way in which he allows the dogs to fall into their places. Nor is Mr. Noble the only contributor in full sympathy with canine life. In "Treasure Trove" (76) G. A. Holmes shows a brown dog holding in its mouth a pink glove; T. Earl a little white terrier crouching with all that keenness of expression for which terriers are remarkable, and which justifies Mr. Earl in naming his picture "My Eyes! If there isn't a Mouse!" (90). Among other noticeable pictures in this part of the gallery, we would name "Matins" (78), by J. H. S. Mann, representing two little girls on their knees, with a votive offering of flowers before an altar; "Sunny Moments" (95)—a sweet girl reclining on a rustic seat under a weeping willow—by E. Gustave Girardot; and a large picture of a "Croquet Party" (86) grouped cleverly round a rustic seat, by H. Caffieri. If W. Henry is right in his perspective, his "View of Northumberland House from the Nelson Column" (37) will prove as historically valuable as Canaletti's view of the same quaint façade taken last century. In the management of light and shade we think the Englishman has the better of the Italian, and this prevents his picture having that bald architectural look which was the besetting sin of so many of Canaletto's works.

A. J. Woolmer's "Sirens" (105)—five nude figures on a rocky, moonlit coast watching a distant sail—is a large picture, full of witchery and suggestiveness, as all his works are; and if it does not enhance it certainly does not lower his reputation. Also among the important pictures of the exhibition must be classed "Showery Weather" (119), by T. F. Wainwright; "The Albanian Coast from Corfu" (137), by A. B. Donaldson; "A Sussex Pastoral" (142)—a broad cattle-dotted meadow, with a winding river and some appropriate figures in the foreground—by A. F. Grace; and "Rough Weather, Runswick Bay" (162), which is closed in on the farther side by some picturesque houses, and which has on the hither side some fisher folk watching eagerly the vessels in the distance. The white and broken water of the sea tumbles into the little semicircular bay in the most natural way possible, and the whole picture is full of life and sparkle. It is the sparkle, however, of a rough diamond, whose quality would be all the more appreciated if it had from the artist, J. W. B. Knight, a little more polish and finish. "Among the Bohemian Hills" (170), by A. Ludovici, is also an interesting picture, although a little spotty, and in parts rather too suggestive of Corot, just as "Venice During the Floods" (185), by K. Hallselle, is suggestive of James Holland. "The Dolomite Mountains" (192), with a patch of corn in the foreground and a peasant leading a goat by the side of a rough wooden rail, which protects him from the abyss beyond, is by W. H. Bartlett, a young artist of great ability and of greater promise. His pictorial sense, as shown in this work and in his "Wayfarers on the Road to Sterzing" (216) sitting on a log underneath a roadside crucifix, is remarkable; and when his hand can fairly follow his will and give full expression to all he himself sees and feels, we shall have in him an artist of more than ordinary power, because of more than ordinary imagination. Patient and methodical study will alone help to a consummation of this kind.

In the way of landscape, however, pure and simple, J. H. Sampson's "No Man's Land" (418), a long picture representing a great marshy moor land, with some crows and a piece of rushy water in the foreground, and a nice low horizon of tenderly outlined hills, struck us as being an exceedingly fine work, and, on the whole, the finest landscape in the exhibition. We would name also T. Huson's "Bright Afternoon in Early Autumn" (289), a little rough in handling, but clear and crisp in effect; "More Free than Welcome" (151), the joint production of E. Ellis and W. Henderson; and "Summer Holidays" (155), by J. R. Ashton; "A Yorkshire Goose-Market, early morning" (385), by A. G. Bell. C. Cattermole shows us two troopers being directed through a forest glade by two children. "Over Yonder" (129) he calls it; and in the south-east room we behold an old cavalier who has dismounted on the roadside to enjoy "A Contemplative Pipe" (294). Both works are worthy of Mr. Cattermole. The tone and spirit of the times he catches lovingly, and can always be depended on for the correctness of his archaeological knowledge. In the second picture, for example, the long, narrow bowl of the trooper's pipe belongs precisely to that period.

Miss M. Backhouse, W. H. Gadsby, E. Sainsbury, F. Wyburd, T. J. Ellis, H. W. Brewer, W. J. Muckley, and J. Hayllar are all well represented. The last named got a very sweet model in the lady who stood for his "Flowers for the Altar" (189); but we are afraid he is making too free a use of her in his pictures. We have met her several times lately. One of the few really strong artists who have sent to this exhibition we had almost forgotten—we mean Miss B. Myer. In spite of her great tendency to blackness, she is a character-painter of power and originality, as "Her Royal Highness's Birthday" (179) and her "Unprofitable Customers" (247) attest most readily. Among the water-colour artists will be found J. W. Smith, F. Davis, W. Hull, B. Evans, F. Slocombe, Miss J. Moore, J. Carlisle, B. W. Spiers, Miss E. M. Beresford, and many others, whom we hope to meet elsewhere.

THE M'LEAN GALLERY, HAYMARKET.

Besides a hundred and sixty-one carefully-selected water-colour drawings, this gallery contains five very charming examples of the sculptor's art by Count d'Épinay, representing Summer, Winter, Spring, Autumn, and Innocence. Among the British artists whose drawings will attract attention may be mentioned such well-known men as F. J. Skell, J. D. Linton, J. Aumonier, John Steeple, Birket Foster, Fred. Tayler, E. M. Wimperis, Basil Bradley, E. K. Johnson, and W. S. Coleman; while foreign art comes under the protecting wings of such honoured artists as Josef Israels, E. Frère, R. Giannetti, and Henriette Browne.

Among the more impressive pictures, either from choice of subject or style, may be mentioned Clara Montalba's "Unloading Salt, Venice" (20); Sir John Gilbert's three men behind an oak, "In Ambush" (34), while two mounted troopers halt to reconnoitre; a small replica of the famous "Blind Beggar" (79) of F. Dyckmans; "Whitby Scour" (90), by G. Dodgson; "Going to the Fancy Ball" (99), by Miss M. Walker; the "Flowers" of Mrs. Coleman Angell, and the "Apples and Plums" (123) of W. Hough.

THE EVERARD GALLERY, NEW COVENTRY-STREET.

This gallery occupies the whole block of building on the right as one enters Leicester-square from Piccadilly, and one wishing to inform himself of the state of Continental art could enter no place in London where his thirst after æsthetic knowledge would be so fully satisfied. We can scarcely go over a collection numbering nearly four hundred and fifty works in oil; but we can name a few of the more distinguished living contributors, as well as those lately deceased, by which means our readers will be able to judge of its merits for themselves. F. Roybet is represented by one of his most famous pictures—viz., "The Four Amateurs of Engravings" (53); Ernest Steigmeyer by his "Episode of St. Bartholomew" (84) and his grand work of International-Exhibition fame, in which we see the young "Christian Martyr in the Reign of Diocletian" (85). The Prussian painter Weber has one of his best marine pictures; and Philippoteaux, the French artist, one of his most spirited battle-pieces. Professor Van Lerius never painted two finer or purer pictures than "Ondine" (262), and "The Triumph of Virtue" (233), a work, in some of its passages, worthy of the old masters. This artist's "Godiva," which was engraved and published in this country, M. Everard has sold to the Belgian Government for the Museum of Antwerp. J. E. Vibert's splendid picture of "Gulliver in the Island of Lilliput" (420), which belonged to the collection of the noted Dr. Strousberg, of Berlin, is also here, and the magnificent Norman Valley by Troyon, with cattle and two boys fishing in the foreground, in which a stream reflects all manner of wild flowers and stately trees, and from which the eye wanders to an illimitable distance. This grand work Mr. Everard has just sold for three thousand guineas.

Besides these, there are rare masterpieces by N. Diaz, De Haas, Munkacsy, Rousseau, Decamps, Ary Scheffer, Escozza, and Fortuny, not to mention such works as "The Death of Annibal Caracci" of Paul Delaroche, and the no less famous "Le Liseur" (417), by J. L. E. Meissonier, two works as much identified with the fame of their respective authors as any two that could be named. Besides the great men we have mentioned, there are many of lesser note, and whatever is most remarkable in contemporaneous Belgian, French, Spanish, German, or Italian art, will be found within the well-filled galleries of M. Everard.

The private view of the Dudley Gallery Winter Exhibition of oil pictures takes place to-day. The gallery will be open to the public on Monday.

The Grosvenor Gallery will open on Dec. 3 with an exhibition of drawings by the old masters, and water-colour drawings by deceased artists of the British school.

The statue which is to be erected by subscription in the Pavilion grounds, Brighton, in memory of the late Sir Cordy Burrows, is completed and ready to be conveyed to Brighton from the London studio of Mr. E. B. Stephens, A.R.A., the artist intrusted with the work.

The officers of the Royal Engineers, to which distinguished corps the late Field Marshal Sir John Burgoyne belonged, have set up a fine bronze statue in memory of him, which stands at the Carlton-gardens corner of the open space before the Duke of York's Column, nearly opposite the statue of Field Marshal Lord Clyde. The sculptor, Mr. Boehm, has been most successful.

The prizes to the students of the Reading School of Science and Art were given last week by Mr. Walter, M.P., who said that one great aim in the establishment of such schools was to infuse a more artistic taste among the mechanic class, and that while they would not become worse mechanics they should be better artists. Mr. Lefevre, M.P., also addressed the meeting.

Mr. Newton, C.B., of the British Museum, gave at the College for Men and Women, in Queen-square, his third lecture on Greek Art last Saturday, treating of the century between B.C. 540 and B.C. 460, which may be called the Transition period, and in the course of which art gradually divested itself of archaic stiffness and ungainliness till it finally developed into that freer style which Phidias brought to perfection about B.C. 440.

At Gosport on Monday evening Mr. Selater-Booth, M.P., presented the prizes gained by the Gosport branch of the Portsmouth, Isle of Wight, and Gosport School of Science and Art; and on the same day Mr. Denzil Onslow, M.P., and Miss Onslow distributed the prizes and certificates to the male and female students of the science and art classes at Guildford. A plot of ground has been secured and plans prepared for the Guildford School of Science and Art.

The ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the west wing and out-patients' department of the West London Hospital, Hammersmith, was performed on Monday by the Rev. R. G. Baker, M.A., Prebendary of St. Paul's.

Canon Scott Robertson's annual summary, just completed, of British contributions to the sixty-nine societies in Great Britain and Ireland which collect funds for promoting missionary work in foreign lands shows that in the financial year 1866-7 these British contributions amounted to £1,048,472. The general summary is as follows:—Church of England societies received £425,926; "omnibus" or joint societies, £156,948; Nonconformist societies in England and Wales, £300,771; Scotch and Irish Presbyterian societies, £158,348; and Roman Catholic societies, £6479.

The Duchess of Teck opened the new infirmary at Hemel Hempstead on Saturday last. This valuable institution was founded in 1826 by the late Sir John S. Sebright, Bart., who expended £13,000 in its building and endowment. Although enlarged from time to time, it has become inadequate to the requirements of the sick poor in West Herts; and four years since, having been condemned by the sanitary authority, it was decided to erect a new building. Among the principal subscribers to the fund were:—Mr. A. H. Longman, £1000; Mr. W. Jones Loyd, £500; Earl Brownlow, £300; the Hon. G. D. Ryder, £300; the Earl of Essex, £120; Earl Verulam, £100; Lord Ebury, £100; Lord Rokeby, £100; Mr. D. Carnegie, £100; Mr. R. Pryor, £100. The new building will accommodate fifty in-patients, and, including £900 for the three acres of land, is estimated to cost £13,000, towards which subscriptions have been received amounting to £8018. The opening ceremony was witnessed by a large number of visitors. The Duchess of Teck arrived from Ashridge, the seat of Earl Brownlow, at noon. Her Royal Highness was met at the principal entrance by Earl Verulam (Lord Lieutenant of the county), the Bishop of St. Albans, Mr. T. F. Halsey, M.P., Mr. G. Evillertiff (High Bailiff), the Rev. W. O. Thompson (Vicar), the principal nobility and gentry of West Herts, and the governors and medical officers of the infirmary. At the conclusion of a short religious service, at which the Bishop of St. Albans officiated, her Royal Highness was conducted through the building, when an address was presented, and the Duchess declared the new infirmary open for the reception of the sick poor of West Hertfordshire. At a déjeuner which followed the Earl of Verulam presided.

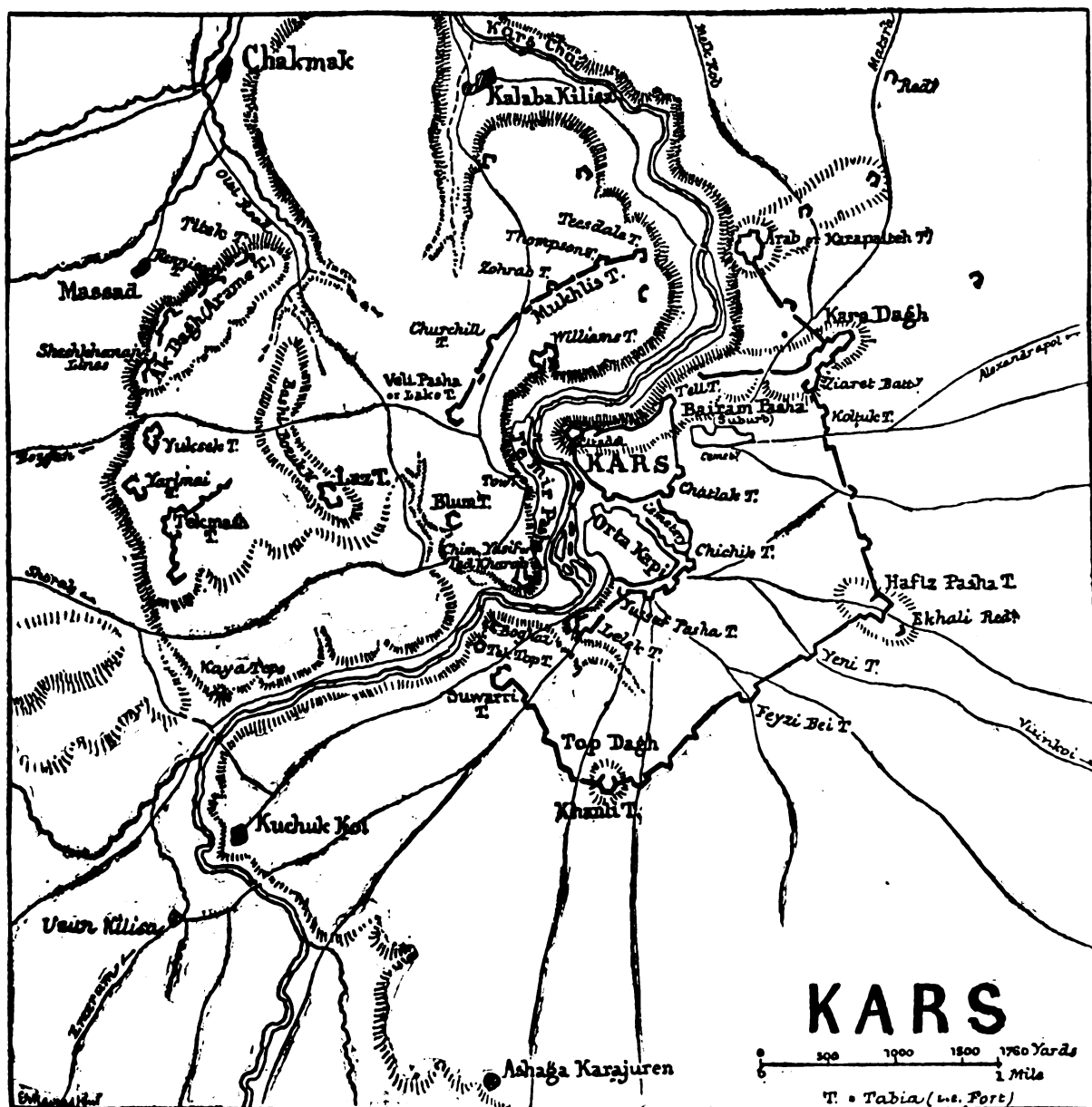
PLAN OF THE TURKISH FORTIFICATIONS AROUND KARS.

The capture of the great Turkish fortress in Armenia, on Saturday last, by a night attack on the surrounding forts, in which 5000 Turks and 2700 Russians were killed or wounded, is one of the most important events of the war. Some particulars of the affair were reported by telegraph, and were published in a special edition of the *Daily News* on Monday; but a complete narrative is still awaited. While the most recent information, to the hour of preparing our usual weekly record of the progress of the war, is given in another page, we may here observe that the accompanying Map of the fortifications around Kars is designed to assist the comprehension of accounts either received already, or to be expected very shortly, concerning this grand military operation. The reader will at once perceive the situation of the different forts mentioned in the telegraphic intelligence of last Monday; the Hafiz Pasha Tabia, on the east side of Kars, which was stormed by General Lazareff; the Khanli Tabia and Suvarri Tabia, on the south side, with the citadel and towers, assailed by General Count Grabbe, who was killed in fighting; the Arab Tabia, or Karapalteh, and the Kara Dagh, to the north-east, which surrendered on the Sunday morning. These points of attack and defence, it will be seen, were entirely different from those which were assailed by the Russians in July and August, which lay to the westward of Kars; and the descriptions that appeared in those days of Chakmak, Tekmah, Veli Pasha Tabia, and Mukhlis Tabia, will therefore be found

inapplicable to the present occasion. We shall no doubt be soon furnished with the details of the southern and eastern fortifications, with their garrisons, actually involved in the tremendous struggle of last Saturday, which has cost the Sultan his most valuable Asiatic stronghold of empire, with at least 7000 Turkish soldiers made prisoners, and three hundred mounted guns.

THE SCOTTISH CORPORATION HALL.

The destruction by fire, on the night of Wednesday week, of the hall of the Scottish Corporation, in Crane-court, Fleet-street, is to be regretted the more, as it was a building of some antiquarian interest. The Scottish Corporation owes its origin to a society formed a short time before the accession of James I. for relieving poor Scottish people resident in London. The society continued to carry out this benevolent object under the designation of the "Scottish Box" until the reign of Charles II., when, in 1665, a charter of incorporation was granted, empowering the society to hold lands and to erect an hospital. It appears that during the plague of 1665-6 upwards of 300 natives of Scotland were buried at the sole charge of the Corporation of the Scottish Hospital, and that numbers were nourished during their sickness without subjecting the parishes in which they resided to the smallest expense. Within a few years after the date of the first charter an hospital was built, which stood on the spot in Bridge-street, Blackfriars, now occupied by the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway. Experience, however, proved that confinement to a charity workhouse was not congenial to the instincts and



PLAN OF THE TURKISH FORTIFICATIONS AROUND KARS.

habits of the Scottish poor, and a plan of assisting and relieving the poor at their own houses was substituted. To enable the corporation to extend its relief to such objects it became necessary to obtain a new charter, which was granted by George III. in 1775. The premises of the Corporation destroyed by fire last week were purchased from the Royal Society in 1782. In the principal hall were several fine portraits, the presents of the different governors, including full-length portraits of Mary Queen of Scots, said to have been painted by Zuccherro, and of William IV., who was for twenty years president of the institution, painted by the late Sir David Wilkie, R.A., and presented by that gentleman in 1831. In the hall were held throughout the year most of the meetings in connection with Scottish interests that took place in London. In connection with the main building fronting Crane-court is a chapel belonging to the Corporation, the entrance to which is in Fleur-de-Lis-court, off Fetter-lane. In the open courtyard leading to the small chapel—itsself almost unharmed—a stone tablet bears the following inscription: "This edifice hall was built by the Scottish Corporation to the grace of God and for the relief of the poor, in the year of Our Lord 1673.—Andrew Caldwell, Master; Andrew Hodges, Treasurer." This tablet and the royal arms on the same wall are not even soiled by smoke. The chapel is but very slightly injured, within or without. In an ante-room, where everything else was scorched, a portrait of Princess Louise remained uninjured.

The twenty-third anniversary of the death of Lord Dudley Coutts Stuart was commemorated on Saturday last by a meeting of the Polish Historical Society, held at Sussex Chambers, Duke-street, St. James's, under the presidency of Major Szulcswild, who delivered a long address on the present position of affairs in the East.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

The winter session will begin on Thursday, Dec. 27, when Professor Tyndall will give the first of a course of six lectures (adapted to an educated juvenile auditory) on Heat, Visible and Invisible. After the recess, Professor A. Garrod will give a course of twelve lectures on the Protoplasmic Theory of Life and its Bearing on Physiology, beginning on Tuesday, Jan. 22. Professor J. Dewar will give a course of twelve lectures on the Chemistry of the Organic World, beginning on Thursday, Jan. 24. On the Saturdays before Easter: Mr. R. Bosworth Smith will give seven lectures on Carthage and the Carthaginians, beginning on Jan. 26. The Rev. W. Houghton will give three lectures on the Natural History of the Ancients, beginning on March 16; and Mr. Ernst Pauer will give two lectures (with musical illustrations) on the Clavecinists and their Works (England and Italy, France and Germany) on April 6 and 13. The Friday evening meetings will begin with a discourse by Professor Tyndall on Jan. 25. The discourses following will probably be given by W. H. Preece and Matthew Arnold, Esq., Drs. P. L. Selater, Warren De la Rue, and R. Liebreich, Professor Goldwin Smith, Lord Rayleigh, Professors Huxley and Dewar, and Sir Joseph D. Hooker.

Lord Sheffield has subscribed £1000 to the Stafford House Fund for the relief of the sick and wounded Turkish soldiers.

Mr. Layard, our Ambassador at Constantinople, has received a collection of antiquities from the province of Van for the British Museum.

Professor Sheldon Amos gave the second of a course of lectures on "War and Commerce" to the working classes, under the auspices of the Trades Guild of Learning, at the Chelsea Vestry-Hall, on Monday night, the subject of this lecture being "British Commercial Wars with China."



MARRIAGE OF THE DUKE OF NORFOLK: DONINGTON PARK, DERBYSHIRE.



RUINS OF THE SCOTTISH CORPORATION HALL, CRANE-COURT, FLEET-STREET, AFTER THE FIRE.

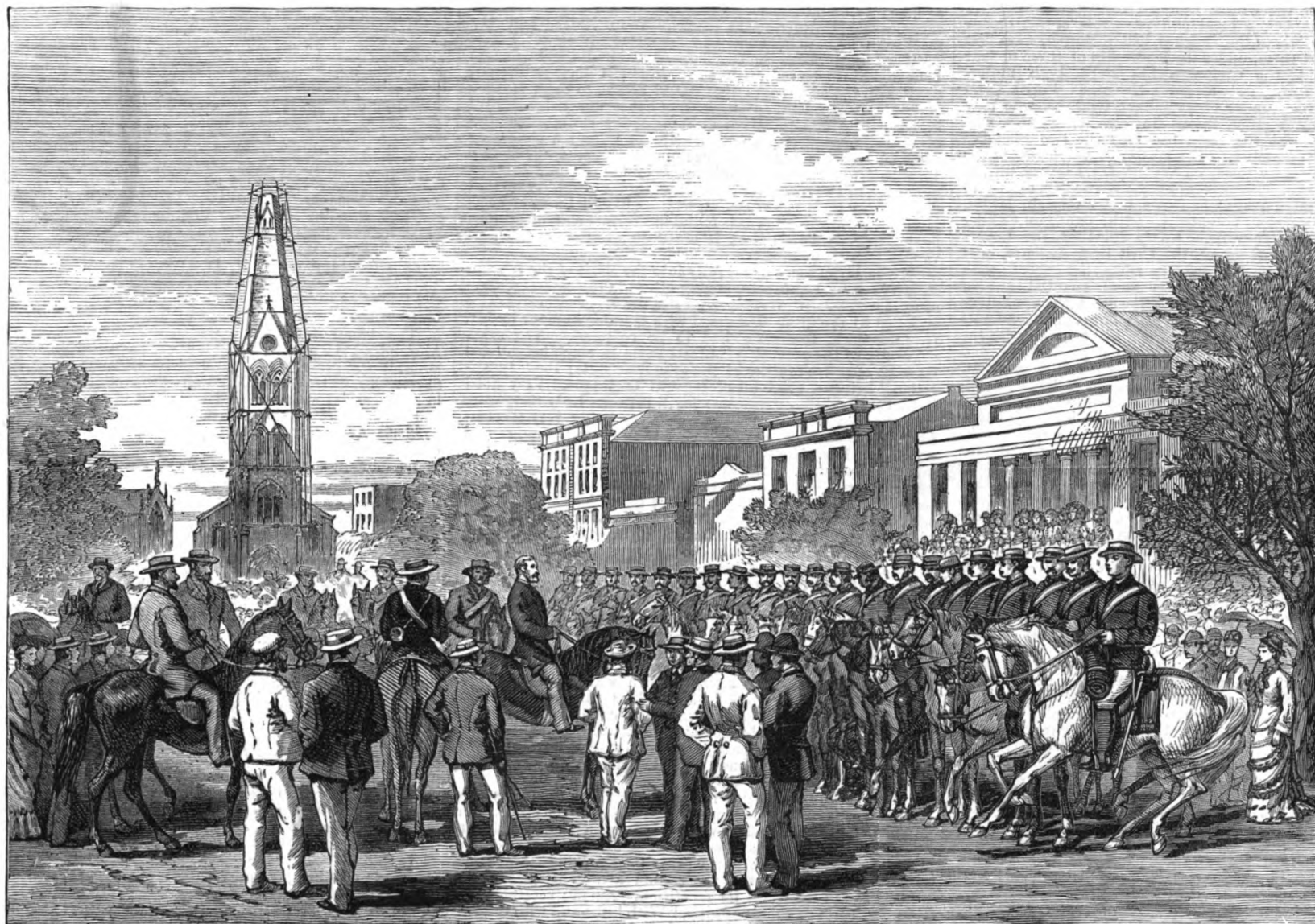




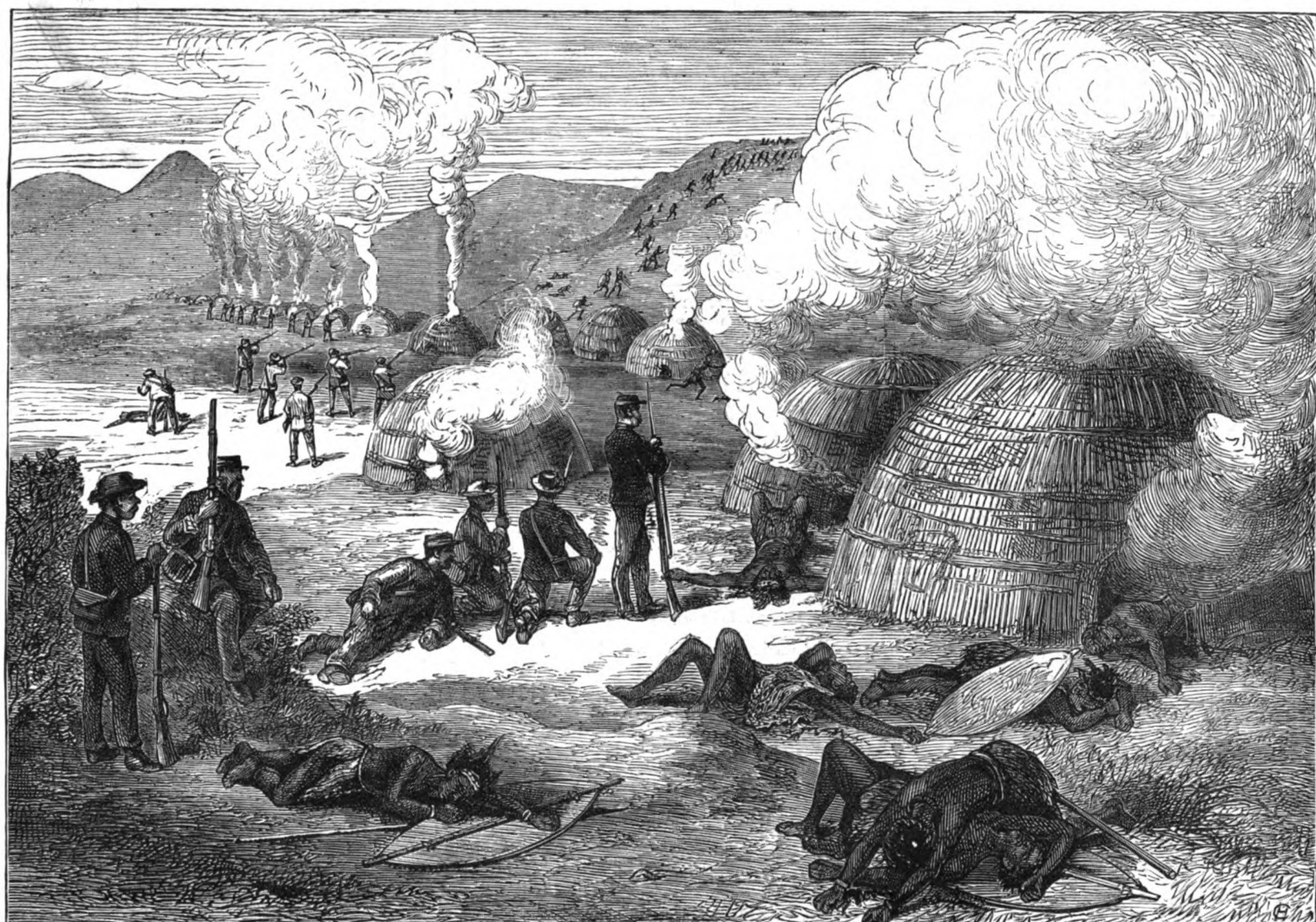
RAINY WEATHER.

BY MISS EDWARDS,

THE KAFFIR WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.



MUSTER OF COLONIAL VOLUNTEERS IN HIGH-STREET, GRAHAM'S TOWN.



BURNING OF KRELI'S KRAAL.

THE KAFFIR WAR.

Some further illustrations are given this week of the fighting with Kreli, chief of the Galekas, on the Butterworth river, in Kaffrland, east of the British Colonial settlements in South Africa. The Fingoes, a loyal and peaceable nation of our Queen's subjects, whom the Galekas had molested, were first employed against them, under the leadership of three or four Englishmen; but the campaign has since been undertaken by a force of armed Mounted Police and Colonial Volunteers, under Commandant Griffiths, who may be supported by regular troops in case of need. One of the Volunteers at the front has sent the two sketches engraved for this Number. The muster of volunteers in the High-street of Grahamstown, on Wednesday, the 3rd ult., is an interesting scene. There were forty-five cavalry, chiefly of the Albany Mounted Volunteer Corps, under Captain Minto, and thirteen Artillery Volunteers, with one gun, under Lieutenant Wells. They drew up in front of the Court-house, where Mr. C. Huntley, the Civil Commissioner, met them on horseback, and briefly addressed them with thanks and commendation. They were escorted out of town by a large number of the citizens, with a military band. In the street view presented by our Correspondent's sketch, the Courthouse is shown to the right hand, with the Oriental Bank next to it; the unfinished clock-tower and spire of the new Cathedral, designed by Sir Gilbert Scott, appears in the distance. A second detachment of fifty mounted Volunteers, from Salem and Sidbury, started in the afternoon of the same day, under the command of Captain Joseph Gush, a member of the Legislative Assembly. These troops were amply provided with necessary stores and equipments by the fund raised by public subscription at Grahamstown. Similar efforts have been made at King William's Town, East London, Cradock, Port Elizabeth, and other towns, from which parties of armed and trained volunteers have been sent into the Trans-Kei territory. It is scarcely expected that the regular soldiery of the 24th and 88th Regiments, stationed along the frontier, will be required to take an active part in this campaign. We take the present state of affairs from the last advices to be this, that the Galekas have been repeatedly and distinctly beaten. Commandant Griffiths, at the head of a considerable force, is advancing southwards, so as to drive them down to the seacoast. His advance has been up to this time perfectly successful, and there has been no check or reverse. The excitement amongst the tribes on the border is diminishing, and there has been no defection whatever amongst any of those chiefs of the war tribes whose fealty at such a moment might have been doubtful. Sandilli, whom there was possibly some cause to distrust, has remained absolutely quiet on the west of the Kei, assurances having been received from him and the Galekas of their intention to support the Government.

MUSIC.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

The first two performances of last week have already been noticed. On Wednesday "Il Trovatore" was repeated, and on Thursday "Le Nozze di Figaro." On the Friday "Il Flauto Magico" was given, for the first time this season, and with a cast similar in many respects to that of past occasions. Madame Marie Roze, as Pamina, sang with much dramatic feeling. Mdlle. Mila Rodani was to have appeared as Astri-fiammante (the Queen of Night), but was suddenly replaced by Mdlle. Bauermeister, who acquitted herself well in the two bravura songs. Mdlle. Alwina Valleria gave full effect to the little music belonging to Papagena, the duet with Papagena having been encored. The last-named character was very efficiently filled by Signor del Puente. Signor Bettini sang well as Tamino; Signor Ghilberti's bass voice was heard to advantage in the music of Sarastro; subordinate characters having been filled by Mdlles. Robiati, Clinton, Parodi, Risiani, and Madame Lablache, and Signori Rinaldini, Franceschi, Brocolini, and Grazi.

On Saturday "Les Huguenots" was the opera, this having also been given for the first time this season, and likewise with a cast including many well-known features. Madame Caroline Salla, as Valentine, sang and acted with much effect, as did Mdlle. Alwina Valleria as Margherita di Valois; Mdlle. de Belocca as the Page, Signor Fancelli as Raoul, Signor del Puente as Di Nevers, Signor Galassi as San Bris, and Signor Foli as Marcello.

On Tuesday Mdlle. Marimon appeared for the first time at this house, and repeated her well-known charming performance as Amina, in "La Sonnambula"—the cast having included Signor Fancelli as Elvino, and Signor Foli as Count Rodolfo.

"Il Barbiere di Siviglia" was to be repeated on Wednesday, and "Il Trovatore" on Thursday. For Friday "La Figlia del Reggimento" was announced, with Mdlle. Marimon as Maria; and to-night (Saturday) Signor Marchetti's opera, "Ruy Blas," is to be produced.

OPERA COMIQUE THEATRE.

On Saturday a new opera was produced here, entitled "The Sorcerer," the libretto by Mr. W. S. Gilbert, the music by Mr. Arthur Sullivan, who, it will be remembered, were coadjutors in the very successful piece "Trial by Jury." The work now referred to is in two acts, the leading incidents of the book being the absurd effects produced by the administration of a philtre, by which all the inhabitants of the rural village of Ploverleigh are coupled as lovers, in the most incongruous manner—the old with the young, the handsome with the ugly, the rich with the poor, &c. This is the act of Alexis (son of the Baronet, Sir Marmaduke Pointdextre), who is betrothed to Aline (daughter of the aristocratic Lady Sangazure), the young fiancée being reluctantly induced by her lover to taste the potion, in order, as he believes, to ensure the permanence of their attachment. The result, however, is the reverse of this, for Aline immediately falls desperately in love with the sentimental Dr. Daly, Vicar of the village of Ploverleigh, among the previous effects of the potion having been the association of the proud Baronet with Mrs. Partlet, the pew-opener, whose pretty young daughter falls in love with the deaf old Notary; the courtly Lady Sangazure being fascinated with the agent from whom the philtre has been obtained. This is a certain John Wellington Wells, of the firm of J. W. Wells and Co., Family Sorcerers, of St. Mary-axe. In this character the combination of the cockney tradesman with the purveyor of necromantic charms is a piece of burlesque of the most violent absurdity, the piece, indeed, being farcical throughout. The horror of this last victim—"hoist with his own petard"—leads to the catastrophe. Matters can only be set right by the sacrifice of the life of either himself or Alexis; and, the general voice being in favour of the preservation of the latter, the supplier of the potion sinks resignedly through a trap in the midst of red fire.

Forced as are these incidents, they may be accepted on account of the large amount of fun evolved from them; indeed, the piece is provocative of hearty laughter throughout; and

abounds in pungent and good-humoured satire, one strong point being the reversal of the theory enunciated by the romantic Alexis, who, in the matter of marriage, wishes to "break down the artificial barriers of rank, wealth, education, age, beauty, habits, taste, and temper." On this subject he says he has lectured "at mechanics' institutes, and the mechanics were unanimously in favour of my views; I have preached in workhouses, beershops, and lunatic asylums, and I have been received with enthusiasm; I have addressed navvies on the advantages that would accrue to them if they married wealthy ladies of rank, and not a navvy dissented." Satirical hits are also aimed at some of the conventionalities of opera, foreign and English. Thus we have a caricature contract scene, a burlesque incantation scene, a "Tea-Cup Brindisi" (during the administration of the potion), and frequent use of the recitative form showing the absurdity of that declamatory style in association with a colloquial text of common-place phrases, such as is found in a certain class of English opera. Mr. Gilbert's book is based on a Christmas tale previously written by him.

Mr. Sullivan has entered fully into the spirit of the fun—as shown in several instances, among others in the capital patter-song in which J. W. Wells enumerates the supernatural articles supplied by the firm. Delivered with genuine humour by Mr. G. Grossmith, this song had to be repeated. The mock solemnity of the preceding contract scene is much heightened by some effective touches of the grandiose style; the "Incantation" being a good bit of musical burlesque. Very good indeed is the duet, "Welcome joy," between Lady Sangazure and the Baronet, their stilted courtesy being very successfully expressed in the music. It was well sung and acted by Mrs. Howard Paul and Mr. Temple, and was one of the encores of the evening; another repetition having been, in an earlier part of the opera, the sentimental ballad for Aline, "Oh! happy young heart." This was sung with brilliant voice and execution by Miss Alice May. This piece is in the genuine sentimental style, of which there are several specimens assigned to other characters, some of which, if not all, will doubtless become popular in drawing-rooms. To revert to the comic aspect of the music, we may refer to the pseudo-sentimental song of Dr. Daly, in which he laments the several refusals he has met with long ago in his attempts at a matrimonial engagement, the ladies' replies having been, "I'm engaged to So-and-So"—the reiteration of the words "so-and-so" forming the refrain of the song, interspersed with a faint tinkle-tinkle on the flageolet with which the Vicar is solacing his melancholy. Delivered as this was, by Mr. Rutland Barrington, with a sustained calm pensiveness, it formed a rich bit of quiet humour. Indeed, this gentleman's representation of the character was throughout excellent in appearance, make-up, and perfect maintenance of bland melancholy.

As a piece of structural music, the finale of the first act is the best, as it is the most important, portion of the opera. In interest of detail and effective combination of chorus and solo voices it is excellent, and worthy of a work of more serious character. Next to this, perhaps, in intrinsic musical interest is the beautiful quintet in the second act. This pleased so greatly as to necessitate its repetition. Among several short choral pieces, the chorus of girls, "With heart and with voice," was prominent from its bright melodiousness.

We have incidentally spoken of the performances of some of the principals, and have to add a line or two in praise of Miss Giulia Warwick, who was an excellent representative of Constance, the Pew-opener's daughter, secretly in love with the Vicar. The lady named gave her arias, "When he is here" and "I love him very dearly," with much effect. Of Miss May we have already spoken, but may add that her fine soprano voice and her co-operation generally formed an important feature in the performance of the opera. Mr. Bentham, as Alexis, sang well, although indisposed; Miss Everard was a good representative of the demure pew-opener, the small part of the deaf old notary having been satisfactorily sustained by Mr. Clifton. Mr. Grossmith made his stage debut on this occasion, with complete success. In short, the ensemble was excellent, including the chorus-singing, which was unusually good.

The opera has been extremely well placed on the stage; two very pretty scenes are supplied by Messrs. Gordon and Harford; the costumes are excellent and appropriate; and the good stage management testifies to the efficiency of Mr. Charles Harris in that department. The success of the opera was most decided.

Mr. Sullivan conducted, and he and Mr. Gilbert were called forward at the end of the performance.

"The Sorceress" was preceded by Mr. Alfred Cellier's bright little operetta "Dora's Dream," the two lovers (there are no other characters) having been well represented by Miss Giulia Warwick and Mr. Temple. Mr. Cellier conducted.

"THE LADY OF THE LAKE."

As stated last week, the new public halls at Glasgow were inaugurated on the Tuesday by a grand performance of "The Messiah," which was followed by a series of choral and orchestral concerts (the fourth given by the Glasgow Choral Union), opening on the following Thursday, when Professor G. A. Macfarren's cantata "The Lady of the Lake" was performed for the first time. The cantata is based on Scott's well-known poem, the text having been adapted by Madame Macfarren. The work consists of a series of pieces for solo voices and chorus, the characters in the supposed action being—Ellen, the Lady of the Lake (soprano); Malcolm Graeme and Blanche of Devon (contraltos); James Fitzjames, the Knight of Snowdon (tenor); Roderick Dhu (baritone); James, Earl of Douglas, and John of Brent, the English yeoman (basses); the chorus sometimes presenting the author, sometimes reciting the narrative, sometimes personating Clan-Alpine, the soldiery, or the courtiers.

The music is throughout highly characteristic, a distinctive northern tone being felicitously attained without apparent effort or strain.

In the performance of Thursday week the soloists were—Madame Lemmens-Sherrington (Ellen), Madame Patey (Malcolm and Blanche), Mr. Shakespeare (Fitzjames), Mr. Santley (Roderick), and Mr. Hilton (John of Brent).

Among the pieces that produced the greatest effect were—the chorus, "The morning sun;" the boat-song, "Hail to the chief;" the anathema, "Woe to the chief;" "Harp of the North;" the "Coronach;" Ellen's air, "For me, whose memory scarce conveys;" Blanche's ballad, "The toils are pitched;" Malcolm's song, "My hawk is tired;" and the duet for Ellen and Fitzjames, which latter was encored.

As usual in Professor Macfarren's works, the skilful and picturesque orchestral writing is a special feature in the cantata. These details were given with fine effect by the excellent band, headed by Mr. J. T. Carrodus as principal first violin. The choral music was also well rendered by the Glasgow choir, trained by Mr. Lambeth, who conducted the performance. The chorists maintained the high reputation which they had previously gained.

The cantata was enthusiastically received, and the com-

poser called forward. We shall soon have occasion again to speak of the work in reference to its first hearing in London.

Besides the choral concerts, the Glasgow scheme comprises several orchestral concerts to be conducted by Dr. von Bulow, whose pianoforte playing is also to form a feature in the programmes.

The seventh of the present series of Crystal Palace concerts, on Saturday last, included a fine performance of Schumann's Symphony in E flat (No. 3), known as the "Rhenish" symphony. The concert began with Mr. C. V. Stanford's "Festival Overture," of which we have already spoken in reference to its first hearing, at the Gloucester Festival, in September last. A specialty at Saturday's concert was Miss Emma Barnett's skilful rendering of Beethoven's third pianoforte concerto (in C minor). The other instrumental music consisted of the ballet music of "Mose in Egitto," added by Rossini for the reproduction of the work at Paris. Madame Osgood sang the air, "Flowers of the Valley," from Weber's "Euryanthe," and declaimed with great effect the scene of Isolde's death, from Wagner's "Tristan und Isolde," Mr. Vernon Rigby having rendered the air, "Refrain thy voice," from Mr. Sullivan's oratorio "The Light of the World," and songs by Schubert and Schumann.

The second of the new series of Saturday concerts at the Alexandra Palace took place last week, when Rossini's "Stabat Mater" was given, with Miss José Sherrington, Miss Marion Severn, Mr. J. H. Pearson, and Mr. Wadmore as solo vocalists, in co-operation with the band and choir of the establishment. The second part of the programme was miscellaneous. Mr. Frederic Archer occupied his post as the regularly-appointed conductor.

The fourth and last of the fourth series of Herr Franke's interesting chamber concerts took place at the Royal Academy of Music on Tuesday evening, when his programme included Beethoven's string quartet, No. 10 (op. 74), and Schumann's pianoforte quintet, with Mdlle. Anna Mehlig as pianist.

The London Ballad Concerts (directed by Mr. John Boosey) opened their twelfth season at St. James's Hall on Wednesday evening, with a programme of varied and popular interest.

Of the first concert of the seventh season of the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society (conducted by Mr. Barnby) we must speak next week. Verdi's "Requiem" was the work to be performed, the solo singers announced having been Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Mdlle. Redeker, Mr. Lloyd, and Mr. Thurley Beale.

The Sacred Harmonic Society opened its forty-sixth season yesterday (Friday) evening with a performance of Mendelssohn's "St. Paul." Mesdames Wynne and Patey, Mr. Vernon Rigby, Mr. Santley, Mr. C. Henry, and Mr. De Lacey were the vocalists announced.

The grand piano used for many years by Haydn, properly authenticated, has of late become the property of Kapellmeister Richter, of Vienna (well known here by his conducting the Wagner festival at the Albert Hall in May last). He is desirous of selling the piano for the benefit of the Wagner Academy now being formed at Baireuth.

THEATRES.

The chief event of the week is the reappearance, after the lapse of many years, of Mr. Henry Neville in his original character of Henry Dunbar in Mr. Tom Taylor's version of Miss Braddon's interesting novel. The scenes from the romance are well selected in the play, and form an exciting drama, besides giving abundant opportunity for excellent acting, Mr. Neville's delineation of the conscious homicide, assuming the person and taking the property of his victim, forms as complete a portrait of the unhappy man as could be rendered by the most finished artist. The actor has studied every phase of the character, and brings out every turn of the situation. He is well assisted by Miss Bella Pateman, who, as Margaret Wentworth, kindled into energy by her desire of vengeance on her father's supposed murderer; and, ultimately finding in her father himself the guilty man who had sacrificed his employer to his greed and resentment, surrendered herself to the stirring emotions which she had to express, and won a well-merited triumph from a large and fashionable audience. In other respects the revival was ably acted. Mr. Forbes Robertson as Clement Austin was good, as was also Mr. Robert Pateman as Henry Carter, the detective. Especially welcome to us was Mr. G. W. Anson, who presented an amusing caricature of the Major; and the same commendation may be bestowed on Mr. J. W. Hill's Jerrams, the waiter at the George. The parts of Mary Madden and Laura Dunbar were pleasingly interpreted by Miss Gerard and Miss Ellen Meyrick. Moreover, the play was elaborately mounted, and illustrated with efficient scenery. It was preceded by the farce of "The Rough Diamond," in which Miss Gerard distinguishes herself as Margery, and Mr. Charles Harcourt admirably impersonates Sir William Evergreen. The performances were successful, and deserved the applause with which they were received.

Goldsmith's comedy of "She Stoops to Conquer" was performed with marked success at the Globe, at a matinée on Saturday. Miss Stammers, an accomplished actress, acted Miss Hardcastle charmingly. Miss Rachel Sanger delighted her audience as Miss Neville; and Mrs. Chippendale was perfect in the part of Mrs. Hardcastle. Then there were Mr. W. Farren as Hardcastle himself, and Mr. Righton as Tony Lumpkin, both of them decided hits. Adequately supported throughout, the performance will be long remembered as one of great excellence.

A pleasing little drama, entitled "Never Again"—a comedietta adapted from the French by W. H. Butterfield (Thomas Scott)—is cleverly adapted and skilfully written by a gentleman well acquainted with the French stage. The dialogue is conducted by four persons only, and the play could therefore be conveniently acted in a drawing-room.

The medals of the Royal Society for the present year have been awarded by the president and council as follows:—The Copley medal, to Professor James Dwight Dana, for his biological, geological, and mineralogical investigations, carried on through half a century, and for the valuable works in which his conclusions and discoveries have been published. A Royal medal to Mr. Frederick Augustus Abel, F.R.S., for his physico-chemical researches on gun-cotton and explosive agents. A Royal medal to Professor Oswald Heer, of Zurich, for his numerous researches and writings on the Tertiary plants of Europe, of the North Atlantic, North Asia, and North America, and for his able generalisations respecting their affinities and their geological and climatic relations; and the Davy medal to Robert Wilhelm Bunsen and Gustav Robert Kirchhoff, for their researches and discoveries in spectrum analysis. This is the first award of the Davy medal, which, as will be remembered, was founded by the proceeds of the sale of the service of silver plate bequeathed for the purpose by Sir Humphry Davy. The medals will be presented at the society's anniversary meeting on the 30th inst.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

ADMIRAL SIR ADOLPHUS SLADE

Admiral Sir Adolphus Slade, R.N., K.C.B., died on the 13th inst., at 3, Hyde Park-place, aged seventy-four. He was the fifth son of General Sir John Slade, Bart. (so created in 1831), by Anna Eliza, his wife, daughter of James Dawson, Esq., Assistant Barrister for the county of Armagh, and obtained his first commission in 1827, in which year he was present at Navarino. In 1850 he entered the Turkish navy, in which he served during the Crimean War. He received the Orders of the Medjidie and Osmanieh, the English, Sardinian, and Turkish war medals, and the Sebastopol clasp. Sir Adolphus was the author of "Turkey and the Crimean War," and "Records of Travel in Turkey." He was created a K.C.B. in 1858, and attained flag rank in 1866, when he retired from the Ottoman service. A Portrait of Sir Adolphus Slade appeared in this Journal in 1854, and another of the deceased will be given next week.

MR. CAREW O'DWYER.

Andrew Carew O'Dwyer, Esq., late of Orlagh, Templeogue, in the county of Dublin, died, in London, on the 15th inst., in his seventy-eighth year. He was born in 1800, the son of Joseph O'Dwyer, a merchant of Waterford, and was called to the Irish Bar in 1830. He soon became one of the leading political adherents of O'Connell, and from 1833 to 1835 he was M.P. for Drogheda. He held at one time the office of Secretary of the Exchequer in Ireland, which was abolished shortly after his appointment, and Mr. O'Dwyer was accorded a large pension. He married in 1828, Selina, daughter of Sir R. Gillespie, K.C.B., and leaves issue.

MR. CHRISTOPHER ST. GEORGE.

Christopher St. George, Esq., of Tyrone House, in the county of Galway, J.P. and D.L., died there on the 12th inst., aged sixty-seven. He was the eldest son of the late Arthur French St. George, Esq., of Tyrone House, by Lady Henrietta St. Lawrence, his wife, daughter of William, second Earl of Howth, and was grandson of Christopher French, Esq., of Tyrone, who assumed the surname of St. George in 1774 in compliance with the settlement of his great grandfather, Lord St. George. Through his mother, Lady Harriet St. George, he was one of the coheirs of the barony of Athenry, a claim to which was instituted before the House of Lords many years ago, upon which no decision was had. Mr. St. George received his education at Trinity College, Dublin. He sat in Parliament for the county of Galway from 1847 to 1852, and was a well-known patron of the turf.

MR. GEORGE DARBY.

George Darby, Esq., of Markly, Sussex, died on the 16th inst., at 18, Down-street, Piccadilly, in the eighty-first year of his age. He was the third son of John Darby, Esq., of Markly, and of Leap Castle, King's County, by Anne, his wife, daughter of Samuel Vaughan, Esq., and was educated at Westminster School, and Catherine Hall, Cambridge, where he graduated in B.A. in 1820 and M.A. in 1823. He was called to the Bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn in 1821, and was a J.P. and D.L. for Sussex. He sat in Parliament for the Eastern Division of that county from 1837 to 1846, and was for a time a Commissioner of Inclosures. Mr. Darby married, in 1827, Maria, youngest daughter of Samuel Homfray, Esq., M.P., of Coworth House, Berks, and had a large family.

MISS JULIA KAVANAGH.

Miss Julia Kavanagh, a well-known litterateur and novelist, died suddenly at Nice on the 28th ult. She was born at Thurles in 1824, but resided nearly her whole life in France. Her numerous works were almost exclusively confined to the delineation of French life and character, which she most faithfully portrayed. Besides being the authoress of many stories and essays contributed to periodical literature, and of various novels, we may mention, amongst Miss Kavanagh's well-known productions, "Nathalie," "Woman in France during the Eighteenth Century," "The Women of Christianity," "French Women of Letters," "English Women of Letters," "Queen Mab," "Beatrice," and "Sylvia."

The deaths have also been announced of—

Major Walter Saxton Bold, on the 11th inst., at Preston, near Brighton, aged eighty.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Pott, of Todrig, late Bengal Army, on the 15th inst., at Borthwick, Roxburghshire.

The Rev. John F. T. Wolley, formerly for more than thirty years Vicar of Beeston, on the 16th inst., aged eighty-one.

Thomas Whitmore Wylde-Browne, Esq., J.P. and D.L., of the Woodlands, Shropshire, at his seat near Bridgnorth, on the 8th inst., aged seventy-six.

Captain Hugh Allen Mackey, R.A. Brigade-Major, eldest son of Lieut.-Colonel J. A. Mackey, of Fairhill, Exeter, on the 21st ult., at Bermuda Mount, Jamaica, aged thirty-seven.

The Rev. Robert Smith, D.D., senior minister of the parish of Old Machar, on the 11th inst., at the Manse, Old Aberdeen, in his eighty-first year.

Baron Charles Joachim Hambro, on the 17th inst., at Milton Abbey, Dorsetshire, aged seventy. He was the eldest son of the late Charles, Baron Hambro, and is succeeded by his son, Charles Joseph Theophilus, Barrister-at-Law, J.P. and D.L. for Dorsetshire.

Lady Mary Stanley, on the 8th inst., at 14, Grosvenor-square, W., in her ninetieth year. Her Ladyship was the second daughter of James, eighth Earl of Lauderdale, by Eleanor, his wife, only daughter and heir of Anthony Todd, Esq., and was married in 1819 to Edward Stanley, Esq., of Cross Hall.

Augusta, Viscountess Campden, on the 5th inst., at Spetchley Park, Worcester, aged twenty-five. Her Ladyship was the eldest daughter of Robert Berkeley, Esq., of Spetchley Park, Worcestershire, by Lady Mary Catherine, his wife, sister of the present Earl of Kenmare, K.P., and was married, May 9, 1876, to Charles William Francis, Viscount Campden, elder son of the Earl of Gainsborough.

Commander William Watson, Naval Knight of Windsor, on the 8th inst., at Travers College, Windsor Castle, aged thirty-seven. He was the second son of the Rev. George Watson Smyth, of Sherborne Lodge, St. Leonard's-on-Sea; entered the Royal Navy in 1854, and served in the Baltic. He also served in the New Zealand and Chinese wars, and in the Pacific.

James Christopher FitzGerald Kenney, Esq., of Kilclogher House, in the county of Galway, and of Merrion-square, Dublin, J.P., B.A., M.R.I.A., Barrister-at-Law, whose recent death was so much lamented, was eldest son of Lieutenant-Colonel James FitzGerald Kenney, Esq., of Kilclogher, and was nephew of the present Earl of Westmeath. Mr. FitzGerald Kenney represented a very ancient family settled for many generations at Kenney's Hall, in the county of Wexford. He married, Aug. 17, 1870, Miss Crean Lynch, of Clogher House, in the county of Mayo, eldest daughter of Major Patrick Crean Lynch, by whom he leaves issue.

CHESS.

H. W. H. (Portland).—Problem No. 1769 is quite correct, as are the conditions of mate.

E. L. G.—Your solution of Enigma No. 14 is perfect.

A. N. CHERNIEFF.—If in Problem No. 1757 Black play 1. Q to Q 3rd, the continuation is 2. Q to Q 4th (ch), Q takes Q, and 3. P to B 7th, discovering check and mate.

W. H. T. (Yokohama).—Your Problem can be solved in three moves by 1. P to K 6th Q to K 2nd; 2. B to B 7th (ch), Q takes B; 3. P takes Q, mate. If Black play 1. Q takes P, then 2. R to K 5th, &c.

W. S. B.—Problem No. 1764 is the composition of the late R. B. Wormald.

M. R. (Preston), J. de Houserville, E. L. G., and Others. See notice in our last issue.

W. B. GUYER (Birmingham).—In the end game which you have been good enough to send us Black can certainly win in the manner you indicate. He could also reply to 1. K to B sq with 2. P to B 6th (dis. ch). The position is rather curious, undoubtedly.

A. BLOKE.—White's move of 5. Kt to Kt 5th constitutes the Allgauer Gambit (Proper). It is still sometimes played by strong players, but cannot be considered sound, though its character has been to some extent rehabilitated of late by 7. P to Q 4th (after 6. K takes Kt), which move has been introduced with much success by Mr. Thorold. 5. Kt to K 5th (the Allgauer-Kieseritzki Gambit) is the recognized mode of pursuing the attack, and the opening as thus continued is frequently adopted in match games by first-class players. Your solution of Problem No. 1768 is incorrect. As to No. 1760, please refer to our notice of last week.

J. P. T.—Your communication to hand, and acknowledged with thanks.

PROBLEMS RECEIVED FROM J. THURBY, W. H. MACKETT, and RICHARD BENTNER.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 1757 received from Bhewz (Berlin), M. Clara, N. B. CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 1758 received from P. S. SENELE, Copiapino, Hereward, Tippet, Triton, J. Wontons, A. G. B., and Bhewz.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 1759 received from G. R. HUBBY, J. de Houserville, Jane N. (Utrecht), H. BEURMANN, Bhewz, E. F. F. SHOBROOKE, G. MORRIS, A. M. REED, M. A. HERWARD, J. H. BEACHY, M. E. V. J. W. L. JOWAN, W. H. MACKETT, Trial, P. S. SENELE, G. WRIGHT, J. W. HOPE, W. C. DUTTON, Long Stop, and A. G. B.

PROBLEM NO. 1760.—The author's solution has been received from various correspondents; but, in accordance with the notification contained in our last issue, we adjourn our acknowledgments until next week.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1759.

WHITE. 1. Q to Q 7th	BLACK. Any move	WHITE. 2. Mates accordingly.
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PROBLEM NO. 1762.
By A. DENDRINO.

BLACK.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS IN THE PROVINCES.

Two Games played in the last round of Mr. NASH's Correspondence Tourney between the Rev. T. HERMAN ASCHDALL and Mr. W. T. FISKE.

(Ray Lopez.)

<p>WHITE (Mr. A.)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. P to K 4th 2. Kt to K B 3rd 3. B to Kt 5th 4. P to Q 4th 5. Castles <p>The usual continuation is P to Q 5th; but the variation introduced in the text is by no means without salient points of merit.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. B takes Kt 7. Q to K 2nd 8. P to B 3rd 9. Kt takes P 10. R to K sq 11. Kt to R 3rd 12. P to Q Kt 3rd 13. Kt to B 2nd 14. Kt to Kt 6th <p>Black's last move was ill advised. He ought to have castled. White now plays Kt to Kt 6th with advantage, which casting would have prevented.</p>	<p>BLACK (Mr. P.)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. P to K 4th 2. Kt to K B 3rd 3. Kt to K B 3rd 4. Kt takes K P <p>5. P to Q R 3rd</p> <p>6. Q takes B</p> <p>7. Q to K B 4th</p> <p>8. B to K 2nd</p> <p>9. Kt to R 3rd</p> <p>10. Kt to K B 3rd</p> <p>11. B to K 3rd</p> <p>12. P to B 4th</p> <p>13. Kt to Q 2nd</p> <p>14. Kt to Kt 6th</p> <p>Black's last move was ill advised. He ought to have castled. White now plays Kt to Kt 6th with advantage, which casting would have prevented.</p>
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Between the same Players.—(King's Bishop's Opening.)

<p>WHITE (Mr. A.)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. P to K 4th 2. B to B 4th 3. Kt to K B 3rd <p>This, of course, is the same position as in the Petroff, when White, on his third move, brings out the K B, instead of taking the Pawn.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Kt to B 3rd <p>Mr. Boden's move, and claimed also for Kieseritzki. It yields a strong attack, and calls for much circumspection on the part of the second player. His best defence after the exchange of the Knights is 5. P to K B 3rd, which line of play was originally introduced in a series of games between Staunton and Horwitz.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Q P takes Kt 6. Castles 7. R to K sq 8. R takes P <p>This highly ingenious move is, we believe, quite new, and its invention is, therefore, properly attributable to Mr. Pierce. Its further use in practical play may disclose weak points that at present are not apparent; but that it subjects the second player to a most fierce attack is unquestionable.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. B to K Kt 5th 10. Q to K 2nd 	<p>BLACK (Mr. P.)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. P to K 4th 2. Kt to K B 3rd 3. Kt to K B 3rd <p>4. Kt takes P</p> <p>5. P to Q R 3rd</p> <p>6. Q takes B</p> <p>7. Q to K B 4th</p> <p>8. B to K 2nd</p> <p>9. Kt to R 3rd</p> <p>10. Kt to K B 3rd</p> <p>11. B to K 3rd</p> <p>12. P to B 4th</p> <p>13. Kt to Q 2nd</p> <p>14. Kt to Kt 6th</p> <p>15. Q takes P (ch)</p> <p>16. Q to B 6th</p> <p>17. K to B sq</p> <p>18. K to K 2nd</p> <p>19. K to B sq</p> <p>20. Q to Kt 7th (ch)</p> <p>Q takes B (ch) would have tended to nothing, and in fact the game is irretrievably gone.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 21. B to Q 3rd 22. B to K 3rd 23. Q to Kt 5th 24. B takes Q <p>and, after a few more moves, White resigned.</p>
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CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

Much progress has been made in the second round of the City of London Chess Club Tournament. In division A (for first and second prizes) Messrs. Beardsell, Block, Bussy, Delannoy, Huckvale, Long, and Manning have won their matches; while in division B (for third and fourth prizes) the following players have achieved a like result—Messrs. Earle, George, Heywood, Israel, Kindell, jun., and Stanforth. The matches between Messrs. Boden, MacDonnell, and Potter, and their respective opponents in division A are still in progress.

A contest has lately taken place between the North London and the Kentish Town Clubs. The former was victorious by seven games to one.

The score in the match now going on at Bristol between Mr. E. Thorold and Miss M. Rudge, at the odds of a Knight, stands as follows:—Mr. Thorold, four; Miss Rudge, two; and no draws. Two previous matches at the same odds were won by the lady player, the first by seven to three, with two draws, and the second by seven to two, with two draws.

It may interest some of our readers to know that a very good chess club exists at Croydon. It meets every Tuesday at seven p.m. at the Surrey Club-House, Wellesley-road. Among members recently elected may be mentioned the Right Hon. Robert Lowe, M.P., the Rev. G. A. MacDonnell, and the Hon. Granville Leveson-Gower. We understand that visitors from other clubs are at all times cordially welcomed as guests.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will and two codicils (dated July 10, Sept. 15, and Oct. 7, 1877) of Mr. William Wagstaff, late of No. 91, Westbourne-terrace, and of Plas yn Viood, near Llangollen, Denbighshire, who died on the 11th ult., were proved on the 7th inst. by John Charles Best, the son-in-law, and William Appleton and Henry Appleton, the nephews, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £160,000. The testator makes bequests to many of his relatives, including his sisters, Mrs. Appleton and Mrs. Dickson, and his niece, Mrs. Pierce, and their children; to his daughter, Mrs. Best, he gives his furniture, pictures, plate, and effects at Viood. All his real estate in Denbighshire is settled to the use of his daughter and her husband, for their joint lives, with benefit of survivorship, with remainder to his grandson, William Best; his leasehold property in the same county, a sum of £60,000, and certain specific stocks and shares, are to be held upon trusts similar to the uses declared of his real estate, with the exception that the stocks and shares are to accumulate for twenty-one years. The residue of his property he leaves to his daughter for her life, and then to all her children.

The will and five codicils (dated July 28, 1859; May 18, 1866; Oct. 27, 1870; May 6, 1873; Sept. 13, 1876; and March 28, 1877) of Mr. William Evill, late of Bushey House, Streatham-hill, who died on the 17th ult., were proved on the 7th inst. by John Kemp Welch and William Evill and Arthur Evill, the sons, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £140,000. The testator leaves legacies to a servant and others; £50 for distribution among the poor of the district of Emanuel Church, Streatham; and the remainder of his property to his four sons and three daughters, in equal shares.

The will and codicil (dated July 22, 1874, and Jan. 27, 1877) of the Hon. Charles Skaffington Clements, late of No. 44, Grosvenor-street, Hanover-square, and of Mortimer House, near Reading, who died on Sept. 29 last, were proved on the 8th inst. by Robert Birmingham Clements, the nephew, the acting executor, the personal estate being sworn under 70,000. The testator leaves legacies and annuities to servants and others, and the residue upon trust for his sister, Lady Elizabeth Victoire Clements, for life, and then to her said nephew.

The will and codicil (dated Dec. 23, 1874, and March 19, 1877) of Mrs. Eleanor Anne Addington, late of No. 78, Eaton-place, who died on the 17th ult., were proved on the 31st ult. by Miss Mary Anne Harriet Bucknall Estcourt, the sister, the acting executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. Among other bequests, the testatrix gives upwards of £20,000 Consols, various other sums of stock, and certain shares, together with her houses in Lowndes-square and Eaton-place, and the furniture, plate, pictures, and household effects in the last-named house, which formerly belonged to her late husband, to Viscount Sidmouth; and she states she does this in conformity with what she believes to be the wishes of her late husband; and she desires thus to record the sentiments of grateful affection entertained by him for his venerated uncle and benefactor, Henry, first Viscount Sidmouth. The residue of her estate she gives to her sister, Miss Bucknall Estcourt.

The will and codicil (dated July 30, 1874, and September, 1876) of Mr. Henry Creed, formerly of Bucknalls, near Watford, Herts, and late of No. 21, Warrington-crescent, Maida-hill, who died on the 3rd ult., were proved on the 1st inst. by Mrs. Cecilia Aurelia Creed, the widow, the acting executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £20,000. There are a few legacies; and, subject to them, he leaves his property upon trust for his wife for life, and then for all his children.

ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN DECEMBER.

(From the "Illustrated London Almanack.")

The Moon is near Mercury on the 5th, Jupiter on the 6th, Venus on the 8th, Saturn on the 12th, and Mars on the 13th. Her phases or times of change are:—

New Moon	on the 4th at 4 minutes after 10h.	in the afternoon.
First Quarter	" 12th " 34 "	" 9 " afternoon.
Full Moon	" 20th " 51 "	" 11 " morning.
Last Quarter	" 27th " 20 "	" 6 " morning.

She is nearest the Earth on the afternoon of the 23rd, and furthest from it on the evening of the 11th.

Mercury is an evening star, and sets on the 2nd at 4h. 15m. p.m., or 23m. after sunset; which interval, after sunset, slowly increases to 34m. on the 7th, to 49m. on the 12th, to 1h. 7m. on the 17th, to 1h. 25m. on the 22nd, to 1h. 34m. on the 27th, and then decreases to 1h. 32m. on the last day of the year; the planet setting on this day at 5h. 30m. p.m. He is near the Moon on the 5th, near Jupiter on the 15th, at his greatest eastern elongation (19 deg. 44 min.) on the 25th, and in his ascending node on the last day of the year.

Venus is an evening star, setting on the 7th at 7h. 20m. p.m., or 3h. 30m. after sunset; on the 17th at 7h. 42m. p.m., or 3h. 53m. after sunset; on the 27th at 8h. 0m. p.m., or 4h. 6m. after the Sun; and on the last day of the year at 8h. 5m. p.m., or 4h. 7m. after sunset. She is near the Moon on the 8th; and at her greatest eastern elongation (47 deg. 16 min.) on the 11th. She is due south on the 1st at 3h. 14m. p.m., and on the last day at 3h. 12m. p.m.

Mars sets on the 1st at 0h. 55m. a.m., on the 8th at 0h. 48m. a.m., on the 18th at 0h. 40m. a.m., on the 28th at 0h. 34m. a.m., and on the last day of the year at 0h. 31m. a.m. He is near the Moon on the 13th, and in his ascending node on the 23rd. He is due south on the 1st at 7h. 2m. p.m., on the 15th at 6h. 33m. p.m., and on the last day of the year at 6h. 2m. p.m.

Jupiter sets on the 7th at 5h. 26m. p.m., or 1h. 36m. after sunset; on the 17th at 4h. 57m. p.m., or 1h. 8m. after the Sun; on the 27th at 4h. 29m. p.m., or 35m. after the Sun; and on the last day of the year at 4h. 18m. p.m., or 20m. after sunset. He is near the Moon on the 6th. He is due south on the 1st at 1h. 49m. p.m., on the 15th at 1h. 8m. p.m., and on the last day of the year at 0h. 21m. p.m.

Saturn is an evening star, and sets on the 1st at 11h. 42m. p.m., on the 7th at 11h. 20m. p.m., on the 17th at 10h. 43m. p.m., on the 27th at 10h. 6m. p.m., and on the last day of the year at 9h. 52m. p.m. He is in quadrature with the Sun on the 5th, and near the Moon on the 12th. He is due south on the 1st at 6h. 21m. p.m., on the 15th at 5h. 28m. p.m., and on the last day of the year at 4h. 28m. p.m.

From the returns issued at Liverpool of the number of emigrants sailing from that port in the month of October last it appears that seventy-five vessels took their departure, having on board 4853 persons. Of these 3122 were English, 30 Scotch, 312 Irish, 851 foreigners, and 537 whose nationalities were not known. The numbers and destinations were:—To the United States, 3560; to British North America, 728; to Australia, 33; to South America, 131; to the East Indies, 295; to the West Indies, 20; to China, 13; and to the West Coast of Africa, 67. When the figures are compared with those of the previous month it is seen there is a falling off to the extent of 1655, and a decrease in comparison with the corresponding period of last year of 653.

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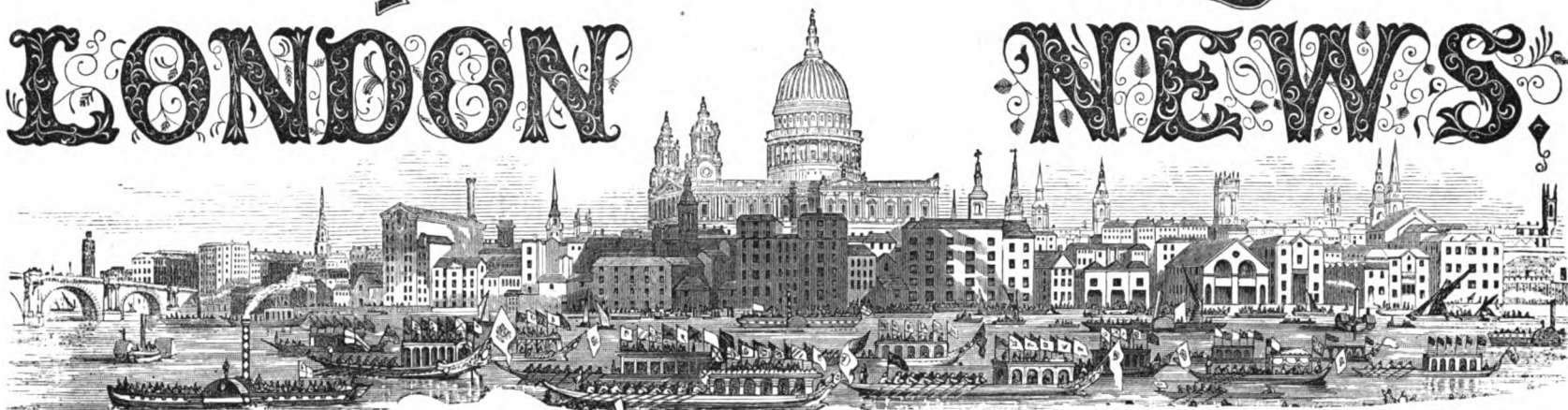
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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2003.—VOL. LXXI.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1877.

WITH } SIXPENCE.
SUPPLEMENT } By Post, 6d.



"THE ENGAGED RING." BY B. GIULIANO.
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH PUBLISHED BY THE BERLIN PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY.

BIRTHS.

On the 25th ult., at 6, Beaufort-gardens, Lady Kilmarnock, of a son.
On the 24th ult., at Montville, Upper Norwood, the wife of Sir Thomas Sidgreaves, Chief Justice of the Straits Settlements, of a son.
On the 22nd ult., at 77, Sloane-street, the Hon. Mrs. Algernon Littleton, of a daughter.
On the 27th ult., at 8, Seymour-street, Portman-square, the Countess of Donoughmore, of a daughter.
On the 22nd ult., at Colchester, Lady Theresa Boyle, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 22nd ult., at St. George's, Hanover-square, Lindsey Crosbie, Esq., eldest son of the late Capt. Wm. Adolphus Crosbie, of the Rifle Brigade, and grandson of the late Sir John Gustavus Crosbie, G.C.H., to Catherine Mary, second daughter of the late Hon. Thomas McNeil, Westmorland, Jamaica.
On the 22nd ult., at St. John's Church, Westminster, Cyril, eldest surviving son of the late P. W. Flower, Esq., of Furze Down, Surrey, to Constance, elder daughter of the late Sir Anthony de Rothschild, Bart.
At St. George's Church, Antigua, W.I., on Oct. 30, by the Rev. J. M. Drinkwater, M.A., assisted by the Rev. Edwin Elliott, M.A., Charles Arthur Shand, Esq., son of the late Francis Shand, Esq., formerly Mayor of Liverpool, and grandson of Colonel Sir William Byam, to Alice Howard daughter of the Hon. Thomas Berkeley, Vice-President of the Federal Council of the Leeward Islands.
On the 22nd ult., at Christ Church, Lancaster-gate, Frederick Clarke, Barrister-at-Law, second son of the Rev. Sir Charles Clarke, Bart., of Worthingham Hall, Suffolk, to Adelaide Catharine, eldest daughter of Roger Allday Knison, Esq., of 30, Queensborough-terrace.

DEATHS.

On the 23rd ult., at Castle Hill, Reading, Susan, widow of the late Rev. Walter Levett, aged 87.
On the 24th ult., at 7, Stanley-gardens, Kensington Park, John William Bell, Esq., in his 71st year, beloved and lamented by all.
On the 27th ult., suddenly, at Gravesend House, Davenport, the Dowager Lady Graves.
On the 22nd ult., suddenly, at 3, Cavendish-place, Eastbourne, Mabel Elliot Clive, daughter of Sir Edward Clive Bayley, K.C.S.I., Member of the Supreme Council of India.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each insertion.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING DEC. 8.

SUNDAY, Dec. 8.
Advent Sunday. Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Rev. Canon Prothero; 8 p.m., Very Rev. Dean Stanley.
Pedro II., Emperor of Brazil, born, 1825. St. James's, noon, Rev. G. H. Connor.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Very Rev. Dean Church; 8.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Liddon; 7 p.m., Rev. Prebendary Thynne.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., probably Rev. Dr. Vaughan, the Master; 8 p.m., Rev. Alfred Ainger, the Reader.
MONDAY, Dec. 8.
Graveyard Gallery reopened, drawings by Old Masters, &c.
Royal Institution, general monthly meeting, 8 p.m.
Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor Marshall on Anatomy).
Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m. Lecture by Mr. W. G. Adamson on the subject of "The Steam Engine."
Institution of Mechanical Engineers, 8 p.m. Lecture by Mr. W. G. Adamson on the subject of "The Steam Engine."
Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m. Lecture by Mr. W. G. Adamson on the subject of "The Steam Engine."
Institution of Mechanical Engineers, 8 p.m. Lecture by Mr. W. G. Adamson on the subject of "The Steam Engine."
TUESDAY, Dec. 9.
New moon, 10.4 p.m.
Christian Knowledge Society, 2 p.m.
Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m. (continued discussion on the Progress of Steam-Engineering).
Society of Biblical Archaeology, 8 p.m. Mr. W. G. Adamson on the subject of "The Steam Engine."
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WEDNESDAY, Dec. 10.
Agricultural Society, noon.
Horticultural Society, fruit and floral committee, 11 a.m.; scientific, 1 p.m.; general meeting, 8 p.m.
Temple Church, special service, 8 p.m. (Rev. Dr. Vaughan on St. John the Baptist).
Orchestral Society, 8 p.m.
Microscopical Society, 8 p.m.
Paraphrase Society, 8 p.m.
Geological Society, 8 p.m. (Rev. R. Abney on the White Slender Terraces of Loto Mafani, New Zealand; papers by Mr. Henry Hicks and Professor T. McK. Hughes).
THURSDAY, Dec. 11.
South Kensington Museum, 8 p.m. (Mr. Edward Bellamy on Anatomy).
Liduan Society, 8 p.m. (Dr. T. I. Bailey Balfour on the Genus Pandanus; papers by Mr. C. Stewart, Dr. J. Burton, and Mr. C. O. Waterhouse).
Royal Society, 8.30 p.m.
FRIDAY, Dec. 12.
Architectural Association, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. J. J. Stevenson on Gothic Architecture).
Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor Marshall on Anatomy).
SATURDAY, Dec. 13.
Institute of Painters in Water Colours, Winter Exhibition, private view, noon.
Boys' Society, 3.45 p.m.
London Athletic Club, Stamford-bridge.
Bow and Bromley Institute, organ recital, Dr. Edward Bunnell, 8 p.m.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE
NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours at 10 a.m. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Direction.	Force.		
November	21 29.566	42.6	41.5	79	10	52.8	35.7	sw. s. sw.	348	0.165	
	22 29.193	46.0	39.3	79	6	54.2	43.2	sw.	558	0.060	
	23 29.635	42.8	38.4	72	4	47.7	37.8	sw.	477	0.010	
	24 29.241	39.8	38.2	94	10	42.8	34.7	ws. s. n.e.	345	0.490	
	25 29.833	39.4	31.8	76	—	43.8	36.6	sw. w. w. w.	301	0.005	
	26 29.755	41.7	40.1	94	9	47.2	32.8	sw. s. s.e.	231	0.290	
	27 29.206	46.5	44.5	98	8	51.4	37.7	sw. s.e. w. w.	227	0.315	

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m. :—
Barometer (in inches) corrected .. 29.754 29.205 29.672 29.440 29.700 29.921 29.302
Temperature of Air .. 41.0° 49.1° 45.2° 39.0° 38.6° 36.6° 49.7°
Temperature of Evaporation .. 30.1° 46.7° 40.6° 38.9° 36.1° 37.8° 48.2°
Direction of Wind .. sw. sw. sw. w. w. w. w. sw.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 8.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
10 30	10 30	10 30	10 30	10 30	10 30	10 30

The Christmas Number

OF THE

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

WILL BE ISSUED ON

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12.

IT WILL CONTAIN A

TALE BY WILKIE COLLINS,

ENTITLED

"MY LADY'S MONEY;"

A LARGE COLOURED PICTURE,

"A BIT FOR BOB,"

FROM A PAINTING BY ALFRED HUNT

AND THE FOLLOWING

ILLUSTRATIONS:

Four Scenes from Wilkie Collins's Tale. Drawn by F. Barnard.

Three Home-Rulers. By Kate Greenaway.

The Haunted Tower. By S. Read.

The Attack on the Redoubt. By W. J. Morgan.

Christmas at Sea: the Captain's Pudding. By C. Gregory.

Where He Fell. By Mason Jackson.

A Bit of Old Chelsea. By H. Petherick.

A Bloodless Battle. By R. Barnes.

Old Evergreen and the Yule Log (A Series of Comic Sketches).

By Harry Furniss.

A Little Baggage. By W. Goodman.

Little Loves. By Kate Greenaway.

A Country Theatre at Christmas Time: Painting the Poker

Red Hot. By J. A. Fitzgerald.

The whole—comprising Two Sheets and a Half, besides the Large Picture—will be inclosed in a Coloured Wrapper, and published apart from the ordinary Issue.

PRICE ONE SHILLING.

Through the Post in the United Kingdom, Transference extra.

No more Advertisements can be received for this Christmas Number.

OFFICE, 198, STRAND, W.C.

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FOR 1878.

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TWELVE ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE WAR, FINE ART, &c.

TWELVE ENGRAVINGS AS HEADINGS TO THE CALENDAR.

ASTRONOMICAL DIAGRAM OF REMARKABLE PHENOMENA, WITH EXPLANATORY NOTES, &c.

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The SHILLING ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK is published at the Office of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 198, Strand, and sold by all Booksellers and Newsagents.

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THE ILLUSTRATED PENNY ALMANACK for 1878.

Containing Twenty-Four Engravings from the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS—viz. Gates of Constantinople, Forts on the Bosphorus and the Black Sea, Old Modes of Locomotion, &c.; Tables of Stamps, Taxes, and Licenses; Eclipses, Remarkable Events, Post-Office Regulations, and a great variety of Useful and Interesting Information. The Trade supplied by G. Vickars, Angel-court (172), Strand; and H. Williams, Warwick-lane, Paternoster-row London.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—EVERY EVENING,
at Eight, AMY ROBERTS, Messrs. J. Fernandez, W. Terrell, E. F. Edgar, A. Glover, in a new and original production, "The Two Orphans," by Mr. H. Vaughan; Messrs. W. H. Harrison, H. H. Harrison, E. H. Harrison, &c. Preceded by SARAH'S YOUNG MAN. To conclude with THE CONSCRIPTION. Prices from 6d. to 25s. Doors open at 6.30; commence at 7. Box-Office open from Ten till Five Daily.

HENRY DUNBAR, by TOM TAYLOR, and A ROUGH DIAMOND, by J. B. Buckstone. Box-Office hours, Eleven to Five. No Fees for Booking. Prices from 1s. to 25s. Doors open at 7, commence at 7.30.—OLYMPIC THEATRE.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT,
ONCE IN A CENTURY, by Gilbert A. Beckett; AT THE SEASIDE, by Mr. Corney Grain; and No. 204, Every Evening, except Thursday and Saturday, at Eight; every Thursday and Saturday, at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., 4s. ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place.

MASKELYNE and COOKE. Daily at Three and Eight o'clock, EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly. Fifth year in London. The present programme embraces Psycho and Zee, the twin automatic mysteries; the national dance in exposure of so-called spiritualism, in which Mr. Cooke flouts about the room taking the cabinet with him—the most astounding feat ever accomplished; and many other illusory items of novel and original character. Such is the success of the entertainment that it is advisable to book seats in advance, for which there is no charge. Admission 6s., 3s., 2s., 1s. W. Morton Manager.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS
will introduce an ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME. The whole of the Songs contained in the first or musical portion of the Entertainment will be changed. New Dances, New Musicalities, and New Burlesque Sketches. The New Programme will be given

EVERY NIGHT at EIGHT, and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at THREE and EIGHT.
Furniture, &c.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Doors open at 8.30 for the Day Performance; at 7.30 for the Evening Performance. No fees. Ladies can retain their bonnets in all parts of the Hall.

EVANS'S, COVENT-GARDEN.—NOTICE.—These celebrated Super-Rooms are now open for the reception of Ladies. Evans's Choir Boys, specially trained by and under the direction of Mr. F. Joughmans; and the best available Comic talent. Supper after the Theatre.—Proprietor, J. B. Amon.

STAFFORD HOUSE FUND FOR THE RELIEF OF THE SICK AND WOUNDED TURKISH SOLDIERS.—CONCERT, ST. JAMES'S HALL, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, DEC. 5, at Three o'clock. In aid of this Fund,—Miss Caroline Salis and Miss Baumeister (by kind permission of J. H. Mapleson, Esq., of Her Majesty's Opera); Mr. Maybrick, Instrumentalist—Messrs. Stanger, Hollander, Erla, Mann, and Lasserre. Tickets, 10s., 6s., 3s., and 1s. Stanley Lucas, Welser, and Co., 84, New Bond-street; usual Agents; and at Austin's Ticket Office, St. James's Hall, 28, Piccadilly.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Instituted 1822.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1830.—Under the immediate patronage of Her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN and the Royal Family.
President—The Right Hon. the Earl of DUDLEY.
Principal—Professor MACFARREN, Mus. Doc. Cantab.
The next STUDENTS' ORCHESTRAL CONCERT, open to Subscribers, Members, and Associates, will take place at ST. JAMES'S HALL, on THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 13, at Eight o'clock. There will be a complete Band and Chorus, formed by the Professors and the late and present Students, and the Choir of the Royal Academy of Music. Conductor—Mr. Walter Macfarren. The programme will include Parts 1 and 2 of Bach's Christmas Oratorio, and other works of interest.
Tickets—Stalls, 6s.; Balcony and Area, 2s. 6d.; Admission, 1s. To be obtained at the Institution and at St. James's Hall. By order, JOHN GILL, Secretary.
Royal Academy of Music, Tenterden-street, Hanover-square, London.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL.

Conductor, Sir Michael Costa. FRIDAY, DEC. 14, Handel's JUDAS MACCABEUS. Madame Sherrington; Miss Julia Wigan, Miss Julia Eiton, Mr. Vernon Rigby, Mr. Lewis Thomas. Organist, Mr. Willing. Tickets, 3s., 6s., 7s., and 10s. 6d., now ready.

WEDNESDAY NEXT.—LONDON BALLAD CONCERTS,

ST. JAMES'S HALL. The programme next Wednesday will include the following popular songs—"Love the Pilgrim" and "Cherry Ripe" (Mrs. Osgood); "The Better Land" and "The Three Yewes" (Madame Antoinette Sterling); "I wore a wreath of roses" and "It was a dream" (Miss Otridge); "The Requital"; "My pretty Jane" and "Come into the garden, Maud" (Mr. Sims Reeves); "Wake, my love," and "Molly Bawn" (Mr. Edward Lloyd); "Nancy Lee" and "Youth and Age" (Mr. Maybrick); "O, ruddier than the cherry" and "Jack's Yarn" (Mr. Thurlay Beale). Pianoforte, Miss Margaret Bucknall. The London Vocal Union, under the direction of Mr. Fred. Walker. Conductor, Mr. Sidney Austin. Stalls, 7s. 6d.; Balcony, 3s.; Area, 6s. and 2s. 6d.; Admission, 1s. Tickets of Austin, St. James's Hall; the usual Agents; and of Boosey and Co., 25, Regent-street.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

THE SIXTEENTH WINTER EXHIBITION OF SKETCHES AND STUDIES WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, DEC. 3, 8, Pall-mall East.

ALFRED D. FRIPP, Secretary.

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE-GALLERY.—Open all

the year round for the RECEPTION and SALE of PICTURES by the British and Foreign Schools. For Particulars apply to Mr. C. W. Wain.

DORE'S GREAT WORKS, "THE BRAZEN SERPENT,"

"CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM," and "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE," each 31 ft. by 22 ft.; with "Dream of Plato's Wife," "Christian Martyr," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 23, New Bond-street, W. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

"GONE." By FRANK HOLL.—This fine Picture is NOW ON VIEW at the ANNUAL WINTER EXHIBITION, 6, Haymarket (opposite Her Majesty's Theatre).

MR. MARTIN COLNAGHI (GUARDI GALLERY),

11, HAYMARKET, begs to announce to lovers of Art that the Private View of Months' PROZEN RIVER and other fine Continental Pictures, will take place on SATURDAY, DEC. 1.—11, Haymarket.

SMITHFIELD CLUB SHOW OF CATTLE,

IMPLEMENTS, ROOTS, &c.

SMITHFIELD CLUB SHOW, AGRICULTURAL HALL,

Islington. MONDAY, DEC. 10, at Two o'clock. Admission, 6s. TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, at Nine o'clock. Admission, 1s. One Shilling. Agricultural Hall Co. (Limited), Bedford-street, Islington. S. Smeay, Secretary.

THE BIRMINGHAM CATTLE AND POULTRY SHOW.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH GREAT ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF CATTLE, SHEEP, PIGS, DOMESTIC POULTRY, CORN, ROOTS, and IMPLEMENTS will be held at BINGLEY HALL, MONDAY, DEC. 3 (Admission, 6s.), TUESDAY, DEC. 4, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, DEC. 5 and 6 (One Shilling). For Excursion Trains and other special railway arrangements, see the Advertisements and Bills of the various Companies.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1877.

The all but total absorption of public attention by the vicissitudes of war between the Russian and Ottoman Empires and by the struggle in France between Parliamentary Government and the personal pretensions of Marshal MacMahon, deprives the domestic politics of this country of their rightful importance in the eyes of the people. The greater suppresses the less. So much interest has been taken in the affairs of Russia, Turkey, and France that little or none is left for those of the United Kingdom. In the former, however, there is just now a brief lull, of which we may avail ourselves to take a hasty glance at two or three subjects which concern our own national well-being. We put aside, for the present, the state of our trade and commerce, which, however, will claim consideration at no distant interval of time. Meteorological phenomena of a rather disastrous character might well invite notice; but, violent as they have been, scarcely demand comment. They have made their impression—we need hardly say, a painful one—but they require and will admit of little or nothing in the way of elucidation. There has been lately a slight revival of political feeling in these Islands, but as it is chiefly of a party kind we, observing the general rule by which we are guided, prefer to let it pass. It is of no very serious promise just yet either one way or the other, nor has it laid any deep hold upon popular sympathy. Two or three questions, however, regarding Colonial and Foreign affairs have almost simultaneously cropped up, at which it may be well to give a momentary glance at least. These are, the Chefoo Convention with China, the Halifax Fisheries Commission, and the state of affairs in South Africa. Neither of these, perhaps, at the best of times, would very closely touch national political feeling. But each of them is important in its way, and each deserves to be watched with scrupulous regard by all who contribute, or may contribute, to the public opinion of the country.

The Chefoo Convention is a sort of Treaty engagement with the Chinese Empire. It was drawn up by a diplomatist of our own. It exacted from the Chinese Government some important concessions. It obtained an indemnity for the assassination of Mr. Margary. It opened five new ports to our commerce in China. It regulated the mode of diplomatic intercourse between representatives of the two Empires, and it settled certain rules as to the manner in which commerce should be conducted. The Treaty was signed. It was sent over here for ratification. That ratification, so far as our own Government was concerned, was deferred until the opinion of the Indian Government could be obtained upon such clauses of the Treaty as touched the Opium Traffic.

The Convention has not yet been ratified on our side. Meanwhile the Chinese have acted with good faith. They have paid their indemnity for the murder of Mr. Margary. They have opened their ports. They have practically fulfilled the obligations which they took upon themselves. No judgment need be pronounced upon the merit or demerit of the Opium Traffic from India. We have pledged our word to certain stipulations which may be found to affect it, and thereby to affect Indian Finances. But ought we at this time of day to make the fulfilment of our obligations dependent upon the convenience of the Government at Calcutta? We have received the good things promised us by the Chinese Government—ought we not to reciprocate their good faith? The Treaty was of our own devising—should it not be ratified, after having obtained from it the advantages we proposed for ourselves? This is one of the questions which, perhaps, would have been settled before now had not the attention of the British public been almost exclusively preoccupied by the chances and changes of war in South-Eastern Europe and Asia Minor.

The Award of the Halifax Fisheries Commission will under no circumstances, perhaps, secure the same amount of public attention in this country as in Canada. The Commissioners have, with some dissent on the part of one of them, awarded to Canada five-and-a-half million dollars in satisfaction of the Balance due to the Dominion under the mutual concessions settled by the Treaty of Washington for twelve years therefrom. It was agreed by that Treaty that terms of mutual compensation should be fixed by a subsequent Commission, liberty being meanwhile granted to the citizens of the United States to fish in Canadian waters and liberty to the Canadian fishermen to fish off the coasts of the United States down to a certain degree of latitude. The Commissioners for adjusting the terms of compensation have, as we have said, come to a decision in which M. Delesfosse (the President) and Sir Alexander Galt have concurred; Mr. Kellogg, the third Commissioner, representing the United States, dissenting from their award on the ground that the privilege of fishing on the coasts of the United States has not been adequately valued. There seems to be no great probability that his representation of the case will guide the ultimate decision of the Cabinet at Washington. The award will most likely be paid, and the Authorities of the Dominion will accept it. So far, good. But the decision of the Commission does not clear all grounds of dispute for the future. It applies to only a temporary period. It omits questions (at least, we have no authentic information as to whether or not they have been finally dealt with) relating to those Canadian waters back of headlands the entire coasts of which are in the possession of Canada. The award, therefore, necessarily falls short of the demands of the case, and leaves open issues which may lead to future dispute. The Colonial Office, we trust, will seek and obtain the concurrence of the Government at Washington in some arrangement which will be final. It is not to be concealed that concessions will have to be made by both parties, but the probability is that the fruit of such concessions will be of far greater value to those who make them than any probable amount of gain to be derived from the privileges conceded.

Then comes the war in South Africa. Practically, it is said to be at an end. It is to be hoped that it may prove so. Really, it is between two tribes of Kaffirs, originating in a drunken dispute, but involving to a considerable extent the authority and responsibility of the Government at the Cape. We need not enter upon the particulars of the case. It may suffice to observe that Sir Bartle Frere is on the spot, and that the Colonial Forces have been found strong enough to put down those of the headstrong Chief who refuses to recognise the obligations which devolved upon him. The affair is of no further immediate importance than as presenting a practical illustration of the necessity which exists for internal confederation—at least for defensive purposes. Whether the occasion will be so utilised remains to be seen. The confidence of the British Public is given, and, as it appears to us, is justly given, to Sir Bartle Frere. It may be some time before his statesman-like judgment becomes stamped upon the minds of the South African Provinces; but in the end we can hardly doubt a mutual confidence will be established between the Native Populations and the White Settlers. Justice will, it is to be hoped, constitute the basis of relations between the two parties, and, so far as civilisation can permanently benefit inferior races, such civilisation will be eventually theirs.

On Thursday evening Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., was entertained at a grand banquet in St. James's Hall, in celebration of his appointment as First Lord of the Admiralty. In responding to the toast of his health, the right hon. gentleman adverted to the state of the Navy, which he regarded as highly efficient, and said it would be his duty to keep it up to the standard which it reached under his lamented predecessor. In regard to the war the highest British interests would be subserved by peace in Europe and throughout the world; and he fervently hoped that after so much bloodshed and the satisfaction of the military honour both of Russia and Turkey some Power would arrest the hands of the belligerents before further misery was inflicted. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in acknowledging the toast of "Her Majesty's Ministers," referred in eulogistic terms to the great qualifications of Mr. Smith for such a high and responsible position. Earl Beauchamp responded for the "House of Lords," and Mr. Cross for "The House of Commons."

THE COURT.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice returned from the Glassalt Shiel yesterday week to Balmoral Castle. Her Majesty held a Council, which was attended by Prince Leopold, the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, and Sir Stafford Northcote. Mr. Peel was the Clerk of the Council. The Queen gave an audience to the Duke of Richmond and Gordon. Her Majesty's dinner party included the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, Sir Stafford Northcote, and Mr. Peel. The Duke of Richmond and Gordon, and Mr. Peel left the castle on Saturday. Sir Stafford Northcote dined with the Queen. Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service on Sunday, performed at Balmoral by the Rev. Archibald Campbell, of Crathie. The Queen and the Princess have taken their customary out-of-door exercise. The departure of her Majesty from the Highlands has been deferred, owing to Prince Leopold's indisposition. An invalid couch has been dispatched to Balmoral for the accommodation of the Prince if he should require it on the journey south next week, when it is arranged for the Court to return to Windsor Castle. Sir Stafford Northcote has left and Mr. Collins has arrived at Balmoral.

The Queen has presented to the town of Heywood, Lancashire, twenty acres of land for the purposes of a public park. The money has been set apart by her Majesty out of a sum exceeding £10,000 which fell to her as Duchess of Lancaster, through the death, without heirs, of Mr. C. M. Newhouse, of Heywood.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Princess of Wales and Princesses Louise Victoria and Maud of Wales left Abergeldie on Thursday week for the south. The Princess drove to Ballater in the same carriage with Miss Knollys, who was still very weak, and was lifted into a saloon carriage, which had been heated to a temperature proper for the invalid. The Royal party arrived at Clarence House, St. James's, at twenty minutes to nine the next morning. The Crown Prince of Hanover visited the Princess in the afternoon. The Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Princess and their daughters, left Clarence House on Monday for Sandringham House. The Hon. Mrs. Stonor, Mdlle. Vauthier, Major-General Sir Dighton Probyn, Major Russell, and Mr. Holzmann were in attendance.

The original model of the marble bust of the Prince of Wales, taken from the life in 1857 by the late J. Evan Thomas, F.S.A., sculptor, has been bought by his Royal Highness, and was on Wednesday sent to Sandringham.

Princess Louise of Lorne and the Marquis of Lorne have been to the Gaiety and Royalty Theatres.

Princess Louise, accompanied by Lady Sophia Macnamara, visited the Victoria Hospital for Children on Wednesday afternoon. Her Royal Highness, who is patron of the institution, showed great interest in the children, graciously bestowing a kindly word and smile on each of the occupants of the sixty little cots. This charity is wholly without endowment, and sadly in need of funds.

The Crown Prince of Hanover, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of Teck, returned to town yesterday week from Masham, where he had been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Villebois. The Prince dined with the Duke and Duchess of Teck at Kensington Palace.

The Prince Imperial has been visiting the Earl and Countess Delawarr, and was present at one of the balls recently given at Buckhurst.

His Excellency Count Schouvaloff, the Russian Ambassador, accompanied by the Countess, left Cheam House on Monday for Dover. The Countess and family proceed to St. Petersburg, his Excellency accompanying them a portion of the route, and then returning to London.

Her Excellency Madame de Bülow has left London for Paris.

Countess Olga Münster arrived at the German Embassy on Carlton House-terrace on Sunday from Germany.

The marriage of Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Lionel Massey, late Scots Guards, third son of the late Lord Clarina, to Miss E. Bannatyne, eldest daughter of Alexander Bannatyne, Esq., of Woodsdown, in the county of Limerick, was celebrated at St. Peter's Church, Bournemouth, on Saturday last.

"THE ENGAGED RING."

"With this ring I thee wed," is a sweet sentence to the maiden's ear, when at length she is standing at the altar beside the man of her choice. An earlier giving and putting on of what is called "the engaged ring" is sometimes allowed to precede the acceptance of the ring matrimonial; and this pleasing custom, we suppose, has more significance in those countries where a formal solemnity of "Verlobung," or Betrothal, is the recognised preliminary step to ordinary marriage. The foreign artist, whose picture, from a photograph published by the Berlin Photographic Company, is copied in our front page Engraving, has a very fair notion of a pretty girl's face, in her prettiest humour, when she is playing with the tiny golden circlet on a finger of her left hand, while she waits, at the corner of her father's vineyard wall, the coming of her affianced lover. The "Promessi Sposi" claim our cordial sympathy. We can but wish and hope that the course of their love may run tolerably smooth, and that neither the engaged ring nor the wedding ring may ever become a token of a sorrowful mistake in this most important contract of two human hearts and lives.

Mr. Gladstone gave a lecture yesterday week, in the Hawarden National School-room, in aid of the fund being raised for the benefit of the refugees in Dalmatia and Montenegro, taking for his text an article by Mr. Forbes in the last number of the *Nineteenth Century* upon "Russians, Turks, and Bulgarians at the Theatre of War." He described the conduct of the Turkish Government as unparalleled for wickedness in the whole history of the world, and characterised the Government itself as a combination of fraud and falsehood and robbery; and said that systematic lying and systematic slander were the daily instruments by which it carried on its work. Whilst admitting Mr. Forbes's description of the prosperity of the Bulgarians, he pointed out that their lives and property were at the absolute will of the Government, whose cruelty was only limited by regard for the raising of the taxes and the necessary cultivation of the land. As long as the British Cabinet observed its conditional neutrality the Liberal party would observe a conditional quietude; but if the Government desisted from its conditional neutrality, they would desist from their conditional quietude. They would fight like Englishmen and leave the nation to decide. He regretted the errors which placed Russia in a position of such power; but he had confidence in the honour of the Emperor, and in the humanity of the Russian people. If Russia misused her position we should be strong enough to restrain her; but, if she acted up to her pledges, she would do a service which mankind would always remember.

THE CHURCH.

Holy Trinity Church, Halifax, which has undergone much internal improvement of late years, has been reopened.

The Dean of Llandaff has been presented by his former parishioners at Bridgend with a handsome silver tea service.

Mrs. Walter Hemming has given £3000 towards the erection of a new church at Wribbenhall; and Mr. A. Baldwin has promised to erect a new church at Wilden at his sole cost.

The new Church of St. Cuthbert, Everton, was consecrated last week by the Bishop of Chester. The total expenditure in connection with the building will be about £9000, the greater part of which has been subscribed.

Bach's cantata, "My Spirit was in heaviness," will be sung, with orchestral accompaniment, at St. Anne's Church, Soho, under the direction of Mr. Barnby, every Friday evening during Advent, beginning Dec. 7.

There will be special evening services in the Temple Church on the three Wednesdays in Advent, Dec. 5, 12, 19, at eight o'clock, with sermons by Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple. The subject of the sermons will be St. John the Baptist.

There have just been added to the many beautiful specimens of Munich glass which the fine church of Stoke-on-Trent already possessed two more works from the same city of art, consisting of a three-light and a two-light window. These, as well as the other windows are from Mayer and Co.

The Bishop of Peterborough on Tuesday addressed a large combined meeting of the Church Missionary Society and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel at Northampton; and, in speaking of the work of the societies, he remarked that they could not help seeing how missions had influenced the history of nations.

The Bishop of Carlisle spoke on Tuesday evening at a gathering in Leeds in connection with the Church Institute and Sunday School Association. He said they must not be ashamed of the Reformation. It was a great crisis in the history of the Church, but she remained the same Church after it as she was before it, but purified, restored, and reformed.

Archdeacon Allen was presented on Tuesday, at Shrewsbury, with an illuminated address and nearly £200, in recognition of the way in which he has performed the duties of his office for thirty years. In compliance with Archdeacon Allen's wish, the sum subscribed will be expended in the rebuilding of a portion of Whixall church, in his parish.

The final sitting of the Manchester Diocesan Conference was held on the 22nd ult., the Bishop presiding. Papers were read on the Relations between Church and State, by the Dean and the Hon. Wilbraham Egerton, M.P.; on Diocesan Finance, by Mr. H. B. Jackson; and on the Church Missionary Work, by Mr. R. Fletcher, jun., and the Rev. H. L. Heywood, each subject being discussed at considerable length.

The restoration of that magnificent and venerable relic of mediæval England, Tewkesbury Abbey, has made such rapid progress that on Sunday, the 18th ult., the restored choir was opened for Divine service, it being the intention to use it for that purpose, with temporary seats and fittings for the congregation, while the nave is in the hands of the workmen. The work of restoration in the choir is complete, with the exception of the mosaic floor and the stalls. It has been carried on, under the superintendence of Sir Gilbert Scott, by Mr. Thomas Collins, of Tewkesbury, the contractor.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated March 31, 1875) of Mr. Henry Henderson, late of No. 5, Stanhope-street, Hyde Park-gardens, who died on Oct. 25 last, was proved on the 16th ult. by John Arundel and Henry William Henderson and John Thomas Henderson, the sons, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £180,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Mrs. Jane Henderson, all his furniture and effects, £100, and an annuity of £500; to his executors, £100 each; and the residue of his property among all his children.

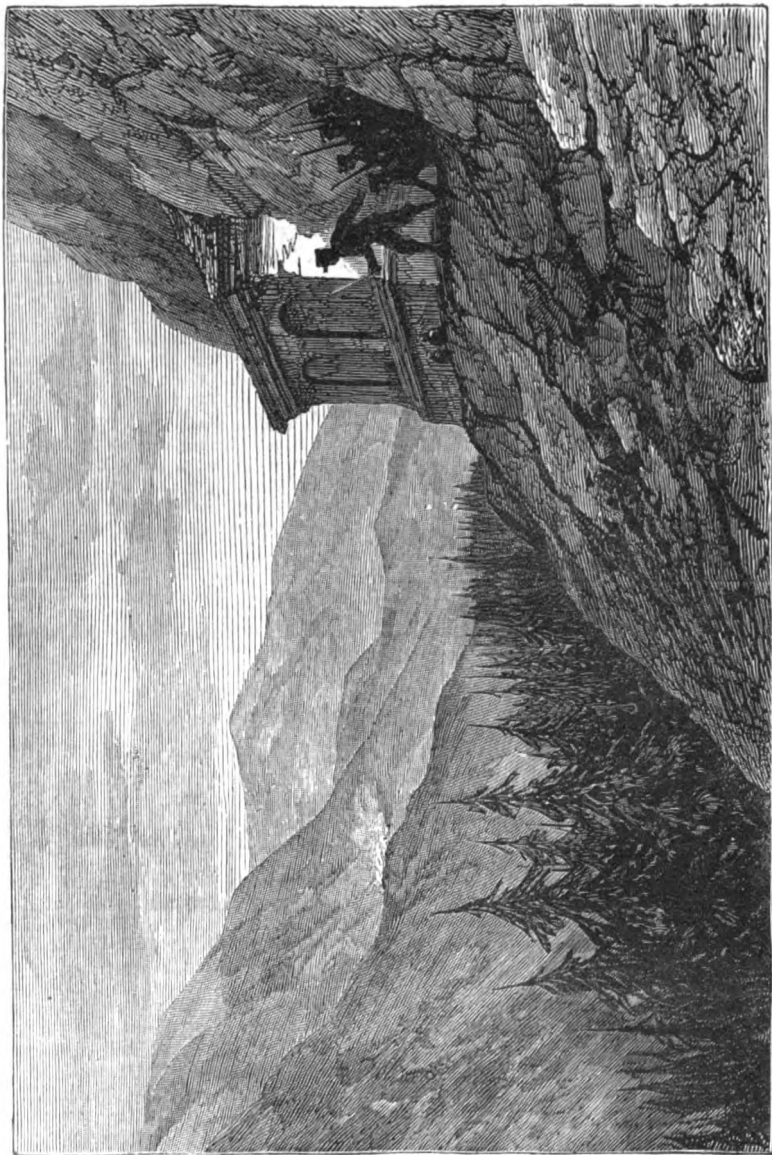
The will and codicil (dated Jan. 25, 1871, and April 1, 1873) of Mrs. Mary Coles, late of No. 30, Portman-square, who died on the 2nd ult., were proved on the 12th ult. by John James and Charles Ainslie Barry, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testatrix bequeaths annuities to her sisters, legacies to her executors, and makes liberal provision for her servants; the residue of her property she gives to the children of her brother, the Rev. Roger Bird—viz., Reginald Bird, Edith Barry, Lucy Bird, and Mary Grundy.

The will and codicil (dated Sept. 9, 1874, and Feb. 26, 1875) of Mr. David Henry Walsh, late of Bristol, and of Stoke Bishop, Westbury-upon-Trym, who died on Oct. 7 last, were proved on the 2nd inst. by James Derham, the acting executor, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. The testator gives to his wife, Mrs. Sarah Walsh, pecuniary legacies amounting to £1050, and his residence Ivywell, and the income of £10,000 for life; to the London Missionary Society and the Bristol City Mission, £100 each; and legacies to his executors. The residue of his property he leaves upon trust for all his children. The share which his deceased son would have taken is to be set aside, and thereout £300 per annum is to be paid to his said son's widow, Mrs. Clara Walsh, the remainder of such share to go to their daughter Mabel.

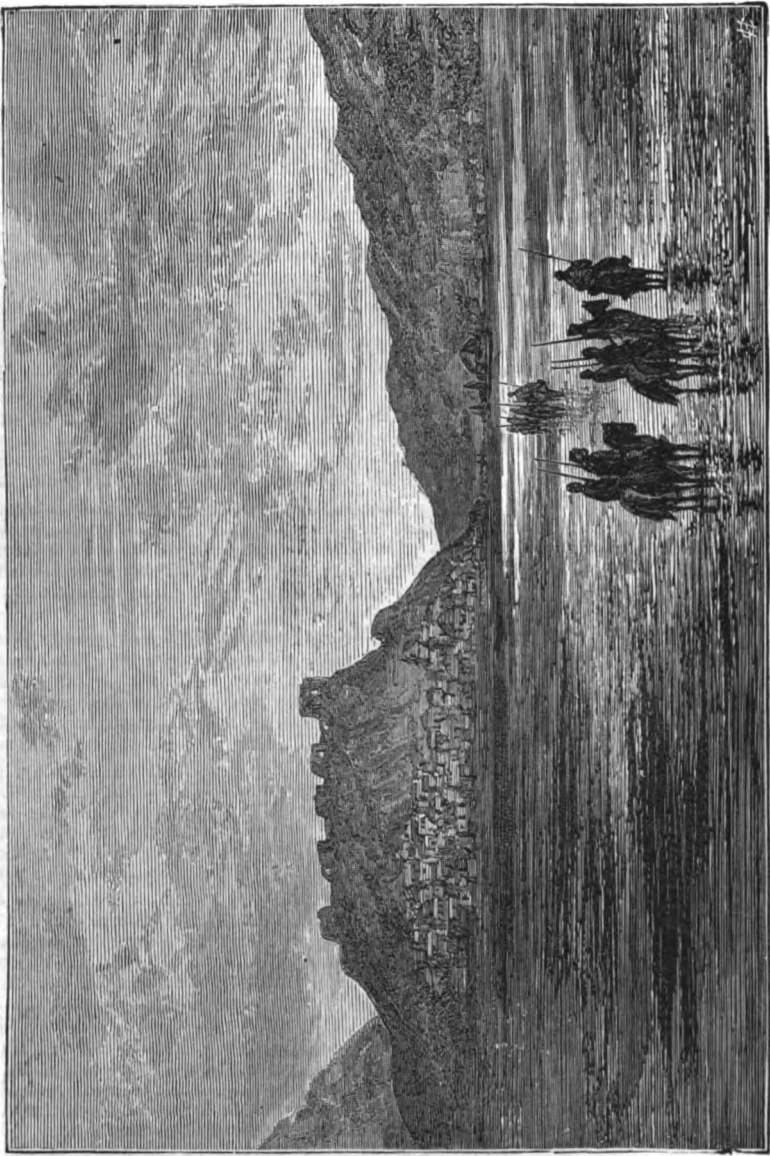
The will and two codicils (dated Sept. 1, 1869, June 15, 1870, and March 27, 1875), of Mr. William Sharp, late of Croydon, who died on the Oct. 4 last, were proved on the 3rd ult. by Mrs. Eleanor Sharp, the widow, William Richard Rickett, and William Drummond, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £40,000. The testator leaves to his wife £300, and his furniture, plate, and household effects; he also leaves her his house in the Wellesley-road, and £700 per annum for life; to each of his executors £100; to his daughters, Sarah, Eliza, and Ann, annuities of £400, subject to increase on the death of other annuitants; to his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Maria Louisa Perkins Sharp, an annuity of £400, to be increased to £700 on the death of his widow. The residue of his estate is to accumulate for twenty-one years, and is to be held upon trust for the children of his four children, William, Sarah, Ann, and Eliza.

The will and two codicils (dated Jan. 4, 1872, June 23, 1874, and Jan. 28, 1876) of Sir James Douglas, K.C.B., late of Victoria, British Columbia, who died on Aug. 2 last, were proved in London on the 13th ult. by Alexander Grant Dallas, the acting executor, the personal estate in England being sworn under £35,000. The testator bequeaths to the Christ Church Sustentation Fund 500 dols.; to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, 1000 dols.; and makes ample provision for his wife, Lady Amelia Douglas. There are various pecuniary bequests and specific devises of his freehold lands in favour of the children of his daughter Cecilia, his daughters Agnes, Alice Jane, and Martha, and his son, James William; and the rest of his property he gives to his said son.

SKETCHES OF THE WAR IN ASIA, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS: STEPPING-STONES TO ERZEROU.



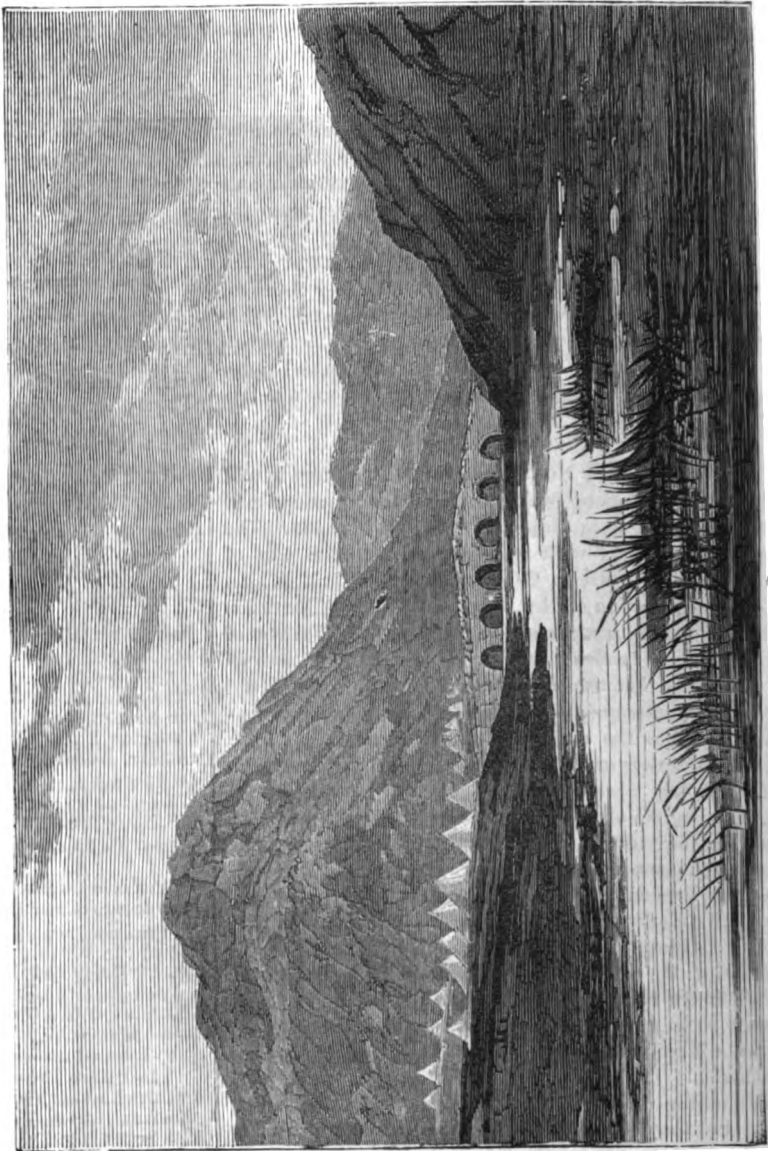
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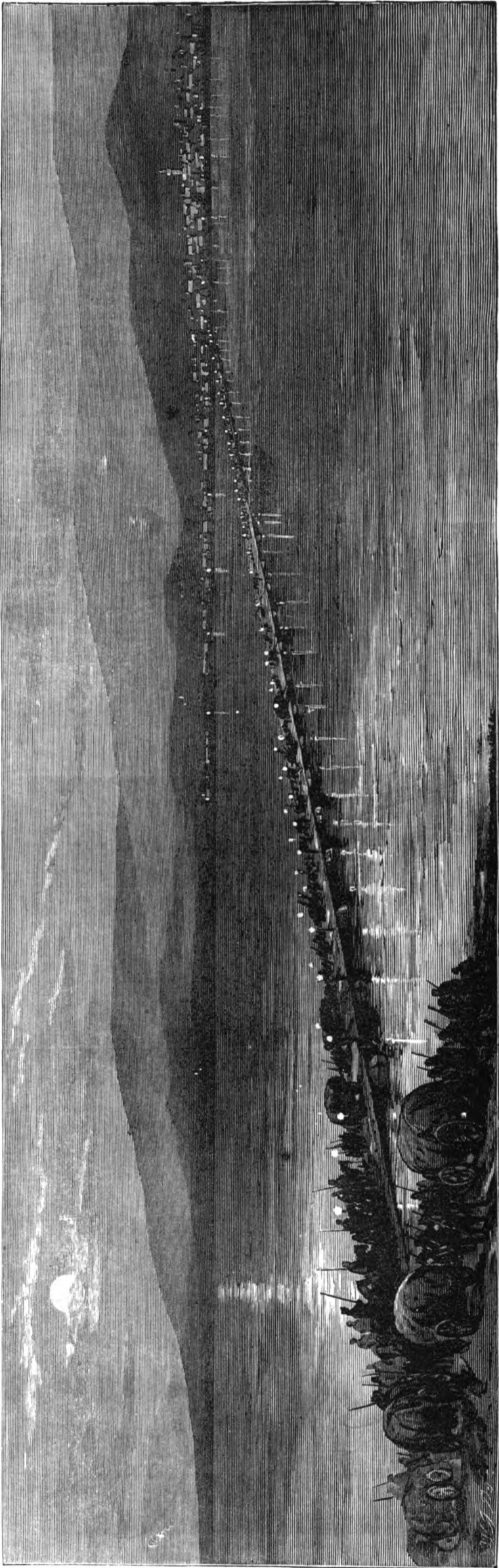
HASSAN KALEH.



THE DÖVE BOYOUN PASS.



KUPRIKOL.



THE WAR: THE SISTOVA BRIDGE ACROSS THE DANUBE AT NIGHT.



THE WAR: RUSSIAN OFFICERS, LOST IN A FOG, LISTENING TO THE MUEZZIN.

WAR SKETCHES, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

THE WAR.

Reports of the opening of negotiations for the surrender of Plevna were rife on Wednesday and Thursday last. It had previously been rumoured that Osman Pasha had broken through the Russian lines of investment, but scarcely any credit was given to this report. It is now stated, in explanation of it, that he made a sortie in force on Friday week, but was driven back to Plevna, after several hours' fighting. Turkish accounts, however, speak of his capturing three redoubts; which accounts, indeed, seem not to be well founded. The Roumanians on Sunday last made an attack on Widdin, and were repulsed; the Russians, on the same day, failed in an attempt to cross the Danube at Rustchuk. Bombardments have again, been exchanged between the Turkish garrison there and the batteries at Giurgevo, on the opposite side of the river. The army of Suleiman Pasha on Monday had an affair of outposts with that of the Czarewitch on the Lom, but with no important results.

To the south-west of Plevna, in anticipation of Mahomet Ali Pasha's expected advance to relieve Osman Pasha, the Russians have captured Etropol, a town not far from Orkhanieh, commanding the Kaba Konnik Pass over the Balkans. This was effected, yesterday week, by a force under Duke Alexander of Oldenburg, while another force, led by General Rauch, engaged the Turkish Commander near Orkhanieh. The immediate consequence is to cut off the communications of Mahomet Ali Pasha with the city of Sophia, and with Adrianople and all the provinces south of the Balkans.

There is every probability that Serbia will in a few days again join in the war against Turkey; a detachment of Serbian troops, the other day, actually crossed the frontier, but only, they say, to protect Bulgarian fugitives from ill-treatment by the Bashî-Bazouks. It is not expected that Austria will interfere.

The position of the Russians before Erzeroum appears to be rendered doubtful by the inclemency of the weather. The *Daily Telegraph* publishes a statement, not yet authenticated, that their capture of Kars was effected by treachery, a Turkish officer having been bribed to give information of the state of the garrison and the forts most exposed to be taken by assault.

SKETCHES OF THE WAR.

Our Special Artist, Mr. Irving Montagu, now with the Russian army in Bulgaria, supplies for this week's Number of our Journal a few characteristic sketches of the manner in which their encampment before Plevna, and the winter quarters both there and on the Danube, have been arranged, with the Imperial staff-quarters at Sistova, and the incessant passage of army stores, continued night and day, over the bridge of boats across the great river at that place. We give his notes upon the subjects of these sketches. The first is an example of the winter quarters of the Russians before Plevna, sketched on a frosty morning, of which he writes as follows:—

"In the first place, a hole, say 20 ft. or 30 ft. long and 5 ft. deep, is dug in the earth, and over this a sort of gable roof is constructed, of any old boards or boughs conveniently at hand; and over this again is laid mud, of which material at least there is never any lack. This is piled up until the only possibility of rain or wind finding their way inside is through the open entrance. Against this entrance brambles are placed, or old tarpaulings are hung, as night closes in. The Russians at least understand most thoroughly the art of winter campaigning."

The next sketch represents a party of Turkish prisoners making roads for the Russian army with Turkish gravestones, near Sistova. "Let it at once be said that this is not a compulsory service. Turkish prisoners have the option of going to Russia or being told off for this work; and only those who have an objection to 'a journey due north,' and have no great scruples about the graves of their ancestors, remain to do the very necessary work of making roads to the front. The graveyards in this country are situated generally on the hill-side outside a town or village. They sometimes cover an immense space of ground, and the quantity of material which can be got together for the purposes for which it is required will be something enormous. The flat stones are generally covered with verses from the Koran; but in an ordinary way there are no inscriptions whatever. The surmounting fez or turban, as the case may be, marks, I understand, the social distinctions of the defunct. These ornaments are in many cases elaborately painted in red, blue, yellow, and specially green, which is the colour of the Prophet, and they are also sometimes made doubly brilliant by the addition of gold-leaf. Some of the smaller and comparatively light stones the men are able to carry on their shoulders for the short distance they have to go before they are handed over to the hammer. But, in an ordinary way, they are too heavy for this, and appear to be broken up into little heaps where they are unearthed."

"Bury your dead" is the proclamation made in a village near the Gravitza redoubt. "With an audience of sick and wounded soldiers," says our Artist, "many looking as if their own internment, if any, were a matter of no far distant date, there was, at times, something so grim and gaunt about this little episode that I send you a sketch of it. The crier is paid by the villagers, a general collection being, I understand, made for the purpose, at the rate of about fourpence a day. He takes upon himself, for this consideration, the entire responsibility of disposing of, or seeing disposed of, any carcasses which may happen to lie in or about the neighbourhood of the village in which he lives. This is not, however, considered as an equivalent altogether for the high remuneration he receives. So, by an old Bulgarian law, he has also to provide any strangers who may enter the village after sunset with supper and a bed. I have had his charge translated to me; and it runs as follows:—'Do ye hear! do ye hear! do ye hear! Bury your dead! oh, bury your dead! Good people, all listen; then bury your dead!' One Georgovitch, on the day previous to my arrival, had neglected this very necessary sanitary measure; but whether it applied to his wife, his grandmother, or his cow, I could not ascertain. The crier, however, who knew how 'to point a moral and adorn a tale,' took advantage, on arriving at the delinquent's house-top—for he always mounts on the house-tops—of referring to the matter. 'Do ye hear! do ye hear! oh! wicked Georgovitch! Pay no more fines, but bury your dead!' And the burial of the dead is a great matter just now round about Plevna."

Some Russian officers lost in a fog near the Turkish lines about Plevna discovered their perilous vicinity by listening to the muezzin's call to prayer, at early morning, which is customary in every Mohammedan community. Our Artist writes:—"As I happened to be one of the party, I took advantage of the occasion to make a sketch of the little group of anxious listeners. Anxious, I assure you, we all were, as we had been three hours out, long enough to have gone several times into the Turkish lines and back again, had the return journey been possible. We had not the remotest idea which way to turn, but presently we heard voices, and the strains of

the muezzin's chant, as we supposed, floated across the foggy air. We had lost the high road, indeed, all trace of any road, for some time, and when some horsemen became indistinctly visible through the gloom, every revolver was ready in the event of their turning out to be Circassians. But, happily for us, they were Cossacks, in whose sense of locality the Russians put their faith. Indeed, they seem instinctively to know their way about, and in this case served to get us out of what might have been a rather awkward predicament."

The Sistova Bridge across the Danube at night is shown in another sketch, of which the Artist says:—"As every hour is now of importance in getting winter supplies to the other side of the Danube, work goes on night and day. An almost unbroken train of ammunition-waggons, commissariat stores, ambulance carts, and horse and foot soldiers, are to be seen crossing any time in the twenty-four hours. The sketch I send was taken on the island, there being three similar bridges across the entire span of the Danube; and these, when brilliantly illuminated at night for the purpose of this warlike traffic, have a most picturesque appearance."

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

A new Ministry has at length been constituted, and is to be characterised as a "Ministère d'Affaires," not one of the men composing it being either a Senator or a Deputy; nor is it marked by any decided political colour.

The Cabinet is formed as follows:—President of the Council and Minister of War, General Rochefort; Minister for Foreign Affairs, Marquis de Banneville; Minister of the Interior, M. Welche; Minister of Justice, M. Lepelletier; Minister of Finance, M. Dutilleul; Minister of Commerce, M. Ozenne; Minister of Public Works, M. Graeff; Minister of Instruction, M. Faye; Minister of Marine, Admiral Roussin.

Marshal MacMahon's new Ministers met the Chambers on Saturday afternoon, and an identical declaration of their policy was read in each House. The Ministers announced their determination to maintain order and peace, and to respect and cause to be respected the Republican institutions of the country. These institutions they promised to hand over intact to a Parliamentary Cabinet which the Marshal would call to office as soon as he should judge the present dissensions to be sufficiently allayed. In the Senate the Ministerial declaration, read by General de Rochebrouët, was received in silence by the Left, and was faintly cheered by the Right. No steps were taken upon it, and the Senators at once proceeded to the election of a life senator, when M. Grandperret (Bonapartist), who at the first ballot ten days ago failed to obtain an absolute majority, was elected by 145 votes against 135 given for M. Victor Lefranc. In the Chamber of Deputies, directly the Ministerial statement had been read, M. de Marcère put a question to the Government asking for information respecting its policy; and the question, by a vote of the House, was at once debated. M. Welche, the Minister of the Interior, replied to M. de Marcère; and after a speech from M. Floquet, an order of the day was brought forward by M. Jules Ferry declaring that the House could not enter into relations with the new Ministry, as its composition and origin constituted a denial of the rights of the nation and the Parliament. M. Baragnon thereupon moved the order of the day pure and simple. This was rejected by 322 to 207 votes, and M. Ferry's was adopted by 323 against 208 votes.

The new Ministers attended in both Houses again on Monday. In the Upper House the Ministry supported a motion for an inquiry into the present commercial depression. In the Lower House the Minister of the Interior presented a bill to separate the four direct taxes from the rest of the Budget. He demanded that this should be at once sent before the Budget Committee, but his request met with no attention, and was ignored. M. Bardoux, a member of the Left Centre, brought in two bills to restrict the power of the Government in proclaiming a state of siege and in dealing with the press. Subsequently the Chamber proceeded to consider the disputed elections, and resolved to postpone the case of M. de Fourtou, ex-Minister of the Interior, until after the Election Commission has reported. By this decision M. de Fourtou's right of voting is suspended.

The Marshal, according to the *Moniteur*, regards the votes of the Chamber as a declaration of war. The new Ministry and its manifesto were intended, he says, as an armistice; that having been rejected, he has no alternative but resistance; every concession would now be a capitulation. This is said to have been the purport of his remarks at a grand military dinner which was given at the Elysée on Saturday night. The new Ministry, in the meantime, does not please the Bonapartists. M. de Cassagnac styles it "a mustard plaster on a wooden leg."

Neither the Senate nor the Chamber met on Wednesday. In the morning a Cabinet Council was held at the Elysée, after which the Minister of the Interior ordered all the Prefects who were at Paris to return at once to their posts. The Budget Committee met, and collated the Léon Say and Caillaux Budget schemes, in most cases adopting the former. It is understood that they did not enter on the question of passing the four direct taxes.

An address signed by eighty of the leading tradesmen of Paris has been presented to Marshal MacMahon, begging him to put an end to the existing conflict "by giving complete and sincere satisfaction to the wish of the country, which was clearly and loudly expressed at the last election."

A monster gun, weighing 45,000 pounds, was transported on Wednesday from Vincennes to Versailles. Twenty horses drew the car, which was escorted by fifty men under two Captains and a Lieutenant.

Forty-two prefects have sent in their resignations.

The Fine-Arts Department in the city of Paris has under consideration a plan for adorning the promenades and open spaces, down to the smallest squares, in a way similar to what has been done in parts of the Park Monceau. *Galignani* states that the idea is to place, at certain distances, busts of all the historians who have left studies of the manners and customs of the capital in the great avenues, such as the Champs-Élysées, the Avenue du Bois de Boulogne, &c. In the squares will be erected statues of notable personages, provosts of the guilds, judges, soldiers, &c., of all periods who have in any way illustrated Paris. Finally, in the large spaces, such as the Bois de Boulogne, the Buttes-Chaumont, and Montsouris, groups will reproduce historical events which have occurred in the city from the most distant times.

SPAIN.

The King on Sunday reviewed 14,000 infantry, 2000 cavalry, and 48 guns in the presence of the Moorish Envoys and an immense crowd.

In honour of the King's birthday, there was a reception at the palace at Madrid on Wednesday, reported to have been the grandest affair that has been seen in the Spanish capital since the Restoration. There was a banquet in the evening in connection with the same event.

The Foral deputies of the Basque provinces, having declined

to carry out the laws of the Imperial taxation, have been dissolved. Marshal Quesada has appointed delegates to enforce the collection of the taxes.

The only loans actually completed amount to two millions sterling, which are guaranteed by bonds and bear 9 per cent interest, in order to meet the next coupon and current expenses. Other plans are under consideration for the floating debt and the extension of the stamp monopoly if the Syndicate consents to give four millions sterling.

ITALY.

The inauguration of a monument to the patriots killed at Mentana in 1867 was celebrated on Sunday by a great multitude from Rome and all parts of Italy. Telegrams from the correspondents of the *Daily News*, *Standard*, *Vossische Zeitung*, and other newspapers were refused transmission, as containing the reports of disloyal speeches. Republican flags were seized. In Tuesday's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, Signor Nicotera, Minister of the Interior, admitted that he had prohibited the dispatch of these telegrams. He stated that words likely to promote foreign complications were used.

The Chamber of Deputies discussed on Wednesday the first volume of the Penal Code, and adopted by a large majority the clause abolishing capital punishment. The announcement of the vote was greeted with loud cheers.

An international exhibition, under the patronage of Prince Humbert, is to be held at Milan in 1879.

HOLLAND.

The Second Chamber on the 22nd ult. discussed the Dutch Indian Budget, and passed by 62 against 2 votes the estimates of the expenditure, amounting to 112,000,000 fl. No question of general politics was touched upon. The clauses relating to the increase of the salaries of the officials attached to the High Court and to the remuneration of certain assistant residents were withdrawn. The debate was resumed on the 23rd, when the Second Chamber voted unanimously the remaining sections. The Minister for the Colonies declared, in the course of the debate, that he did not intend increasing the sales of Java coffee in view of the present state of the finances.

GERMANY.

The Emperor William gave a solemn audience on Monday to the members of the Chinese Legation. Herr von Bülow, Minister of State, was present.

Lord Odo Russell, our Ambassador at Berlin, who has been in England on a visit, returned late last week to his post.

The German Government has declined the proposal of the Austro-Hungarian Government to conclude a commercial treaty on the basis of the most-favoured-nation clause, on the ground that such an arrangement is incompatible with the economical interests of Germany.

The Bavarian Minister of Finance, Herr Berr, has resigned. The portfolio has been offered to Herr von Landgraf, but declined in consequence of that gentleman's serious illness.

The death is announced of Professor Lucas, director of the Academy of Architecture, at Berlin.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

An Imperial decree was promulgated on Tuesday, according to which the delegations are to meet on Dec. 5 next at Vienna.

On Tuesday the Lower House of the Austrian Reichstag continued the debate upon the paragraphs of the Bank Bill. The motion of the minority of the committee, proposed by Dr. Herbst, for the appointment of a vice-governor, was adopted by 144 against 119 votes, the Ministers voting for the motion.

Several Austrian papers state that authorisation has been given to Sir A. Buchanan, the British Ambassador, to conclude with Austro-Hungary a treaty of commerce on the basis of the most-favoured-nation clause.

ROMANIA.

The Chambers were opened on Tuesday by M. Bratiano, the Prime Minister, in the name of Prince Charles. He said that the proclamation of Roumanian independence made in the last Session had been energetically confirmed by Roumanian soldiers on the battle-field. "We shall have," continued the Prince, "to add to our country's annals the names of Rahova and Grivitza, and we are firmly convinced that, once Plevna has been taken, all Europe will recognise the independence of Roumania, and will understand that our country is equal to the fulfilment of the mission reserved for her on the Lower Danube. All Roumanians will have the same wish, the same will to secure the prosperity, independence, and greatness of the country." The speech was greatly cheered.

AMERICA.

After twenty-eight hours' continuous session, the United States Senate on Tuesday evening passed a resolution discharging the Election Committee from the duty of considering the credentials of Mr. Butler, thus bringing the case of that gentleman before the Senate itself, which has yet to act in the matter. Messrs. Conover and Patterson, the Republican Senators for Florida and South Carolina respectively, voted with the Democrats.

The House of Representatives has passed the Anti-Resumption Act by 133 against 120 votes. The bill repeals the clause of the Resumption Act which provided for the gradual withdrawal of greenbacks, and fixed Jan. 1, 1879, as the date for the final resumption of specie payments.

According to the American, journals litigation has begun in the New York courts over the colossal fortune of the late Commodore Vanderbilt, amounting to £20,000,000. The will is contested by one of his sons, in consequence of himself and his sisters being cut off with only a million sterling!

The Senate, without disposing of the South Carolina case, has taken up Mr. Kellogg's claim to the Louisiana senatorship on Wednesday. Mr. Conover voted with the Republicans, thus causing a tie. The debate continued.

A resolution has been introduced in the House of Representatives proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. H. M. Stanley, the African explorer.

In the South Carolina corruption cases, Francis Cardozo, State Treasurer, has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment and 4000 dols. fine; Robert Smalls, member of Congress, for bribery, is sentenced to three years'; L. Cass Carpenter, member of Congress, to two years'.

Terrific storms have prevailed along the Atlantic coasts, causing floods in Virginia and the Carolinas, washing away bridges and obstructing railways. A train near Charlotte, North Carolina, fell through a bridge, which had been undermined by a flood on the night of the 22nd ult., and several lives were lost. The United States steamer *Huron* was wrecked on the coast of North Carolina during a gale on Saturday morning. Eleven officers and eighty-nine men were drowned.

The Halifax (Nova Scotia) Fishery Commission has awarded to Great Britain 5,500,000 dols. as compensation from the United States in the matter. Two Commissioners, M. Delfosse and Sir Alexander Galt, concur in the award; but the United States' representative, Mr. Kellogg, dissents, because it does not place a sufficiently high value on the concessions made by the United States. No decision, however, on the Headland question has been come to, that remaining for further negotiation.

CANADA.

About 1000 persons, mostly young men, assembled last week at Montreal to inaugurate a "Canadian National Society." All the speakers strongly favoured the continuance of connection with Great Britain.

The official *Canadian Gazette* promulgates a full amnesty accorded by Lord Dufferin, the Governor-General, to the persons implicated in the north-west troubles in 1869.

Mr. Cauchon, the newly appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, arrived at Winnipeg on Nov. 22, and assumed office without experiencing trouble or resistance of any kind.

THE CAPE COLONIES.

Cape Town despatches of the 6th ult. state that the Galekas have been completely crushed, and are breaking up into small parties, pursued by the colonial force and resisted by the Chief Momi. The Cape Government has announced that the disturbance may be considered at an end.

INDIA.

A telegram from Calcutta announces that the expedition under General Keyes has successfully attacked the Jowakis and destroyed several of their villages and fortifications, as well as their crops. An attack upon their principal stronghold was being prepared. The object of the Indian Government, it is stated, is simply to open up the country, not to occupy it.

The Government have (says a Calcutta telegram to the *Times*) at last released Ameer Khan, the Wahabee convict. The prisoner is a very old man, suffering from failing health. This act of leniency is generally approved.

With regard to the famine, the same correspondent says that the reports from Madras are still favourable. In Bombay the general condition of the people continued to improve, and prices were falling considerably.

AUSTRALIA.

A Reuter's telegram from Melbourne, dated the 12th ult., says that Chester won the Melbourne Cup. Chester (three-year-old, 6 st. 12 lb.) was owned and trained by Mr. E. De Mestre, of Sydney.

A telegram from Sydney of the same day informs us that the general elections of New South Wales are concluded, and that the Parliament would meet on the 20th ult.

We have news from Sydney, by way of San Francisco, to Oct. 10. The Legislative Assembly had passed the Appropriation Act and Loan Bill, authorising an expenditure of £1,200,000 for public works. Parliament was to be dissolved on Oct. 12, and the new elections to be held between Oct. 24 and Nov. 12. Mr. Garrett, the Secretary for Lands, had resigned in consequence of a difference of opinion between himself and the Premier on the Land question, his successor had not yet been appointed. The revenue of New South Wales for the September quarter amounted to £1,296,575, showing an increase of £81,310 over the corresponding quarter of last year.

The Financial Separation Bill has been withdrawn in the Queensland Assembly. The revenue of the colony for the September quarter was £470,000, showing an increase of £62,000 over the corresponding quarter of last year.

Sir W. Robinson, late Governor of Western Australia, arrived at Singapore on Oct. 29, and assumed his new post as Governor of the Straits Settlements.

The King of Italy has forwarded, through the Italian Ambassador, to Commander L. Verney Cameron a golden medal in commemoration of his travels across Africa.

The Khedive of Egypt, by special decree, has nominated Mr. E. A. R. Acton, formerly of the Board of Trade, and late member of the Supreme Council of the Egyptian Treasury, counsellor to the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce.

The Copenhagen correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes that it is intended to establish a new University in the Norwegian town of Bergen. Eighty thousand crowns have already been subscribed towards this object. The other Scandinavian Universities are at Upsala and Lund, in Sweden, Christiania, in Norway, and at Copenhagen.

Another step towards the civilisation of Africa has, says the *Standard*, been made by this country, the King of Lualla, a district lying to the south-east of St. Paul de Loanda, having been induced to enter into an engagement to put a stop to all human sacrifices amongst his people.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Though, as we have previously remarked, there has been little of interest in the racing way since the termination of the Houghton Meeting, still the game has been played out to the very end. Indeed, those who were kept at Warwick to witness the decision of nine races last Saturday afternoon, and then were delayed some two hours on the homeward journey by a truck running off the rails, were fain to admit that it is very possible to have too much of a good thing. Turning first to Manchester, which, on the whole, proved far more attractive than Warwick, we find that Hophloom (7 st. 9 lb.) followed up his recent success by winning the November Handicap in a common canter; so, though he disappointed the Duke of Montrose as a hurdle-racer, he has not proved a dear horse at the £2000 that was paid for him. Old Industrious was to the fore in a hurdle-race at Warwick; and Strike (10 st. 4 lb.) again appeared in winning colours, as he secured the Great Autumn Welter Cup from five opponents. Irenta, who is evidently a very useful filly, credited Lord Bradford with two races, in the second of which she beat that gay deceiver Jupiter, who must have cost his backers more money than they would like to think of, as, though he invariably starts a strong favourite, he can never be persuaded to do more than run second. The heavy state of the ground exactly suited Scamp (7 st. 2 lb.), though Norwich (7 st.) ran him to half a length in the Great Midland Counties Handicap, and the latter fully confirmed his Newmarket form with Albert Edward (7 st. 6 lb.), who was only a bad third. F. Archer appropriately won the last race of the season, and this year his persistent followers have had a grand time of it. We shall give a few statistics of winning jockeys on a future occasion.

"Le Roi est mort! Vive le Roi!" The flat-racing season ended on Saturday; and on Tuesday steeplechasing commenced in earnest at Croydon. Of course, the great event of the first day was the Grand National Hurdle-Race, for which eleven ran, among them being Woodcock (12 st. 7 lb.), who won this event last year. He was not, however, at all fancied on the present occasion, and had nothing to do with the finish, which lay between Citizen (10 st. 12 lb.) and Royal Oak II. (10 st. 5 lb.), a most exciting struggle, ending in the victory of the former by a head. The Great Metropolitan Steeplechase on Wednesday was a partial failure, as neither Citizen nor Antidote, who were greatly fancied, put in an appearance. Pride of Kildare (11 st. 4 lb.), the victress of last season, had, therefore, only four to beat, and, as she had escaped with a lighter weight than could have been anticipated, none of the quartet could fairly extend her, and she cantered quietly home in front of Chimney Sweep

(10 st. 12 lb.). Sandown Park, on Tuesday and Wednesday, is the next fixture of any importance, and there is every prospect of a most successful meeting.

The list of nominations for the Waterloo Cup has been published. Several new names are in the list, and it seems likely that the prestige of the greatest coursing meeting of the year will be fully sustained.

On Saturday evening last the ninth annual assault-of-arms of the London Athletic Club took place at St. James's Hall. Unfortunately the heavy rain, which fell in torrents all the evening, kept away scores, even of those who had secured seats; still, there was a large and enthusiastic assembly. Nearly everything on the programme received great applause; but, undoubtedly, the success of the evening was the boxing of the two professionals, Tom Allen and Ned Donnelly, in which the latter, though considerably the smaller man, displayed such wonderful quickness and cleverness that he fairly outfought his opponent at all points.

THE ADVANCE ON ERZEROU.

The Russian advance westward in Asia, since the great defeat of Moukhtar Pasha on the 15th ult. at Yagni Tepe and the Aladja Dag, has brought their army, independently of the capture of Kars, quite close to the important city of Erzeroum, the Armenian provincial capital. From the frontier town of Bayazid, which lies south-east of Kars on the road between Georgia and Armenia, there were several points at which the march towards Erzeroum might have been opposed, notably at Kuprikoi and Hassan Kaleh; but the Turkish forces seem to have exhausted their power of resistance in earlier conflicts. We give some views of these "stepping-stones to Erzeroum," from the Sketches made there by one of our Special Artists lately with the Turkish army in Asia. It will be remembered that Bayazid was taken and retaken at a previous period of the campaign. The position of Kuprikoi was occupied on the 28th ult. by General Heimann, and that of Hassan Kaleh on the next day; Moukhtar Pasha still retiring before his assailant. The Turkish Commander-in-Chief then made a stand in the fortified mountain pass of Deve Boyoun, six miles east of Erzeroum. The *Daily News* correspondent says:—

"The pass of Deve Boyoun is a narrow valley, leading due east from Erzeroum to the wide plain of Hassan Kaleh, the latter an old-fashioned Turkish town, near which are the fountains of the Araxes. The pass is skirted by round hills, and near its eastern extremity is crossed by a ridge, which constitutes the second line of defence. Then comes a deep, precipitous ravine, and immediately beyond another ridge. On this is situated the head-quarters of the army. It is the link between the hills which form the first and principal lines. Opposite its centre, slightly to the left, is a long hill, crowned by a steeply-bounded plateau, narrow, like the hill itself. It is strongly intrenched, and forms the centre of the defence. To its right are two conical hills, somewhat oblique to the front, on which are two redoubts, armed with guns of position, and occupied by several battalions. To the left of the long hill is a rounded mamelon, projecting spur-like from the lofty mountains which fringe the plain. From this mamelon long trenches extend further east, intended to secure our left flank. In front of all run two riviulets, which, uniting, form one of the tributaries of the Araxes. In case of need, a large portion of the front could be inundated by blocking the course of these streams. From every point of view the line is exceedingly strong, and, unless I am much mistaken, the Russians will not try to carry it by direct attack. But it has its weak points; to my mind, fatal ones. To the north is the valley of Olti, parallel to the pass; to the south, another similar valley coming from the direction of Bayazid, and both debouching into the plain before Erzeroum. These valleys are separated from the plain of Hassan Kaleh by lofty mountains, at this season heavily covered with snow. By either of the valleys the enemy can turn the formidable barrier in their path; and our latest intelligence informs us that they are doing so."

Erzeroum lies on a slightly sloping plain at the foot of a range of rugged mountains, which rise six thousand feet behind it. Upon either side of the city a spur of hills runs from the mountain buttress behind far out into the plain. These side ranges are some six miles apart. Erzeroum cannot be attacked in the rear, but must be assaulted either from the plain in front or over one or other of the flanking hills. The northern of these hills commands the roads from Ardahan, Kars, and Bayazid; the southern hill those from Trebizond and Constantinople. Thus the Russian lines of operation are commanded by the northern hill, those of the Turkish communication by the southern hill. Upon both of these hills are strong intrenchments, carefully constructed, those upon the northern hill being a good deal stronger than those upon the south.

The defences of Erzeroum consist of detached works grouped together at three points, and of a citadel. The most important group of advanced works is that situated on the heights of the Top Dag. These are constructed in two lines. The first comprises the three lunettes of Azizieh, of which two have their gorges defended by casemates, while the third is open. The second line lies about 600 yards in front of the wall of the town, and consists of two works, of which one is inclosed and the other open. The second group of works, of much inferior value to the first, is placed on the heights of the Keremet Dag. The third group consists of the fort of Akhali and its adjuncts, and lies on the south of the town. None of these works are very strong, but that of Azizieh, which affords casemated shelter for thirty guns, is the strongest. The wall around the town is strengthened by eleven bastions, which are connected by means of trenches with the outworks. The citadel in the centre of the town is guarded solely by an old stone wall, flanked by eleven antiquated towers. It is used as an arsenal, but could not be expected to offer any serious resistance to an assailing force which had already carried the outworks and the ramparts of the place. To defend Erzeroum properly a garrison of at least 20,000 men would be required, and these should be supported by 150 guns. Moukhtar Pasha has, probably, the proper proportion of soldiers within the place; but before the war there were only 116 guns in the works, of which sixty were of obsolete patterns. Such lines could not long resist bombardment and assault; but Moukhtar Pasha has now had some time at his disposal, and may have supplemented the original defences with earthworks as formidable as those that Ghazi Osman threw up so unexpectedly round Plevna. But when the troops of Melikoff from Kars come up, if they can invest the place, Moukhtar Pasha will suffer under a disadvantage which has never oppressed his comrade in Bulgaria. Erzeroum contains 60,000 inhabitants, and in case of a siege or blockade these must be fed as well as the garrison. There will thus be a severe daily drain on the magazines, which must provide for these numerous useless mouths as well as for the fighting troops engaged in the defence of the ramparts. Before the arrival of Moukhtar Pasha these magazines were certainly not well filled, and it must be doubtful whether that General will have time to replenish them before the Russians completely invest the place. In these circum-

stances, unless bad weather should very seriously impede the march or the supplies of Melikoff's columns, it would seem very doubtful if Erzeroum can hold out.

THE TOWN AND CITADEL OF KARS.

The capture of Kars by the Russians on the night of Saturday, the 17th inst., was described in our last publication. A small map of the surrounding country, with the Turkish forts and lines of circumvallation, was also given in our Supplement of last week. It should again be referred to in reading the account of these fortifications here borrowed from a military correspondent of the *Times*, who was in Armenia during the late campaign:—

Now that Kars has fallen it is permissible to give you a more detailed description of the fortress, which was twice before taken, first in 1828. At that time the fortifications consisted of an irregular quadrilateral figure, the northern face of which followed the course of the crest of the perpendicular cliffs on the right bank of the Kars Tchai; the western extremity was flanked by the citadel, a massive masonry building on a knoll commanding everything within range, ascended by 300 steps; the eastern end by a lofty circular tower. The east and western faces ran due south for about 320 yards, and were connected by the southern rampart, about 500 yards in length. The south-eastern angle was protected by the Yuseuf Pasha Redoubt. The Karadagh Hill, which lies to the east, at a distance of nearly a mile, and which commands the fortifications as well as the town, had been occupied, and a redoubt containing fourteen guns thrown up.

In 1855 Kars once more found itself captured by the Russians. The works had been much strengthened, and, thanks to the untiring energy of Sir Fenwick Williams and his subordinates, Lake, Teesdale, Thompson, and Zohrab, extensive earthworks had been thrown up on the north of the Kars Tchai, as well as to the south of the town. The hills on the western face, which ran, generally speaking, in a northerly direction, were defended by a line of works called the Tahmasp Batteries. In the centre was a redoubt named, after its commandant, Teesdale Tabia. The southernmost battery was within range of the river, the northern one close on the village of Tchakniak. These were, again, defended by an inner line of works, styled the English Tabia. The eastern banks of the Kars Tchai were guarded by the Arab and Karadagh Forts; while to the south of the town an intrenchment connecting the Hafiz Tabia on the south-east angle with the Khanli Tabia on the south-west, and then running up to the Takmasch Lines, completed the chain.

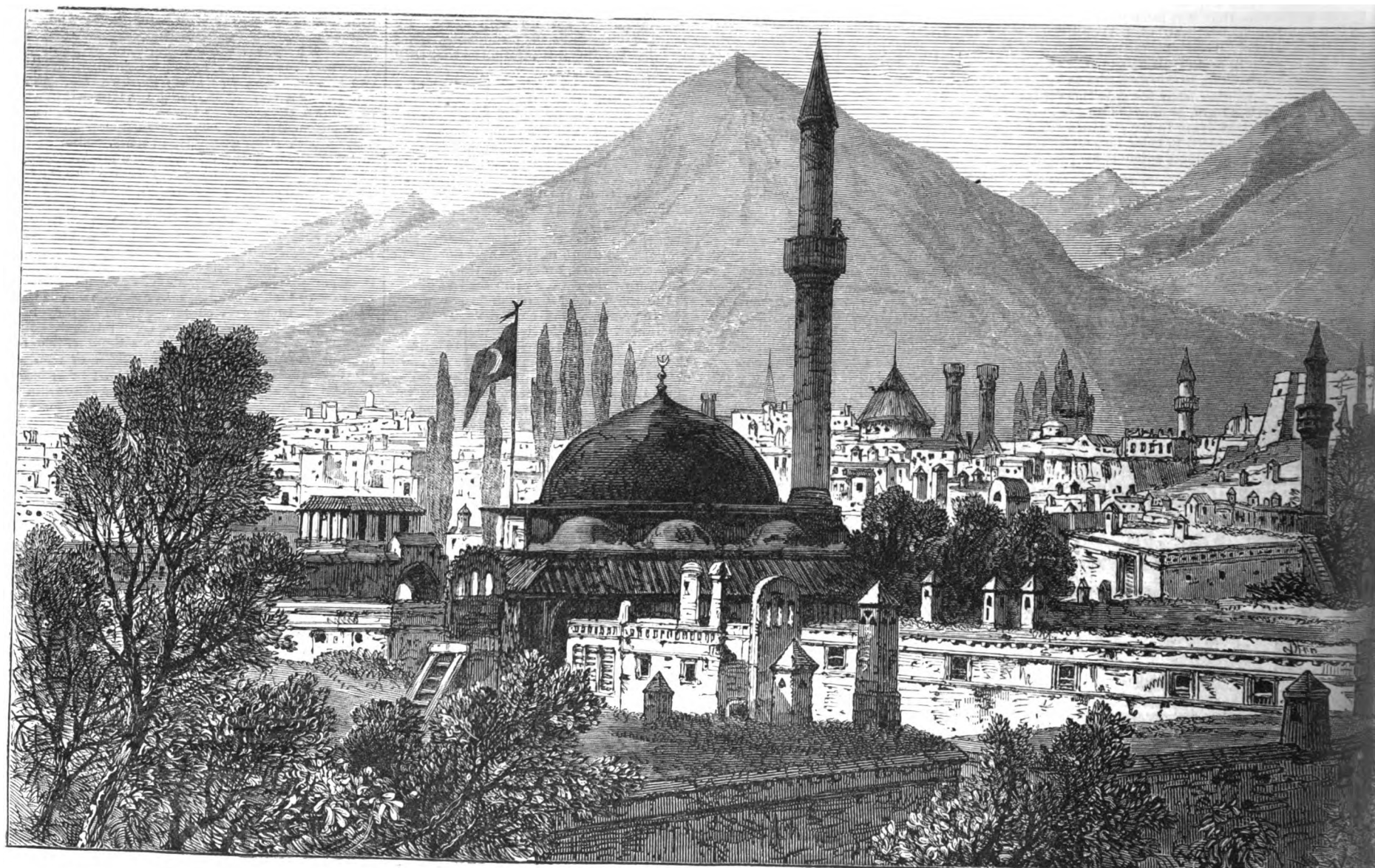
The position taken up by the present work is very much what it was in 1855. The northern face stretches from the Veli Pasha in the north-west corner on the left bank of the Kars Tchai to the Arab, or Kara-Paltch, on the right bank in the north-east corner, thence the line runs nearly due south to the Karadagh Fort, across the plain, still in a southerly direction, to the Hafiz Pasha Tabia, where, branching off to the west, the line of intrenchments meets the Khanli Tabia at a distance of about 3000 yards; then, bearing north-west, we have the Suwarri Tabia, on the eastern bank of the river; and on the Tahmasp Hill, a mile north-west, we have the strongest fort in the place, which takes its name from the hill on which it stands. To the north of this we have the Tek Tabia, the Laz Tabia, and the Veli Pasha Tabia, while between it and the Arab Tabia are the Moukhliis, and Blum Forts. There are three advanced works, one 800 yards north of the Moukhliis, which, with its supports, enfilades the Kars Tchai ravine; one containing two mortars, one mile north-east of the Arab; and one 900 yards east of the Karadagh Fort. This work is constructed on a solid masonry plinth some 15 ft. in height, and commands the redan in its front, which is open at the gorge. The redan is armed with four 12 and one 15-centimetre guns; while the fort in its rear contains but one 15-centimetre and three 8-centimetre pieces. The Kara-Paltch redan is of irregular construction, thrown up to suit the ground; it contains three 15-centimetre, two 12-centimetre, two heavy mortars, and six field pieces. The profile is very slight; the gorge is open, but a long traverse runs down the centre of the work, against which the garrison have improvised hasty bomb-proof shelter huts. Otherwise the men on both these works live in tents. None of the parapets in the works were revetted when I went over them, except in the Hafiz, Khanli, and Suwarri Tabias, where the sods were laid on vertically, not horizontally. The Karadagh position was considered the key of the work. It commanded the citadel which contained all the ordnance stores, and the town which contained the commissariat magazines, and yet it presented every facility for a night attack. Neither of the forts on this face had ditches, they had no flanking defence for their parapets, nor did they offer to each other mutual support. I am aware that, according to our acceptance of the term, they ought not to be termed forts; but, as they have illegally assumed the title, we may let them retain it. All along the slopes of the Karadagh Hill are innumerable folds in the ground, affording cover to any number of men. Advancing up these, the assaulting columns might creep unnoticed (for such a thing as an outlying picket is unknown in the Turkish army) and overpower the garrison of the forts before help could arrive. We know that prior to the assault Hafiz Pasha Tabia had been abandoned and that the southern extremity of the town was undefended, save by the line of intrenchments of very slight profile which ran from fort to fort. The *trous de loup* were constructed on the most approved plan for conversion into rifle-pits by an intelligent enemy; in fact, on the southern and eastern faces Kars was quite open to assault.

We know that after the battle of the Aladja Dag Mukhtar Pasha was only able to leave 10,000 men in the place. These, though sufficient to carry on ordinary siege duties, were by no means enough to man the defences to repel an assault directed on more faces than one. It must be remembered that the banks of the Kars Tchai are excessively steep, and that it takes a regiment nearly two hours to march from the eastern to the western forts, so that reinforcements could not readily be thrown from one position into another; a feint on the Tahmasp Tabia would necessitate the garrison of that portion of the fortress remaining on the alert, while the weak detachments in the Karadagh position might be overpowered by superior numbers, without it being possible for the commandant of the Tahmasp to detach a man to help them.

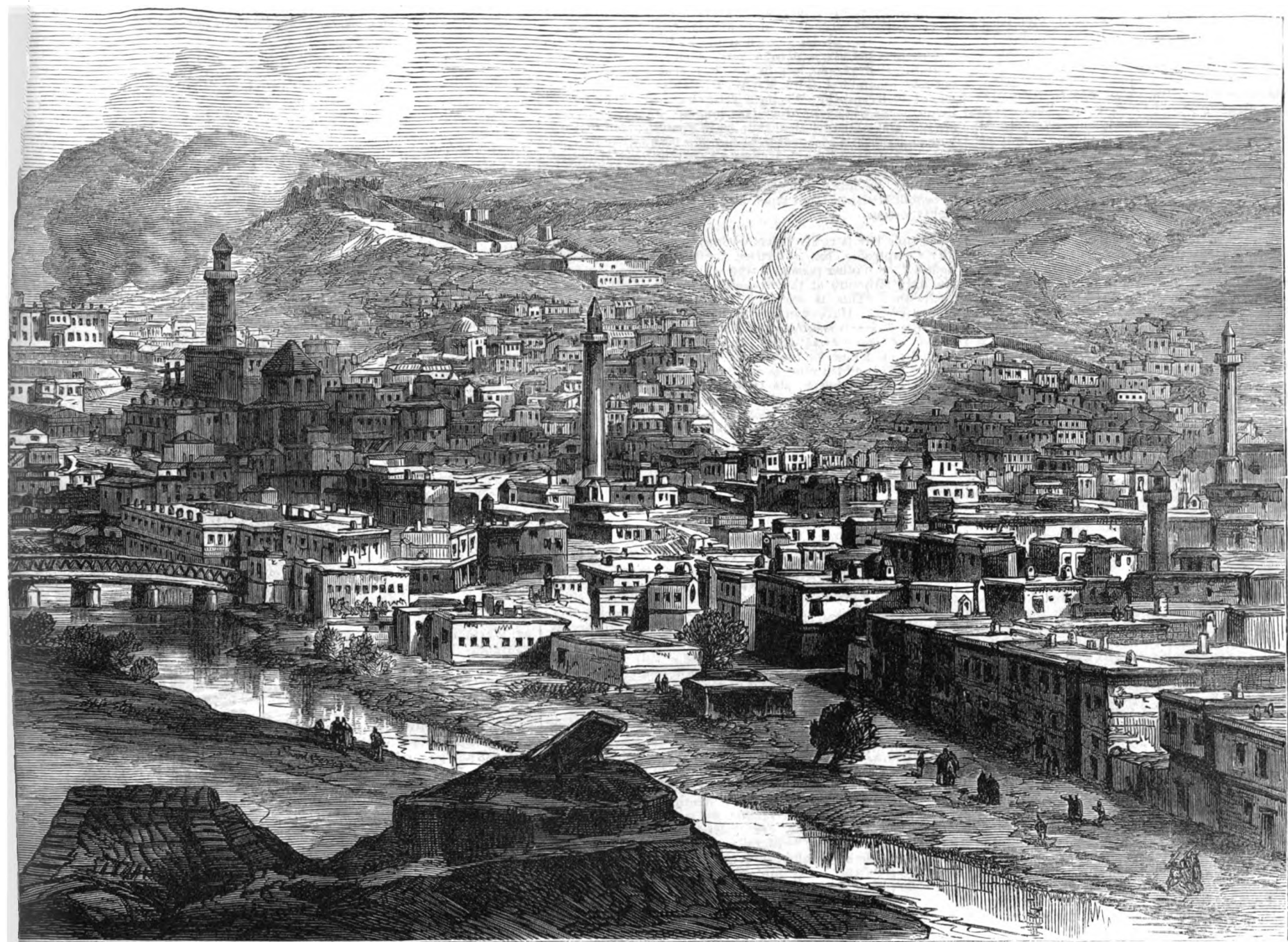
To me the fall of Kars by assault in the actual circumstances is a matter of no surprise. If well provisioned, it would stand a siege for ever. The batteries cannot be enfiladed—they cannot be commanded. Situated, as nearly all are, on the crest of a mountain, the casualties in their garrisons are necessarily small, for the majority of shot either pass over the works or bury themselves in the hillside below them. With a powerful garrison, strong reserves, and ready means of communication between the eastern and western systems of fortification, the place would be impregnable; but with a garrison scarcely sufficient to man the intrenchments, from the Arab to the Hafiz Pasha Tabia, it is not to be wondered that Kars has fallen.



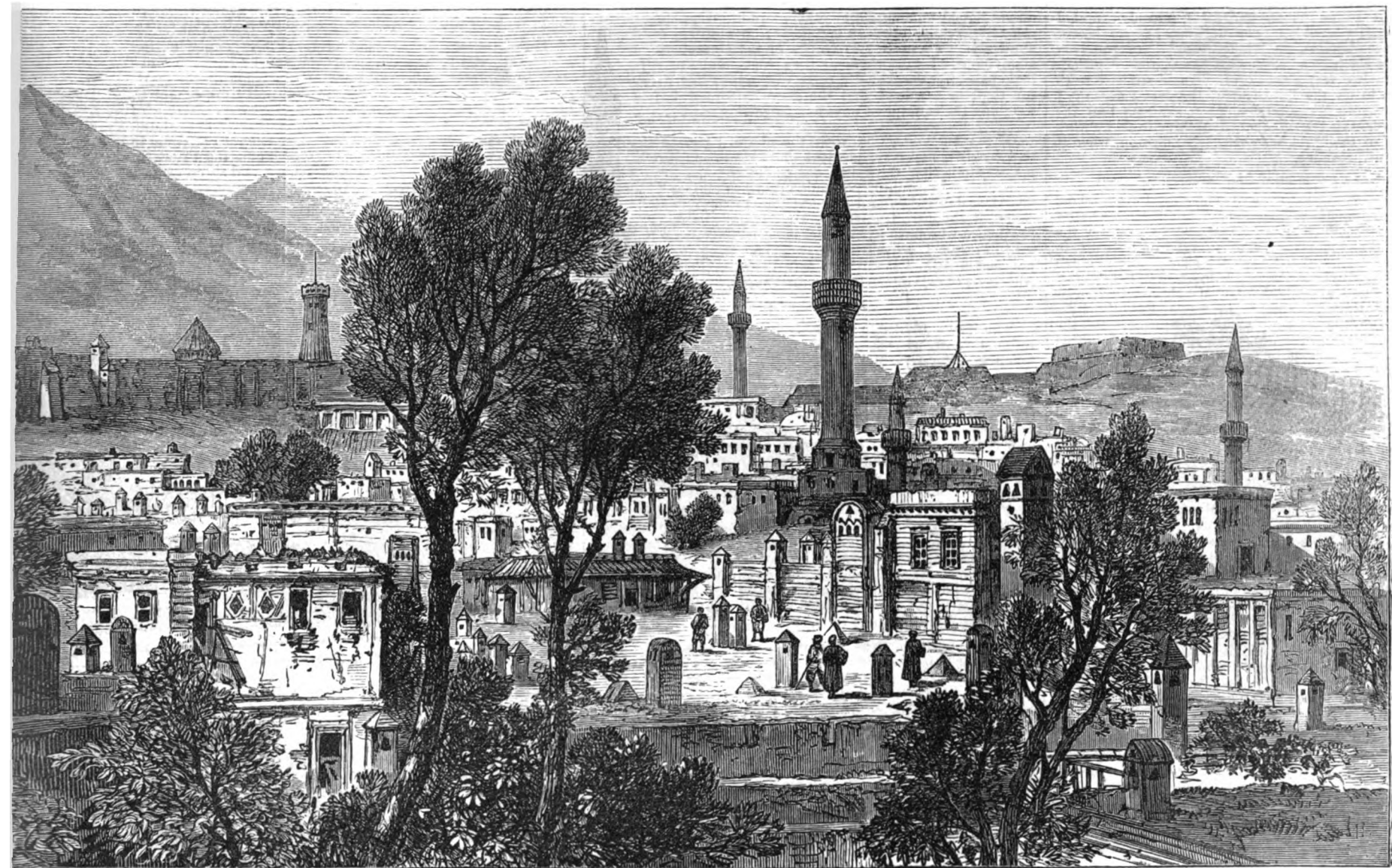
THE TOWN AND
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE



THE CITY OF ERZEROUM, LOOKING
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE



PADEL OF KARS.
OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



FROM THE BRITISH CONSULATE.
R SPECIAL ARTISTS.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

The will of the late "Commodore" Vanderbilt, who began life about sixty-seven years ago as a bargee plying between Staten Island and New York, and with a capital of five dollars fifty cents, and who died the other day, aged eighty-two, leaving behind him the comfortable sum of 100,000,000 dols.—say twenty millions sterling—has given rise to some very lively litigation in the Surrogate's Court of New York. Two sons and eight daughters survived the Commodore. To his daughters he bequeathed legacies ranging between 300,000 dols. and 500,000 dols. each; to his second son, Cornelius, he left only a life income in the interest at five per cent on the sum of 200,000 dols., without any power of anticipation or alienation; and his general and specific legacies, amounting to about 5,000,000 dols., he devised the residue absolutely to his eldest son, Mr. William J. Vanderbilt. His relatives think that 95,000,000 dols. is a trifle too much for him; and one of his sisters, Mrs. La Bar, has come forward to contest the validity of the will, on the score of undue influence having been exercised over her papa. I have met the old gentleman in my time, at a New York Club. His manners were bluff and his language was strong; but he had an eye that went right through you, so that you felt inclined to look at the wall behind you in quest of the bullet mark. A wondrously accumulative man. For the truth of the story that he could neither read nor write I am unable to vouch. When a man begins to be worth a few millions there is nothing more common than for people to go about declaring him to be wholly illiterate, and that when he was married he signed the register with his "mark." I should very much have liked to have the Commodore's *x* to a certified cheque.

Much sympathy is felt, I read, in American Society for the virtually disinherited Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt. For my part, I never pass through Lincoln's-inn-fields without feeling intense sympathy, when I look at the severe stone front and shining plate-glass windows of the Soane Museum, for the unfortunate gentleman (a ripe scholar and accomplished writer) who was utterly and irrevocably disinherited, for a mere boyish escapade, by the stern architect, his father.

Miss Braddon (Mrs. Maxwell) is very angry, and justly so, with the Steam Roller, and is not overpleased with the verdict of a British jury who recently declined to award compensation for her carriage being smashed, her coachman disfigured for life, two valuable horses irreparably injured, and her children terrified half out of their wits by a puffing, snorting, gasping, rumbling, fuming Iron Monster which was taking its walks abroad in the Knightsbridge-road. Miss Braddon has written a letter to the *Times* eloquently dwelling on her wrongs. Ladies have a right to be angry whenever they please; still, it is obvious that the decision of a British jury must not, lightly, be impugned. Those decisions are sometimes, it must be granted, very wonderful. This week, before Lord Coleridge, a case was tried in which a gentleman of antiquarian tastes strove to recover damages for the destruction of some ancient documents of great value which he had left in a house which he had rented, but of which his tenancy had expired. A woman was put in to take care of the empty house; and this lady appears to have lighted her kitchen fire with some of the ancient manuscripts, and to have crammed a portion of the remainder into the dust-bin. Some of the rescued MSS. were exhibited in Court. They included a deed-poll of the time of one of the Edwards, and a schedule of Civil List Pensions granted by Charles I. The Judge ruled that there was no evidence to show that the document-burning lady had been put into the house by the defendants, and the plaintiff was accordingly nonsuited. Do you remember a case some years since of the wife of the office keeper of a provincial probate court using a will, *temp. Elizabeth*, for the purpose of singeing a goose withal?

There should be no wrong without a remedy; and I strongly advise Miss Braddon (who, at least, has my hearty and respectful condolence, to "take it out" of the Iron Monster by introducing a most abandoned and flagitious steam-roller into her very next novel. The Metallic Wretch might be made to do the most fearful things. Seriously, I thoroughly agree with Miss Braddon when she says that the Law should compel this very dangerous machine to do its work only in the dead of the night or in the early morning, when it would hurt no one.

A baked apple was the recipe for lowness of spirits prescribed in the case of the young lady who eloped from school in "The Boots at the Holly-Tree Inn." But I have a better cure for the megrim. Read the "Personal" Column of the *New York Herald*, and you will at once and infallibly obtain the wherewithal to laugh dull care away. I do not set so much store by the first notice in the newest column of "Personals" which has come under my notice:—"My Mother-in-Law is always delighted when I smoke Browne's Ecstatic Bliss Tobacco;" since that is obviously a puff for Browne. But the following strikes me as genuine and delicious:—"Five hundred babies are wanted immediately at Midget's Hall, corner of Fifth Avenue and Fourteenth-street, for the Great National Baby Show. Apply between two and two o'clock. 1000 dols. in premiums to first-class babies." I hope that the exhibiting (and fond) mam-mas will mark their infants before they take them to Midget's; otherwise some confusion might arise, even to the realisation of the equivocal in one of the most fantastic and the most delightful of Mr. Gilbert's "Bab Ballads," when the "exhibits" are returned. One more personal and I have done:—"Third Avenue Car.—Sunday evening.—Gentleman whom lady in corner shook her head at would be pleased to hear from her in confidence. Address, mentioning what occurred, 'Diamond,' *Herald* office." I wonder what occurred. What did "Diamond" do? Did he wink, so as produce an angry shake of the head from the lady in the corner? American young ladies (who are the most charming of their sex) can give to their features, when they are displeased, a very formidable expression. I remember one broiling summer afternoon during the Great Rebellion riding with the staff of a Federal General into the town of Culpepper, Virginia. Culpepper was dead Seesh. The men were all away, fighting in the Confederate ranks; but the ladies were gathered on the "stoops" of their houses, holding high aloft their parasols, and making faces at us.

Either Pious Mirandolus, Prince of linguists, is not dead, or Cardinal Mezzofanti, Pontiff of polyglot scholars, has come to life again; or else both have found a worthy successor in the "thoroughly educated and respectable Merchant of the best family," who advertises in the *Times* that he is a master of the Latin, English, German, Dutch, French, Italian, Spanish, and Russian languages, and that he is prepared to open a course of one hundred and eighty lessons for teaching Russian on his own method, intending to share the revenue accruing therefrom with the suffering families in the iron districts of South Wales and Monmouth. Had I time I should very much like to sit under this wonderful Merchant; but I have no doubt that he will find plenty of pupils; and I hold that dissimi-

nation of a knowledge of Russian among our educated classes would be a very great blessing. There is no nation whom we more systematically vilify, misunderstand, and misrepresent than we do the Muscovites; and one of the prime causes of our ill-founded aversion to a very gallant, intelligent, and warm-hearted people lies in the fact that we are almost entirely ignorant (I think Mr. W. H. Ralston will agree with me) of their speech. We have yet to learn that Slavonic is by no means a harsh or discordant tongue; that its gutturals are not more obtrusive than they are in Spanish; and that the language of the Czar's subjects has not been idly christened "the soft-flowing Russ." To hear a lady talk Russ, or, better, sing it, is, next to strawberries and cream on a hot July day in Piccadilly, the nicest thing that I know. I grant the language to be a difficult one; but much may be done in a hundred and eighty lessons.

Temple Bar is really to come down without delay. The City Comptroller has advertised for tenders from "Public Bodies" or "other persons" who will undertake to demolish the ugly structure at the western extremity of Fleet-street forthwith. This is excellent news; but—well; are you superstitious? Have you any faith in portents? Have you noticed that there is something the matter with the Dragon on the summit of Bow Church steeple, and that a scaffold has been erected round him for the workmen who are putting him to rights? This gilded vane is, manifestly, not the Old Original Dragon of Bow Church, about which so many grim legends have been told; but he may inherit some of the sentient feelings of his predecessor; and my belief is that the Dragon "felt bad" at the intelligence of the proximate demolition of Temple Bar, and that by too much "swindgeing the scaly horrors of his folded tail" he hurt himself. We shall hear of Gog and Magog going weak at the knees next, and tumbling prone on their faces in Guildhall. Remember the terrible portents which preceded the insurrection of the Iceni under Boadicea against the Romans.

Mr. William Cullen Bryant's "Index Expurgatorius," which was transcribed in Mr. W. Fraser Rae's "Columbia and Canada," and to which, I think, I was the first to call attention in an "Echo," two or three weeks since, is going the round of the papers and giving rise to much healthy controversy. The general impression among educated people concerning Mr. Bryant's "Index" seems to be that the amiable and accomplished poet and Editor of the *New York Evening Post* has, while very properly objecting to the use of some palpably vulgar, impertinent, or trivial expressions, shown himself fastidious overmuch as to the employment of many perfectly legitimate words. For example, Mr. Bryant places the verb "inter" under interdict. We must write in its stead, forsooth, "bury," for the reason, apparently, that "bury" is derived from the Saxon word "byrgan," whereas "inter" comes from the Latin "terra." All I have to say on this head is that if "interment" is to be "tapid"—not tabooed—in consequence of its Latin etymon, we must surrender "tureen," which we get remotely from the Latin, but directly from the French "terrine," an earthen vessel; that we must never speak of "territory," or "terrace," or "terrestrial;" and that we must abandon "terrier"—literally, a dog that goes to earth. Mr. Bryant, perhaps, might prefer to call a terrier an "earth dog;" but in that case confusion might arise. A Dresden porcelain puppy or one of Minton's big bull-dogs in stone china is an "earth-dog" baked.

These "Echoes" are substantially of little worth, or none; but philosophically they are to me a continual source of pleasant and I hope not unprofitable meditation. They furnish me with ever fresh experience bearing on the various tempers of mankind. For instance, I very often perpetrate blunders in this column. *Humanum est errare*. Forthwith a host of correspondents from all parts of the world come forward to correct my mistakes. Some do their spitting gently; others good-humouredly; others quite complacently; others sneeringly; others spitefully; and others personally abusively. The last two classes of correctors are always anonymous. I take them as they come, and put them in a little pair of scales which I carry within me; and I rejoice to say that, as a rule, I find the good-humoured letters outweighing the malevolent ones to a surprising extent.

McM: In connection with the above, I beg to thank a thoroughly genial correspondent who writes from Birkenhead, pointing out that the comic compound German word which I wrote "Constantinopolitanischersachsenspeifiger" should be "Constantinopolitanischdudelsachsenspeifergeselle." Of course it should. Thank you, Sir. I also warmly thank the gentlemen who have written to me vituperatively on the same subject; and I respectfully recommend them, in future, to put just a little less cayenne into their mulligatawny soup. An excess of cayenne is bad for the temper. G. A. S.

The Town Clerkship of Leeds has become vacant by the resignation of Mr. C. A. Curwood, who has been appointed solicitor to the Great Eastern Railway.

At a large meeting held at Falmouth on Tuesday in aid of the funds of the Mount Edgecumbe Training-Ship at Plymouth, the Earl of Devon, the Bishop of Truro, and Mr. John Tremayne, M.P., forcibly urged on the meeting the benefit, not only to the boys but to the country at large, of such institutions; and Mr. Tremayne, in alluding to the Pimm's agitation, expressed his belief that more ships were lost from want of good seamen than from their hulls being rotten.

The former pupils of Professor Hirsch, of Connstadt, on the Neckar, have presented him with a memorial of £350, as a slight recognition of their appreciation of the kind and considerate treatment received at his hands. To his judicious training upwards of a hundred former pupils in England and Scotland desire to attribute their success in life, both as professional men and as connected with manufactures, trade, and commerce, and are contributors to the memorial fund.

A large gathering was held in the Birmingham Townhall on Wednesday night, when prizes, publicly subscribed for, were distributed to such of the Board School children as had succeeded either by writing essays or answering questions in connection with the subject of kindness to dumb animals. Mr. George Dixon presided, and the prizes, numbering 557, were distributed by Professor Rolleston. The following letter was read from Mr. Bright at the opening:—"Rochdale, Nov. 22. Dear Miss Goddard,—I cannot come to your meeting, but I am very glad your good cause excites so much interest as to enable you to hold a public meeting in its favour. If children at school can be made to understand how it is just and noble to be humane even to what we term inferior animals, it will do much to give them a higher character and tone through life. There is nothing meaner than barbarous and cruel treatment of the dumb creatures who cannot answer us or resent the misery which is so often needlessly inflicted upon them. Wishing you a constant and growing success, I am, very sincerely yours, John Bright."

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Bank directors, at their weekly court on Thursday morning, reduced the rate of discount from 5 per cent, at which it was fixed on the 11th ult., to 4 per cent.

The annual dinner of the Inventors' Institute took place on Wednesday evening at St. James's Hall, Regent-street, Sir Antonio Brady in the chair.

Alderman Sir Francis Truscott on Wednesday evening entertained the members of the Police Committee or the Corporation and other friends at the Guildhall Tavern.

A timepiece and a purse of sovereigns have been presented, as a mark of regard, to Captain Charles Mercier, on his resigning the chairmanship of the Hospital Saturday Fund.

Mr. Walter, M.P., presided on Wednesday at the annual festival dinner in aid of the Home for Little Boys at Horton Kirby. Subscriptions amounting to £1140 were announced.

The University College (or North London) Hospital has received £2000 under the will of the late Mr. George Moore, of Whitehall, Cumberland, and Bow Church-yard, London, to be applied in some way that may yield a permanent benefit to the institution.

The Society of Apothecaries have decided to offer two prizes for competition by young women under twenty years of age in the science of botany. The prizes will consist of a gold medal and a silver medal and books, to be awarded to the first and second candidates respectively in order of merit.

An address illustrative of experiences in war correspondence was delivered in the Opera Theatre of the Crystal Palace on Wednesday by Mr. Archibald Forbes, Special Correspondent of the *Daily News*. Mr. Forbes's narrative of the incidents of the campaign was told to a numerous and interested audience, by whom he was warmly cheered.

Mr. Goschen, M.P., in presiding at a meeting of the Hudson's Bay Company on Tuesday, alluded to the unparalleled fall which had taken place in the price of furs. One cause was the general depression of trade, and another was the war in the East. Russia was their great customer. The causes, therefore, were temporary.

Superintendent Mott, who, as being chief of the A division, has for some years had charge of the police on public occasions at Westminster, died, after a short illness, last Saturday morning. Mr. Mott, who was greatly respected, was in his forty-ninth year, and was the father of Miss Emily Mott, a well-known vocalist.

Temple Bar, which, having been propped upon crutches for nearly two years and a half, is at length about to disappear. In the *Times* advertising columns has appeared an official notice from the Controller's Office at Guildhall, inviting applications from public bodies or private persons for the "immediate removal" of the structure. The existing structure dates from the reign of Charles II., and is said to have been designed by Sir Christopher Wren.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers at the end of the third week of November was 80,487, of whom 39,116 were in workhouses and 41,371 received out-door relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in the years 1876, 1875, and 1874, these figures show a decrease of 1234, 3969, and 12,275 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 812, of whom 578 were men, 191 women, and 43 children.

At the Society of Arts on Wednesday evening Professor Bell gave a lucid description of his invention, the telephone, for the transmission of articulate sounds. Conversation was carried on by the lecturer, Mr. Le Neve Foster (the president of the society), the Earl of Caithness, and other gentlemen, with correspondents at a neighbouring hotel, and with another correspondent in Gough-square, nearly a mile distant, through the medium of the underground wires of the postal telegraph.

The Veterinary Department of the Privy Council having issued authority to the Smithfield Club for the transit of live stock through the metropolis upon the occasion of the cattle show to be held, as usual, at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, the council of the club have given notice to all exhibitors of the special arrangements to which they will have to conform. The show opens on Monday week. The entries are equal to those of any previous year, and the Queen and the Prince of Wales will exhibit in the Devon, shorthorn, and sheep classes.

At a meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works yesterday week an attempt was made to reverse the decision of a special meeting held on the 14th ult., that two bills should be prepared and submitted to Parliament with a view to the board having charge of the water supply of the metropolis. The contention was that sufficient time had not been afforded properly to consider so great an undertaking. The motion to rescind the previous resolution was lost by a majority of three in a full board.

The expectation that the Mansion House Fund for the relief of the sufferers by the famine in India would reach a total of half a million sterling is not unlikely to be realised, after all. On Wednesday the Mayor of Sydney telegraphed to the Lord Mayor to the effect that by the mail that day he had remitted £6000 in aid of the fund, and that more would follow. The fund, reckoning that contribution, amounts to £482,400. Remittances to the extent of £455,000 have been made to India, and a further sum will be dispatched after the meeting of the committee on Monday next.

A quarterly court of the governors of the Hospital for Consumption, Brompton, was recently held—Mr. T. P. Beckwith in the chair. It was stated that a grant of £823 6s. 8d. had been received from the Hospital Sunday Fund. The following legacies, &c., had been announced:—Mrs. Rose Taylor, £10; executors of the late James Graham, Esq., £2000, and for the "Rose Charity Fund," £250; Miss Crowe, £100 duty-free; executors of the late T. and W. Milner, £200; ditto of Mrs. Alicia Harvey, £100. The number of in-patients admitted since Aug. 2 was 281; discharged, many greatly benefited, 244; died, 53; new out-patient cases, 3355. The report was unanimously adopted.

Lord Derby on Wednesday afternoon received a deputation from the Society for the Protection of British Interests against Russian Aggression in the East, the Turkish Defence Fund Association, and the Polish Society of the White Eagle, headed by Lord Stratheden and Campbell, who presented a long memorial setting forth the reasons why, in the opinion of the memorialists, England should at once intervene to save Turkey from being crushed by her foe. In the course of his reply, Lord Derby said that he could not endorse the proposition that the true line of communication between England and India lay through the Euphrates Valley; for while the navigation of the Suez Canal was uninterrupted, it was sufficient for all purposes. With respect to the Ministerial policy, the Government had held the same course throughout, and had not deviated from a line of conditional neutrality. The Government had already expressed its views as to the

necessity of not allowing the Turkish capital to pass into other hands, and from these they did not intend to depart in the slightest degree.

The Lord Mayor, Lady Mayoress, and two or three ladies of the civic party, visited the Royal Normal College and Academy of Music for the Blind, at Upper Norwood, last Saturday afternoon, before proceeding to the Crystal Palace. The institution, of which Sir. and Mrs. Francis Campbell are, as principal and lady superintendent, the guiding spirits, is now in the fifth year of its labours. Its object is to lead the pupils through an ordinary education to such useful knowledge of music and musical instruments as will enable them to earn a livelihood either as performers, as tuners, or as manufacturers. A concert was given by the pupils of the college during the stay of the Lord Mayor, whose visit was one of state, the City Marshal and the sword and mace bearers being in attendance.

At the weekly meeting on Wednesday of the School Board for London—Sir Charles Reed presiding—the debate was resumed on Mrs. Surr's motion to the effect that, after a period of probation, the length of which should be determined by the School Management Committee, children who evince no talent for drawing be permitted to discontinue its study, geometrical drawing excepted. The proposition was negatived by a large majority. The board resolved to adjourn on Dec. 19, over Christmas, to Jan. 9.—On Monday night the new schoolhouse erected by the School Board for London in Boundary-lane, Walworth-road, was opened by Sir Charles Reed, chairman of the board. The building is on the model generally adopted, will accommodate 810 children, and has cost £13,675, inclusive of site and legal charges.

There were 2398 births and 1571 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 4, and the deaths 142, below the average. The deaths from smallpox, which in the two preceding weeks had been 25 and 14, rose to 27 last week, a higher number than in any week since the end of July last: 13 cases were certified as unvaccinated, 3 as vaccinated, and in the other 11 the medical certificates gave no information as to vaccination. There were 82 deaths from measles, 55 from scarlet fever, 11 from diphtheria, 32 from whooping-cough, 38 from different forms of fever, and 13 from diarrhoea. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had been 338 and 313 in the two previous weeks, rose to 409 last week, but were 56 below the corrected average; 267 resulted from bronchitis, and 104 from pneumonia. The widow of a farmer died at 103, New-street, Deptford on the 18th ult., whose age was stated to be one hundred years. In Greater London 2884 births and 1823 deaths were registered. The mean temperature was 42.8 deg., being 1.0 deg. above the average. The duration of registered sunshine in the week was 11.9 hours, the sun being above the horizon during 59.7 hours.

At a meeting of the board of the Great Eastern Railway, held on Wednesday, Sir Henry Whatley Tyler was elected a director of the company in the place of Sir Edward William Watkin, M.P., resigned.

The Duke of Westminster presided on Wednesday at the annual meeting of the Cheshire Chamber of Agriculture. There are twenty-two agricultural pupils at the school.

VICE-ADMIRAL SIR ADOLPHUS SLADE.

This distinguished old naval officer died at his London residence, 3, Hyde Park-place, on the 13th ult., in his seventy-fourth year. He was fifth son of the late General Sir John Slade, Bart., G.C.H., of Maunsel, Somerset. He comes of a family which has devoted nearly all its sons to the military and naval services, no less than seven of them having been engaged during the Crimean War. Adolphus Slade, in his youth, carried off the gold medal at the Naval College at Portsmouth; served at the battle of Navarino in the Hind cutter; also served in H.M.S. Tyne, on the South American station; was engaged at Algiers on board the flag-ship *Revenge*, in 1827; travelled extensively in Turkey and Russia, during the campaign of 1828-9, and wrote an account called "Records of Travels in Turkey," which has gone through three editions. In the year 1834 he was appointed additional Lieutenant to the flag-ship *Caledonia* in the Mediterranean, and for the next three years, with his knowledge of Turkish, was employed in confidential diplomatic missions. In 1841 he was promoted to the rank of Commander, and in 1846 was appointed to take the first iron ship in the Navy, the *Recruit*, on an experimental cruise. In 1846 he received his Post-Captain's rank, and shortly afterwards was specially selected by the Foreign Office to proceed to Turkey, when a breach seemed imminent between that country and Austria on account of the Hungarian refugees. Shortly afterwards he was "lent" to the Porte by the British Government for the purpose of reorganising the Turkish Navy, in which labours he was employed twenty years, including the Crimean War. He then laid the foundations of the present Turkish fleet. He rose to the rank of Admiral in the Turkish Navy, and received the title of Muchavir, or Consulting Pasha. He died a Vice-Admiral in the British Navy. He was honoured with a Knighthood of the Order of the Bath, and was decorated with the order of the Osmanli in brilliant, the order of the Medjidieh, the English and Turkish Crimean medals, and the medal for Navarino. Sir Adolphus Slade was never married. A

portrait and memoir of this officer appeared in our number of Feb. 4, 1854. The portrait now engraved is from a more recent photograph.

THE "HISTORY OF CAVALRY."

A portrait of Lieutenant-Colonel George T. Denison, now commanding the Governor-General's body-guard in Canada, will be found on another page. This gallant officer, who sojourned last year at St. Petersburg, is author of a prize essay on "the history of Cavalry," written for the Imperial Government of Russia. It was the Grand Duke Nicholas, the present Commander-in-Chief of the Russian army in Bulgaria, who, as Inspector-General of the Russian cavalry, in 1874, with the Emperor's sanction, invited officers of every nation to compete for three prizes, offered for the three best books upon this subject. The prizes have not yet been awarded by the commission appointed to examine and compare the merits of the essays contributed by various writers. Colonel Denison, however, is allowed to publish the English edition of his work. It appears, under the auspices of Messrs. Macmillan and Co., in the form of a handsome volume, of five or six hundred pages, furnished with a dozen maps and plans of notable cavalry actions or campaigns. We can promise the reader of military history a large amount of instructive entertainment from perusing Colonel Denison's book.

The introductory chapter, as might be anticipated from our recollections of Homer's *Iliad*, and of the Egyptian and Assyrian modes of warfare, so often mentioned in the Old Testament Scriptures, treats rather of chariots than of armed riders on horseback. Scythian, Median, and Persian cavalry, and those of Thessaly and Thrace, are the first described in order of time. Both the Greeks and the Romans, in their heroic age, depended rather upon foot soldiers; but the classical scholar will appreciate Colonel Denison's citations of those instances which show the gradual introduction of cavalry as an auxiliary in the field. Xenophon's treatise upon this subject is quoted and analysed; and the Macedonian system of armament and tactics is described. The wars of Hannibal with Rome, the campaigns of Scipio Africanus and of Julius Caesar, and the regular organisation of cavalry under the Empire, with the degeneracy of the old Roman "legions" and the increase of barbarian troops, successively pass under our attention. The aptitude of the Gauls, the Parthians, the Huns, and other nations hostile to Rome, for this manner of fighting, is worthy of remark.

After the fall of the Western Empire, in the feudal stage of European reconstruction, we come to the institution of chivalry. This portion of Colonel Denison's historical inquiry is, perhaps, the most interesting to the mere general reader. He dwells particularly upon the Crusades, and their secondary effects in the changes that were made in the military habits and fashions of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. The mercenary companies of soldiers that overran Italy and other countries; the victories achieved by English archers under the Plantagenet Kings, and by Swiss infantry at a later date, lessening the relative value of mounted knights and men in armour; finally, the use of firearms, both artillery and musketry, in the organisation of regular armies, find their due place. It is with the sixteenth century, following the suggestions and predictions of Machiavelli, that the distinctive functions of modern cavalry and infantry began to be well understood.

From this point of the history, Colonel Denison's work becomes more especially valuable to the professional student of the military art. However singular may now appear the use of a great variety of firearms, the matchlock, petronel, arquebus, and long pistol, in the hands of mounted soldiery, and the establishment of dragoons, as first intended, to dismount upon their fighting ground and to act as foot-soldiers, some of these ideas, it will be seen, have lately been revived in successful practice. We may accompany Colonel Denison in his reviews of the Thirty Years' War in Germany; of the performances of Cromwell with his Ironsides on Marston Moor, and those of Prince Rupert; the wars of Louis XIV., of Marlborough and Prince Eugene, those of Charles XII. of Sweden, Peter the Great of Russia, and Frederick the Great of Prussia. Napoleon the Great's wars, it need scarcely be said, fill a yet larger space in this history; and the figure of Murat, *le beau sabreur*, dashes across the stage. The numbers, the mobility and efficiency, of the Russian light cavalry, particularly of the Don Cossacks, in the campaign of 1812, and in some other celebrated battles, proved highly important.

In his notices of military events belonging to our time, the Crimean War, the American Civil War, the Austro-Prussian War of 1866, and the Franco-German War of 1870, the author finds occasion to indicate very precisely the capabilities of mounted troops, and the most advantageous way of using them. The famous Balaklava Charge is said, we believe rightly, to be worth nothing as an example for military instruction, in this special point of view, though an astounding display of English bravery. In America, the Kentucky mounted riflemen of General Morgan, and those of General Forrest, on the Southern side, and the cavalry exploits of Generals Wilson and Sheridan, for the North, marked a new era for these means of warfare. The Prussian Uhlans, in the war of 1870, by covering the advance of their main army with a vast swarm of patrols and reconnoitring parties, greatly contributed to the French defeat. In conclusion, the practical observations made by Colonel Denison

seem to claim the attention of military men. He holds that the revolver, or repeating pistol, not the sabre, is now the proper weapon for men fighting on horseback. They should be taught to charge revolver in hand, and to take aim and fire while riding at full speed. The sabre should be kept only for use in pursuit, and in combat with the enemy's horsemen. But the greater part of the cavalry should be mounted riflemen, who could get off, put their horses under cover, and fight in a defensive position on foot, accompanied perhaps by light artillery. We leave these propositions to the judgment of professional soldiers.

Brighton was busy on Wednesday evening. The third of the series of Gilchrist science lectures for the people was given under the Dome by Mr. P. Martin Duncan, M.D., F.R.S., on Mountains and the Interior Energies of the Earth; the monthly handicap competition of members of the Brighton Swimming Club went off satisfactorily at Hobden's Baths; and the annual prize distribution of the 1st Sussex Artillery Volunteers took place at the Corn Exchange, the Mayor distributing the prizes.

THE BRUCE STATUE AT STIRLING.

The battle of Bannockburn, fought on June 24, 1314, in the plain below Stirling Castle, secured Scottish independence. A monument of Sir William Wallace has long been standing on the Abbey Crag, overlooking the plains of the Forth, where some of his valiant deeds were performed. The monument of "King Robert the Bruce," as he is styled in old-fashioned language by Scottish writers, has just been erected on the rock of Stirling Castle. Its conception and furtherance, as well as that of the Wallace monument, are due in great measure, we believe, to the Rev. Dr. Charles Rogers, founder of the Grampian Club and Scottish Historical Society of London, and author or editor of many works of Scottish literary antiquities. The movement was commenced in London by Dr. Rogers in the spring of 1870, and was latterly carried on under the co-operation of a committee at Stirling, of which General Sir James Alexander, the well-known traveller, was chairman, and the secretary was Mr. William Christie, master of Cowan's Hospital.

Saturday last, when the Bruce monument was unveiled, was a public holiday in Stirling. Between one and two o'clock the various public bodies collected in front of the Corn Exchange, and a procession was formed. It started for the Castle Hill at two o'clock, preceded by the Grand Marshal, bearing the two-handed sword of King Robert the Bruce, which had been that morning sent by a special messenger from Broomhall, near Dunfermline, at the instance of its custodian, the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine. On reaching the Castle esplanade the procession opened up, when the Provost, magistrates, and the members of the Bruce Committee walked to a space reserved for them in front of the monument. Sir James Alexander presided, and was supported by the Provost and Town Council of Stirling. A deputation from the London Committee was also present, consisting of Dr. Charles Rogers, Dr. Charles Mackay, Lieutenant-General Alexander, and Thomas Wilson Reid. The statue was formally uncovered by Lady Alexander amid the acclamations of the large gathering, while a salute of twenty-one guns was fired from the castle. After a speech by Provost Christie, who accepted the statue in the name of the magistrates and Town Council of Stirling, the Rev. Dr. Rogers addressed the large assemblage, reciting the history of the battle of Bannockburn and of King Robert the Bruce.

The monument occupies a commanding position in front of Stirling Castle, 140 ft. east of the counterscarp, and 10 ft. from the north wall of the esplanade, being placed on a spot whence may be described a portion of the battle-fields of Stirling Bridge and Bannockburn. Resting on its massive

(Continued on page 525.)

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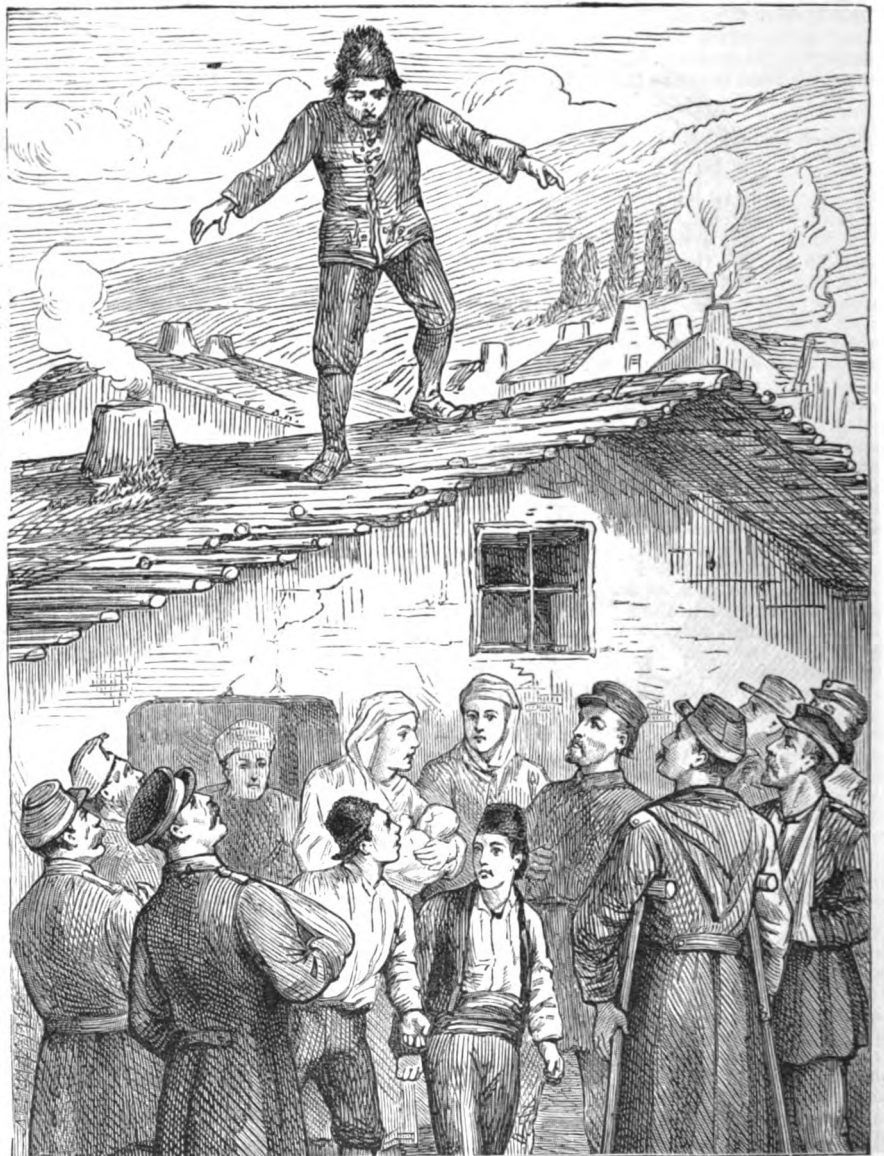
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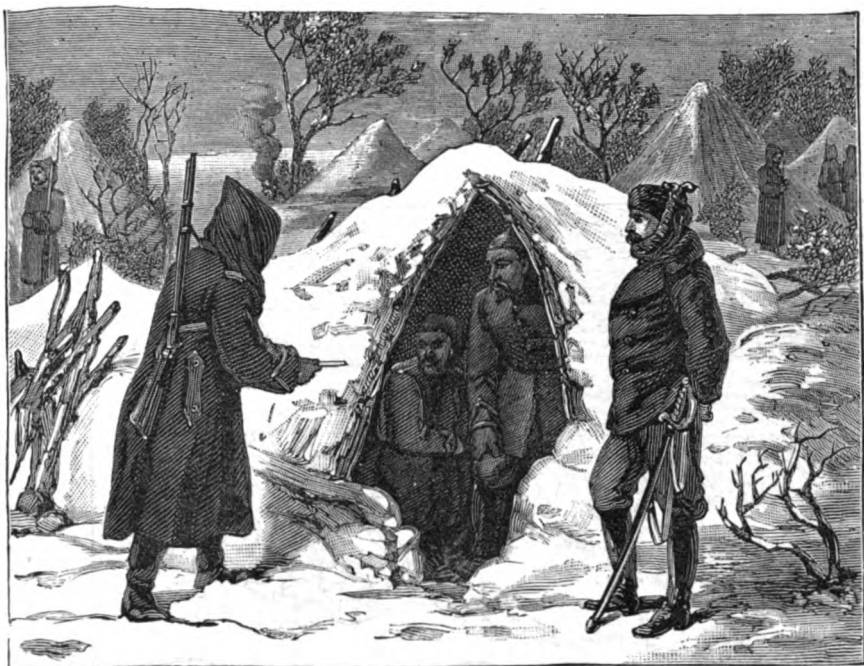
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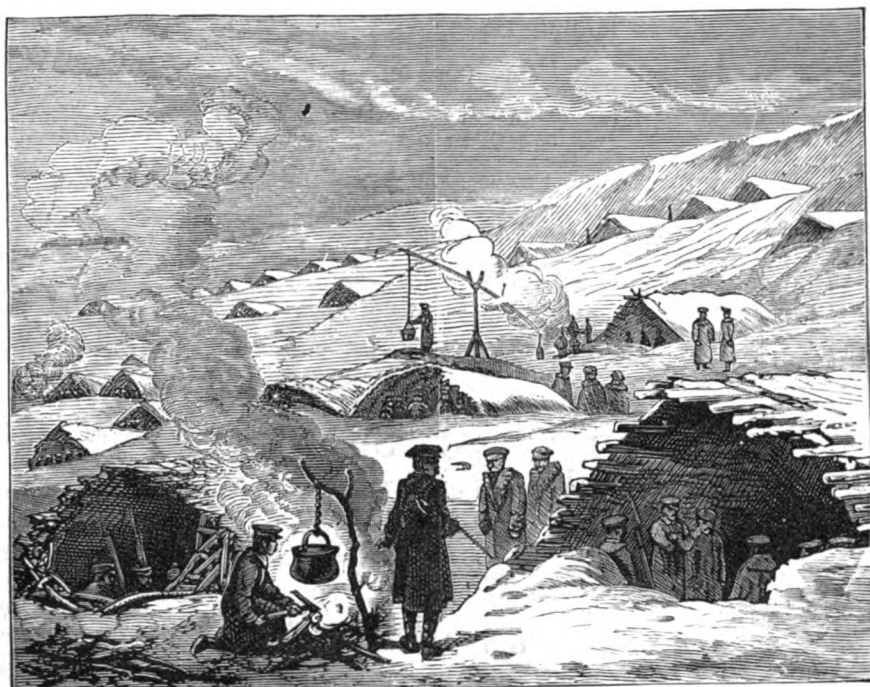
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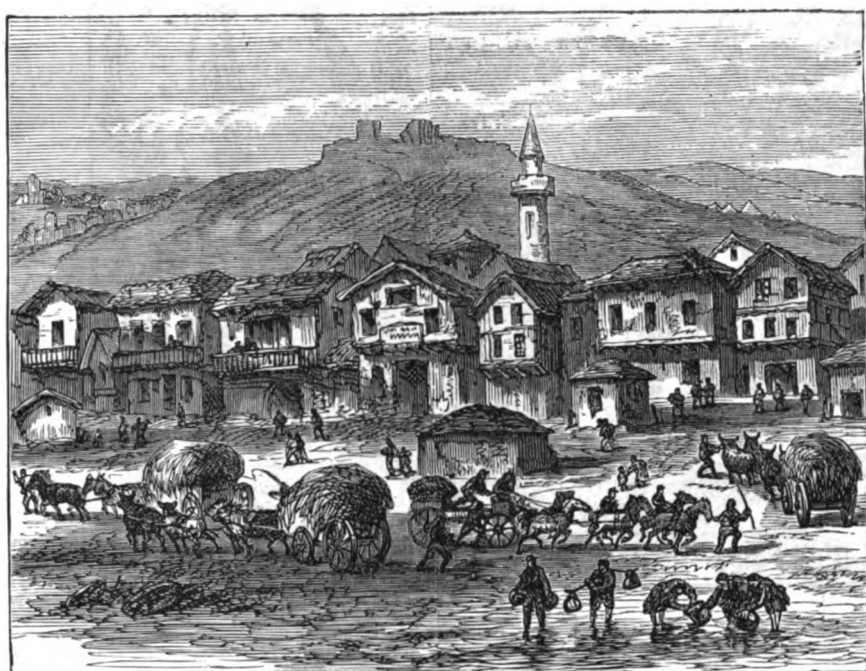
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THE TAY BRIDGE.

We give two illustrations of this important structure, which has recently been completed. The project of building a bridge over the Tay, so as to shorten the way from Dundee and the North-East of Scotland to the South, was conceived very early in railway history. A meeting of the shareholders of the Edinburgh and Northern Railway (afterwards the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, and now merged into the North British), held in September, 1845, empowered the Board to take all the necessary steps to construct a bridge at or near Newburgh, or to agree with any other company to assist in constructing the bridge. The intention at that time took the form of a high-level bridge, which the Dundee and Perth and Edinburgh and Northern Companies agreed to construct at an estimated cost

of between £100,000 and £150,000. This agreement was never carried into effect. Previously, proposals had been made for a low-level bridge near the same spot, making use of Mugdrum island in the Tay, and, in consequence of opposition to this scheme, another project was to construct a swing bridge, so as to accommodate the river traffic. The question rested in abeyance till 1865, when the initiatory steps for the promotion of a bridge were taken by an independent company; but this also came to nothing. In 1866 the North British Company promoted a bill for a bridge and railway connection at Dundee, substantially coinciding with the bridge now built; but this also fell aside owing to the financial circumstances of the line. It was not till the Session of 1870 that an Act for the bridge was obtained, the project being promoted as a separate undertaking, but warmly

supported by the North British Company. The capital authorised by the Act was £350,000 in shares of £116,000 in loans, of which sum £339,000 has been raised, the North British subscribing a portion of the amount. The work was begun in June, 1871, and the foundation-stone was laid on July 22. The stone abutment for the land end and the two brick piers before the water is reached were quickly erected, and the cylinder to form the foundation of the first water pier was floated into position in October of the year named. The entire length of the bridge contract was 10,142 ft., but some small spans on the north side and a series of brick arches, thirty-four in number, included in the land line contract, bring up the actual length of the bridge to a little over two miles. From the end of 1871 till now the bridge works have made progress, but various causes helped to retard the work



WEDDING PRESENT FROM THE COLLEGE OF ARMS TO THE DUKE OF NORFOLK, EARL MARSHAL.

in its earlier years. Among these causes were the death of the contractor, Mr. De Bergue, and the alterations in the form of the bridge, as well as in the methods employed in constructing it, owing to the bed of the river not having answered the original expectations. After fourteen piers, being those nearest the south end, on the original plan of engaged pillars of solid brickwork resting on a submerged base, had been completed, and a good deal of work at the other and shallower side had been done, the plan of using brick above high water was discarded in favour of iron, and in the case of the larger piers the method of laying the foundations was also changed.

Starting from Dundee on a wide radius, to change the direction from the shore line to the straight flight over the river, the bridge rises by a gradient of 1 in 73 to the summit level, at the north end of the large spans, where the roadway is 88 ft. above high water, and about 100 ft. above the mean tide level. The descent to the south side is 1 in 363, or to the eye nearly level. The thirteen spans of 245 ft. each, placed in the centre of the river, and filling up nearly one third of the length of the bridge, form of themselves a great work, the size and importance of which can hardly be judged either by the view from the river below or by the passenger who will only see the work from the train. Approaching from either side, there is a distance of about 3500 ft., where the line is laid on the top of the girder, and the train will travel in the open. When the wide spans are reached the rails run on the bottom of the 27 ft. high girder, and the long straight lines of the structure give the roadway the appearance of a tube or tunnel, as this part of the bridge is approached. Far beneath, the passenger will see the hurrying ebb or flow of the strong tide of the Tay, sometimes in rough weather lashed into fury by the tempests that sweep down from the hills. Excepting the unfurnished girders that fell, no part of the structure has shown a sign of failure, although the storms since the highest and most exposed parts of the structure were built have been of unsurpassed severity. A walk across the bridge gives a sense of enormous strength in the structure, and although the lines of the structure are wholly straight, or diagonal, its extent, its lightness, and its ever-shifting lines give it a picturesque effect. The view of country, of sea and river, fertile land and distant mountain, obtained from the higher piers is superb. The rails are laid double throughout—that is to say, a service rail with a guard rail within, keyed into a double chair, and laid upon a continuous sleeper of pitch pine. The roadway presents a sound, serviceable line, the excellent finish of every part being noticeable. The weight of the steel rails and chairs is given at 1 cwt. per foot, the rails themselves being 75 lb. to the yard.

Our Illustrations are from the photographs in Valentine's "Views of Scottish Scenery."

THE EARL MARSHAL'S STAFF.

Upon the occasion of the Duke of Norfolk's marriage last week, Garter King-at-Arms and the members of the College of Arms made their noble chief a present of a gold enamelled bâton, with the arms of Mowbray, the red and white roses enamelled in their proper colours. It is tipped at the ends with black and surmounted by a ducal coronet, below which is a representation of an Earl's coronet; at the bottom of the bâton the arms and supporters of the Duke of Norfolk are enamelled. It bears the following inscription:—"Presented by the Corporation of the College of Arms to the Most Noble Henry, Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal, on the occasion of his marriage, November 21, 1877." We give an illustration of this ornamental staff, which was designed by Mr. John F. Bentley, of John-street, Adelphi.

The Earl Marshal is the eighth great officer of State. This office, until it was made hereditary, always passed by grant from the King, and never was held by tenure or serjeanty (by any subject) as the offices of Lord High Steward and Lord Constable were sometimes held. The title is personal, the office honorary and officious. He was formerly styled Lord Marshal only, until King Richard II., June 20, 1397, granted letters patent to Thomas Mowbray, Earl of Nottingham, and to his heirs male, by the name and style of Earl Marshal; and, further, gave him power to bear in his hand a gold truncheon, enamelled with black at each end, having at the upper end of it the King's arms engraved thereon, and at the lower end his own arms. The first Lord Marshal dates from 1135, but in 1476 Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York, second son to King Edward IV., was by his father created Duke of Norfolk and Earl Marshal in right of his wife, Anne, daughter and heir to John Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk. In 1483, John, Lord Howard, became Earl Marshal in right of his wife, Anne, widow of that Duke of York; in 1486, William, Lord Berkeley, Earl of Nottingham, in right of Isabel, his mother, daughter of Thomas Mowbray, first Duke of Norfolk, under Henry VII.; in 1497, Henry Tudor, Duke of York, afterwards Henry VIII., second son to Henry VII.; in 1509, Thomas Howard, Earl of Surrey (son to John, Lord Howard, Duke of Norfolk, attainted), created Earl Marshal, and then restored as Duke of Norfolk; Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, served the office till 1546, when Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, succeeded; he was attainted in 1546. His successor, Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset, was beheaded. John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, also served the office till beheaded. In 1553, Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, who was restored to his blood and honours by Queen Mary; in 1554, Thomas Howard, fourth Duke of Norfolk, who shared the fate of his father in 1571. In 1621, Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel and Surrey (grandson of Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, by his son, Philip, Earl of Arundel), was created Earl Marshal. In 1646, Henry Howard, Earl of Arundel, succeeded, and died in 1652; Henry Howard, his second son, was by Charles II. created Lord Howard of Castle Rising in Norfolk, and afterwards hereditary Earl Marshal and Earl of Norwich. He succeeded his brother as Duke of Norfolk. In 1683, Henry Howard, Lord Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, was Earl Marshal. In 1701, Thomas Howard succeeded his uncle, and became Duke of Norfolk and Earl Marshal; in 1732, Edward, Duke of Norfolk, brother of the above, succeeded; and, in 1777, Charles Howard, cousin to the above Duke of Norfolk, became Earl Marshal. He was succeeded by Charles, tenth Duke, on whose death, in 1815, his cousin, Bernard Edward, succeeded, and Henry Charles, thirteenth Duke of Norfolk, became Earl Marshal. On his death, in 1856, he was succeeded by Henry Granville, late Duke of Norfolk, and father of the present Duke.

Lord Howard of Glossop was Deputy Earl Marshal from February, 1861, to December, 1868, during the minority of his nephew, the present Duke.

The functions of the high office of Earl Marshal of England were empowered to be executed in person by the Dukes of Norfolk, notwithstanding their being of the Roman Catholic religion, by an Act of Parliament, which received the Royal assent June 24, 1824.

The first Cantor Lecture of the present session in connection with the Society of Arts was given on Monday night by Mr. Mr. William Arnott, F.C.S., who took as his subject "The Manufacture of Paper." Colonel Donnelly presided.

NEW BOOKS.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Aptness of epithets is less cultivated than it ought to be, so that we find the title of *Illustrious Irishwomen* given to two large volumes containing what are more correctly described as "memoirs of some noted Irishwomen from the earliest ages to the present century," by E. Owens Blackburne (Tinsley Brothers); the compiler, for the sake perhaps of alliteration, having apparently convinced himself that "illustrious" and "noted" are interchangeable epithets. This is by no means true; but it is very true that the "noted" as the contents of the two volumes under consideration truly testify, may be far more entertaining and amusing, if less impressive and instructive, than the "illustrious." Peradventure neither of the two confounded epithets can be properly applied to the Queen Macha, the Queen Méave, the Saint Brigit, the Dearbhlorguill, or, more commonly, Dervorgil, and the Eva, Princess of Leinster, whose scanty memoirs fill the first few chapters of the first volume; for, though the worthies mentioned may be household words among the true sons and daughters of Ireland, they are scarcely known by name, very likely, to the majority of those English readers for whom it may be presumed that the two volumes are principally intended. When we come to "the old Countess of Desmond," whose hundred and forty years of age and whose three sets of teeth, cut at intervals during her long life, must make the anti-centenarians gnash their own with vexation, we are on more familiar ground; and when, a few pages further on, we come to "la belle Hamilton," who married De Grammont, we take up the scent eagerly and follow the compiler, full cry, as he hunts down the actresses, and the literary women, and the beauties who may—most of them, at any rate—be fairly written down "noted," though few, if any of them, can be correctly dubbed "illustrious." All too meagre, indeed, is the account of them; but in some cases there was no more to be had for the searching, in others the half is, perhaps, better than the whole; and, whether or no, it is believed to be more wholesome to rise up from a feast without a sensation of surfeit. The compiler lays claim, no doubt with justice, to a certain originality; he mentions, in his preface, especially "some hitherto unpublished poems by William Wordsworth, and the true history of the romantic friendship of the Ladies of Llangollen." But when we arrive at his "postscript," we are informed that "the unpublished poem," the plural having been exchanged for the singular, "by William Wordsworth, which had been announced to appear in the memoir of the Ladies of Llangollen," he has been "unfortunately obliged to omit at the dictation of Mr. William Wordsworth, the son of the poet, who forbids the publication of any hitherto unpublished poem by his father." It is to be presumed, therefore, that the single sonnet which is given as having been written by Wordsworth is not "hitherto unpublished;" but a reference to the poet's works, if memory cannot be depended upon for the settlement of the matter, would determine that point. The story of the "ladies" has lately attracted renewed attention; and the time is, therefore, reasonable for a "true" version thereof. But though the "ladies" may fairly be ranked among eccentric Irishwomen, it is only by a stretch of language that they can be admitted among the "illustrious." And a similar remark applies to Peg Woffington, George Anne Bellamy, Kitty Clive, the Gunnings, and, in fact, the majority of the "Irishwomen" whom the volumes present to the reader. Miss Edgeworth is, perhaps, the most truly "illustrious" of them all. Nevertheless, the pages are, with few exceptions, such as ordinary readers devour with avidity: extraordinary beauty, extraordinary talents, extraordinary careers, extraordinary successes, extraordinary prosperity, extraordinary adversity—such subjects, with their accessory anecdotes, gossip, and scandal, never fail to exercise an almost universal fascination. The compiler seizes the opportunity which his work offers him of showing, to his own complete and loyal satisfaction, that "the legitimate Sovereign of Ireland, by right of birth, is her present Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria." It may be that some reminiscence of her ancestress Eva, Princess of Leinster, stirred the feelings of our Queen when, as the boatmen of Killarney delightedly relate, she bowed the hearts of all as the heart of one man by her gracious affability and condescension, waking the echoes of the lakes with her voice in the song of "Kathleen Mavourneen." This fact the boatmen do not forget to impress upon any visitor whom they would fain beguile into a vocal accompaniment to the labour of the oar. So prone is the Irishman to "blarney."

Inexhaustible is the amount of interest involved in all that appertains to the French Revolution, which has already served a thousand writers, and will hereafter serve a thousand more. We are never tired of reading how it fared with those, gentle or simple, who passed through it; and, although there must necessarily be a certain sameness in the records of domestic suffering as well as of political and military service, each group of sufferers or actors has some point of detail peculiar to itself, such as is to be found in *A Man of Other Days* (Hurst and Blackett), edited from the French, by Charlotte M. Yonge, the well-known author of "The Heir of Redclyffe," &c. The two volumes contain "recollections of the Marquis Henry Joseph Costa de Beauregard, selected from his papers, by his great-grandson, the Marquis Costa de Beauregard," translated into English not by the editress herself, but by somebody unnamed, whose work she has carefully revised, and for whose shortcomings, if any there be, she holds herself responsible. The "recollections," to put it briefly, are "the history of a Savoyard family during the troubles entailed on the little Duchy by the first French Revolution and the subsequent invasions;" and the story is told with a certain simple, quiet, diffuse, minute, and yet pathetic garrulosity which will have more charm for those many gentle souls who love to penetrate into the home and study the effects of great public events upon the private life of individuals than would be exercised by the most telling picture of the general scene presented, with all its lurid colouring and its thunder and lightning, during the "deluge" which Louis XV. foresaw would come after him. The first volume commences with the date of 1752, and the second ends with the date of 1824, the dates, respectively, of the birth and death of Marquis Henry Costa de Beauregard. At least, so it may be gathered from a comparison of the text with a supplementary note; for the Marquis Henry's great-grandson affects a somewhat vague and oblique style, unlike the plain, straightforward method of his ancestor. The interval of seventy-two years may be divided into four periods—the first, of fourteen years, during which the young Marquis made a trip to Paris; the second, of twenty-two years, during which he became a husband and the father of a family; the third, of twenty-six years, during which he saw a fair amount of military service, and, together with his poor wife and family, went through a very sea of troubles; the fourth, of ten years, during which he was to gradually descend, by the way of paralysis, to an honoured grave. He did not leave a name at which the world grows pale; but he left "boxes full of letters, notes, and writings," out of which his descendant has been enabled to make

a book which will go right home to many sympathetic hearts. It may be said, moreover, in the language of the editress, that in the pages "we see the simple patriarchal home of the mountain noble;" that we have a decidedly "curious sketch of the Paris of Louis XV., in the aspect it bore to the lad of sixteen;" that we are carried "through the revolutionising of Savoy, followed by the conquest of Piedmont;" that we are presented with "a vivid picture of the sufferings of individual families in the general break-up;" that we are entertained with a noteworthy "interview with Bonaparte at Cherasco," and with "some curious accounts of the old Russian General Suwarrow." In a word, the interest is neither insignificant in quantity nor undiversified in quality.

Miraculous agency was supposed to account for the wonderful influence exercised over all living creatures by St. Francis of Assisi; but it appears from the volume entitled *Thoreau: his Life and Aims*, by H. A. Page (Chatto and Windus) that similar, if not quite equal, power may be possessed by the uncanonised, and in an age when miracles are by almost general consent repudiated. For it is less than a score of years since the grave opened to receive all that was mortal of Henry David Thoreau, a "poet-naturalist," of whom it is asserted that, as was said of Butler, the apologist, "either he had told the bees things, or the bees had told him;" that "snakes coiled round his leg;" that "fishes swam into his hand and he took them out of the water;" that he "pulled the wood-chuck out of its hole by the tail, and took the foxes under his protection from the hunters;" and that, in fact, he would probably have felt more at home in the world if it had pleased Providence to make him a dumb animal with tail, feathers, and other appurtenances, instead of an articulately-speaking man. Who Thoreau was, there may be some people who have never so much as heard. He was born at Concord, Massachusetts, in 1817, the youngest son of a French immigrant, whose success at lead-pencil-making in his adopted country was so great that the young Thoreau was able to go to Harvard University, where he graduated in 1837, though he gained "little or no distinction either at school or college." He developed a taste for rambling, for observing Nature, for studying the ways of "all things both great and small" in field and flood, for land-surveying, for living by the labour of his own hands, for rusticating, for the companionship of "brute friends," for writing both prose and poetry. He built himself a house in a wood; he objected "to pay taxes after Government followed him to the forest;" and he got locked up in prison for his refusal. He hated American slavery, and all slavery, with a generous, indignant hatred; he assisted slaves to escape; and he was "the champion of John Brown, of Harper's Ferry." He was a friend and admirer of Ralph Waldo Emerson; though it may well be that he "has been too absolutely claimed by the transcendentalists and treated as a mere disciple of Emerson." He may be thought to have lived a healthful life; yet, for all his training in the open air, he, in November, 1860, "took a severe cold, through exposing himself while counting the rings on trees," and died in the succeeding spring at the age of forty-four. He was one of those eccentric, self-sufficient spirits, with the courage of their opinions, whose character and career are always deeply interesting, and from whose example it is possible to learn some useful lesson, although it is obvious that the business of the world could not be carried on if everybody were to adopt their method of proceeding, reasonable and praiseworthy as it may be at bottom. He has been represented as the incarnation of "morbid sentiment, weak rebellion, and contempt for society," but the injustice of this estimate appeared so glaring, upon a close examination, to the gentleman whose book is here under consideration, that this gentleman determined to undertake a vindication of the traduced "hermit and stoic" in the form of a biographical essay, which is properly described as a "study" rather than a narrative.

MUSIC.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

Signor Marchetti's "Ruy Blas" was brought out here, for the first time in England, on Saturday last. The work was originally produced and favourably received in 1869, in Italy, the native country of the composer, who had previously been known by other productions, including his opera on the subject of "Romeo and Juliet."

The book of "Ruy Blas" (adapted by M. D'Ormeville), as may be inferred from the title, is based on Victor Hugo's well-known play, which has also furnished the subject of an Italian opera by Prince Poniatowski and Signor Besanzoni, and an English opera by the late Mr. Howard Glover, produced in 1861.

The drama has been rendered so familiar by performances of an English version that it is needless to dwell on the leading incidents, which are pretty closely adhered to in Signor Marchetti's work. The principal characters in the opera, and their representatives at Her Majesty's Theatre, are as follow:—Donna Maria de Neubourg (the Queen of Spain), Mdlle. Caroline Salla; Donna Giovanna de la Guevara, Madame Lablache; Casilda, Mdlle. Anna de Belocca; Ruy Blas, Signor Fancelli; Don Sallustio de Bazan, Signor Galassi; Don Guritano, Signor Ghiberti; Don Fernando de Cordova, Signor Franceschi; and Don Pedro de Guevarra, Signor Rinaldini; subordinate parts being filled by M. Gounet and Signor Grazi. The opera is in four acts, and is prefaced by a short orchestral prelude. The music throughout is smooth and flowing, with some agreeable, although not original, melody—and is written with evident knowledge of vocal effect. There is, however, a want of marked individuality of character and dramatic force, such as are requisite to sustain the interest of so long a work and to realise the suggestions of so romantic a subject. In the first act, the principal pieces are the aria, "Ai miei rivali," for Don Sallust; the duet, "Oh! com'è bella," for him and Ruy Blas; and a bright quartet in the presentation scene. In act ii., the solo for the Queen, "Madre mia;" the ballata, "C'era mia volta," for Casilda (encored); the scena, "L'ara dorata," for the Queen; an unaccompanied quintet; an effective duet, "Vuol dir che voi," for Ruy Blas and Don Guritano; an animated trio, "Signor, vi cercava," for the Queen, Casilda, and Guritano, which closes the act.

Act iii. opens with a concerted piece, which includes a prominent solo, "O, Carlo Quinto," for Ruy Blas, followed by a well-written duet, "Io, ehe tentai," for the Queen and Ruy Blas (encored); a duet, "Dunque voi," for Sallustio and Ruy Blas; and a concerted finale, containing some effective passages. In act iv. occurs a recitative and aria for Ruy Blas, the latter portion of which ("Mortale affanno") had to be repeated. A light "arietta," "Il Duca or qui verra," for Casilda, is followed by a duet, "Mecco vorreste" for that character and Sallustio. This piece has much well-sustained vivacity—somewhat out of place, perhaps, in the situation. It pleased so much that it had to be repeated. From this point the musical interest subsides—a trio, "E ricco è bello," for the Queen, Ruy Blas, and Sallustio; and a final duet, "Sol vi diro," for the two former characters, completing the work. The opera has been very effectively placed on the stage, with excellent scenery and splendid costumes; and its reception on

Saturday was throughout favourable. The performance of the four leading artists, Mdlles. Salla and De Belocca, and Signors Fancelli and Galassi, was in every respect excellent. Madame Lablache sang well the music allotted to Giovanna de la Guevra, as did Signor Ghilberti that of Guritano; the other artists having contributed, in their degree, to the general efficiency. Signor Li Calsi conducted with his invariable care and skill.

Mdlle. Perdi, who was favourably received in her debut as Siebel on Monday week, met with a similar reception on the following Thursday as Maddalena in "Rigoletto," which opera was substituted for "Il Trovatore," owing to the indisposition of Madame Lablache.

"Ruy Blas" was announced for repetition on Tuesday and Friday. On Monday "Robert le Diable" was given; on Wednesday, "Faust" in the morning, and "Il Flauto Magico" in the evening; on Thursday, "Der Freischütz" was to be the opera; and to-night (Saturday) "La Sonnambula" is to be given, with the fourth appearance of Mdlle. Marimon.

Verdi's "Manzoni" "Requiem" was very finely given by the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society on Thursday week, it having been the opening of the seventh season of that institution. The work was first heard in England at the Royal Albert Hall, in May, 1875, when, as in reference to subsequent performances, its merits and characteristics were fully commented on. It need, therefore, now only be said that the interesting and important orchestral details, the elaborate choral writing, and the effective music for the solo voices were efficiently rendered. The solo vocalists were Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Mdlle. Redeker, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Mr. Thurlay Beale. Mr. Barnby conducted, and Dr. Stainer presided at the organ. The second concert of the series will take place on Dec. 11, when Professor G. A. Macfarren's new oratorio, "Joseph," will be performed for the first time in London.

The forty-sixth season of the Sacred Harmonic Society opened yesterday (Friday) week with Mendelssohn's "St. Paul," which this society has done much to rescue from the comparative neglect into which it fell after the production of its composer's later oratorio, "Elijah." The performance now referred to included all those grand effects, choral and instrumental, which result from the enormous number of executants engaged at these concerts. That the vocal solos were efficiently rendered, the names of the principal singers—Mesdames Edith Wynne and Patey, Mr. Vernon Rigby, and Mr. Santley—will sufficiently indicate. Sir Michael Costa conducted, and Mr. Willing presided at the organ, as usual.

Eight of the present series of Crystal Palace Saturday concerts have now taken place. At that of last week the symphony was Mendelssohn's in A major, known as the "Italian," which received an admirable interpretation. The concert opened with Mr. Gadsby's overture, entitled "Andromeda" (heretofore noticed), and concluded with a clever orchestral "Hungarian Suite" by Herr Heinrich Hofmann, of whose pianoforte music we have already spoken favourably. Schumann's elaborate and difficult pianoforte concerto was very finely played by Mr. Franklin Taylor, and vocal solos were contributed by Madame Patey and Mr. Cummings, the former of whom sang the air "Who ever perished," from Professor Macfarren's oratorio "Joseph," and Beethoven's song "Die chro Gottes"—to the gentleman having been assigned the cavatina "C'est en vain," from Gounod's new opera "Cinq Mars," and the song "So when the glittering Queen of Night," from Purcell's "Yorkshire Feast." This latter work (which, it is said, has not been heard for nearly two hundred years) is among the pieces named for production at the present series of Crystal Palace concerts.

At the Alexandra Palace a Handel concert was given last Saturday evening, when a choral force of nearly 1000 voices was assembled. The solo vocalists were Miss Annie Sinclair, Mr. Vernon Rigby, and Mr. Lackner. The "Coronation Anthem" ("Zadoc the Priest") and a selection from "Judas Maccabæus" were given with fine effect, special features having been the choruses, "O Father, whose almighty power," and "See the conquering hero;" the airs, "Pious orgies," "From mighty kings," "Wise men flattering," and "So shall the lute," rendered by Miss Sinclair; "Call forth thy powers" and "Sound an alarm" by Mr. Rigby; and "Arm, arm, ye brave," by Mr. Lackner. Mr. Archer gave a skilful performance of Handel's second organ concerto, and Mr. Smythson officiated as conductor.

This week's Monday Popular Concert introduced Brahms's newest set of "Liebelseder-Walzer," for four voices and pianoforte duet. Like the previous series (which has been several times performed at these concerts), the pieces are full of charm and variety, the voice parts in these being absolutely essential, whereas in the earlier series they are ad libitum. The waltzes were extremely well rendered, the pianists having been Miss Zimmermann and Mdlle. Ida Henry, and the vocalists Madame Sophie Lowe, Mdlle. Redeker, Mr. Shakespeare, and Mr. Pyatt. No. 13 (a duet for the lady vocalists) was encored. Mozart's string quintet in D was finely played by Madame Norman-Néruda, Mr. L. Ries, Mr. Zerbini, Mr. Hann, and Signor Piatti, the last-named artist having been associated with Miss Zimmermann in Mendelssohn's second sonata for piano and violoncello, the lady having played with much effect Beethoven's pianoforte solo sonata in A (from Op. 2).

The second of the new series of London Ballad Concerts took place at St. James's Hall on Wednesday evening, when another attractive programme was provided.

The promised series of performances of operas in English at the Royal Aquarium began on Monday with "Il Trovatore," the cast including Madame Arabella Smythe, Misses Palmer and Temple, Mr. V. Fabiani, Mr. F. Cook, Mr. J. Sydney, and Mr. G. Fox. For Wednesday "The Bohemian Girl" was announced, with Madame Rose Hersee as Arline; and to-day (Saturday) "Faust" is to be given.

St. Andrew's Day and the Eve thereof were celebrated musically: at the Crystal Palace on Thursday evening, and at the Royal Albert Hall and St. James's Hall on Friday (yesterday) evening.

The annual concert in aid of the funds of the Post Office Orphan Home will be given this (Saturday) evening, at St. James's Hall, under the patronage of Lord John Manners, M.P., Postmaster-General.

Signor Schira's opera, "La Selvaggia," having achieved a most remarkable success at Milan, is about to be produced at Barcelona and other important towns in Spain.

The annual meeting of the London Gregorian Choral Association was held last week at the Westminster Palace Hotel, Earl Beauchamp, the President, in the chair, and there was a large attendance of members. The chairman, in opening the business, compared the services in English cathedrals with those in cathedrals abroad, and supported the objects which the association had in view, urging union in singing. A lecture was then given by Mr. Spenser Nottingham on Certain Melodical Forms of Plain Chant. The lecture was well illustrated by a select choir, including the boys of the Chapel

Royal, St. James's, and of St. Barnabas, Pimlico. The choir was accompanied by a quartet of wind instruments, and was under the direction of Mr. Palmer, of St. Barnabas, Pimlico.

The arrangements for the fourth session of the Musical Association have been determined upon, and a programme of the papers which are to be read at the monthly meetings from November to June has been issued. Mr. William Chappell, F.S.A., one of the vice-presidents, read a paper at the first meeting on the Influence and Use of Numbers in Practical Music. At the second meeting, on Monday next, Mr. W. H. Cummings will read a paper on the Formation of a National Musical Library. Several important additions have been made to the council of the association by the election of Dr. Budge, Mr. W. A. Barrett, Mus. Bac., Mr. H. R. M. Bosanquet, M.A., F.R.S., Mr. C. A. Barry, M.A., Mr. Joseph Bennett, Mr. W. H. Cummings, and Mr. C. E. Stephens. Mr. James Higgins, Mus. Bac., succeeds Mr. C. K. Salaman as honorary secretary, Messrs. Collard and Mackeson have been elected auditors, and Mr. Stanley Lucas succeeds Mr. A. Chappell as treasurer. Mr. Salaman has been elected a vice-president of the association.

THEATRES.

Many are the expedients resorted to by managers for the purpose of keeping open the various houses until Christmas. The Lyceum has already closed until Dec. 26; but the Duke's has been reopened with an effort in favour of poetical drama, under the management of Miss Viola d'Acre. This is attempted not by the production of a new drama, but by the revival of Byron's tragedy of "Sardanapalus," after the example of Macready and Charles Kean, who had secured profit and honour by their spectacular adaptations of a noble poem. In the present case the adaptation by Mr. Charles Calvert has been used, justified by its repeated trials in the provinces with uniform success and profit. At length we have the trial made in the metropolis, and the Duke's Theatre has been selected for the arena in which the performance should take place. The theatre in question opened on Saturday, and was patronised by a large attendance, evidently prepared to patronise the experiment. Mr. Calvert has reduced the play to four acts, thus allowing time for spectacular and musical illustration. His abridgment, on the whole, has been skilfully made, and his accessories are of a costly description. The action opens with the palace of Nineveh, the walls and flooring bring decorated with the descriptive tablets and hieroglyphs authorised by Layard's researches and restorations. An Assyrian cymbal dance has likewise been introduced, which does credit to the talents both of Mr. Frederick Clay and Miss A. Wood. In the second act we have a terrace of the palace overlooking the Tigris, with a distant prospect of the city, the scene terminating with the galley on the Tigris conveying the voluptuous monarch and his suite to the place of revels. Then we have the hall of Nimrod, with a grand effect of thunder and lightning, following on the ascription of divinity to the flattered monarch. This certainly was of a most startling character. Battle tableaux succeeded, and secured appropriate plaudits. In the last act Sardanapalus's funeral pile is built, and the palace is consumed; the profusion of fire and smoke being calculated to alarm timid spectators. The heat of the flames reached the audience, and the glare was altogether terrific. No wonder that such an exhibition has commanded the suffrages of country playgoers; indeed, of itself it repays the price of admission. But in London we require something more. We require, in addition, excellent acting, and an impressive and intelligible delivery of the poetic dialogue. We soon discovered that, in regard to these so needful adjuncts, the company was deficient. Mr. W. J. Haining, as Arbaces, spoke the text in a stilted style, which effectually precluded the full understanding of it. Its meaning had to be gathered from other exponents and surrounding arrangements. The same almost may be said of Mr. Henry Moxon in the part of Salamenes. Mr. John S. Wood, as Beleses, was as obscure as a Chaldean and soothsayer could be expected to be. All these gentlemen need elocutionary training before they can deliver themselves respectfully of blank verse. The representative of Sardanapalus (Mr. Arthur Darley) aimed at a more artistic style, and conveyed some of the significance of the dialogue. In describing the dream of Hades, he showed ambition and tragic intention; but manifestly needed some instruction and much discipline. The ladies who represented Queen Zarina and the Ionian slave, Myrrha (Miss Emma Maason and Miss Gainsborough), both need considerable training before they can be fitted to the onerous tasks imposed upon them. Nevertheless, though the company failed to support the allotted parts, yet the parts supported the company, and invested them with pretensions which the charitable audience willingly allowed. Besides, whatever their respective merits, each performer showed a sufficient acquaintance with his character to escape censure, even where he could not command praise. Each was frequently applauded, and deservedly, inasmuch as he did his best, irrespectively of his rank as an artist. It is something, also, to get such a poem so carefully put upon the London boards; and, humble as the effort may be, we trust that it may conduce to better endeavours under better auspices in the future.

The theatre in Long-acre has again changed its appellation, by reverting to the former one of "The Queen's," instead of "The National," as recently proposed by a new but fugitive management. It substitutes the melodrama of "Russia" by an Irish piece, entitled "The Omdhaun." This turned out to be an adaptation of an old Surrey drama, in which Mr. Creswick erewhile acquired some laurels, under the title of "The Idiot of the Mountain." The scene has been transferred from France to Ireland, and a Hibernian patois substituted for good English. Miss Henrietta Hodson now sustains the part of Le Cretin, and performs it with a fitness which is likely to increase her popularity. The villain, who commits a murder with such cunning that the guilt is attributed to another, has been confided to Mr. Hermann Vezin, under the name of Kenneth O'Fergus, a wealthy landowner, and, as might be expected, the actor makes the most of his opportunities. Mr. Billington acts a Sergeant Murphy, an Irish constable; but the part has been so attenuated that it is scarcely worthy of his abilities. Mr. Voltaire represents the murdered man, here called Miles O'Callaghan, an usurer; the victim of the crime is named Patrick Carroll, a rôle well played by Mr. Arthur Stirling; and Michael Malony, the pedlar, evinces much humour, as treated by Mr. Shiel Barry. Miss Carlisle and Miss Maggie Brennan shine as Norah Carroll and Kathleen Sheenan. Some handsome scenery has been provided for the incidents; and the piece, though far from original, is nevertheless a novelty which is likely to succeed.

A new musical extravaganza has been produced at the Folly, entitled "Shooting Stars," the music by M. Hervé, which, as usual, is light and brilliant. The story is a mere piece of absurdity, and the libretto consists principally of whimsical allusions to contemporary events. It is set off with some new scenery by Mr. Julian Hicks. As the final piece of the evening, it closes the performance in a lively manner and leaves the auditor in a cheerful state of mind.

Morning performances are now proving to be exceedingly popular, and will, perhaps, be preferred to evening ones during the cold weather. On Saturday, at the Criterion, there was a special matinée, when a comedy, entitled "Progress," by the late T. W. Robertson, was performed, and commanded a respectable attendance. This proved to be one of a series.

Mr. Edward Tyrrell Smith, so long identified with the management of various London theatres, died on Monday morning, after a brief illness, aged seventy-three.

Worcester Theatre was destroyed by fire on Sunday.

THE DUKE OF NORFOLK'S MARRIAGE.

An account of the nuptial ceremony performed on Wednesday week, in the Roman Catholic Church attached to the Brompton Oratory, was given in our last chronicle of Court and fashionable news. We also gave the portraits of the Duke of Norfolk and his bride, Lady Flora Hastings, with some particulars of their respective family pedigrees and connections. Views of Arundel Castle, Sussex, and of Donington Park, Leicestershire, appeared in our last. We now present an illustration of the scene in church at the wedding. The congregation included Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Marquis of Lorne, the Duke and Duchess of Bedford, the Marquis and Marchioness of Bute, Lord Beaconsfield, Lady Herbert of Lea, and many others of the nobility. The Duke of Norfolk was accompanied by his cousin, the Hon. Francis Howard, eldest son of Lord Howard of Glossop. Lady Flora Hastings was accompanied by her father, Mr. C. F. Abney-Hastings, and attended by twelve bridesmaids. The church was carpeted with crimson cloth, and was decorated with beautiful groups of plants, ferns, palms, orchids, and large camellias in blossom. For the performance of the marriage ceremony, the bridegroom and bride entered the sanctuary, the bridesmaids, who had occupied a position in the rear of the contracting couple, advancing to the steps without the rails of the holy place. The marriage was performed with the ritual of the Roman Catholic Church by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Southwark, assisted by the Very Rev. Father Keogh, superior of the Oratory, and Father Gordon. The father of the bride was alone present in the sanctuary to give his daughter away. To those unacquainted with the *Rituale Romanum* it may be interesting to learn that, after a short preliminary prayer by the priest, he turns to the bride and bridegroom and interrogates them each as to their consent. He then joins their hands in marriage in the name of the Most Blessed Trinity, and afterwards sprinkles them with holy water. The bridegroom then places in a silver ring and some pieces of gold and silver coin, to be given into the hands of the bride. The priest then blesses the ring, sprinkles it with holy water, and gives it to the bridegroom, instructing him to say the words in which he declares that he weds the bride with that ring, and makes over to her the gold and silver as a pledge of his fidelity, in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, concluding with the "Amen." As the bridegroom names the "Father," he touches the thumb of the bride's left hand with the ring, her forefinger as he names the "Son," the next finger as he names the "Holy Ghost," and places it on her fourth finger as he says the word "Amen;" after which the priest, turning to the altar, repeats certain versicles with the Kyrie and Pater Noster, which concludes the ceremony. The bride and bridegroom, followed by their friends, then passed to a corridor on the west side of the church, where the civil registration of the marriage took place. The register was attested by Mr. Abney-Hastings, the Dowager Duchess of Norfolk, Lord Londondown, the Marquis of Bute, Lord Howard of Glossop, Monsieur Weld, the Hon. Francis E. Howard, the Earl of Beaconsfield, and the Marquis of Lorne. During the performance of the ceremony the Bishop of Nottingham, the Bishop of Port Louis Amica, the Right Rev. Monsignors Weld, Capel, and Talbot, Canon Butt, and other priests occupied the sedilia in the sanctuary. The nuptial mass was afterwards celebrated; Father Gordon was the celebrant, assisted by Deacon Charles Bowden and Sub-Deacon Kenelm Digby Beste. Father Antrobus officiated as master of the ceremonies. During mass the newly-wedded couple left their chairs in front of the sanctuary twice, and, kneeling on the lowest step of the altar, received the priest's benediction. There was no address of exhortation by the priest on the occasion. The Duke and his bride then retired, the organist playing "The Wedding March" as they passed along the church to their carriage. After a breakfast party at the house of Mr. Abney-Hastings, in Upper Grosvenor-street, the Duke and Duchess left for Arundel Castle.

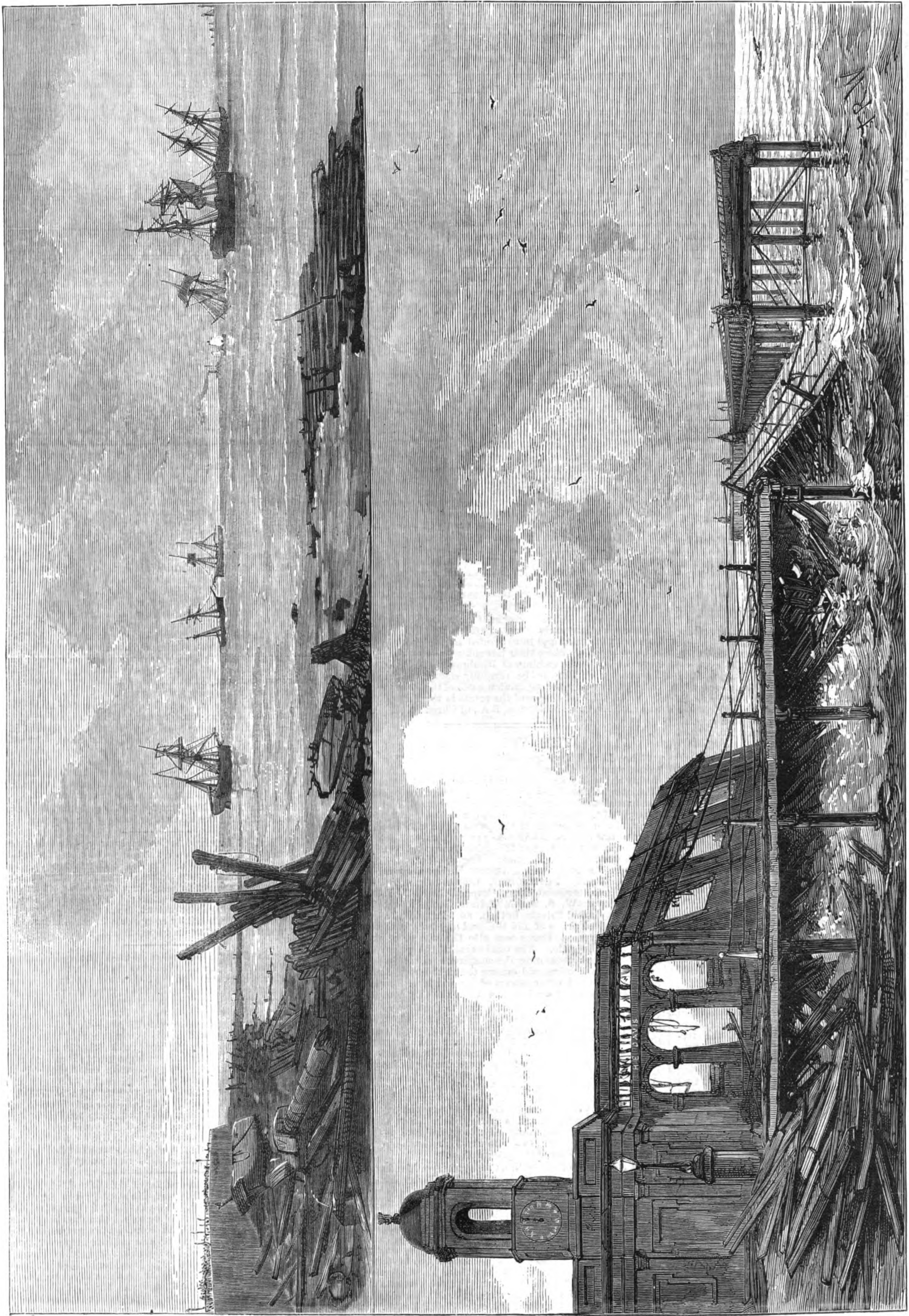
THE GALE AND WRECKS.

The violent gales of wind on Saturday night and Sunday morning did much damage to shipping along the south-east coasts of England. Many vessels lying in the Downs were carried away from their anchorage by the huge seas that rolled in over the Goodwin Sands, when the gale shifted, about an hour after midnight, from a southerly quarter to the north-east, the tide flowing in at the same time. The French brigantine Gustave, and the Queen, of Dartmouth, were dashed ashore near Deal, the latter striking the pier at the entrance to that harbour, and both vessels were wrecked: the captain and two men of the Queen were drowned. Among the other vessels wrecked were the barque Morley and the French schooner République; two passengers in the latter were drowned, and two of the Morley's passengers, a lady and a boy. Twenty-two persons were saved by the exertions of the Deal boatmen and Coastguard. As many as thirty vessels went on shore between Kingsdown and Ramsgate. The brigantine Charles Davenport, which had been ashore near Margate for a fortnight, broke up, and portions floated towards the town. The hull was carried with terrific force against the jetty, a considerable portion of which, with the waiting-rooms, is destroyed. A French vessel, with six hands, went ashore at Fort Point; fortunately, it drove near to the Aquarium sea wall, and the crew were rescued there with ropes. There were fifteen vessels ashore close to the town of Margate. We give two illustrations of the scene opposite the Parade, and as viewed from the jetty. The Margate, Ramsgate, and Broadstairs life-boats, the harbour steamer, and a London steam-tug were respectively instrumental in saving the crew of fifteen men from the barque Hero, which afterwards went ashore. They also took safely into harbour the schooners Jane Cameron and Glaner, the brigantine Mermaid, of Guernsey, the schooner Louisa, of Guernsey, and three other vessels. The Margate life-boat was much injured by being dashed against the barque by the heavy sea.

The residence of Sir Joseph W. Bazalgette, at St. Mary's, Arthur-road, Wimbledon Park, was entered last Saturday morning by a gang of burglars, who succeeded in carrying off a silver trowel with ivory handle, presented to Sir Joseph in commemoration of the laying of the first stone of the Thames Embankment; also a silver and a silver inkstand.



MARRIAGE OF THE DUKE OF NORFOLK WITH LADY FLORA HASTINGS, AT THE ORATORY, BROMPTON.



THE LATE GALE: SHIPS ASHORE OPPOSITE THE PARADE, MARGATE.
THE JETTY AT MARGATE AFTER THE GALE ON SATURDAY.

FINE ARTS.

THE DUDLEY GALLERY WINTER EXHIBITION.

If there is one exhibition more than another in which a careful observer is sure to find the promise of coming genius it is that of the Dudley Gallery. All our best young men of the present time have certainly given the first hints of their quality on its walls; and if the exhibitions are still conducted on the same broad principles as those which first gained the generous notice of the public the "Dudley" will doubtless continue to secure patrons and encourage artists. With a committee, however, of over fifty artists, all of whom contribute, and with hanging space for only four hundred pictures or thereby, the temptation to be arbitrary and exclusive is very great. With such friendly hints of the danger the committee runs in this direction, we proceed to notice one of the best Winter Exhibitions ever held within the walls of the Dudley Gallery.

The first subject-picture attracting attention, as one follows the catalogue, is the "Cadmus and Harmonia" (10) of Evelyn Pickering. This artist is a distinguished disciple of the Spencer Stanhope and Burne-Jones school, and whatever of beauty in subject, drawing, or colour belongs to it she most assuredly possesses. The figure of Harmonia here may never, either in flesh tint or in form and stature, have belonged to any one woman, yet it is exceedingly grateful to the eye, and the twining of the great lithe beast round her, as she stands her stately height, fascinates the spectator in the same way that Frederick Leighton's "Athlete Wrestling with the Python" did last season. In contrast to this idealistic figure we would place the simple and realistic form of the sweet young girl who stands before us with gathered-up skirts and whip in hand "Ready for a Ride" (44). The artist is J. Farquharson.

Passing over in the meantime such able landscapes as Ernest A. Waterlow's "August Moon" (42), Hamilton Macallum's "Caught by the Tide" (51)—a young girl wading knee-deep across a tiny creek towards the sands, over which various groups of fisher folk wend their way homewards; the industrious little seamstress seated on the low steps of "The Cottage Door" (53), with its flowers and all its other rustic details, so prettily realised by Mrs. Luke Fildes; and the bright sunny glimpse H. Pilleau gives us of "San Giorgio, Venice" (52), we come to Frank Holl's "Hush" (68), which he puts into the mouth of an anxious mother who sits brooding in the twilight gloom of her humble cottage by the side of the cradle of her dying child. The light catches the cheek of her little girl who stands by her, and runs up the arm and hand of the mother. The pendant, or perhaps rather the sequel, to this is a little farther on, and is called "Flushed" (100). The mother leans her head on her hand, lost in sorrow, and her little girl looks woefully towards her and wonders why her mother does not repeat again her soft, low "Hush." Here, again, the light but touches the two figures, leaving all the rest of the apartment in appropriate gloom. Mr. Frank Holl has never told a story more touching in its pathos.

The immediate place of honour on this, the left wall of the gallery, is occupied by E. D. Leslie's three young ladies amusing themselves in a punt, which they have managed to get alongside some bushes in order to pluck the "Water Lilies" (81). Above it hangs what H. Stacy Marks modestly calls a "Decorative Panel" (80), in which we see three storks standing in melancholy guise round a fountain within a walled garden. On one side of the pleasant "Water Lilies" hangs Otto Scholderer's young lady in grey-green dress, wearing a white hat, and, regardless of the book on her knee, leaning on her elbow and indulging in her own "Reflections" (76). The modelling of this figure is certainly very fine, yet we cannot help thinking that the artist has forced it a little by making the bushes behind the lady so very black. The corresponding place on the other side is occupied by Luke Fildes, with his "Marianina" (94)—a remarkably handsome Spanish girl wearing a green spotted wrapper, a blue spotted buff apron, a brown and white striped petticoat, and carrying a brass pail on her arm. The background is of a subtly varied grey, and, although the figure itself is low in tone, the modelling is superb, colouring brilliant, and worthy the sympathetic pencil of the Spanish Philippi. In the same neighbourhood will be found James Macbeth's "Summer's Tale" (77)—a lady carrying a Japanese parasol, with a dog and a child before her and a statue of a Roman senator between her and the trees—a picture of undoubted strength and beauty; and, a little farther on, Léon Lhermitte's "A la Fontaine" (101)—a girl giving a boy drink at a rustic well, and a lovely "Summer Haze at Dunkeld" (110), which reminds us of the sad loss the art-world has sustained in the death of T. S. Raven.

Recommending to the attention of the visitor as we go along "The Priest's Hiding-Place" (125), by W. F. Yeames; "The Morning after" (139), by Cecil C. Lawson; "The Sleep of Brynkild" (138), by Margaret Hooper, and other able contributions by Eyre Crowe, John Charlton, J. C. Dollman, and Georgina Koborwein, we come to the remarkable picture occupying the place of honour in the far end of the gallery. It is called "Disbanded" (168), and represents a Highlander crossing the shoulder of a snow-covered hill laden with booty. Over his shoulder we see a good firelock, and in his right hand a couple of horse pistols, while the whole belongings of some unlucky English officer are stuffed into the ample breadth of the plaid behind him. The furtive yet resolute look of the Highlander, his swift, cat-like stride, and the tremendous intensity with which the whole figure is projected on the canvas, make everything else in the exhibition look painty and tame. Clever, therefore, though the following pictures be, and indeed are, our readers will understand that a considerable interval, in our opinion, is to be placed between Mr. Pettie and those who surround him, as regards absolute force and delineation. Mark Fisher's "Shepherd's Wife" (171), Keeley Halswell's "Italian Fair" (176), Hugh Carter's "Dutch Home Life" (187), Colin Hunter's "Kinsale Harbour" (188), Hilda Montalba's "Grey Day, Venice" (207), a picture at once delicate and strong, and especially Claude Calthrop's large picture immediately above Mr. Pettie's work, representing a gentleman in a grey suite leaning eagerly across a table as if making "An Appeal" (169) to a young man in a dull sage-green dress, who leans on his elbow and holds listlessly his empty glass bottom downwards, are all works of taste and character.

As our space is already exhausted, we can only mention a few more of those works which give importance to the present exhibition:—"The Season when the Bracken Changes" (209), by Tristram Ellis; "The Love-Letter" (216), by W. Small; "Stone Lantern on Lake Biwa, Japan" (224), by Frank Dillon; "Court of the Fish-Pond, Alhambra" (182)—a capital picture by Kate Thompson, suggestive of the finish and style of the late Mr. Lewis; "Drying the Nets" (239), by Frank E. Cox; "Prayer" (243), by Alfred Elmore; "The Foundation-Stone" (258), by P. R. Morris; "October" (273), by G. H. Boughton; "Corpus Christi" (292), by C. Napier Iremy; "The Golden Gate, Entrance to San Francisco Harbour" (310), by J. MacWhirter; "Audrey" (323), by Thomas Graham; "The Amateur" (338), by Seymour Lucas; the little boy who has been promoted to the honours of a chorister (346), by Frank W. W. Topham. On the screen will be found ingenious

and pleasing bits by such men as Heywood Hardy, Edwin Hayes, J. R. Ashton, Alma Tadema, H. Helmick, and E. J. Gregory. We are glad to observe among the smaller pictures a very clever marine sketch by Mrs. Val. Bromley; and, among the sculpture, three miniature studies, by Alice M. Chaplin, of a cat in various attitudes, which show a thoroughly intelligent sympathy with animal life, and the possession of a fine modelling faculty. Nor must we close our article without paying homage to the rare plastic genius of J. Dalou. His "Liseuse"—a terra-cotta statuette of a seated lady in loose robe, who smiles as she reads—is, in its art-charm, unapproachable by any British sculptor.

THE FINE-ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION, BOND-STREET.

This, the second Autumn Exhibition of the Fine-Art Society, is confined, as it was last year, to those artists who are not members of the Society or Institute of Painters in Water-Colours, and, considering such restriction, it is astonishing how many charming drawings adorn the walls. Harry Hine, jun., Lennox Browne, W. Pilbury, Cecil Lawson, Sutton Palmer, H. A. Harper, David Law, and Mark Fisher are all men worthy of the honours of either of the societies named. Besides these there are contributions from several foreigners of distinction. The most illustrious of these is Herr A. Liezen Mayer, whose fifty cartoons illustrative of Goethe's "Faust" fill the gallery up stairs. The invention throughout is of the most striking, and some of the creations of the most beautiful and touching kind. Thirteen of these cartoons have been engraved, and will link for ever the name of Liezen Mayer with that of Goethe.

The Lord Mayor presided on Tuesday evening over the annual distribution of prizes to the students of the City and Spitalfields School of Art, which was stated to have made satisfactory progress during the past year.

The Committee of the School of Art in Manchester are to hold next spring an exhibition of pictures, sculpture, and all forms of art-workmanship in aid of the building fund for a new School of Art. A large selection will be contributed from South Kensington, and the committee have already received promises of loans from private collections.

The subject of the first prize, valued at £100, to be drawn for in February, by the Art-Union of Kent, is "Washing Day"—a charming domestic picture, painted by Miss Jane M. Bowkett. A young mother is at the washing-tub, and her little daughter is enjoying the fun of blowing bubbles.

A deputation of provincial Mayors, representing sixty municipal bodies, waited last Monday upon the Trustees of the National Gallery to ask for the loan of pictures and drawings to provincial art-galleries. It was urged that it was simply impossible for the majority of country art-students to come to London to study the masterpieces in the galleries here. The Trustees will communicate their reply in writing.

Mr. Goldwin Smith, in presenting the prizes to the successful students of the Oxford School of Science and Art, took occasion to refer to the present depression of trade in this country, and said that if England wished to revive her markets she must do so by multiplying such skilled designers and high-class workmen as it was the business of the schools of science and art to train.

At the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, more than 500 engravings of the early German, Dutch, and Flemish schools have been mounted and incorporated in the special collection of those schools. Since their last annual report, the Syndicate have caused all the etchings of Rembrandt and his scholars, to the number of 1328, to be carefully stamped, arranged, and catalogued, under the superintendence of the director, assisted by Mr. G. W. Reid, keeper of the prints in the British Museum, and the Rev. C. H. Middleton, B.A., of Christ's College.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The Lord Mayor presided at the presentation of the prizes won by the members of the London Rifle Brigade during the past year, on Saturday last, at the Crystal Palace. Lieutenant-Colonel Hayter, M.P., the Colonel Commandant, announced that there was a large increase in the enrolled strength of the brigade since a similar occasion last year; the Lady Mayoress presented the prizes; and the Lord Mayor made a few remarks relative to the present war. The best shot in the brigade in class firing for the second year in succession was Private McDougall. Amongst the principal winners were Sergeant Beeton, Private Hayes, Corporal Haines, Captain Wadd, Private Saw, Colour-Sergeant Fletcher, Private Cross, Sergeant Bing, Corporal Mardell, Private W. Young, Private W. S. Smith, Private Hood, Private Runtz, Private H. Smith, Private Rothen, and Private Fraser, all of whom received prizes of £10 10s. and upwards in the brigade contest. Sergeant Fraser was also the winner of the gold medal of the brigade. The total value of the prizes exceeds £1000, without reckoning the numerous silver medals and other objects of value, and among the most liberal donors are the Aldermen and other officers of the wards of Broad-street and Cripplegate and not less than ten of the City companies.

The annual distribution of prizes to the City of London Engineers took place last week at Myddelton Hall. The commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Drew, presided, being supported by Colonel and Mrs. Mulliner and a large number of ladies and gentlemen. Lieutenant-Colonel Drew gave a short history of the work of the corps during the past year, from which it appeared that the enrolled strength at present was 460, of whom 414 were efficient. The prizes having been handed to the winners by Mrs. Mulliner, Sergeant-Major Hill was called to the platform by Colonel Mulliner and presented with a framed address, and a purse that had been subscribed by the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the corps upon his leaving them to go to the 38th Kent (Hawkhurst) Rifles. A ball followed the presentation.

At a meeting of the Dublin Corporation on Monday a letter was read from Major Leech stating that the Elcho Shield would be delivered to the Corporation on the 10th inst.

Surgeon-Major Staples gave yesterday week, at the Society of Arts, the first of a series of lectures on the system of instruction pursued by the Volunteer Sick-Bearers Association. The chair was taken by Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, who took occasion to say that, having the teachers, all they now wanted was the pupils; and to advise the association to stand aloof from all other associations. Among those who took part in the discussion were Colonel Fletcher, Surgeon-General Munro, Colonel Gordon Ives, Mr. Norman, Dr. McCormack, Colonel Furley, Dr. Hamilton, Dr. Platt, and Colonel Stacey.

The Standard publishes a statement showing the strength of nearly the whole of the volunteer regiments in London and Middlesex, together with the Tower Hamlets Rifle Brigade and the 3rd Essex Artillery. Out of the twenty-eight corps named in the list, only four of them—the 2nd and 3rd London and the 4th and 28th Middlesex (London Irish)—show a decrease, and even in those cases the falling off is merely nominal, being only a total loss of thirty-three men, or about 1 per cent upon their efficient strength of over three thousand of all ranks.

The twenty-four corps who have advanced their efficiency have added 10 per cent to their numbers. The officers and sergeants who have earned certificates for proficiency, together with the extra capitulation grant, have also increased, and in the majority of cases reached the full establishment. The corps showing the greatest accession to their numbers is again the 39th Middlesex, who return 800 efficient. The 29th (North) Middlesex are second, with 183 more efficient than a year since, the next in order being the Inns of Court, who have advanced from 239 to 361. The Queen's (Westminster) have added 119, the 36th Middlesex, 116; the 37th Middlesex, 103; the 9th Middlesex, 92; the 49th Middlesex (Post Office), 92; the 15th Middlesex (London Scottish), 87; the London Rifle Brigade, 79; the 1st London Engineers, 68; the Tower Hamlets Rifle Brigade, 67; the 21st Middlesex (Civil Service), 59; and the 19th Middlesex, 57. For the first time, the 36th Middlesex (Paddington) Rifles, who have during the last seven years gradually advanced from an establishment of four to ten companies, stands at the top of the list for numbers, they having 923 efficient out of an enrolled strength of 978. The 3rd Middlesex Artillery return 905, the other regiments numbering 800 and over being the 3rd London Rifles, 896; the 37th Middlesex, 885; the London Irish, 856; the Queen's (Westminster), 816; the 19th Middlesex, 804; and the 39th Middlesex, 800, the latter corps leading the way for percentage of efficiency with a clean sheet. The Post Office Corps are next in order, they being followed by the 29th Middlesex, the St. George's, and the 2nd Middlesex Artillery (Custom House).

CATTLE AND POULTRY SHOWS.

All the exhibits for the twenty-ninth annual Cattle and Poultry Show at Birmingham are ready in Bingley Hall for the inspection of the judges to-day (Saturday). Entries in all classes are satisfactory, while the applications from implement manufacturers have been larger than ever. Among the exhibitors are the Queen, the Prince of Wales, the Dukes of Buckingham, Marlborough, Portland, Northumberland, and Sutherland; the Countess of Chesterfield, Countess of Dartmouth, Earl of Lonsdale, Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, Earl of Ellesmere, Lord Falmouth, Lord Chesham, Earl of Galloway, Earl of Harrington, Lord Leigh, Lord Lovat, Earl of Powis, Lord Tredegar, Lord Walsingham, Sir Watkin Wynn, Mr. M'Combie, and the Corporation of Birmingham. The poultry number 2700 pens, and the council found it necessary to hire 500 additional pens for their reception.

The first show of the newly-formed Norfolk and Norwich Fat Cattle Association was held last week at Norwich, and may be regarded as a success. There were sixty-four entries in the fat cattle classes, twenty-six in the sheep, and twenty in those for pigs. Among the exhibitors were the Prince of Wales, Lord Walsingham, Mr. J. J. Colman, M.P., Mr. C. S. Read, M.P., Sir W. C. Trevelyan, and other breeders from Aberdeen, Lincolnshire, Lancashire, and Northumberland, besides those in the Eastern Counties. The principal prize for cattle was the champion prize, £100, and with this was included the Prince of Wales's plate, value 20 guineas, which was offered for the best beast in the yard. The winner of this prize was Mr. Robert Wright, of Nocton-heath, near Lincoln, who exhibited a magnificent pure bred roan shorthorn. The Mayor of Norwich's prize of £20, and the High Sheriff of Norfolk's prize of £15 for best heifers in the yard, were won by Mr. J. J. Colman, M.P., with a pure bred white shorthorn. Mr. Colman also won the Duke of Norfolk's plate for the best pen of lambs, and the Great Eastern Railway Company's plate for the best pen of sheep in the yard, with a pen of splendid Southdown wethers. The Prince of Wales was also a winner of a first prize in the sheep classes.

Lord Tredegar's cattle and poultry show began at Newport, Monmouthshire, on Tuesday. The number of entries were:—Cattle, 127; pens of sheep, 58; pigs, 34; horses, 113; poultry, 381 pens; pigeons, 98 cages. The amount awarded in prizes in the stock department is nearly £500, besides cups, and more than £100 in the poultry department. The highest prize for the best beast in the yard was awarded to the Marquis of Exeter's shorthorn bull Telemachus, but he found a formidable rival in Mrs. Maria Langdon's Devon bull Jonquil.

The Dorking Poultry Society held its eighteenth annual show on Thursday, five silver cups being given as prizes.

The Earl of Beaconsfield, in reply to a deputation from the Council of the Royal Agricultural Society on the subject of the recommendations of the Select Committee on Cattle Plague and the importation of live stock, said it was the intention of the Government to bring in next Session, at an early stage, a bill dealing with the matter. He declined, however, to enter into any details at present, but expressed a hope that the farmers would cheerfully co-operate in the endeavours of the Government to effect an improvement.

The great demand for foreign meat in England is inducing the American and Canadian breeders to obtain the best cattle for feeding purposes, and best adapted for their climate. Inquiries are being made in this country respecting the merits of the longhorns with a view to exportation. The breed are in high repute as a very hardy race, coming to heavy weights, sometimes weighing from a ton to 25 cwt.—they also give rich milk, and are quiet and docile in temper and habits. The longhorns are also very picturesque looking animals, their immense horns and curly coats being a great adornment to the parks of our nobility. They are kept in great purity by the Duke of Buckingham at Stowe Park, and also by Sir J. H. Crewe, Bart., of Calke Abbey. A herd book has recently been formed to record the pedigrees, the same as other breeds of cattle are. A pair of cows, descended from the herd of Mr. Chapman, which has been established 121 years, were recently sold by auction at the sale of the late Mr. Cox, of Spendon Hall, near Derby, and they realised 70 guineas each. The next sale of Mr. Chapman's herd will be on Monday next, Dec. 3.

The twenty-eighth annual Royal Berkshire Root Show was held last Saturday in the store-sheds of Messrs. Sutton and Sons, seedsmen, Reading. The display of agricultural roots is considered to be the finest ever seen. The show was divided into forty classes, all which were well represented, there being 1400 entries. There was a wonderful display of swedes and turnips. Upwards of £260 in prizes were offered for competition by Messrs. Sutton and Sons; and 3000 roots were sent to compete for the prizes offered for the description of swede known as Sutton's Champion. Mr. J. F. Burrell was the winner of the first prize. The turnip classes showed a wonderful combination of quality and weight, and some of the grey stone turnips were 4½ in. in girth. Though the season has been very untoward for the development of mangels and wurzels, there was no falling off in the specimens exhibited. The first prize was won by Mr. R. B. Blyth. Of the cabbages exhibited some gigantic specimens weighed nearly 60 lb. each, and measured 5 ft. 6 in. round. There was also an extraordinary display of potatoes and other vegetables. Viscount Eversley took the first prize for vegetables, while Mr. Walter, M.P., was a successful exhibitor in the class for potatoes.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR HUNGERFORD HOSKYN, BART.

Sir Hungerford Hoskyn, eighth Baronet, of Harewood, in the county of Hereford, died at Sandwell Park, near Cheltenham, on the 21st ult. He was born Sept. 19, 1804, the eldest son of Sir Hungerford Hoskyn, seventh Baronet, by Sarah, his wife, youngest daughter of John Phillips, Esq., of Bank Hall, Lancashire, and received his education at Eton, and at Oriel College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1827 and M.A. in 1830. Sir Hungerford succeeded his father Feb. 27, 1862, and was a J.P. and D.L. for Herefordshire. He was never married, and the baronetcy (which dates from the reign of Charles II.) devolves, consequently, on his only surviving brother, now the Rev. Sir John Leigh Hoskyn, Bart., M.A., Rector of Aston Tirrold, Berks. Sir Hungerford has survived only a few months his brother, the late accomplished Mr. Wren-Hoskyn, of Wroxall Abbey.

COLONEL THE HON. A. ANSON.

Colonel the Hon. Augustus Henry Archibald Anson, V.O., died on the 17th ult. at Cannes, aged forty-two. He was born March 5, 1835, the third son of Thomas William, second Viscount Anson and first Earl of Lichfield, by Louisa Catherine, his wife, daughter of the late Nathaniel Phillips, Esq., of Slebech Hall, Pembrokeshire, and was brother to the present Earl of Lichfield, to Lady Elcho, and to Lady Vernon. Colonel Anson served with the Rifle Brigade before Sebastopol, for which he received the medal and clasp, the order of the Medjidie, and the Turkish medal. As Aide-de-Camp to General Grant he was at the siege of Delhi and relief of Lucknow, besides several other important affairs, and had the Indian medal and two clasps. For his great intrepidity and distinguished personal gallantry in the field he was given the Victoria Cross. Colonel Anson sat in Parliament for Lichfield from 1859 to 1868, and for Bewdley from 1869 to 1874, taking an active part in all Army questions. He married, Dec. 1, 1863, Amelia Maria, eldest daughter of the Right Rev. Dr. Cloughton, formerly Bishop of Rochester, now Bishop of the newly-created see of St. Albans, but leaves no issue.

The deaths have also been announced of—

John Morgan, Esq., of Brampton Park, Huntingdonshire, on the 17th ult., aged six, one.

John Greenwood, Esq., M.A., Head Master of the Grammar School, Kirkby Lonsdale, on the 20th ult., aged forty-four.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Morrisson, on the 12th ult., at Medwyn Villa, Tunbridge Wells, aged sixty-four.

H. H. R. Hewitt, Assistant Commissary-General, Ordnance Department, son of the late H. H. Hewitt, of Lichfield, on the 12th ult., at Northampton, aged forty-four.

The Rev. Thomas Astley Maberly, M.A., Rural Dean, for thirty-six years Vicar of Cuckfield, Sussex, on the 19th ult., at 14, Queen's Gate-gardens, aged 66.

Anne, daughter of the late Henry Gale, Esq., of Scruton Hall, and Mary, daughter of the late Francis Dalton, Esq., of Hawxwell Hall, in her eighty-ninth year, at Hawxwell Hall, Yorkshire.

General Alexander Anderson, C.B., Royal Marine Light Infantry, on the 21st ult., at St. Albans-place, London, aged seventy. He served with the Army of Occupation in Portugal, at Navarino in 1827, and subsequently at several important affairs in Syria.

Mr. George Darby, of Markly, Warbleton, Sussex, died on the 23rd ult. at the age of eighty-one. He was regarded as the leader of the Conservative party in East Sussex, and many years ago represented that division of the county in Parliament.

The Right Rev. Bishop Morrell died on the 22nd ult. at Clifton, in his sixty-second year. He was ordained in 1839, was Rector of Henley-on-Thames and Rural Dean from 1852 to 1863, and Coadjutor Bishop of Edinburgh from 1863 to 1869.

Hon. Theobald Fitzwalter Butler, J.P., Captain Clare Militia, on the 19th ult., at Lower Fitzwilliam-street, Dublin. He was the second son of Theobald Fitzwalter, present Lord Dunboyne, by Julia Celestina Maria, his wife, second daughter of the late William Brander, Esq., of Morden Hall, Surrey. He was never married.

William Wickham Drake, Esq., of Breakspears, Middlesex, J.P., at his seat, near Uxbridge, on the 18th ult., aged sixty-eight. He was the eldest son of the Rev. William Wickham Drake, of Malpas, by Eliza, his wife, daughter of Thomas Tarleton, Esq., of Bolesworth Castle, Cheshire, and was formerly a Captain in the 29th Regiment.

Mr. William Turner, the late Judge of the Sussex County Court, died on the 25th ult. at Hove, at the age of eighty-seven. He was a deputy-lieutenant and magistrate for the county of Sussex, and also a magistrate for the borough of Brighton. Before his recent retirement he was a member of the Committee of Judges appointed by the Treasury to frame the County Court rules.

Colonel Claud Thomas Bouchier, V.C., late of the Rifle Brigade, and Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, on the 19th ult., at Brunswick-road, Brighton, aged forty-six. He served with the Rifle Brigade in the Kaffir War 1852-3, in the Crimean War (including Alma, Balaklava, Inkerman, and Sebastopol), and in the Indian Mutiny. Colonel Bouchier received the Victoria Cross, the medal with four clasps, the Turkish medal and order of the Medjidie, and was a Knight of the Legion of Honour.

The Postmaster-General has issued a notice stating that stamped halfpenny newspaper wrappers of a better quality than those hitherto in use, which will be discontinued, will be shortly issued for sale to the public at an increased charge, single wrappers being sold at 3d.

The Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has selected Lieutenant-General Sir E. S. Smyth, K.C.M.G., commanding the Canadian Dominion Militia, and Major-General C. L. Nugent, to receive distinguished service rewards vacant by the appointment of Lieutenant-General Sir R. Waddy, K.C.B., to the Colonelcy of a regiment and the death of Major-General J. Gwilt, C.B.

The new sluice at the Middle Level Works, near Lynn, was opened on Monday. The sluice was opened by Mr. E. Fellowes, in the presence of about 200 gentlemen. The engineer is Sir John Hawkshaw, and the contractor Mr. Webster. The cost is between £40,000 and £50,000, and by it 200,000 acres are to be drained, and rivers to the extent of 200 miles. The sluice is in substitution of siphons, which will be discontinued. It is said that the Fen country of the Isle of Ely will now be safe from inundation. Mr. E. Fellowes presided at a dinner held in honour of the occasion, at which Sir John Hawkshaw and others spoke.

CHESS.

F.O.C.—Your communication, as you will perceive, has been anticipated. G.J.S.—Please examine 1. Q to K 2nd (ch), followed, if K to K 5th, by Kt to Kt 4th, and, if K to Q 5th, by B to Kt 5th. It is unfortunate, because previous to the discovery of that flaw—an irremediable one, we fear—the position had been marked for immediate insertion.

MURRAY.—The solution you ask for is as follows:—1. P to K 5th, P to B 3rd (best); 2. Kt to B sq, K move; and 3. Kt to B mate.

WATKINS, G.E., and J.S.—Problems under examination, but together with so many others that our report upon them can scarcely be made for some time.

E.H.V.—You overlook the discovered check.

N.R. (Freckenham), O.A. Pryce, W. Atkins, G.E., and Others.—No. 1760 cannot be solved in the way suggested. The defence to 1. B takes P is B to B 2nd; if, then, 2. B takes B, the reply is B to Q 4th.

A.B.S.—Received, and much obliged. Would you kindly inform us whether the game still in hand has been published anywhere. We assume not, but wish to be assured.

M.R.—Solutions correct, but omitted among the large number we have to go through.

CORRECTOR SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1760 (as rectified) received from P.S. Shenale, Cant. H.M. Pridaux, J. De Honsteyn, J. Sowden, F.V.P. Paul's Roster, T.R.Y. J. Wontone, R.H. Brooks, R.J.N. H.A.N. McIntyre, S. Sejas, W.S.B. Woolwich Chess Club, E.L.G. Bheas, M.A.W. J.G. Finch, W.F. Payne, W. Leeson, Tippet, Copiapino, W.T. Aman, M. Rawlings, G. Reeves, G. Wright, Tally Ho, Mechanic, Longstep, and W.C. Dutton.

CORRECTOR SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1761 received from N.R. (Freckenham), W.T.K. W.T. Aman, G. Rushby, W. Hall, T.E. Clarke, Copiapino, Tally Ho, Long Step, Paul's Roster, J. Wontone, Tippet, J. Sowden, T.E.F. Members of a Chapel of Ease Institute, W. Leeson, G.A. Pryce, H.M. Pridaux, Minnie, E.W. Martin, M. Chywood, J. Sargent, G.H.V. E.H.V. M.A.W. East Marden, Woolwich Chess Club, W.C. Dutton, W.P. Welch, R.H. Brooks, Trial, E.P. Valliamy, E.L.G. T.E. Hughes, A.A. Roy, Dr. F. St. W.F. Payne, W.C.D. Smith, L. Lingold, J.V. Elden, Millen, Lulu, W.S.B. Sejas, Cant. J.G. Finch, Emile Fran, E. Auband, G.W. Middleton, F.M. and M.B.W. A. Wood, P.G. Collins, Schooling, H.W. Topham, W.J. New, W. Ward, R.D. Skue, Chasmas, W.J. Sedgfield, J. De Honsteyn, H.A.N. A.H. Cherrill, N.H. Hastings, and Robin Gray.

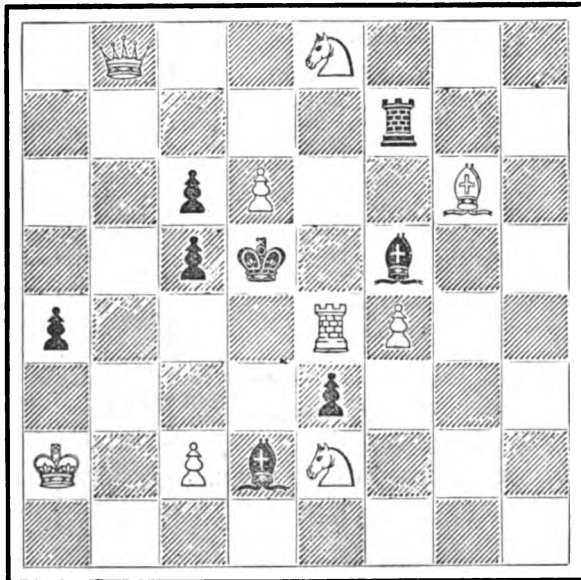
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1760.

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.
1. R takes P at K 2nd B to Q 4th* 2. R to B 5th Any move
3d 3. Mates accordingly.
• If 1. B to Kt sq, White continues with 2. R to K 5th and mates on the next move; while if 1. B takes B, the reply is 2. R to B 4th and 3. Kt mates.

PROBLEM No. 1768.

By FRANK C. COLLINS.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

THE LATE MR. DE VERE.

Brief as is the period that has elapsed since the premature death of Mr. De Vere, it has been hitherto supposed that no recorded games of his remained to be gathered in. He was not one to take any pains to preserve even the finest efforts of his genius, as he was in every respect careless in the matter of reputation. However, it has happened that Mr. S. J. Stevens took down two games played by him against the deceased in November, 1873, in the City of London Chess Club Handicap of that year. We beg to acknowledge Mr. Stevens's courtesy in forwarding to us these games, and lose no time in making them public.

(Pawn and two Moves. Remove Black's K B P.)

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. De V.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. De V.)
1. P to K 4th	P to Q 4th	19. P to B 3rd	Kt to B 2nd
2. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	20. Kt to B 4th	P to Q 4th
3. Q to R 5th (ch)	P to Kt 3rd	21. Kt to K 3rd	Kt to K 4th
4. Q takes B P	Kt to Q 4th	22. B to B 2nd	Kt to B 5th
5. P to Q 3rd	Kt to Q 4th	23. Kt to Kt 4th	P to K 4th
6. Q to B 4th	P to K 4th	24. Kt to B 2nd	Kt to Kt 2nd
7. B to Q 2nd	B to Kt 2nd	25. K R to Q 4th	B to B 3rd
8. B to Kt 3rd	B to Kt 3rd	26. B to K 3rd	K R to Q 4th
9. P takes P	Kt takes P	27. K R to Q 4th	R to Q 7th
10. Kt to Kt 5th	Kt to R 3rd	28. B takes Kt	P takes B
11. B to Q 3rd	Q takes Kt P	29. R takes P	Q R to Kt 7th
12. Castles	Kt to K 3rd	30. Kt to Kt 4th	R takes P (ch)
13. Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt	31. K to R sq	P to K 4th
14. B to B 3rd	B takes B	32. Kt to K 3rd	R takes P (ch)
15. Q takes B	Q takes B	33. Kt to Kt sq	K R to K 7th
16. Kt takes Q	Castles	34. R to B 3rd	B to Kt 4th
17. Kt to Kt 5th	B to Q 2nd	35. P to B 4th	B to Q 2nd
18. Kt to Q 6th	Q R to Kt sq	36. Q R to Q 4th	B takes P

It is obvious that Black, though not losing his Queen, would get a very bad game by taking the Rook.

Between the same Players, at the same odds.—(Remove Black's K B P.)

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. De V.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. De V.)
1. P to K 4th	P to Q 4th	17. Q to K 3rd	Kt to Q 4th
2. P to Q 4th	P to K 3rd	18. Q takes P	Kt takes P
3. Kt to K 3rd	P to Q 4th	19. Q to Q 3rd	Kt to Q 4th
4. Kt to K 5th	P to Q 4th	20. Q R to K 4th	Kt to B 5th
5. Q to R 5th (ch)	P to Kt 3rd	21. Q to K 4th	P to B 3rd
6. Q to R 2nd	B to Q 2nd	22. P to B 4th	Q to B 4th
7. B to Kt 3rd	Kt to B 3rd	23. Q to K 3rd	R to B 3rd
8. Kt takes B	Q takes Kt	24. P to Q 5th	
9. Kt to K 2nd	B to Q 2nd		
10. Kt takes B	K takes Kt		
11. Kt to Kt 5th	Q R to K 3rd		
12. Castles (K R)	B takes Kt		
13. P takes B	P to Q R 3rd		
14. B to R 4th	P to Q Kt 4th		
15. B to Kt 3rd	Kt to K 2nd		

Very far from good; nor was his previous move, though safe enough, equal to bringing out the K B to Q 3rd. It must be observed, however, that in 1873 Mr. Stevens lacked experience; whereas he is now one of the strongest players of the third class in the City of London Club.

This timely advance destroys Black's chance of winning. At the same time, we do not find any defect in Mr. De Vere's play. He had won back the Pawn, and was accumulating a promising attack; but the position of his King nullifies such advantage as he has on the left wing.

24. Q to Kt 5th	K to K sq
25. Q to R 7th (ch)	K to B 2nd
26. Q to Kt 8th (ch)	K to B 2nd
27. P takes P (ch)	K to Kt 2nd
28. Q to B 7th (ch)	K to R 3rd
29. Q takes B P	R to Q 4th
30. Q to B 3rd	Q takes Q
31. P takes Q	

and the game was eventually drawn.

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

At a preliminary meeting of the newly-formed British Chess Problem Association, held on the 23rd ult., it was resolved that a problem tourney among the members should take place in 1878 upon the following conditions:—Each competitor to send in one set (under a motto) of three problems consisting of from two to four moves, at his option; sets by composers living in this country to be sent in on or before April 30, and by those residing abroad on or before June 1; the prizes to be according to the receipts—namely, 50 per cent for the first, 30 per cent for the second, and the remainder to be equally divided amongst the best two, three, and four move problems not included in either of the prize sets. The following appointments (pro tem) were made:—viz. of Mr. V. T. Pierce, 42, Park Crescent, Brighton, as hon. treasurer, and of Mr. J. Paul Taylor, 63, Malvern-road, Dalston, as hon. secretary. Subscriptions are to be sent to the treasurer, and competition sets to the secretary.

PARIS TO-DAY.

The struggle now going on in France is watched with so much interest in England that even the roughest notes of eye-witnesses on the character of the people whose destinies hang on it are welcome; so many of the doings of its principal actors, and the way in which these doings are so often received by the nation, are so strange to English minds that one asks what manner of men the French are—whether they are in art, science, and religion what they seem to be in politics, or whether politics are only an amusement for the frothiest part of the nation?

One cannot answer such questions in a line or two—perhaps not in a volume or two; and an Englishman is not bound—as a Frenchman seems to consider himself—to have a neat, compact, logical (and absurd) theory always ready for production on every conceivable subject. Compared to such a theory, little isolated facts—which are all I can pretend to offer—are like a few dozen bricks compared to Cleopatra's Needle; they are not nearly so showy, so picturesque, so complete; but they are not absolutely useless, and they may one day form part of a good, sound, water-tight house.

A dweller in Paris in 1877, watching the daily life of the people, very soon comes to understand how it is that the rulers of France dare such things as they do; what very different subjects theirs are to our own really more or less "free and independent" voters. Clothe a Frenchman in ever so little brief authority—make him only a *sergent de ville* or an official in a public picture-gallery—and he there and then becomes a tyrant, and people there and then submit quietly to everything he chooses to do or say. I was at the great review in July, and stood next a young French gentleman, of high spirit and (one would have said) naturally great independence; but the way he and the rest of the crowd let the sentinels order them about and keep them in their places made an Englishman very quickly lose his temper. As for daring to "chaff" the said sentinels, I should have liked to see one languid young swell, one impudent *gamin*, attempt the rallery a British policeman has always to endure, and nearly always endures so good-temperedly.

This is the sort of sight to be seen in Paris at the present time, any day of the week, under the Republic—and under, I really believe, any Republic, whether headed by MacMahon, or Thiers, or Grévy, or Gambetta. Scene, a street; or, to give the details of an actual case, the eastern end of the Boulevard St. Germain. A small crowd is collected, and people are looking round as they pass—which means very little, for your Parisian is much more inquisitive, and has (apparently) much more time on his hands than your Londoner. The centre of attraction is two *sergents de ville* dragging along a man in a blouse—probably a drunkard or a pickpocket—by his hair, thumping him the while with their fists to make him go faster! None of the respectable bystanders interfere: no one remonstrates except one woman, who is forthwith pursued by a *sergent*, who runs after her in a heavy-booted, ungainly way, and draws his sword, scowling and swearing as if he were quite in the mood to use it seriously.

I described this little scene to the landlord of a students' hotel hard by; he listened with polite attention, and then said he did not find it "ridiculous"—he could not see where the joke lay! Of course, he said, no respectable man would think of interfering in behalf of a ruffian in a blouse; the fellow was probably a drunkard, and if he was not—*tant pis pour lui!* This representative of the middle class spoke of the mob, the *canaille*, as I have never heard an Englishman, thoroughly and vulgarly aristocratic as we are.

Yet a Frenchman speaks to a costermonger politely, as he should, and is answered politely, without either surliness or grovelling respect; each calls the other *monsieur*—neither would, I believe, call Marshal MacMahon more. There is not that constant fear of "lowering oneself" that we have; nor is there, by-the-by, that correspondent fear of making oneself ridiculous. A Frenchman, as he capers about at a place of public amusement, heartily enjoying himself and making other people enjoy themselves, may look very foolish to an Englishman—especially if his figure be not adapted for graceful capering; but the Englishman, in his supercilious boredom, may be quite sure that he himself looks ten times as foolish to the French, and not nearly one tenth so agreeable.

The French like amusing themselves, and the French like to talk; and these two things, I believe, influence their politics. That they should like to talk is natural; they do it so admirably. One occasionally hears an Englishman talk well—but very seldom; and I think one great reason of this is his fear of long words. He often resorts to slang, simply to avoid a "bookish" word; and he thus leaves unused one half of his language. In French, one can be clear without being in the least pedantic; one can talk "like a book"—or, shall I say, like a well-written comedy?—without seeming at all unnatural or affected.

Indeed, this fear of affectation, this compound of modesty and mock-modesty, is purely and only English. If a Frenchman knows a thing, he says it, whatever it is; he does not think that people will suppose he wants to parade his knowledge—and, besides, he does want to parade his knowledge, very much. If he has an opinion, the idea that it is valueless, or that he ought to pretend to think it so, never occurs to him. *Credo, ergo est*, he would say. He talks before a roomful of strangers without the slightest shyness; he is utterly at a loss to understand that *amour propre britannique* which makes an Englishman unwilling to air his blunders in a foreign language—and he is to a great extent right. Finally, he talks about everything—art (with some feeling, at least, if not always with knowledge), religion (he is generally an entire, if a shallow, sceptic), the most difficult questions of morals, the broadest political difficulties; except, indeed, when, as is too often the case, he suspects that there may be an agent of the secret police within earshot.

These three things—their submission to any sort of government (which proceeds partly from their faith in it: they expect their Government to do a hundred things which we should do for ourselves), their fondness for being amused, and their love of talk—account for many things in their recent history. What they have endured from their present rulers I need not say. Fancy not being allowed to ask twenty people to dinner without official permission! And their love of amusement and talk accounts, at least in part, for the frothy, flashy, theatrical style of even their great debates. It all tickles and excites them—Victor Hugo's absurd parodies of algebraic formulas; Cassagnac's atrocious Old Bailey vulgarities, Gambetta's smart retorts. There is a great deal of cleverness in a French debate; but it will never make history, it will never make poetry; it wants dignity, genuineness, common sense. A future Shakespeare could make nothing of it, great though the importance of the issues involved in it may be. The best portion of the Republican party are acting with a quiet strength, a reserve, they have never shown before; but they cannot shake off in a few months the old inherited vice of style. In the "leaders" of their best journals, in the speeches of their best men, you feel that their one chief object is ever to make points, to be clever, to amuse.

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Black Brussels Net, at 20s. 6d.;

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New Styles, well cut, and elegantly trimmed.

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The Pure Silk Gordini Crape,

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Its advantages are—that it is made

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It is a richer black, free from dress and

the gummed appearance so objectionable in other Crape.

The wear of every yard is guaranteed.

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Excellent quality at 4s. 9d., 5s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 9s. 6d.

Patterns free.

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A STOUT WOOLLEN SERGE, affording

great warmth and comfort,

for Dresses and Petticoats, made in

Black and Dark Blue, and is exceedingly durable.

It is sold at 1s. per yard,

by the piece of 36 or 72 yards.

Patterns free.

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FUR-LINED CLOAKS

at Summer Prices.

Good useful Cloaks

at 34 and 41 guineas.

SEMI-FITTING SEAL PALETOTS,

30 inches long, for 9 guineas.

30 inches long, for 11 guineas.

30 inches long, for 13 guineas.

At PETER ROBINSON'S, of REGENT-STREET.

NOTICE.—In reference to the

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it is important that letters

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Just received, from Paris, LISSETTE GRENADINES,

plain evening cloths. Look brilliant by gaslight. 42d. per

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of this beautiful warm material, in the new dark shade

now selling at 84d. per yard. Patterns free.

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Made in the best manner by experienced Tailors, immense

variety of Irish Friezes and other fashionable materials. Pat-

terns and Forms for Self-Measurement post-free.

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WATERPROOF TWEED CLOAKS, SKIRTS, and

JACKETS, in every variety of shape and colour, are supplied by

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WOOLLEN CLOTHS.—Waterproof

Tweeds, Macintosh Cloths, Baskings, Fur Beavers, and

other materials for Ladies' Jackets; also every kind of Woollen

Goods for Gentlemen's and Boys' wear.

C. MEKING and Co., Woollen Warehouse,

111 and 112, Hutton-garden, Holborn-circus, London.

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HABITS Cured by DR. CHANDLER'S CHEST-EXPAN-

ding BRACE for both sexes. It assists growth, and produces a

beauteous figure. 10s. 6d. each.—Dr. Chandler's Illustrations sent.

CHRISTMAS CASES, One Guinea,

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Whisky, 1 Brandy, 1 lb. Tea. All reputed quart bottles. War-

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UNIVERSALLY RECOMMENDED BY THE MEDICAL

PROFESSION. A pure old spirit, mild, mellow, delicious, and

most wholesome. Dr. Hassall says:—"The samples were soft

and mellow to the taste, aromatic and ethereal to the smell.

The whisky is pure, well matured, and of very excellent quality.

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Wholesale of the Sole Proprietors: GREENLEES BROTHERS

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DELICIOUS AND INVIGORATING.

MARAVILLA COCOA.

"It may justly be called the perfection

of prepared Cocoa."

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"MARAVILLA COCOA has achieved a thorough success,

and surpasses every other cocoa in the market. Entire

solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of

the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Mara-

villa Cocoa above all others. For invalids, dyspeptics, and

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Sole Proprietors, TAYLOR BROTHERS, London.

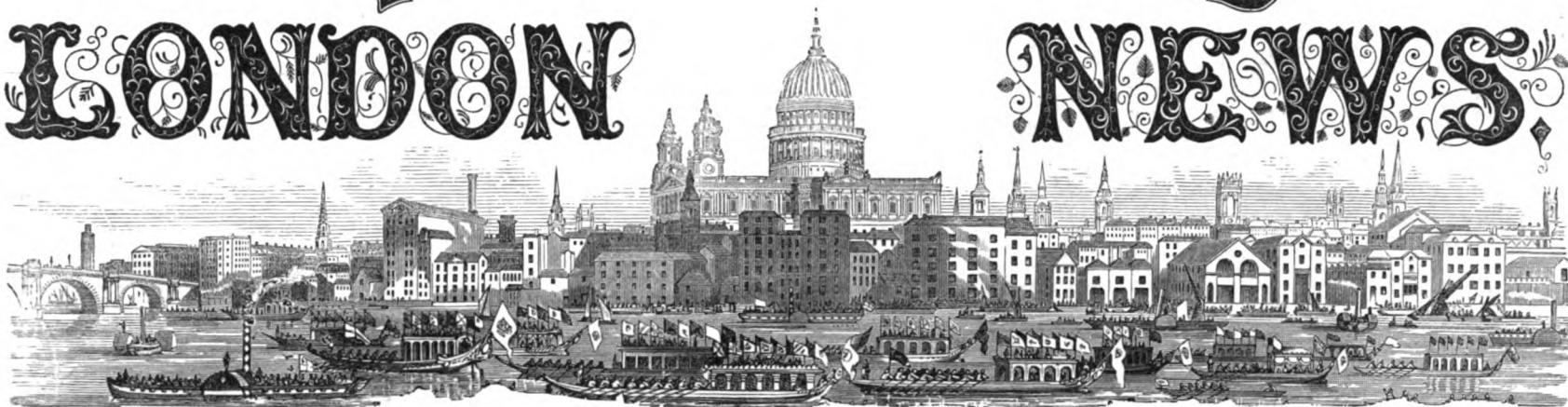
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GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

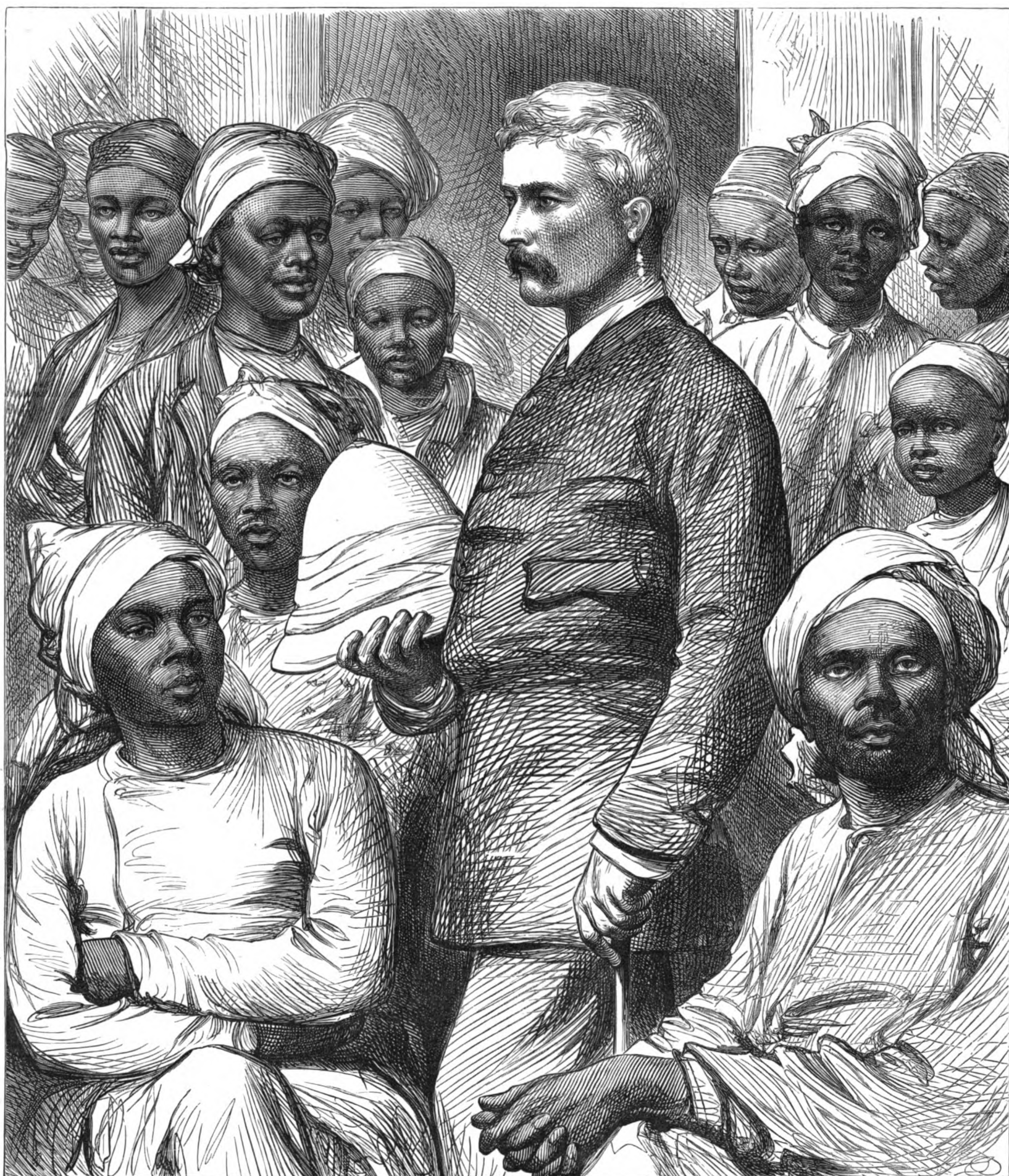


REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2004.—VOL. LXXI.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1877.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6d.



MR. H. M. STANLEY AND SOME OF HIS NATIVE FOLLOWERS.
FROM PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN AT THE CAPE.

BIRTHS.

On the 9th ult., at Trimore Lodge, Putney, S.W., the wife of Henry Trigg, of a daughter.

On the 2nd inst., at Bridgewater House, St. James's, the Countess of Elinore, of a daughter.

On the 4th inst., Lady Blennerhassett, of a son.

On the 2nd inst., at Gardenmorris, in the county of Waterford, the Lady Catherine O'Shee, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 1st inst., at St. Mary's Church, Henley-on-Thames, Sir E. H. Currie, Knt., of Bromley, Middlesex, to Harriet Anne, fifth daughter of the late E. Golding, of Brimpton, Berkshire.

On the 3rd inst., at the parish church, Jersey, Lieutenant H. M. Westby, H.M.'s 3rd Regt. ment, to Rose Constance, widow of F. C. Lane, Esq.

DEATHS.

On the 29th ult., at 32, Portman-square, Miss Susanna Parry, of 32, Portman-square, and Grove House, Ham, Surrey.

On the 3rd inst., at 40, Eaton-square, General Lord Henry Percy, V.C., K.C.B., aged 60 years.

On the 3rd inst., at Rodcliffe Hall, near Carlisle, William Henry Mounsey, Esq., late Captain H.M.'s 4th and 15th Regiments, aged 69.

On the 30th ult., at 10, New-street, Lady Gomm, aged 70.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each insertion.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING DEC. 15.

SUNDAY, Dec. 9.
 Second Sunday in Advent.
 St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Prebendary Otter; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Liddon; 7 p.m., Rev. Frederick Hall, C. rate of St. Augustine's, Kilburn.
 St. James's, noon, Rev. Canon G. Frothero.

MONDAY, Dec. 10.
 Accession of Leopold II., King of the Belgians, 1865.
 Grouse-shooting ends.
 Smithfield Club Fat Cattle Show, Agricultural Hall (five days).
 Female Orphan Asylum, Beddington, City Terminus Hotel, half-yearly court, elections, &c., 11 a.m.
 Farmers' Club, 5.30 p.m. (Mr. J. N. McAdam on the Most Profitable System of Feeding Cattle; with discussion).
 London Institution, 5 p.m. (Professor Tyndall on Certain Microscopic Organisms, their Genesis and Work in the World).
 Medical Society, 8.30 p.m.
 Adult Orphan Institution, St. Andrew's-place, Regent's Park, elections, 2 p.m.

TUESDAY, Dec. 11.
 Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor Marshall on Anatomy).
 Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m. (Mr. W. J. Doherty on the Cofferdams used at Dublin, Birkenhead, and Hull).
 West London Scientific Association, 8 p.m. (Dr. W. M. Ord on Fresh-water Polyzoa).
 Colonial Institute, 8 p.m. (Mr. A. Macalister on Queensland and Chinese Immigration).
 Third Middlesex Artillery, annual prize distribution, Freemasons' Tavern, 7.30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12.
 Moon's first quarter, 9.34 p.m.
 Charterhouse, Founder's Day; Divine service, 5 p.m., Rev. Canon G. O. Boyle; dinner, 6 p.m.
 Literary Fund, 3 p.m.
 Graphic Society, 8 p.m.
 Telegraph Engineers' Society, annual meeting, 7 p.m.
 Epidemiological Society, 8.30 p.m.
 Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. F. B. Lawes on Freedom in the Growth and Sale of the Crops of the Farm).
 Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor Marshall on Anatomy).

THURSDAY, Dec. 13.
 Agricultural Society, general meeting, noon.
 East India Association, 3 p.m. (General Sir Arthur Cotton on the Prevention and Counteraction of Indian Famines).
 London Institution, 7 p.m. (Mr. Clements R. Markham on Greenland).
 Newtown Poultry, Dog, and Root Society Show.
 Westminster Play ("The Adelphi"), 7 p.m.
 South Kensington Museum, 8 p.m. (Mr. Edward Bellamy on Anatomy).
 Mathematical Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. S. Roberts on Normals).
 Royal Albert Hall, 8 p.m. (Mr. Carter's Choir, Haydn's "Creation").

FRIDAY, Dec. 14.
 The Prince Consort died, 1861.
 Royal Asylum of St. Anne's Society, half-yearly court and elections, City Terminus Hotel, 11 a.m.
 Society for Propagation of the Gospel, 2 p.m.
 Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor Marshall on Anatomy).
 Sacred Harmonic Society, 7.30 p.m. (Handel's "Judas Macabbeus").

SATURDAY, Dec. 15.
 Physical Society, 3 p.m. (Mr. S. P. Thompson on Permanent Plateau's Films; Mr. Sedley Taylor on the Coloured Figures of Vibrating Fluid Films).
 Working Men's Club and Institute Union, at Society of Arts, 4 p.m. (Rev. Stopford Brooke).

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—BOXING NIGHT.
 DEC. 28, will be produced the Grand Christmas Comic Pantomime, THE WHITE CAT—by E. L. Blanchard, Scenery by W. Beverly—in which the celebrated Vokes Family will make their reappearance in London. Double Harlequinade. Morning performance, Thursday, Dec. 27. Box-office open from Ten till Five Daily.

HENRY DUNBAR, by TOM TAYLOR, and A ROUGH DIAMOND, by J. B. Duckstone. Box-office hours, Eleven to Five. No Fees for Booking. Prices from 1s. to 2s. 3s. Doors open at 7, commence at 7.30.—OLYMPIC THEATRE.

MASKELYNE and COOKE. Daily at Three and Eight o'clock. EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly. Fifth year in London. The present programme embraces Psycho and Zoo, the twin automatic mysteries; the sensational scene in exposure of spiritualism, in which Mr. Cooke floats about the room taking the cabinet with him—the most astounding feat ever accomplished; and many other illusory items of novel and original character. Such is the success of the entertainment that it is advisable to book seats in advance, for which there is no charge. Admission 6s., 2s., 1s.

EVANS'S, COVENT - GARDEN.—NOTICE.—These celebrated Supper-rooms are now open for the reception of Ladies. Evans's Choir Boys, especially trained by and under the direction of Mr. F. J. Thompson; and the best available Comic talent. Supper after the Pantomime.—Proprietor, J. B. ASON.

The Christmas Number OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

WILL BE ISSUED

NEXT WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12.

IT WILL CONTAIN A

TALE BY WILKIE COLLINS,

ENTITLED

"MY LADY'S MONEY;"

A LARGE COLOURED PICTURE,

"A BIT FOR BOB,"

FROM A PAINTING BY ALFRED HUNT

AND THE FOLLOWING

ILLUSTRATIONS:

Four Scenes from Wilkie Collins's Tale. Drawn by F. Barnard.
 Three Home-Rulers. By Kate Greenaway.
 The Haunted Tower. By S. Read.
 The Attack on the Redoubt. By W. J. Morgan.
 Christmas at Sea: the Captain's Pudding. By C. Gregory.
 Where He Fell. By Mason Jackson.
 A Bit of Old Chelsea. By H. Petherick.
 A Bloodless Battle. By R. Barnes.
 Old Evergreen and the Yule Log (A Series of Comic Sketches). By Harry Furniss.
 A Little Baggage. By W. Goodman.
 Little Loves. By Kate Greenaway.
 A Country Theatre at Christmas Time: Painting the Poker Red Hot. By J. A. Fitzgerald.

The whole—comprising Two Sheets and a Half, besides the Large Picture—will be inclosed in a Coloured Wrapper, and published apart from the ordinary Issue.

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OFFICE, 198, STRAND, W.C.

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Africa, West Coast	...	9d	Gibraltar	6d
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Belgium	...	6d	India, via Southampton	...	12d	12d
Brazil	...	12d	Italy, via Brindisi	6d
Canada	...	6d	Italy	6d
Cape of Good Hope	...	9d	Jamaica	6d
Ceylon, via Southampton	...	12d	Mauritius	12d
Chili, via Liverpool	...	9d	New Zealand	12d
China, via Southampton	...	12d	Norway	6d
China, via Brindisi	...	18d	Portugal	6d
Constantinople	...	6d	Spain	6d
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FOR

1878,

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TWELVE ENGRAVINGS AS HEADINGS TO THE CALENDAR. ASTRONOMICAL DIAGRAM OF REMARKABLE PHENOMENA, WITH EXPLANATORY NOTES, &c.

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SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL.

Conductor, Sir Michael Costa.—FRIDAY NEXT, DEC. 14, at 7.30, Handel's JUDAS MACABEUS. Madame Sherrington, Miss Julia Wiggin, Miss Julia Elton, Mr. Vernon Rigby, Mr. Montem Smith, Mr. Lewis Thomas. Organist, Mr. Willing. Tickets, 3s., 6s., 7s., 10s., 6d.

THE FORTY-SIXTH CHRISTMAS PERFORMANCE OF THE MESSIAH, FRIDAY, DEC. 21, Mrs. Osgood, Miss Julia Elton, Mr. Vernon Rigby, and Mr. Sautley. Tickets as above, now ready.

WEDNESDAY NEXT.—THE LAST BALLAD CONCERT

BEFORE CHRISTMAS, ST. JAMES'S HALL, at Eight o'clock. The programme will include the following very popular songs:—"Through the wood" and "Love the Light" (Mrs. Osgood); "The Last Chord" and "The Old Sailor Wife" (Madame Antoinette Sterling); "Strangers yet" (The Lady of the Lea); and "The Ballad of the Daughter of Islington" (Miss Grindley); "Kirtle Red" (Miss Francis); "My sweet-heart when a boy" and "Merry of Argyle" (Mr. Edward Lloyd); "The Vagabond" (The "Fiddler" and "The Tar" (Mr. Sautley); "The Village Blacksmith" and "Friend of the Brave" (Mr. Maybrick). Pianoforte, Miss Margaret Bucknall. The London Vocal Union, under the direction of Mr. Fred. Walker. Conductor, Mr. Sidney Naylor. Stalls, 7s. 6d.; Balcony, 3s.; Area, 4s. and 2s.; Admission, 1s. Tickets of Austin, St. James's Hall; the usual Agents; and of Rossey and Co., 25, Regent-street.

SMITHFIELD CLUB SHOW of CATTLE, IMPLEMENTS, ROOTS, &c.

SMITHFIELD CLUB SHOW, AGRICULTURAL HALL, 11, LINGTON, MONDAY, DEC. 10, at Two o'clock. Admission, 5s. TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, at Nine o'clock. Admission, One Shilling. Agricultural Hall Co. (Limited), Bedford-street, Islington. S. SNEY, Secretary.

ALEXANDRA PALACE.—GREAT DOG SHOW of the KENNEL CLUB, TUESDAY NEXT, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday. Extraordinary Entries of Mastiffs, St. Bernard's, Fox Terriers, Bull-Dogs, Collies, English, Gordon, and Irish Setters, Spaniels, Pointers, &c.

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE-GALLERY.—Open all the year round for the RECEPTION and SALE of PICTURES by the British and Foreign Schools. For Particulars apply to Mr. C. W. WASS.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—The TWELFTH WINTER EXHIBITION of SKETCHES and STUDIES WILL OPEN on MONDAY NEXT, DEC. 10. Gallery, 53, Pall-mall. H. F. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—The SIXTEENTH WINTER EXHIBITION of SKETCHES and STUDIES by the Members is NOW OPEN, at their Gallery, 5, Pall-mall East. Ten till Five. Admission One Shilling. ALFRED D. FAIRF, Secretary.

GUARDI GALLERY, 11, Haymarket.—Mr. MARTIN COLNAGHI begs to announce his Daily Exhibition of Munthe's FLORENCE RIVER and other highly-class Continental Pictures, between Ten and Seven o'clock. GUARDI GALLERY, 11, Haymarket. Admission, 1s.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS, "THE BRAZEN SERPENT," "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM," and "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE," each 38. by 22. with "Dream of Placid's Wife," "Christ as Martyr," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street, W. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
 Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.		Miles. in 24 hours, from 4 hours past morning to 4 hours past morning.	In. in 24 hours, from 4 hours past morning to 4 hours past morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.		
Nov.	28.230	42.3	40.0	69	3	46.8	37.8	SW. SWW.	266	0.230
Dec.	28.507	41.7	37.4	87	6	46.6	38.7	S. SW. SWW.	413	0.015
1	29.495	41.9	37.7	87	5	46.6	38.6	S. SW. SWW.	270	0.070
2	29.339	40.7	39.1	95	5	46.1	34.4	SW. NW. N.	277	0.007
3	29.222	43.2	38.5	88	—	47.3	35.6	N. NE. NNE.	277	0.000
4	29.112	41.5	43.5	90	10	46.2	40.5	N. NE.	253	0.055
5	29.029	41.6	41.0	90	10	45.8	42.7	N.	150	0.010

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:

Barometer (inches) corrected	29.237	28.507	29.495	29.339	29.222	29.112	29.029
Temperature of Air	41.7	44.0	42.1	41.9	41.8	44.5	42.6
Temperature of Evaporation	39.7	43.2	31.9	41.6	41.8	44.5	42.6
Direction of Wind	SW.	S.	SW.	SWW.	N.	NNE.	SW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 15.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
4 27	4 45	5 5	5 23	5 45	6 7	6 30

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1877.

The first Message of Mr. Hayes, President of the United States, to Congress, read on Monday last, appeared in a summarised form in the British daily papers of Tuesday. Curiosity, as well on the other side of the Atlantic as on this, had been on the alert to ascertain what would be the drift of this document. Presidential Messages are usually *sui generis*, and assume no very attractive aspect to those who dwell on the hither side of the ocean. The present generation of readers, perhaps, can recall but one or two that have made any abiding impression upon their minds. The Message of Mr. Hayes, if we have a faithful epitome of it, which there is no reason to doubt, will not add to the number. It is sensible, calm in tone, elaborate in diction, and deals with most of the topics on which it treats in a straightforward spirit. It will very possibly, we think we may even say probably, satisfy the expectations of a vast majority of the United States public outside the circle of professional politicians. It will certainly begot no ill-will in any foreign country. It is chiefly domestic in the subjects it comprises, and these, so far as they are discussed and so far as can be judged of by a summarised reproduction, have been commented upon with a view rather to meet the demands of reason than to obviate the objections of Party. So far, of course, the Message has its interest on this side of the water. In other respects, and chiefly in regard to the main purpose at which it aims, it is rather adapted to touch the political susceptibilities of Americans than of Englishmen.

There are one or two passages which have special reference to ourselves, and it is gratifying to note the friendly spirit which pervades them. In regard to the different interpretations put upon the late Extradition Treaty by the Governments of the United States and Great Britain, it is remarked that the question is not one which ought to be allowed to disturb the friendship of the two countries, or to frustrate justice in either of them. The Canadian Fisheries Award, it is announced, will soon be communicated to Congress; but whether with a recommendation that it be accepted is not stated. A Treaty with Great Britain protecting Trade Marks has already been submitted to the Senate. These are minor points; as are also others relating to France, Germany, Spain, and Mexico. But all of them are referred to in a tone of conciliation, and in an entire freedom from that tone of bitterness, even menace, which in times within our remembrance usually disfigured Presidential Messages when discussing foreign affairs. There is not the least reason to doubt that in this respect Mr. Hayes reflects the true feeling of the great majority of his fellow-citizens.

The two principal subjects of the Presidential Message relate to the policy which he has pursued since his installation for the pacification of the Southern States and the steps that he recommends in relation to the currency. The first matter is one of prime importance. It will be remembered that Mr. Hayes was the Republican candidate at the last election, and that he was seated in the Presidential Chair by certain proceedings of the Senate which, perhaps, severe discussion would hardly fail to condemn. Personally, he had little control over these proceedings. But he seems to have made up his mind to pursue a course of policy towards the South which his Republican supporters would certainly not have suggested, and which was almost diametrically opposed to that favoured by Mr. Grant's Administration. Giving an account of his own Measures, he says that they were "in harmony with the circumstances and with the Constitution and genius of the people. The beneficent results," he continues, "already apparent demonstrate their justice and effectiveness. Outrages have ceased, political turmoil has disappeared, industries have been resumed, and Southern credit has been strengthened. Time," he confidently anticipates, "will furnish ample vindication of the policy of the Government." Nor do we think he is too sanguine. Some relaxation of that severity with which the rebel States were treated under the rule of the Republicans was strongly recommended by generosity if not by justice; and generosity, when not exercised at the expense of justice, must always be considered at one with sound policy. President Hayes does not intend that the two sentiments shall be allowed to run into collision. He tells the Legislature that "the rights and persons of the emancipated race must be firmly protected," and that to this end all the executive powers of the Government will be exerted.

The other great point dealt with in the Presidential Message is that of the Currency. Here also his intentions seem to be based upon enlightened principles. "The policy of Specie resumption should be pursued by all suitable means. No legislation should disparage or retard it, as any wavering in purpose or unsteadiness of methods would only increase the disturbance in values, which, unless relieved, must end in disorder, dishonour, and financial disaster to the Government and people, particularly to the industrious classes, who need money of fixed value, which only the resumption of specie payment can give." Mr. Hayes, while favouring the remonetization of silver under certain conditions, which he thinks would facilitate the resumption of specie payments, distinctly abides by his previous declarations in favour of paying bonds in gold. To pay in coin of less value would involve a violation of public faith, which would work irreparable injury to the public credit, and, therefore, he recommends that any legislation providing for silver coinage should exempt the public debt from the payment of either principal or interest in coinage of less value than the present gold coinage of the country. In regard to this matter, the President will probably be able to control without serious difficulty the legislation of the Union. The Democratic majorities which are likely to pronounce against his policy in the House of Representatives—and before long perhaps in the Senate also—are not sufficient to override his veto, which, on this question, public opinion may be expected to sustain. The question, undoubtedly, is one of immense importance to the population of the United States, and, indirectly, to the industries of Europe. There is hence matter for congratulation that on the currency question at least the policy of the existing Administration, besides being sound, will be carried into effect.

As to Civil Service Reform, Mr. Hayes, it would seem, says but little. He adheres to his former views, which, he declares, have been confirmed by experience. He recommends the revival of a Civil Service Commission; and he tells the Houses of Legislature that it had been his purpose to proceed with the hearty co-operation of both. There is evidently, however, "a lion in the way," and he has heard its roar. Civil Service Reform is not a favourite topic with party politicians. If thoroughly carried into effect, the result would be that their occupation would be gone. They are already beginning to reason against it—as the slaveholders, towards the end of their career, argued against Negro emancipation. The country, they say, could not stand the immense changes which would thereby be effected. Both Republicans and Democrats have agreed to the theory of a non-political Civil Administration. But, on approaching the question with a view to practice, it presents itself to them in a far different aspect.

Lord Skelmersdale was on Tuesday night nominated for the office of Grand Master of the Mark Degree in Freemasonry.

The Duke of Abercorn, Grand Master of the Irish Freemasons, reopened the Dublin Masonic Hall on Wednesday afternoon. More than four hundred distinguished Masons were present, and there was a full procession of grand officers.

Mr. J. J. Grieve, M.P. for Greenock, has placed his resignation in the hands of his constituents. In an address he has issued he says he seeks repose on account of weak health. Several members have addressed their constituents this week.—Sir David Wedderburn was on Monday night adopted as the Liberal candidate for Devonport, at a crowded meeting of Liberal electors. Both Sir David and Mr. J. D. Lewis, the other candidate, gave addresses and were well received.

THE COURT.

The Queen gave a dance to the servants and gillies on the Royal estate yesterday week at Balmoral Castle. Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice were present for a short time, with the ladies and gentlemen of the household. Dr. Robertson, who had been on a visit, left the castle on Saturday. The Queen and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service on Sunday at Crathie church. The Rev. Archibald Campbell officiated. Lord John Manners and the Rev. A. Campbell dined with her Majesty. Lord John Manners left the castle on Monday.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, left Balmoral on Wednesday for the south. Prince Leopold, who was accompanied by his medical attendants, is somewhat better. The Royal travellers drove to Ballater, where a guard of honour of the Royal Scots Fusilier Guards, under command of Major Bainbridge, was in attendance. The Queen proceeded by special train, via Aberdeen and the Bridge of Dun, to Perth, where dinner was served in the station refreshment-rooms. The journey was resumed shortly after seven, and her Majesty arrived at Windsor Castle on Thursday morning.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The thirty-third anniversary of the birthday of the Princess of Wales was celebrated by a county ball given by the Prince and Princess at Sandringham on the previous evening. On the birthday their Royal Highnesses, with their numerous guests, drove to Anmer, the seat of Mr. H. W. Coldham, and attended the meet of the West Norfolk hounds. At Norwich and King's Lynn the church bells rang during the day in honour of the occasion. The annual tea to the children of the various schools was postponed owing to illness being prevalent in the surrounding villages. The birthday party of guests broke up on Monday, and the Prince left Sandringham on a visit to the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh and the Maharanee at Elvedon Hall, Thetford.

His Royal Highness has sent presents of game to the metropolitan hospitals for the patients.

The Duke of Connaught was last week the guest of Lord and Lady Fermoy, at Caherguillamore, County Limerick.

The ex-King and Queen of Naples have arrived at Park View, Towcester, from the Continent, for the hunting season.

The Crown Prince of Hanover arrived at Ragley Hall on Tuesday, on a visit to the Marquis and Marchioness of Hertford.

The Duke and Duchess of St. Albans have arrived at Mr. Bernal Osborne's seat, Newtown Anner, County Tipperary.

The Duke of Northumberland has arrived in Grosvenor-place from Alnwick Castle.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Headfort and Lady Adelaide Tylour have left Grafton-street for Headford House, Kells, Ireland.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Bristol have arrived at Luton Hoo, Beds, on a visit to Mrs. Gerard Leigh, from Ickworth Park.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Bute have returned to Scotland.

The Marquis of Kildare has arrived on Carlton House-terrace from Carlton House, Maynooth.

The Earl and Countess of Breadalbane have left Paris en route for Egypt.

Sir Curtis and Lady Lampson have celebrated their golden wedding at Rowfant, Sussex. Among the presents received was a handsome silver-gilt salver, bearing the following inscription:—"Presented to Sir Curtis and Lady Lampson, by the household, outdoor servants, and others on the estate, on the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding-day, Nov. 20, 1877." Another present was a silver-gilt goblet, subscribed for by the employees of Sir Curtis at his London house of business.

ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE-BOAT INSTITUTION.

A meeting of this institution was held on Thursday, at its house, John-street, Adelphi. The silver medal was voted to Mr. Robert Wilds, coxswain of the North Deal life-boat, in acknowledgment of his general gallant services in the boat, and particularly for his intrepid conduct in the life-boat on the 11th ult. The second service clasp of the institution was awarded to Mr. William Grant, coxswain of the Margate life-boat, and double the ordinary reward to himself and boat's crew, in acknowledgment of their gallant services in saving the crew of fifteen men from the barque Hero, of North Shields, and assisting into harbour the distressed schooner Louisa, of Weymouth, during the storm of the 25th ult. Rewards amounting to £718 were granted to the crews of other life-boats, for numerous services performed by them during the severe gales experienced on our coasts in the past month. Payments to the extent of £5900 were likewise made on various life-boat establishments. Mrs. Hargreaves, of Cleygate, has given £900 to defray the cost of a life-boat establishment. The late Miss M. Anderson, of Leamington, has bequeathed the institution £500; the late Madame Polak, of Brussels, £100; and the late Miss M. A. Christmas, of Yarmouth, £50. A new life-boat has been forwarded to Port Patrick, N.B.

Mr. W. A. Downing, M.A., of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, has been appointed Head Master of the Grammar School at Taunton.

Mount Stuart, the Scotch residence of the Marquis of Bute, near Rothesay, was on Monday almost wholly destroyed by fire. A large amount of property was saved, including most of the valuable paintings in the picture-gallery.

The Leeds Mercury says that the Vicar of Doncaster, the Hon. and Rev. E. Carr Glyn, on Monday morning, at half-past five o'clock—dark, damp, and dismal as the weather was—was noticed standing at the coffee-stall near one of the chief entrances to the Great Northern Railway Plant Works, vending cups of hot coffee to such of the passing workmen as desired that refreshment. Mr. Glyn is an ardent promoter of the temperance movement, and the stall in question is in connection with the Church of England Temperance Society.

The Hyderabad, 1350 tons, Captain Holmwood, chartered by Sir Arthur Blyth, K.C.M.G., the Agent-General for South Australia, left Plymouth on the 25th ult. for Port Adelaide, with 407 emigrants, among whom were seventy-six single female domestic servants.—The following vessels dispatched by Sir Julius Vogel, the Agent-General for New Zealand, in the months of July and August, with emigrants for that colony, are reported to have arrived safely at their destinations:—The Wairoa, the Otaki, the Rataura, the Rangitiki, and the Marlborough. A letter, dated Oct. 1, lat. 19.30 S., long. 27.0 W., has been received from the surgeon-superintendent of the ship Waitara, which vessel left Plymouth with emigrants on Aug. 24, stating that the voyage had been a safe one, and that all on board were well.—The Agent-General for Queensland has been advised by telegram of the safe arrival at Brisbane of the Roxburghshire, which sailed from Glasgow on July 5; and of the Newcastle, which sailed from London on July 20.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Arnott, Arthur P., to be Incumbent of St. James's, Edinburgh. Bardsley, James Wareing; Vicar of Christ Church, Surbiton. Boulbee, Thomas Francis; Vicar of Escott. Cole, G. E., Rector of Quinton; Rector of Exhall. Cross, James, Vicar of Sturminster Marshall, Dorset. Cruickshank, Edward Robert; Vicar of St. Augustine's, South Hackney. Dickinson, George Cockburn; Donative Incumbent of Herringfleet. Druce, G. W., Vicar of St. Mary-at-Elms, Ipswich; Vicar of Harwich. Errington, John Richard, Rector of Ladbroke; Rural Dean of Southam. Foulger, John; Vicar of Monyash. Gamson, Charles Robert; Chaplain Royal Navy. Grant, Cyril; Vicar of Aylesford. Green, Matthew, Curate; Rector of Blaydon. Hammick, Ernest Austin; Rector of Minster, Cornwall. Hanbury-Tracy, A. F. A.; Vicar of Dymock. Handcock, R. G., Rector of St. Nicholas, Droitwich; Rector of Quinton. Head, G. P.; Vicar of Charles, Plymouth. Hooper, George F.; Curate of St. Paul's, Worcester. Hooper, Richard Hope; Vicar of Great Coxwell. Jenoure, Henry Courtney; Rector of Kentisbury. Jessop, John; Vicar of St. Gregory's, Norwich. Kilvert, R. F.; Vicar of Bredwardine with Probury Rectory. King, William Templeton; Vicar of St. George's, Brentford. Kenyon-Stow, L. D.; Curate of Trinity Chapel, Brighton. Kitchen, F.; Incumbent of Muthill, near Creiff, Perthshire. Lane, W. J.; Rector of Redruth. Macdonald, Frederick William; Vicar of Stapleford, Wilts. Mackenzie, Charles; Rector of All Hallows, Lombard-street, with St. Benet, Gracechurch, St. Leonard, Eastcheap, and St. Dionis, Backchurch. Newbolt, William Charles E.; Vicar of St. Matthias's, Malvern Link. Parish, W. D.; Chancellor of Chichester Cathedral. Phillips, S., Vicar of St. Margaret's, Rochester; Rector of Watlington. Rawson, T. J.; Incumbent of Hawker-with-Stainacre. Sloan, J. W.; British Consular Chaplain at Montevideo, South America. Sparrow, W. J.; Perpetual Curate of Tongue-cum-Alkrington. Vaudrey, John Thomas; Vicar of Osmington, Dorset. Watts, Robert Rowley; Rector of Steepleton Iwerne, Dorset. Yonge, Duke; Rector of Newton Ferrers.—*Guardian*.

At Diss church, Norfolk, choral services have been held on the occasion of the reopening of the chancel and a new organ.

The Bishop of Ely reopened on Wednesday Granchester church, well known to Cambridge men throughout the country.

A clock, with three dials and a bell, has been presented to Croxley-green church, Herts, by Mrs. Brooke, in memory of her late husband, Major-General James Croft Brooke, C.B.

The parish church at Christleton, Chester, which has recently been restored, under the direction of Mr. Butterfield, has had a beautiful west window presented in memory of Mrs. Lace, of Christleton Old Hall, a lady well known and much beloved. The subject is "Christ Blessing Little Children," and Mr. Gibbs is the artist.

At the last meeting of the board of management of the Bishop of London's Fund it was reported that during the present year there had been a falling off of more than £5000 in the ordinary income. The committee, however, think it hardly desirable to make any special effort on behalf of the fund at the present moment.

The new nave of St. Mary's, Boston Spa, of which the Rev. W. R. Villiers is Vicar, was opened for Divine worship on Sunday, the 25th ult. The reconstruction of the church was begun in 1872, and the portion left incomplete includes the western tower and the north aisle, which remain as they were built in 1850. The cost has been £5000, and about £3000 is still required. Mr. Parkinson, of Leeds, is the architect.

Last week the Archbishop of York held his triennial visitation at York, Doncaster, and Sheffield; but he delivered his charge to the clergy in private. The *Yorkshire Daily Post* understands that "two of the subjects to which the most rev. prelate made special reference were disestablishment and the Earl of Harrowby's Burials Bill. He strongly supported the latter measure, and counselled the clergy to do the same, believing that disestablishment should be resisted through the Church itself, and not through the churchyard. After his address, which was a very powerful one, his Grace invited discussion, in which various members of the clergy took part.

MR. H. M. STANLEY IN AFRICA.

The enterprising American traveller, jointly commissioned by the *New York Herald* and the *Daily Telegraph* to explore the interior of Africa, has been no stranger to the British public since his former interesting achievement, in overtaking and helping Dr. Livingstone on the shores of Lake Tanganyika. Mr. Stanley's more recent performances, in the vast course of adventurous and perilous wanderings, from November, 1874, to August of this year, between the east coast, opposite Zanzibar, and Loanda, on the west coast of Africa, including the great inland waters of Lakes Victoria Nyanza and Albert Nyanza, with Lake Alexandra, the River Lualaba, and the mighty Congo, which he has completely explored, are known to us in outline from his letters already published. He arrived at Cape Town, on Oct. 22, in H.M.S. *Industry*, from St. Paul de Loanda, accompanied by his native African followers, with whom he returns by sea to their home at or near Zanzibar, before he will come to England—a sacrifice of personal comfort, and perhaps of pecuniary advantage, to sentiments of generosity and fidelity, for which he deserves no slight credit. We shall look forward to bidding him an admiring welcome in London early next year, and the fullest particulars of his wonderful journeyings, with valuable additions to geographical and ethnological science, will then be laid before our learned societies, and no doubt will finally be printed in two or three handsome volumes. In the mean time, we are furnished with a set of photographs by Mr. S. R. Barnard, of Cape Town, from which is drawn our illustration of a group consisting of Mr. Stanley and several of his principal native followers. It will be observed that Mr. Stanley's hair has become quite grey, from the fatigues, anxieties, and attacks of fever and dysentery which he has lately suffered, though he is not yet forty years of age.

Handel's "Judas Maccabæus" will be given on Friday next, at Exeter Hall, by the Sacred Harmonic Society, Madame Sherrington, Miss Julia Elton, Miss Julia Wigan, Mr. Vernon Rigby, and Mr. Lewis Thomas being the vocalists.—The forty-fifth annual Christmas performance of "The Messiah" will take place on the following Friday, the 21st inst., when Mr. Santley will sing the principal bass music; Mrs. Osgood, Miss Julia Elton, and Mr. Vernon Rigby being the other principal vocalists. Sir Michael Costa will conduct both performances.

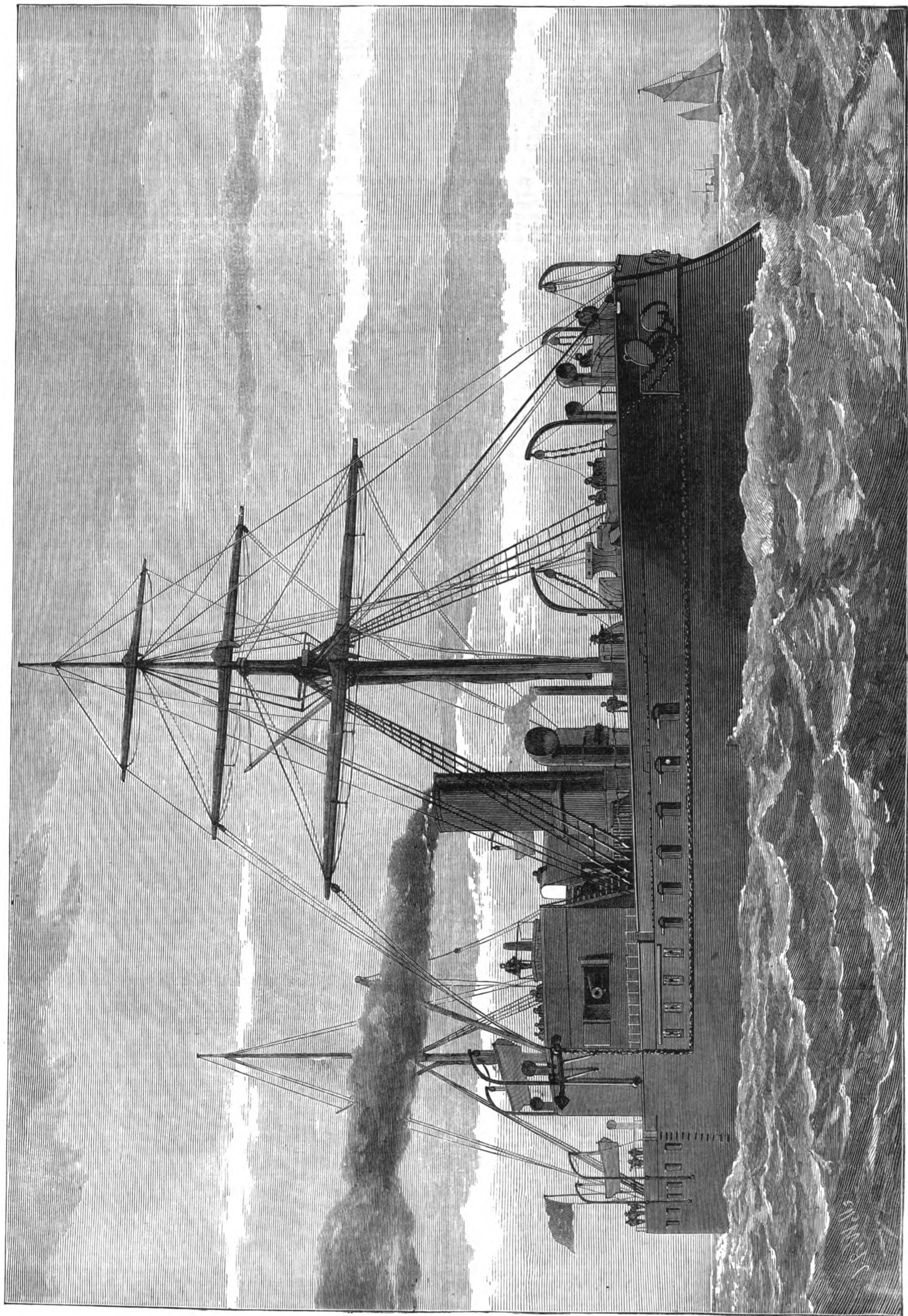
Mr. Goschen, M.P., in distributing the prizes at the Liverpool Institute, warned the students against the dangers of a too utilitarian education, and insisted on other tests as to the value of the studies they followed besides their direct and immediate bearing on their prospects for life. Education must do more than enable them to earn their bread. He wanted it to ennoble, to brighten, and to beautify their lives; and he held that the cultivation of the imaginative faculties amongst all classes whom such education could reach was not only important to the young themselves as increasing their happiness, but important to the nation, as qualifying them to become better citizens, and to fit them to take a useful as well as a noble part in their national duties.



THE WAR: RUSSIAN WINTER QUARTERS FOR HORSES ON AN ISLAND OF THE DANUBE BETWEEN SISTOVA AND SIMNITZA.



ISLANDS OF THE DANUBE AND WINTER QUARTERS, WITH CONTINUATION OF THE RUSSIAN BRIDGES FROM SIMNITZA TO SISTOVA.
FROM SKETCHES BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



THE NEW TURKISH IRONCLAD PAYK-I-SHERREF

THE PAYKI SHEREEF.

This ship, an ironclad corvette with twin screw-propellers, bears a Turkish name, having been built for the Sultan's Government by Messrs. Samuda Brothers, before the obligations of neutrality in the present war forbade English ship-builders to supply additions to the Ottoman naval forces. The dimensions of this vessel are—Length, 245 ft.; beam, 52 ft.; depth, 22 ft.; displacement, 4700 tons. She has a central battery, in which she carries four 25-ton Armstrong guns, so arranged as to command an all-round fire, and when firing broadside to concentrate their fire within sixty yards of the vessel's side. The thickness of armour is 12 in. amidships, diminished, as usual, towards the ends, and extending from 5 ft. below the water-line to the main deck, which is entirely covered with armour 3 in. thick over engines and boilers, and 2 in. thick beyond. The side armour also reaches to the top of the central battery, which it entirely encircles. One important feature in the ship is her extreme handiness and quickness in answering the helm. In testing this quality the vessel was found to make the entire circle in a diameter of 420 yards, with engines going full speed, in 3 min. 30 sec.

THE WAR.

The Map of Western Bulgaria, which fills one page of our Supplement, helps to show the strategic importance of the military events during the past week. It is to the west of Plevna, or rather to the south-west, where the Etropol Balkans, at the Baba Konak Pass, afford strong positions commanding the road between Orkhanieh and Sofia, that Mahomet Ali Pasha withstands the progress of the Russian arms. The town of Plevna, with Osman Pasha's fortified positions there, does not appear in our Map, but will be understood to lie beyond its eastern limit, more to the right hand of the reader inspecting the Map, the river Vid, flowing towards Plevna, being there distinctly shown. We announced last week the capture of Etropol by the Russians, and their attack upon the position of Mahomet Ali Pasha near Orkhanieh, at a place called Wratchesh or Wretschisk in recent telegrams, but which will be found in our Map by the name of Vrachesi. There has been a good deal more fighting at that place, as well as in the Konak Pass, and at Kamirli or Kamarli, to the south of Konak; but the result is yet undecided at the time of our present writing, on Thursday afternoon. At Slatitz, which is likewise marked in our Map, in its lower right-hand corner, the Russians occupied a mountain pass on Monday last. Their operations hitherto reported, under the direction of General Gourko, are but preliminary to their intended attack on the Turkish position of Baba Konak, which may prove to be quite as difficult a task as that of securing the Shipka Pass.

In another quarter, to the south-east of Tirnova, near the Balkans, a detachment of Suleiman Pasha's army has gained a signal success, which may have an embarrassing effect on the Russian movements. This is the capture of Elena, achieved last Tuesday, with a conflict in which three thousand Russians were killed or wounded, eleven guns and twenty ammunition waggons taken, with a quantity of arms and stores, and three hundred Russian prisoners. If this should be followed by the capture of Tirnova, the ancient Bulgarian capital, on the road to Gabrova and the Shipka Pass, the Turks will have done much to oppose a firm barrier to the Russian invasion.

The latest news on Thursday, from the Turkish side, was that Fuad Pasha is close upon Tirnova, and Chakir Pasha threatening the Russian position at Etropol; and the Russians are stated to have been repulsed at Kamarli, with a loss of 800 men, on Monday last. On the river Lom, it is said, Suleiman Pasha has taken Popkoi, and is advancing towards Biela. There is no further news of Osman Pasha's condition at Plevna; it is doubted whether his provisions will hold out. The Prince of Serbia has publicly declared himself about to take the field once more against Turkey.

The Russian siege of Erzerum has not yet begun in earnest, and it is believed that the winter forbids a continuance of active operations in Asia.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Sanguine hopes were entertained on Monday that the political troubles would speedily come to an end. Marshal MacMahon having had interviews with the Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier, M. Grévy, and M. Dufaure, it was naturally assumed that such conferences would lead to a satisfactory result. But all hope of a conciliatory Cabinet being formed fell to the ground on Tuesday. A semi-official note was published on that day announcing that hitherto the efforts of the President of the Republic to form a conciliatory Ministry from Parliament had been impeded by the preliminary conditions proposed to him of assembling a Congress to discuss the article of the Constitution authorising the Executive Power to dissolve the Chamber with the sanction of the Senate. These conditions the President considered unacceptable. On arriving at the Chamber the Deputies found this note placarded on the walls of the lobbies. It was at once considered by the Left as a declaration of war, and the Budget Committee resolved to accept it without delay. M. Jules Ferry got into the tribune, and read a declaration that the Budget Committee considered that to detach the direct taxes from the rest of the Budget would involve a question of principle, and even of Parliamentary government. He added that the majority would only grant a Budget to a Parliamentary majority, and that until further notice the Budget Committee would not make any report upon the direct taxes. In the discussion which followed, M. Rouher moved that the Committee should be requested to submit its reports as promptly as possible, and that the discussion should take place on Thursday. He asked for urgency for his motion, but this was refused him by 328 votes to 197, and the proposal was then referred to the Bureaux.

The political sky brightened a little again on Thursday, when negotiations between Marshal MacMahon and M. Dufaure were stated to have been resumed in consequence of steps taken by M. Batbie. The Orleanist Organ, *Le Soleil*, of Thursday states that M. Dufaure consents to form a Cabinet, but is not himself willing to accept office. A special telegram to the *Full Mail Gazette* on Thursday says:—"A change for the better has taken place in the situation of affairs. Hopes are now entertained that the Marshal will take a Parliamentary Cabinet, to be composed of such men as MM. Dufaure, Batbie, Waddington, and Léon Say. The Liberal Committee of Eighteen is in favour of such a combination as this."

The Budget Committee held a meeting on Wednesday evening, at which it was resolved to propose to the Chamber to apply the surplus for 1878 in reducing several items of taxation. The Committee has finished its report upon all the Ministerial Budgets.

In the Senate a motion has been carried for the appointment of a Committee of Inquiry into the cause of the present stagnation of commerce and the consequent distress entailed

upon a large portion of the industrious classes. Two vacant seats were on Monday filled, with the result of leaving the strength of parties exactly as before. On Tuesday two vacant life senatorships were filled up with Conservatives, M. de Larcy receiving 146 and M. Ferdinand Barrot 142 votes, against 133 given for M. Lefranc and 130 for M. Andrea.

On Wednesday M. Welche, Minister of the Interior, received the staff of his department, all the chief administrative bodies, and the Mayor of Paris. He assured his visitors that the Government desired to promote the interests of trade and to respect the rights of all. Addressing the Stockbrokers' Association, he said that the Government of Marshal MacMahon was not a coup d'état Government, but was one resolved to respect the Law, the Constitution, and the Republic.

A second deputation of merchants waited upon Marshal MacMahon on Monday, but, as he was presiding at a Cabinet Council, they were received by an aide-de-camp. The latter, in the name of the Marshal, told them that, as their representations referred to the present state of trade, they should address their communications to the Minister of Commerce.

General Grant left Paris for Lyons on Saturday last, having paid a farewell visit to Marshal MacMahon on the previous day.

M. Drouyn de Lhuys has resigned his position as President of the Agricultural Society, as the state of his health incapacitates him from fulfilling the duties.

Sir William Thomson has been appointed a foreign member and associate of the Academy of Sciences by 27 to 25 votes obtained by M. Van Beneden, President of the Academy of Brussels.

The Institute has awarded a gold medal, "The Volney Prize," to the Rev. C. F. Schön, of Chatham, for his valuable works in the Hansa language.

The city of Paris has accepted a gift of 10,000f. from Madame Hesse, a widow, to establish a prize of filial virtue, to be given annually in the second arrondissement, to a girl of from twelve to fifteen years of age, who shall have distinguished herself by duty to her parents.

A new Japanese mission has arrived at Paris, its chief being Maeda, who is almost a European. Part of his student's career was passed in France, closing with three years of law at the Poitiers University. The mission is composed of eleven high dignitaries of Japan.

The death at Passy is announced of the Marquis de Las Cases, formerly a naval officer, a Deputy, and Chamberlain of Napoleon III., aged sixty-six; and of Dr. Barthe, one of the most eminent members of the Paris faculty, and principal physician to M. Thiers in latter years, aged sixty-five.

A duel was fought on Sunday morning at Châtillon, near Paris, between Baron de la Rochette and M. Laisant. They fought with pistols. Both were seriously wounded. On Monday a duel with swords took place near Marseilles between two journalists, M. Clovis Hugues, of the *Jeune République*, and M. Daymès, of the *Aigle*. The latter was wounded in the chest, and died in the carriage which was conveying him back to the city.

ITALY.

Baron Ricasoli has been received by the King, who has conferred with him on the Parliamentary situation and the state of foreign politics.

The Senate on Tuesday passed a bill abolishing imprisonment for debt, and also approved a bill granting to women the right of giving evidence in legal proceedings or documents which are of a public or private character.

The Chamber of Deputies voted the Home Budget last Saturday by 159 to 87. Signor Nicotera, Minister of the Interior, in the course of the discussion said that brigandage was destroyed in Sicily. A great blow had been dealt to the Mafia and Camorra secret societies, and public safety was almost completely restored.

The Pope was able on Wednesday, notwithstanding his severe illness, to receive several Cardinals. It is stated that, though his symptoms are of an alarming character, his mental powers are unaffected.

GERMANY.

In the Prussian Diet on Wednesday Herr Richter demanded an account of the administration of the property of King George of Hanover. He charged the Government with employing these funds for corrupt purposes. Herr Camphausen replied that they consisted of interest-bearing securities, and that the substance of the fortune was untouched; but the Government would not modify its position until King George ceased to instigate hostile proceedings against Prussia.

The German Government has informed the Swiss Federal Council that, subject to the ratification of the German Parliament, it will contribute a further sum of ten millions of francs towards the cost of constructing the St Gothard Railway.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

In Sunday's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies at Vienna Herr Dürnbürger moved that article 1 of the convention between the Austrian and Hungarian Ministers of Finance and the Bank be referred back to the Committee for the purpose of finally solving the question as to the proposition of the debt of 80,000,000 fl. due to the Bank which should be borne by each half of the Monarchy. The Minister of Finance assented to the motion, which was passed by the House.

In Monday's sitting of the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet the Government introduced a bill for prolonging the application of the military law till the end of 1879.

On Wednesday the Delegations met at Vienna, the Austrian at one p.m. and the Hungarian at five p.m. These preliminary meetings were engaged with the election of presidents, vice-presidents, and secretaries, as well as with the appointment of the different committees. Count Andrassy, in the name of the Common Ministry, presented the Estimates for 1878 for the Army, Navy, and Foreign Affairs.

Henri de Tourville, who was sentenced to death for the murder of his wife in the Tyrol, has obtained a commutation of his sentence, and he is now condemned to eighteen years' imprisonment in the fortress of Gradiska.

AMERICA.

President Hayes on Monday sent to Congress his annual Message, an abstract of which has been telegraphed. The President, at the outset of his address, declares that the complete and permanent pacification of the country remains the most important of all the national interests, and calls on all good citizens to co-operate in the work. The Message then refers to the resumption of specie payments as a measure which should be carried out by all suitable means. While favouring a bi-metallic currency, it strongly advocates the payment of bonds in gold. Among other subjects referred to in the Message are Civil Service Reform, the foreign relations of the United States, and the question of extradition with this country, upon which question, it is announced, the two Governments are agreed.

Last Saturday morning the Senate, after fourteen hours' session, compromised the political dispute by admitting both Kellogg and Butler. This adds one vote to each party in the Senate, leaving them relatively the same as before. The Senate has passed, with some slight amendments, the bill for enabling the United States to take part in the Paris Exhibition.

A Democratic Legislature has been elected in Georgia. There was no opposition candidate.

The appointment of Mr. Harlan to the judgeship of the Supreme Court has been confirmed.

Mr. John Welsh, the American Minister to England, sailed from New York for Liverpool in the White Star Line steamer Adriatic last Saturday, amid great demonstrations of esteem.

The public debt of the United States was decreased in November by 1,324,000 dols.

CANADA.

A telegram from Ottawa states that the Earl of Dufferin is not expected to leave Canada until next autumn, and that the Duke of Manchester is mentioned there as his probable successor in the Governor-Generalship.

A despatch received at New York from Victoria (Vancouver Island) reports the discovery of a rich and extensive gold quartz ledge in the Cariboo district of British Columbia.

INDIA.

The Viceroy and Lady Lytton and suite arrived in Calcutta on Friday evening, Nov. 30.

In a telegram to the India Office, the Viceroy gives particulars as to the state of affairs in the famine districts from Nov. 18 to 30. The noble Lord adds that he had visited several of the north-west districts, and learned that, if the December rains are favourable, all will be well; but that if they fail there must be scarcity and expenditure on relief works.

A telegram from Calcutta announces that Jummo, the principal stronghold of the Jowakhs, was captured last Saturday by the British expeditionary force under General Keyes, with the loss of only four men wounded. The enemy lost forty-one men in killed, wounded, and prisoners.

A telegram from Cairo announces that the interest payable to the British Government upon its Suez Canal shares has been paid into the Treasury.

The *Gazette* contains the appointments of Sir William Cleaver Francis Robinson to be Governor of the Straits Settlements, and of Major-General Sir Harry St. George Ord to be Governor of Western Australia.

The Board of Trade has awarded a gold watch and chain to Miss Grace Bussell, resident in the colony of Western Australia, in recognition of her great bravery on the occasion of the stranding of the steam-ship *Georgette*, south of Cape Naturaliste, on Dec. 1, 1876.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Mr. J. B. Aspinall, Q.C., Recorder of Liverpool, has been elected Treasurer of the Middle Temple.

Mr. A. M. Sullivan, M.P., already a member of the Irish Bar, has been admitted by special call to the English Bar by the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple.

Miss Edith Curno, of the General Infirmary, Leeds, has been appointed lady superintendent and matron of the North-Eastern Hospital for Children, Hackney-road.

A boat-race for £100 took place on Monday between Thomas Smith, of Surbiton, a waterman, and Walter Messenger, an apprentice, of Teddington, from the Aqueduct to the Ship at Mortlake, ending in the success of the latter.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed Mr. Charles S. Bagot, of the Chancery Bar, a Commissioner in Lunacy, in the room of the Hon. Greville Howard, who has resigned; and Mr. M. Spofforth, Taxing Master in Chancery, in the place of Mr. Robert Bayley Follett, resigned.

At a recent meeting of the Marylebone Vestry, permission was given to plant trees on each side of St. Edmund's-terrace, North-gate, Regent's Park, extending from Primrose-hill to the Avenue-road. A hundred and seventy-six trees have been planted on each side of Hamilton-terrace.

The new church which has been built at Islington for the Rev. Dr. Allon's congregation was opened on Wednesday morning. Behind the church are schools for 700 children, a lecture-hall, and a multitude of class-rooms and vestries. The architect is Mr. James Cubitt.

Last Saturday evening the Master and Wardens of the Stationers' Company gave in their hall a Caxton celebration banquet. Mr. W. Rivington, the Master, presided, and amongst the speakers were Bishop Piers Claughton, the Bishop of London, Sir S. H. Waterlow, M.P., and Sir C. Reed.

A meeting of the executive committee of the Indian Famine Relief Fund was held at the Mansion House on Monday. The fund amounted to £486,000, including a promise of £6000 from Sydney. The committee voted a further sum of £15,000 to Madras, making £470,000 in all.

The propriety of establishing free schools was discussed at the weekly meeting of the London School Board on a proposition by the Rev. J. Coxhead to open a few such schools as an experiment. It appearing that by the rules of the Board the object Mr. Coxhead has in view can be carried out to some extent, the proposition was negatived.

The City Lands Committee, at a meeting held at Guildhall on Tuesday, gave instruction to the City architect to forthwith cause Temple Bar to be pulled down and removed to vacant land in Farringdon-road, the external stones being numbered, with a view to the bar being reconstructed on some site to be decided on by a future vote of the Court of Common Council.

The final meeting of the board of delegates of the Hospital Saturday Fund was held last Saturday, in the board-room of the London Hospital. Mr. John Hughes, chairman of the council, presided, and congratulated the meeting on three important facts—viz., that the fund had collected £275 more than last year; that it had spent £350 less; and that it had made its awards three months earlier than after the last collection.

At the opening meeting of the session of the Law Amendment Society, on Monday, the question discussed was the desirability of forming a Court of Criminal Appeal. Mr. Serjeant Cox, who opened the discussion, and Mr. W. Forsyth, Q.C., M.P., who presided, were both in favour of a limited court of appeal, the right being restricted by requiring either the permission of a Judge or the endorsement of the application by one or two counsel.

At the anniversary meeting of the Fellows of the Royal Society, held yesterday week at Burlington House, the medals for the present year were awarded as follows:—The Copley medal to Professor James Dwight Dana, for his biological, geological, and mineralogical observations carried on through half a century, and for the valuable works in which his conclusions and discoveries have been published. A Royal medal to Mr. Frederick A. Abel, F.R.S., for his physico-chemical researches on gun-cotton and explosive agents. A Royal medal to Professor Oswald Heer, of Zurich, for his numerous researches and writings on the tertiary plants of Europe, and for his able generalisation respecting their affinities and their geological and climatic relations; and the Davy medal to

Robert W. Bunsen, of Heidelberg, and Gustav Robert Kirchhoff, of Berlin, for their researches and discoveries in spectrum analysis. This is the first award of the Davy medal, which was founded by the proceeds of the service of silver plate bequeathed for the purpose by Sir Humphry Davy.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the number of paupers at the end of the fourth week of November was 81,136, of whom 39,403 were in workhouses, and 41,733 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in the years 1876, 1875, and 1874, these figures show a decrease of 1107, 3316, and 12,579 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 772, of whom 536 were men, 191 women, and 45 children.

Two hundred and fifty years ago one William Smith bequeathed lands and a sum of money for the relief and ransom of persons taken captive by Turkish pirates, and for the use of poor kindred of the testator. Within one hundred years the first object became obsolete, and the trust was dealt with by Act of Parliament for the benefit of the Smith family. Under this arrangement £2500 was invested in land at Kensington, which now yields £12,000 a year. Last Saturday the Master of the Rolls directed that this money should be distributed first among poor kinsmen of the testator, and the residue among such poor persons as the Court should select.

Professor Huxley gave a lecture last Saturday afternoon on technical education to the members of the Working-Men's Club and Institute Union. He defined technical education as not being instruction in the details of a handicraft, but as the cultivation of the minds of those who were to practise it so that they should be able to practise it with intelligence. He reviewed the existing means for bringing this about—namely, elementary schools and science and art classes, and, speaking with approval of the scheme of the Clothworkers' Company, and of the effort about to be made by the livery companies of London, said that altogether there was reason to be content with the prospect for the future.

The Victoria (Philosophical) Institute held the opening meeting of its thirteenth session on Monday evening—Mr. C. Brooke, M.D., F.R.S., in the chair. Many new members were elected, including the president of Wisconsin University and Professor Heer, of Zurich, the recipient of the Royal Society's gold medal for 1877. The list of authors of papers for the session included the names of ten professors of English and foreign Universities. It was also stated that the number of the society's members approaches 800. The paper of the evening was read by Mr. J. E. Howard, F.R.S., and referred to the advances that modern science had made in regard to nature, and the value of "a slow, but sure path of induction."

There were registered in London last week 2633 births and 1579 deaths. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 270, while the deaths were 172 below, the average. There were 81 deaths from measles, 52 from scarlet fever, 5 from diphtheria, 27 from whooping-cough, 36 from different forms of fever, and 16 from diarrhoea. The deaths from smallpox, which had been 14 and 27 in the two preceding weeks, further rose to 31 last week—a higher number than in any week since the middle of July last. Of these fatal cases, 10 were certified as unvaccinated and 9 as vaccinated, while in 12 cases the medical certificates gave no information as to vaccination. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had been 313 and 409 in the two previous weeks, rose to 417 last week, but were 64 below the corrected average of 261 resulted from bronchitis and 116 from pneumonia.

The "Two Hundred" of the Southwark Liberal Association met the other day and chose Mr. Andrew Dunn and their president, Mr. William Rabbitts, as their candidates at the next election for the borough. Mr. Locke, the present Liberal member, whose name was also submitted to the meeting, but rejected by a considerable majority, has addressed a circular to the "Two Hundred" informing them that he refuses to be bound by their decision, and intends to stand again for the borough at the next general election. He adds: "I am, I believe, correctly informed that the Southwark Liberal Association numbers about 800 members. And, as at the last two general elections 6027 and 5901 electors did me the honour of recording their votes in my favour, I feel that I cannot, in justice either to them or to myself, permit myself to be bound by so small a portion of my constituents as were represented at the meeting."

Mr. Archibald Forbes gave a lecture yesterday week at the Royal United Service Institution on the subject of "The Russian Military Operations in Bulgaria." Lieutenant-General Wardlaw presided, and there was a large audience, which included the Duke of Sutherland and many officers of high military rank. Mr. Forbes was very cordially received, and at the close of the address a vote of thanks was accorded him, on the motion of the chairman, seconded by General Lord Mark Kerr.—A complimentary dinner was given to Mr. Forbes at Willis's Rooms last Saturday evening. Among the company, about 160 in number, were the Duke of Sutherland, Lord Houghton, General Lord Mark Kerr, Sir Charles M. Grigor, Colonel Napier Sturt, Colonel C. B. Brackenbury, Captain Hozier, Lieutenant-Colonel Knollys, Colonel Evelyn Wood, Alderman Cotton, M.P., and Colonel Mure, M.P., together with representatives of most of the principal London newspapers and many personal friends of Mr. Forbes. Mr. G. A. Sala presided, and proposed the toast of the evening in an appropriate speech.

A TEA-SHIP FROM CHINA.

The East India Docks, with the ships, crews, and cargoes from different parts of the world, present a variety of entertaining studies. Lascars, negroes, and Chinamen, among the sailors who are to be seen working or lounging aboard, and on the wharves for loading or unloading vessels, form a motley exhibition of non-European mankind. The famous clippers employed in the tea trade from China are generally worth looking for at the Docks about the usual time of their arrival. A prize is yearly given by importing merchants and ship-owners for the quickest sailing passage to the port of London. It has this year been won by the Loudoun Castle, from Hankow, which made, we believe, the swiftest run yet performed. This is the ship from on board which our sketch is taken of the animated scene at "breaking bulk," the commencement of unloading. We are informed that the Loudoun Castle discharged from her vast hold, altogether, 40,000 packages of tea, amounting to two million pounds weight. A hundred of these packages go to "a break." Two packages out of each "break," taken indiscriminately, are opened for the purpose of getting samples. These samples are handed to the numerous brokers' clerks in attendance, who hasten with them to the City warehouses and counting-houses of merchants. Their eager bustle on board the ship is a striking contrast to the placid demeanour of the Chinese samens, whose quaint figures, with their coiled-up pigtails, loose blue trousers, and bare feet, amongst the litter of cocoanut matting on deck, have a picturesque diversity of effect.

THE MAGAZINES.

The *Cornhill* commences a new story of considerable promise entitled "Da Capo," and "For Percival" continues to improve in the polish of style and nicety of observation which have distinguished it from the first. The strength of the magazine, nevertheless, mainly consists in the miscellaneous papers, among which an essay on Otway especially deserves notice as a just and discriminating tribute to the too-neglected author of two among the few post-Shakespearean masterpieces of the English stage. The writer discusses the controverted question of the authorship of "Heroic Friendship," and inclines to the belief that some part of it may be Otway's. A paper on Charlotte Brontë also contains some good criticism, although the view taken of Charlotte's life and writings appears to us altogether too gloomy. Most amusing is "F. P. C.'s" essay on the Celtic character and its contrasted types in Welsh and Irish. The authoress affords a characteristic note of her own Irish nationality by undervaluing it in comparison with the Cambrian, and it strikes us that some of the less agreeable characteristics of the latter are kept too much in the background. In the main, however, the estimate is that of a shrewd and genial observer.

Macmillan is remarkable for the highly effective conclusion of "Young Musgrave," and for a very valuable paper on the causes of insanity specially operative in modern society, by Dr. Hack Tuke. Intemperance is chief; next come among the lower classes domestic trouble and poverty; among the higher, worry in its various forms, especially in connection with over study and the cares of business. The effect of "spiritualism" in peopling asylums has been greatly overrated. A review of the German University system, by Dr. Walter Perry, will be found full of information and interest. Dr. Perry has enjoyed special opportunities, which he has employed to excellent purpose. Dean Stanley's Bristol discourse on "The Education of After Life" is both sensible and elegant; and Mr. Sutherland Edwards's sketch of the reform period of Russian politics between the Crimean war and the Polish insurrection is a useful résumé of a movement which, though prematurely checked by an unforeseen reaction, has been by no means barren of results.

Fraser opens with a highly-interesting account of the recent excavations at Mycenæ from the pen of the distinguished artist and archaeologist, Mr. W. Simpson. Mr. Simpson's acumen, on his visit to Mycenæ in March last, enabled him to detect the real character of the slabs discovered by Dr. Schliemann as the stone seats of an agora; and he is now no less successful in proving that the sepulchres discovered within this stone circle answered the purpose of tombs solely, and not of treasuries. A good deal is also said on the minor, and, as Mr. Simpson rightly considers, at present insoluble question—whether these tombs can be connected with Agamemnon. It appears that Dr. Schliemann spent 30,000 drachmas in the excavation of these antiquities, none of which he was permitted to retain—the Greeks, who kept them, expending less than one seventh of the amount. A reply by Mr. Wallace to Dr. Carpenter's assault on spiritualistic mediums is almost entirely occupied with personal recriminations, of little interest except to the parties concerned. Nor is there much else of interest in the magazine, except the concluding paper of a series on the conversion of India, which the writer holds will never be accomplished until Government takes the matter in hand as a question of national policy.

"Irene Macgillcuddy" promises to be a source of unqualified amusement to the readers of *Blackwood*, as may readily be inferred when it is stated that the principal object of its satire is the New York marriage market. The commencement, at all events, is full of spirit; and "Mine is Thine" displays no falling off. There is nothing else worthy of notice except thoroughly sound, but by no means original, essays on Dr. Schliemann's discoveries at Mycenæ and the Opium-Eater.

The most remarkable contribution to the *Fortnightly Review* is Mr. F. Harrison's nervous and impressive denunciation of the forces behind Marshal MacMahon's apparently wanton onslaught on the Constitution which alone gives him any title to govern France. The exposure is withering in its scorn, and Mr. Harrison's conclusions are irresistible from his own point of view; but the necessities of the situation will probably enforce some solution considerably less thorough and dramatic. Mr. Lowe's reply to Mr. Gladstone's argument for a further extension of the suffrage expresses doubts and apprehensions entertained by most reflecting persons, but loses something of its weight from the writer's evident disinclination to enfranchise even qualified individuals. Mr. Wallace treats ably and instructively of the humming-bird group, as illustrative of the principles of natural selection in miniature; and Mr. Cotton, secretary to the Bengal Government, presents a more encouraging view than usual of the ability of India to feed her enormous population.

The *Nineteenth Century* is full of valuable but dry articles. Few subjects, for example, are better entitled to attention than the practical and philosophical aspects of legal science respectively presented by two of the most eminent of living jurists; but neither Sir J. F. Stephen's suggestions on the reform of the criminal law nor Sir H. S. Maine's discussion of the affinities between the institutions of the South Slavonians and the Rajpoots possess much attraction for general readers. Both will be highly esteemed by experts; as will Sir T. Watson's disquisition on hydrophobia and rabies, which maladies, he thinks, might be extirpated by imposing a strict quarantine of several months upon all the dogs in the kingdom. The ways and means to this end he judiciously leaves to the consideration of the police. Mr. Dicey returns to his proposition for a British occupation of Egypt, or, at least, protectorate over it, resting his case mainly on the economical disorder of the Khedive's affairs. Mr. Matthew Arnold's review of Mr. Stopford Brooke's primer of English literature is, as usual with Mr. Arnold, somewhat too patronising, both in its approbation and its censure. By an extremely narrow conception of poetic art Mr. Arnold brings himself to the point of denying Shakespeare's eminence as an artist.

The leading paper in the *Contemporary* is Kossuth's powerful appeal to the Austro-Hungarian Government in favour of an actively pro-Turkish policy, in consideration of which he would seem almost willing to recognise the House of Hapsburg. The considerations put forth certainly ought to have great weight with the Cabinet of Vienna; but others will probably have even greater weight. Mr. Goldwin Smith's view of the situation in France is full of covert allusions to English politics, and may be advantageously compared with the more practical review by M. Gabriel Monod, who evidently would not be sorry to see his way to a compromise. Especial praise is due to two essays marked by great refinement of feeling—Miss Wedgwood's graceful study of Law the mystic, and Mr. Percy Gardner's interpretation, by the light of bas-reliefs and inscriptions, of the attitude of the Greek mind towards death.

The contents of this month's American periodicals are of great and varied interest. The *North American Review* offers a discussion on the practicability of a resumption of specie payments in the States, among five eminent financial authorities, with a summing up by no less a personage than the American Chancellor of the Exchequer. Secretary Sherman is firm in his conviction "that resumption can be, ought to be, and will be, secured" if Congress will but abstain from meddling. The same view is maintained by Mr. Horace White in the *International Review*. Other important contributions are, to the *North American*, Mr. C. Lindsey's powerful description of the conflict between the Civil Power and the Catholic priesthood in Lower Canada, and General MacClellan's penetrating but dry criticism of the Eastern campaign; in the *International*, Mr. Schütz Wilson's essay on the non-dramatic element in Shakespeare; and Mr. Thwink's analysis of the philosophy of Schopenhauer. The *Atlantic Monthly* advocates two remarkable schemes—one for the excavation of Herculaneum, the other for improving the climate of North America by making a canal one hundred miles wide between the Pacific and the Arctic Oceans. The former project has the advantage of being practicable, and would well repay the estimated expenditure of four millions if the buried antiquities should be found to exist in the anticipated state of preservation. Mr. Benjamin's pleasant account of Portugal is concluded. Mr. Longfellow's otherwise graceful sonnet to Mr. Tennyson is disfigured by a sneer at some obscurely indicated school of poetry. *Scribner's Monthly* is extremely entertaining. The most valuable paper is an excellent criticism on Keats, by Mr. R. H. Stoddard, the most amusing an excessively droll collection of the rulings of English and American Courts in questions of libel. *Exempli gratia*: "You can say of a lawyer, 'He has as much law as a monkey,' because he has as much, and more also. But if you say, 'He hath no more law than a goose, then are those words actionable.'"

In the *Gentleman's Magazine* we have to note Mr. Knight's thoughtful criticism on Rabelais; Mr. Collett-Sandars's varied and entertaining collection of notes and anecdotes relating to truffles; and the highly dramatic and satisfactory dénouement of "Miss Misanthrope," the best novel that has ever appeared in this periodical. Another favourite, "Proud Maisie," terminates its career in *London Society*, and the conclusion is no less satisfactory. The *Dublin University* has a clever poetical squib, entitled "Bluebeard Rehabilitated," by the late W. H. Harrison, and memoirs of two men affording a most thorough contrast to each other in all respects except that both have written verse, Theodore Martin and Clarence Mangan. "The Demons of Derrygonnelly" is a story of a haunted house, attested by an inquirer. Among other readable matter, *Belgravia* has the conclusion of "By Proxy," a sketch of Theodore Hook, and "The Mysterious Speculator," a striking contribution between a tale and a sketch. The *Month* is graced by two able and thoughtful papers, a view of primitive Aryan society, and a discussion of Professor Tyndall's recent Birmingham lecture. *Mirth* continues to deserve its title in virtue of amusing parodies and extravaganzas by Mr. Sala, Mr. G. Turner, Mr. Hollingshead, and others. Mr. Sala's "Happy Gaul" is especially felicitous.

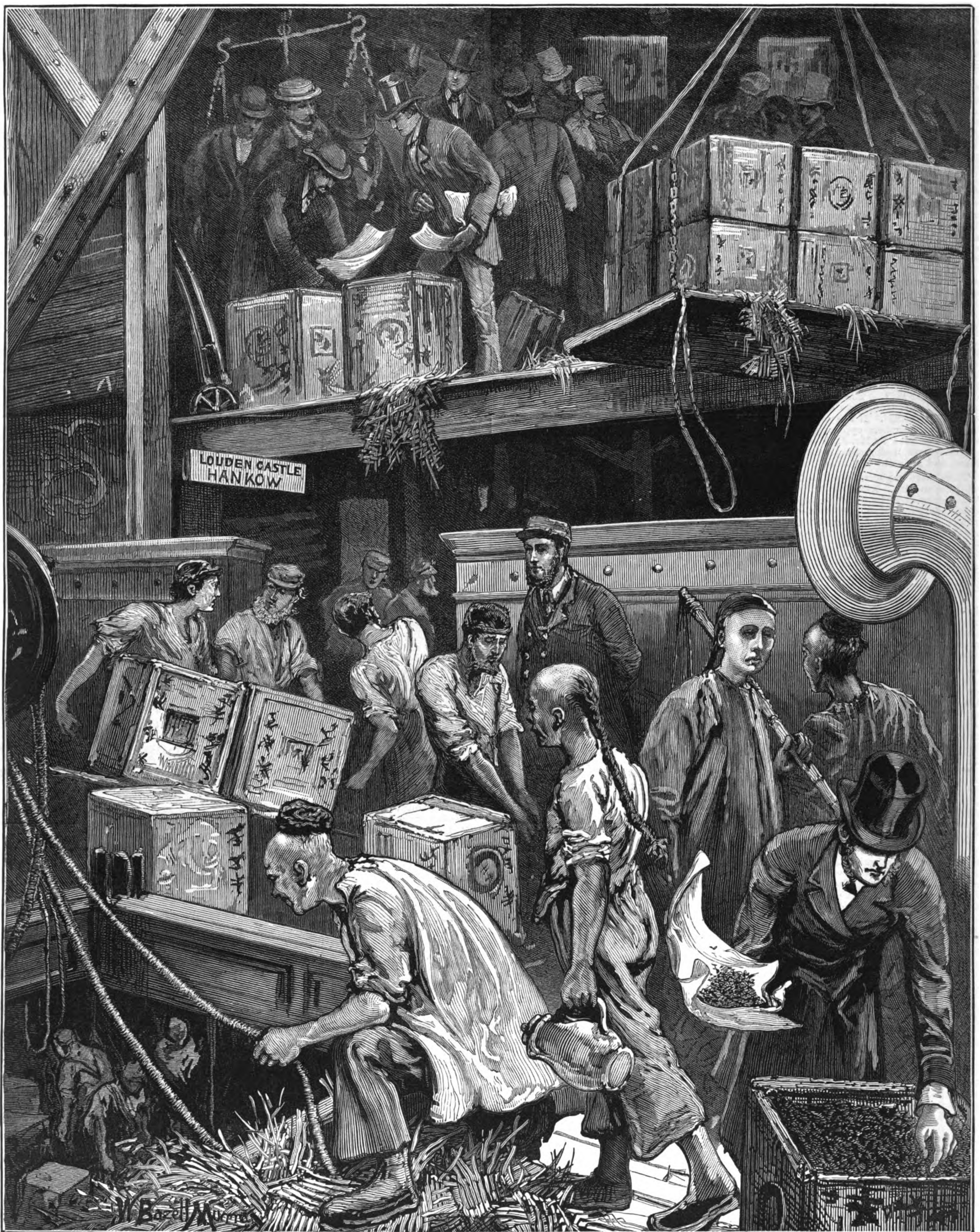
We have also to acknowledge Good Words, Good Things, the New Monthly, Tinsley, All the Year Round, Cassell's Magazine, the Sunday Magazine, Golden Hours, St. Nicholas, Industrial Art, Part I. of Cassell's Science for All, Street Life in London, The Garden, Gardener's Magazine, Scientific Gossip, and the Charing-cross Magazine.

CHRISTMAS ANNUALS.

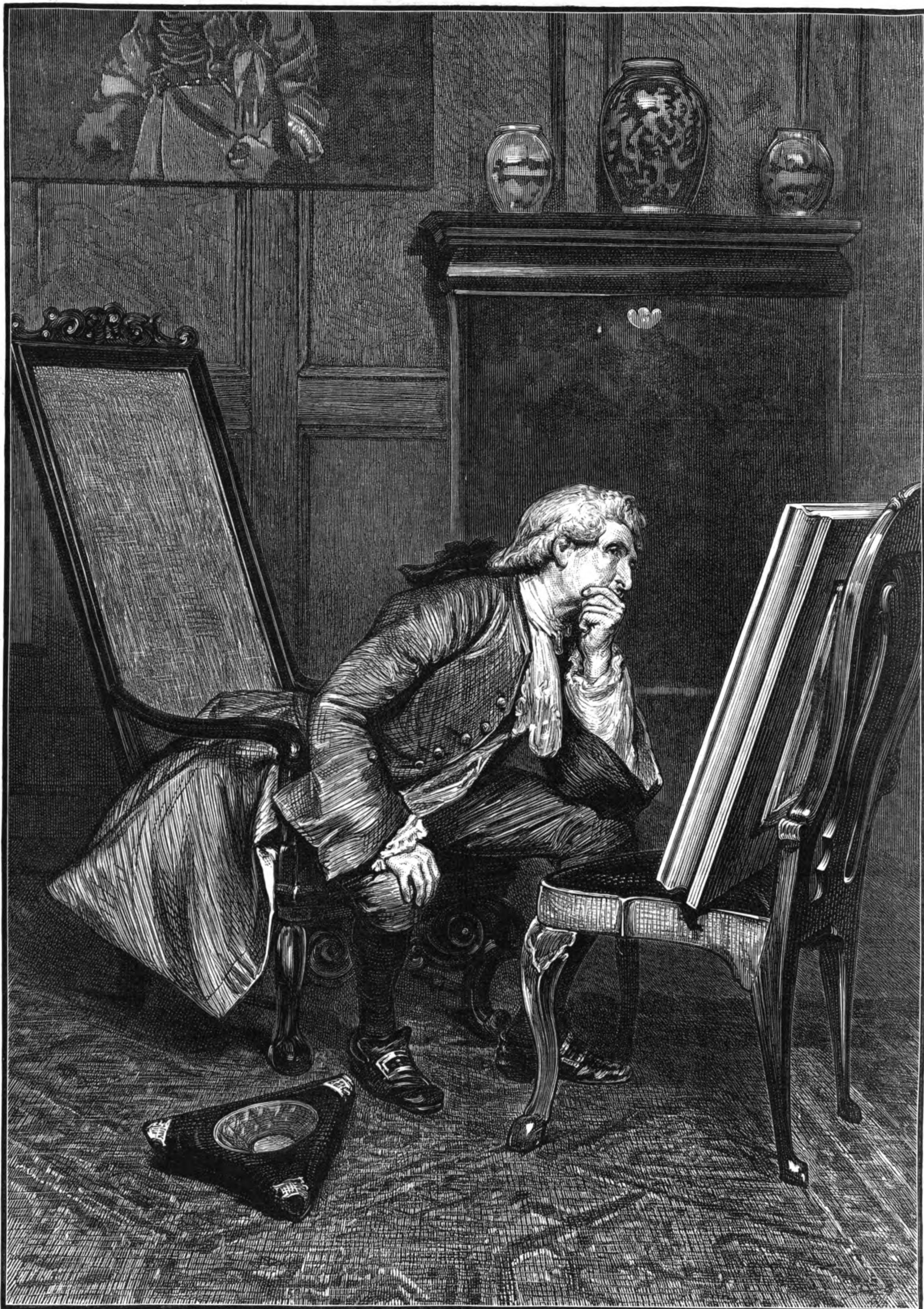
The issue of special Christmas Numbers and Annuals is becoming greater every year.

A new claimant, entitled "Father Christmas: Our Little Ones' Budget," is announced to appear shortly. It comes with weighty claims on the favour of the rising generation, being crowded with amusing tales, songs, riddles, and acrostics, by its fair editor, Miss N. D'Anvers, Austin Dobson, Thomas Hardy, W. H. G. Kingston, Reginald Gatty, and other writers of note in this special field of literature. Among its numerous illustrations there are three printed in colours, the principal of which, a chromolithograph, entitled "A Merry Christmas," represents a blooming young lady, just entered into her teens, tracing the appropriate greeting in snow. It is safe to prognosticate that many a youth will take possession of this picture, and keep it safe locked in his desk to snatch furtive glances at the damsel, or hang it in his bedroom where he may contemplate her charms the first thing on rising and the last on going to bed. This interesting collection of stories and pictures for the young will be published at the office of the *Illustrated London News*, 198, Strand; and, judging from the bill of fare, and the names of the skilled artists engaged in setting forth the entertainment, there can be no doubt that it will be keenly relished by boys and girls.

The space at our disposal will allow us to take only a hasty glance at the other candidates. Giving place to the ladies, we take first Routledge's Annual, a complete story by Mrs. Riddell, called "The Haunted River." It abounds, as one might guess from its title, in ghostly incident; and its author's name will with most persons be of its sufficient passport. In Mr. Francillon's number, "In the Dark," added to the interest of the story, are some vivid descriptions of Cornish coast scenery. "Solomon Isaacs," a tale of Jewish domestic life, of much pathos, by B. L. Farjeon, forms the number of Tinsley's Magazine. Three stories—Mr. Francillon's "Old Father Time," Mr. F. W. Robinson's "Poor Zeph," and Mr. Julian Hawthorne's "Pearl-Shell Necklace"—make up the annual of the *Gentleman's Magazine*. The *London Society* annual contains a dozen tales and poems; while stories by Mr. Sala, Mr. Payne, Mr. Fitzgerald, and others, make up that of the *Belgravia*; the *London Society* one being called "A Couchful of Ghosts." "Good Cheer," with contributions by Anthony Trollope, Mrs. Oliphant, and Annie Keary, is the name of the one associated with Good Words. Among the distinctive features in "The Archer," the number of the Quiver, is a Christmas sermon by the Bishop of Rochester, and a Christmas carol set to music by Sir J. Goss. A series of sketches, named "Hash-a-bye, Baby," written by Mr. G. Manville Fenn, constitutes the number for Once a Week; and that of All the Year Round has for title the good old-fashioned introductory greeting, "Shepherds All and Maids Fair." Berton's Annual is named "Sixes and Sevens;" the principal tale of Sylvia's Annual, or the Englishwoman's Almanack, is "Only a Heathen;" of Longley's Annual, "Golden Christmas;" and of Christmas Leaves for 1877, "Our Villas," well furnished by good writers. Stories illustrative of the Hamlet will in various conditions form the *Christians Number* of the Monthly Packet. Figaro and the Hornet have also their special numbers, that of the former being a tale by Miss Bradton, entitled "The Clown's Quest." There is yet another to mention. It is announced that the Whitehall Review Annual will contain a story by Quida, and sketches, stories, and verses by other writers. Most of these annuals are illustrated.



BREAKING BULK ON BOARD A TEA SHIP IN THE LONDON DOCKS.



"THE LAST PURCHASE." FROM THE PICTURE BY SEYMOUR LUCAS.

There should be, there must be, a mutual regard between the artist and the patron or connoisseur of art, so that they can sympathise with and enter into each other's feelings; as the creator and the purchaser or bespoker, respectively, of a "thing of beauty" designed to be its possessor's "joy for ever." This accounts, perhaps, for the truthful and characteristic expression which Mr. Seymour Lucas has imparted to his figure of a gentleman amateur of the last century, indulging the mood of complacent approval in scanning the picture that he has recently obtained for a perpetual ornament of his elegant mansion. That is a terrible sarcasm, indeed. "Some demon whispered, 'Visto, have a taste!'" but all rich picture-buyers, whether in Pope's days or in our own, have not incurred the reproach of prodigally spending too large a share of an ample income upon the finest works of artistic genius. The greatest prices have been readily paid, within our recollection, by shrewd men of business who knew perfectly well the marketable value of such unique and inimitable creations, bearing the stamp of unquestioned fame, especially soon after the death of the renowned artist. Anything of this kind is worth in money, to such an accustomed purchaser, just so much as somebody else might be willing to pay for it, though it may be worth not a shilling to one who neither wishes to keep it nor to sell it again. This gentleman, however, whom we see here contemplating his "last purchase" does not at all look like a man who intends to part with it at an enhanced price, and to make a pecuniary gain by the transaction. He is a genuine amateur, with a disinterested passion for the grand and beautiful; and we trust its gratification will have made him tolerably happy, at no inordinate cost.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

Numerous and fine are the landscape works to which we would draw attention, embracing those varieties of subjects and manner, the inevitable result of the idiosyncracies of their respective authors, since it is only in accordance with these varieties of mental constitution the changeful aspects of natural imagery appeal to the susceptibilities of the artist. Distinguished as Mr. T. M. Richardson has long been in the first ranks of English water-colour art, that position must be enhanced by his present contributions, from which may be selected "Ben Doran from the Road near Corrie Baw, Blackmount" (241) as the finest subject of his pencil with which we are familiar. We remember no work by this artist so deeply imbued with the sentiment of nature's solemnity, or wherein the aspect of the hour touches the sympathies such moments awaken within us. Lacking somewhat of the scenic power generally marking Mr. Richardson's compositions, though exhibiting an arrangement of material admirably adapted for the purposes of his intention, he has produced a work of lasting loveliness and beauty. A few mountain forms of varying distance, raising their heads into the twilight sky, a lake reflecting rock and rush, and the inventory of material is exhausted; but over all he has spread the glamour of genius. The gathering dusk of coming night is stealing over the upper sky, and the hills blend in solemn gloom with the lake at their base. Evening's

The cattle-pictures of Mr. Brittain Willis, Mr. Bradley, and Mr. Weber are worthy of the interest attaching to their repute; but the brilliant treatment of Mr. F. Taylor's horses and dogs, especially in "Gold Dust—a Favourite Hunter" (16), places the works of the latter artist above those of all his contemporaries.

Following the order of the catalogue, the works being arranged for general effect rather than in their chronological sequence, attention is directed to some small works by Constable (3-13), who as a water-colour painter is not frequently met with, and wherein is shadowed forth the breadth and tone of his larger manner in oil. Robson in "Ely" (14) and "Durham" (31) takes us back to a time when blackness and opacity were accepted for grandeur and gloom. Wheatley, Glover, Owen, and Clennell lead us up to Cozens, in whose "Florence" (38) we see one of those effects of calm and repose marking his best works, but between the laboured softness of which and the dashing, incisive touch of Cattermole, here placed side by side, is a contrast striking and instructive, furnished by the loans of Mr. Burton. To David Cox (who, like Constable, was essentially an English painter, and imparted to his subject a sympathy and simplicity of feeling entirely his own), the one end of the West Gallery has been allotted, and evidently will become one of the most attractive parts of the exhibition. On this wall space are ranged a greater number of Cox's most important works than have ever formerly been placed in company. Among these are the celebrated "Changing Pasture" (61), "The Skylark" (91), "The Old Mill and Moor" (94), "A Deluge" (75), "Hop-Fields" (87), and "Peat Gatherers" (69), all of which, with others, are from the collection of Mr. F. Nettlefold. Equally valuable are the contributions of Mr. Quilter, whose "Green Lanes" (80) and "Peace and War" (65) are two of the artist's most famous productions. Gorgeous in its panoply of gold and azure is Mr. Broadhurst's large "Bolton Abbey" (77), a sketch only, but dashed in with the soul of a poet by a giant hand. Other much-prized drawings lent by Mr. Leake, Mr. Gaskell, Mr. Gillott, and Mr. Graham are here hung, which, with Mr. Orrock's seven exquisite little gems, complete a section of this memorable gathering. Cutman arrests our attention by his simple truth, and Barrett in the fine examples lent by Mr. Nettlefold and Mr. Orrock. Cristall, Varley, and

The theatre of the South Kensington Schools was crowded last Saturday afternoon by a large assemblage to hear Professor Alexander Graham Bell's explanation of the telephone at the meeting of the Physical Society of London.

NEW BOOKS.

The numerous illustrations, whatever may be their imperfections, will, no doubt, be generally considered the best part of *The Art of Beauty*: by Mrs. H. R. Haweis (Chatto and Windus); although it is to be sincerely hoped that we are not to accept the "young person" depicted upon the frontispiece as our ideal of the beautiful. The "young person" is lackadaisical in expression and attitude; is disproportioned in limb, if an ordinary eye may be depended upon; has legs which recall the sobriquet of "long-shanks;" and wears upon her yellow hair, of unfeminine shortness and arrangement, something red, not unlike in shape an inverted bowl. Her costume, too, is of the slightest. As regards the letter-press, it has for its basis some articles which were printed some years ago in *St. Paul's Magazine*; but it is plain, from internal evidence, that alterations and additions have been freely introduced, in order that the remarks and the advice proffered may be applicable to the dress which it has pleased the milliners and their victims to invent and adopt at the present day. Let it be at once granted that the writer's purpose is excellent, and that she is probably quite mistress of her subject. But it is not everybody who, with the best intentions and the most complete knowledge, can act up to those intentions or communicate that knowledge. Our writer would evidently like to impress upon her sisters the desirability of holding her own high and serious views about the cultivation of beauty, whether in dress or in other more or less important matters; but her tone is, for the most part, so flippant, and sometimes so slangy, and her treatment is, for the most part, so slight and superficial, that we seem to be reading the composition of one who is herself to be numbered among the "girls of the period," though her place may be among the superior and more thoughtful members of that fashionable sisterhood. Dogmatic, moreover, she is, to an extent which is sufficient to convince the reader that she herself never belonged to the class of girls whom she stigmatises as "invisibles," a class in which she includes the "discouraged" and the "naturally shy." She at least, if nobody else, must always, one would suppose, have had the courage of her opinions. Those opinions, or some of them, she has now promulgated in four "books," comprised in one volume. The first book deals, principally, with beauty as connected with the coverings of the body and of the feet; the second, with beauty as connected with head-dresses; the third, with beauty as connected with surroundings; the fourth with questions touching the attractiveness and unattractiveness of different kinds of girls, together with hints whereby the unattractive may modify their unattractiveness, and with a few somewhat flimsy sketches of imaginary young ladies and their probable behaviour under certain circumstances. Our writer seems to hold one creed, which she would do good service if she could induce the whole world to embrace; she seems to honestly believe that it is not only the prerogative but the bounden duty of every human being to exhibit at their best, by all legitimate means, the face and form received from the Maker, in whose image man was made. If this theory were generally accepted there would be fewer elucubrations, ungainly men, and fewer slatternly, ungraceful women: there would be less nonsense about compering the body according to the condition of life; there would be a general feeling that "a man's a man for a' that;" and that there is no reason why any honest man should hesitate to bear himself, if he can, as gallantly as a king, or any honest woman hesitate to bear herself, if she can, as gracefully as a queen. Yet, nowadays, it is no uncommon thing for both men and women to sneer at a man who, being poor, makes the most of his personal appearance and personal carriage, and for women to sneer at a girl or woman who, under the same circumstances, does the same thing. Of course, in these days of proteasmas, ancestral apes, and the like, the argument founded upon the old-fashioned idea of a human race created in the likeness of a Divine Creator is much weakened; but there are still a considerable number of persons unconverted to the newer and more scientific doctrine, and for them undoubtedly the book under consideration was written, so that they may rather strive to make themselves as little unworthy as possible of the image after which they consider themselves to have been created than content themselves with the reflection that they are, at their very worst, a great improvement upon the family of the late Mr. Pongo. Our writer and instructress in the art of being as beautiful as possible is not, it should be observed, severe in her restrictions: the only fear is lest the inch she allows should be stretched beyond an ell. You may use cosmetics, if they can be warranted harmless; you may dress in the fashion, if it be decent and you do not carry it to extremes; a little, a very little, paint will be no sin; grey hair-powder is really becoming; a patch, a small patch, in the proper place, is really a fresh charm; and, if your nose be red at the tip, you may "just evaporate with one tiny touch of white the red spot." "Out! out! damned spot!" as Lady Macbeth said on a memorable occasion. And, of course, you may pad, and you may replace a lost tooth, if the loss would be conspicuous, with a false one—only do not overdo these things. What more the instructress would allow may be learnt from her own pages, for the filling and enlivenment whereof she must have been at great pains, especially in the matter of the pictorial illustrations, for which she must have carried her researches even into strange places.

Too many books of collected pieces of verse pass through the press with no better reason for their appearance than juvenile vanity. But such is not the case with Mr. W. J. Rock's *Winter Gatherings*, published by Messrs. W. Kent and Co., which consist mainly of a reprint, by the septuagenarian author, of what his friends have known and valued these ten years past. These artless effusions of pure and wholesome feeling, and expressions of ripe moral wisdom drawn from a long and full experience of life, have no high degree of literary polish; yet their metrical form is tolerably well sustained, and sound thoughts are not injured by the crumpling of rhyme. Mr. Rock seems to be an old man with a young heart, and with so much freshness of genuine human affections, such faith in the soul of goodness, which is said by poets, and felt by children and saints, to dwell beneath the outward shapes and movements of the natural world, that Wordsworth's lyrical ballads are not more emphatic in their testimony of that happy persuasion. The keynote of his graceful strain is sounded by the grey-headed blind man, in the first of these poems; who assures us that he was once blind, when he had his eye-sight and did not see the loveliness of Nature and of Nature's God; but that since, by Divine Grace, his mind's eye was opened to the blessed truth, he can see, adore, and enjoy the revelation of heavenly Love. In this spirit of cheerful, uncalculating, piety the ordinary conditions of life are beheld as fraught with a sacred meaning that enhances their idyllic beauty: the family endearments of wife and child, as in "The Cottager's Address to the Evening Star," and "The Spirit of the Young Man's Home;" the healthy and thrifty task of honest industry, as in "The Young Workman;" the charm of conscious womanhood, touched with a particular tenderness, in the maiden's behaviour to a welcome lover; the still more tender and hallowed affections that haunt the deathbed, and graves of the

dead, with hopes of a future restoration. But it is upon the sweet moods and pretty ways of little children, and upon the symbolic beauty of flowers, and their association with the gentlest teachings of meditative virtue, that the author is chiefly inclined to dwell. His picture of a party of little ones playing at keeping shop, and that of the little girl washing her doll's face, should be appreciated by mothers and nurses. Local and personal reminiscences, in some other poems, which treat of visits to the banks of the Taw and Torridge in North Devon, will perhaps appeal to similar memories in the minds of readers from the west country. Indeed, Mr. Rock is the author of a well-known piece, "Jim and Nell," in the North Devon dialect. He has also an appropriate word to say of more famous places which his Muse has visited, of Stratford-on-Avon, Runnymede, and Holyrood, the tomb of Romeo and Juliet, and that of Abelard and Heloise. The series of short poems on different flowers, to which we have referred, is followed by a number of songs and other lyrics, which are often very musical in tune, as well as in emotional spirit. These "Winter Gatherings," in short, form a not ungraceful garland for a head which seventy-five winters have capped with snow.

The series of little books called *Art at Home*, published by Messrs. Macmillan and Co., in which sound practical advice is given upon the most appropriate and consistent manner of furnishing and adorning the middle-class private household for the gratification of a refined taste, has more than once been commended by us. A new volume of the series, by Mrs. Orrin Smith, treats especially of "The Drawing-Room, its Decorations and Furniture." This is, we need scarcely remark, of all the apartments in the ordinary domestic interior, that for which one would desiderate the judicious counsels of an accomplished lady, who has made the subject her peculiar study. It is but too true that the drawing-room is often the most uncomfortable place in the house, and the least agreeable to the eye, with a shabby and snobbish compromise between vulgar pretentiousness and tawdry cheapness that makes it a penance to sit there during a morning call. To avoid the gross errors commonly perpetrated in this important matter, we would have "persons about to marry," and all others who are about furnishing, to consult Mrs. Orrin Smith's very sensible handbook, in which they will find the best instruction, preparatory to visiting the upholsterers' ware-rooms. The wall-papers, cornices, and painting of walls, the fireplaces, chimney-pieces, grates, fireirons, and coal-scuttles, the floors, carpets, rugs, and mats, the window-blinds and curtains, doors and screens, the tables, chairs, sofas, stools, cabinets, and pianos, the chandeliers and lamps, the mirrors and picture-frames, book-cases, porcelain and floral decorations, are here discussed with a perfect knowledge of what they ought to be, and how and at what price they can be supplied. The book is dedicated to Mr. G. L. Craik, at whose suggestion it was written.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

The Christmas Number of "Chappell's Musical Magazine" (Chappell and Co., New Bond-street) fully maintains the reputation which it has held for several years by the interest and variety of its contents, which in this instance consist of ten effective pieces of dance music, in the forms of the quadrille, the waltz, the galop, and the polka, contributed by D'Albert, Strauss, Waldteufel, Hoffman, and Hecker. All this for a shilling is a marvel of cheapness, and the publication (which forms No. 114 of the series) can scarcely fail to be largely in demand during the season of Christmas and New-Year's festivities.

"Stephen Heller: His Life and Works, from the French of H. Barbedette," by Robert Brown-Borthwick (Messrs. Ashdown and Parry). We have on several occasions spoken of the charming pianoforte music of Heller, whose compositions include works of various styles, from the elaborate grand sonata to the characteristic "Scherzo" and "Tarentella," the plaintive "Notturmo" and the brilliant "Waltz," not to mention other forms. Nearly all these are impressed with the individuality of the composer, many of the pieces of the more serious kind being musical poems full of high thought and graceful imagination. Notwithstanding traces of Heller's devoted admiration of the works of Beethoven, Chopin, and Schumann, his music possesses the stamp of originality; and his productions will probably increase in estimation with the progress of time. The author of the memoir before us truly says that Heller "might have been (had he chosen) a great orchestral symphonist. He has preferred, like Chopin, to remain simply a composer of pianoforte music. Posterity may possibly assign to him a lower niche in the Temple of Fame than had he chosen to deal with larger methods and attempt a grander style. But to have been a pianist like Mendelssohn, Schumann, and Chopin—is this, indeed, little? How many a composer of more ambitious works, and of more popular name, shines with infinitely less brightness in the firmament of Art!" The translation has been well executed by the Rev. Mr. Brown; and the volume contains a good photographic likeness of Heller and a complete catalogue of his numerous works, now extending to opus 138, besides many pieces not so classed. These are now in possession of the well-known music-publishers, Messrs. Ashdown and Parry.

"The Musical Museum for the Harmonium"—selected and arranged by M. Watson and published by J. Bath—is a cheap serial, containing a varied selection of pieces, mostly by classical composers, adapted for the instrument referred to, with indications as to the use thereof. The collection will be serviceable to students of the harmonium.

"L'Eclair Gaiop" (Messrs. R. Cocks and Co.) is a very spirited dance piece, by Cotsford Dick.

"The Sea-King" (Simpson and Co.) is a song in the true, robust, nautical style—by Louis Diehl—admitting good opportunity for effective declamation.

"Sunbeams—a Series of Popular Melodies easily arranged for the Piano," consists of twelve pieces, adapted for two performers on the pianoforte, by F. Percival, who has executed his task in a manner well suited to juvenile capacities. These are published by Wood and Co.; as are "Au Revoir!" a graceful reverie for the pianoforte, by Immanuel Liebhich, and "Forest Fairy," a sprightly polka, by W. Crawford.

"Merry Maids," polka élégante, by Adam Wright (C. Jefferys), has a well-marked rhythm in the style of the dance named.

A meeting was held at the Townhall, Brighton, on the 29th ult., to take steps with a view to presenting the ex-Mayor (Alderman Charles Lamb) with a testimonial. Mr. Frederick Merrifield presided. An influential committee was appointed, and Mr. Albert Crook undertook the duties of honorary secretary. Nearly £100 was subscribed in the room.—The annual fancy-dress ball held under the joint auspices of the International Gun and Polo Club and the members of the United Counties' Hunt took place the same evening in the Pavilion.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The Lord Mayor distributed the prizes last Saturday evening to the 2nd City of London, of whose efficiency a favourable report was given; the prize distribution of the 10th Surrey was held last week in their new drill-hall, Bermondsey, the proceedings being wound up by a ball; and the annual dinner and distribution of prizes to No. 4 company of the St. George's took place at the Holborn Restaurant.

The following competitions were held last week:—

The battalion "order" of the St. George's, carrying with it an entrance for the Queen's Prize, 1878, was fired for at Wornwood-scrubbs by the holders of the various company badges. The result was an easy victory for Private Graves, Private Rosenthal being second.

The prize meeting of No. 3 company of the 1st Surrey was concluded, when Private Foster became the final winner of the Company Challenge Cup. The Silver Champion Badge was for the second time won by Private Cranch. Other prizes were taken by Messrs. Hancock, Yonge, H. G. Selby, T. J. Hancock, J. Selby, W. F. Hooper, and Garland.

The A company of the London Rifle Brigade held a competition of a peculiar character for a series of prizes at the Rainham range. The targets were single slabs, 6 ft. by 2 ft., with a 2 ft. bull's-eye painted across, as used in skirmishing practice, but instead of being erect, were placed on their sides, so as only to give an elevation of 2 ft. The conditions were that each man should fire five shots at 400, 300, and 200 yards, advancing in skirmishing order. Corporal Junkinson was the winner with 44 points, made up of eleven bull's-eyes.

The annual prize competition of the 26th Surrey (Shaftesbury Park) took place at the Epsom range. The principal prizes were won by Colour-Sergeant Corsbie, Corporal Johnson, Lieutenant Wheaton, Sergeant Coombes, Private Pengeley, Sergeant Clissold, and Private Marshall. The challenge cup for teams of five men was won by D company; Mr. Johnson taking a tankard for the highest score in the winning team.

Sir Trevor Lawrence, Bart., M.P., in opening a new volunteer drill-hall at Richmond last Saturday evening, said the last return gave the total of efficient volunteers at 174,184 out of an enrolled strength of 185,501. There were present at the last inspection 151,753, including 27,765 artillery and 6086 engineers. In addition, there was an enormous number of men who had passed through the service, who had qualified themselves to be of great use did occasion require it.

The Lord Mayor and Corporation of Dublin have fixed upon Monday next, the 10th inst., for the reception of the Elcho Shield at the City Hall.

The new station of the North-Eastern Railway at Middlesbrough, which cost £100,000 in construction, is now open.

A banquet to Sir Stafford Northcote took place on Thursday afternoon at the Victoria Hall, Exeter. It was a grand affair, and both political parties were influentially represented.

The Board of Trade inquiry into the loss of the barque Charles Davenport, of South Shields, has resulted in the certificate of Captain Thomas Jones being suspended for twelve months.

At a meeting of the Birmingham Town Council on Tuesday £10,000 was voted for the laying out of a new park at Smallheath, one of the eastern suburbs, on land forty acres in extent, and valued at £30,000, which had been presented to the town by Miss Ryland. Mr. W. Middlemore has presented to the town a recreation-ground, valued at nearly £12,000, for the use of the residents of Burbury-street and neighbourhood.—A park, twelve and a half acres in extent, has been presented to the burgesses of Jedburgh by Mr. John Tinline, a native of that town, now in New Zealand, and other members of his family. The park is situated close to the town, overlooking the beautiful valley of the Jed and the old abbey at Jedburgh.

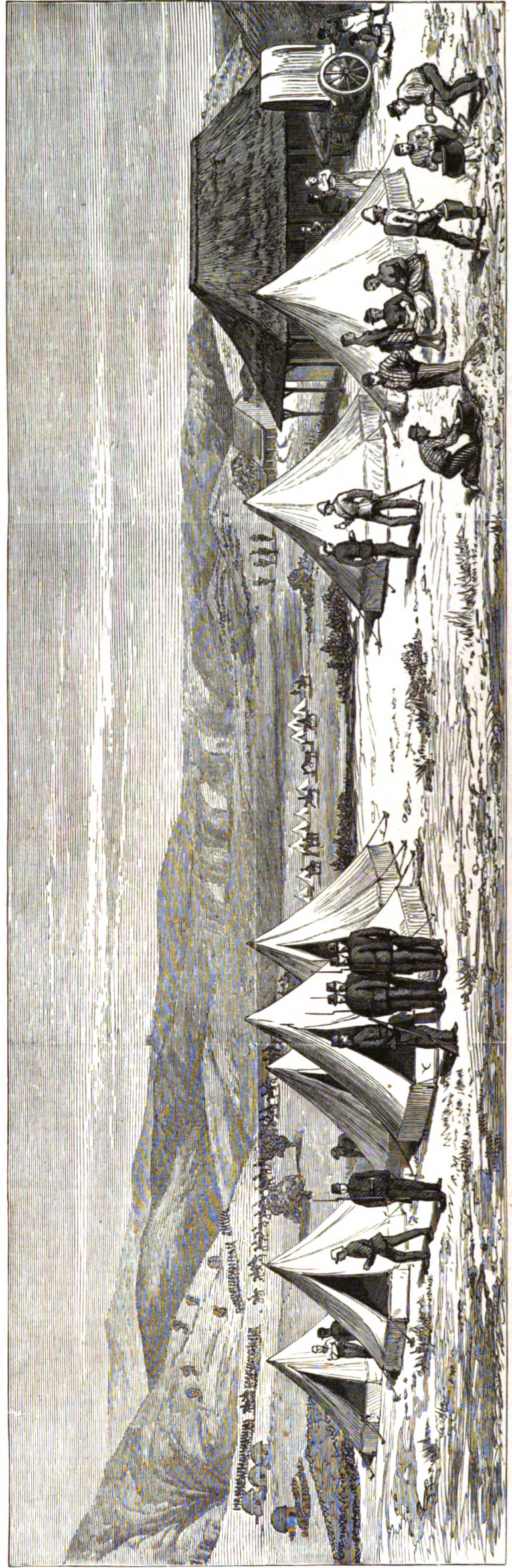
At a meeting of the Bristol School Board yesterday week a discussion arose upon the question of accepting a donation of £500 from Mrs. Proctor (widow of a deceased Alderman of that city), the amount to be expended in bibles and testaments, to be given as prizes for scriptural knowledge. Mrs. Proctor made the gift through the Religious Tract Society, and exception was taken by some members of the board to the Religious Tract Society's edition of the Bible on the ground that it contained an unauthorised preface, and historical, analytical, critical, and implied doctrinal notes. The debate was adjourned.—In distributing the prizes to some board-school children at Leicester, Mr. Chamberlain, M.P., advocated the establishment of free schools, and, pending Parliamentary sanction, the greatest possible reduction in fees.

The Birmingham Cattle Show was opened at Bingley Hall on Saturday, the operations for the day being mostly confined to the work of the judges. The total amount of prizes for the present, the twenty-ninth annual exhibition, reaches £3236, against £2955 in 1876. In the classes for cattle, sheep, and pigs, there are about 250 entries, and in point of quality the stock exhibited is of a high order.—The National Dog Show opened on the same day. The entries numbered 1000, and included some celebrated dogs. We intend to give Engravings of some of the finest-looking animals in our next issue.—The annual fat stock and poultry show at Hull was opened on Tuesday last, when there were increased exhibits in every department, chiefly of horned cattle and poultry. £700 were given in prizes, and the champion prize of £100 for beasts was taken by Mr. Wright, Nocton Heath, Lincolnshire.

An Illustration was given in our last of the statue, representing an ideal figure of King Robert Bruce, which has been erected at Stirling Castle, overlooking the battlefield of Bannockburn. Mr. George Cruikshank, the veteran artist and philanthropist, has written a letter in Thursday's *Times* reminding the public that it was he, assisted by Mr. Adams-Acton, the sculptor, who made the original design, at the request of the London Committee; and that his design was approved, though funds could not then be provided for its execution in bronze. We can vouch for the correctness of this statement, having inspected and described Mr. Cruikshank's design, or rather the model produced by Mr. Adams-Acton, about seven years ago. It is to be regretted that the committees in London and Stirling, when they thought fit to supersede that design by giving the commission to Mr. Andrew Currie for the statue in stone, did not fairly acknowledge the services of those two gentlemen who had already performed their task so well. Mr. Currie's design, as a work of art, merits all the praise it has received; but its main idea—that of the hero "sheathing his sword and looking down in pity on the slain"—is borrowed from Mr. Cruikshank. The design of Mr. Cruikshank was also more in accordance with historical or antiquarian truth, at least in some important particulars of costume; for Robert Bruce is stated to have worn a Royal coronet at the battle, and his beard was probably close shaven, in the fashion of Norman Knights, to admit of the chain-armor hood covering his cheeks and chin. We are sorry that an apparent personal slight has been inflicted upon Mr. Cruikshank, who has so many claims to public esteem.

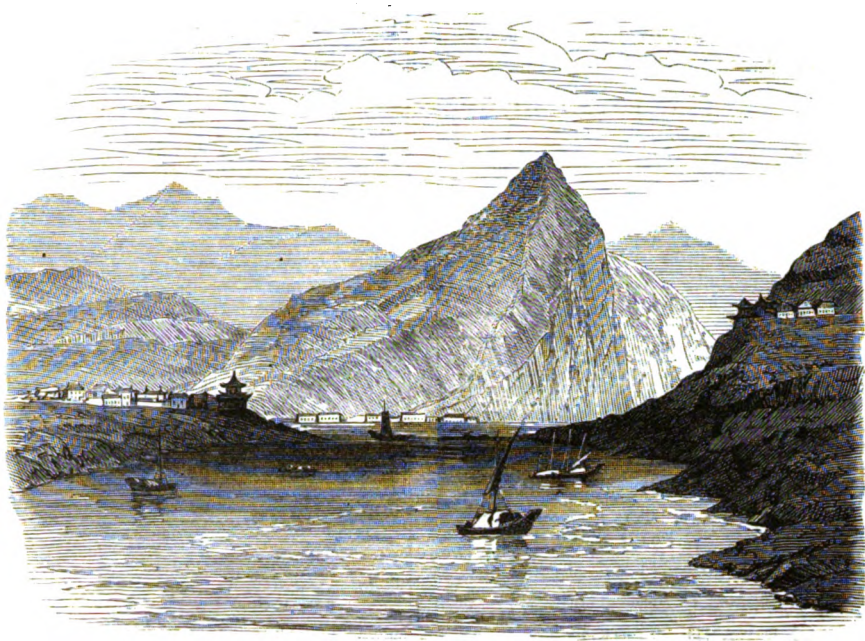


COLONIAL TROOPS, FINGOES AND MOUNTED POLICE, ADVANCING FROM "THE SPRINGS"—CAPE TOWN RIFLES IN FOREGROUND.

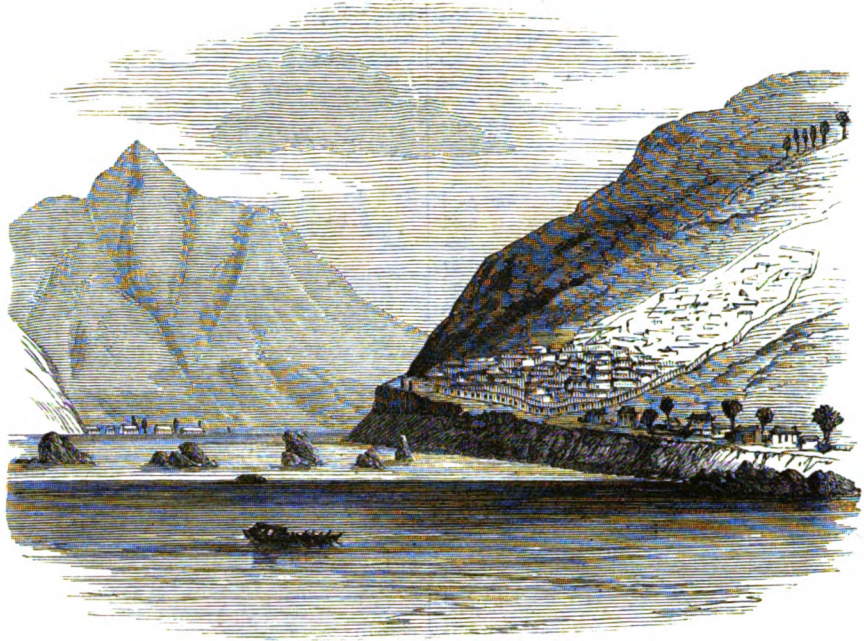


ENCAMPMENT OF CAPE TOWN RIFLES AT "THE SPRINGS."
THE KAFFIR WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

VIEWS ON THE YANG-TZE-KIANG RIVER, CHINA.



WUSAAN.



KWE-I-CHOW.



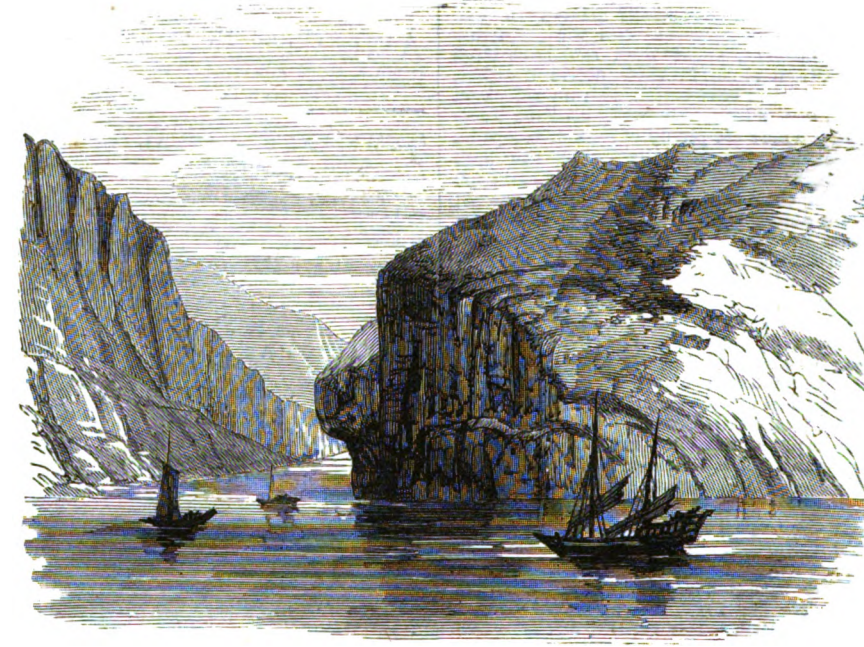
LUKAN GORGE.



TATUNA RAPID.



KWE-I-TU.



SZECHUEN AND HOUPER.

TRINITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

Incorporated by Special Charter.
The CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS for the Diplomas of L. Mus. and A. Mus., and other Higher Certificates of the College, will be held on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, JAN. 10 and 11, 1878.
All Names and Entrance-Fees must be sent to the Assistant Secretary, Charles Peters, not later than Jan. 2. Candidates for L. Mus. are required to forward their Exercises not later than Jan. 1.
Candidates for Honours (who must have previously taken the Diploma of Licentiate in L. Mus.) are requested to give early notice of the subject in which they propose to be examined.
Candidates are recommended to study with care the Regulations for the various grades before sending in their names. Copies of the Regulations can be had of the Assistant-Secretary, HENRIEY J. STARR, B.Mus. (Oxon.), L.Mus. (T.C.L.), Registrar, Trinity College, London, Weymouth-street, W.

TRINITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

EXAMINATIONS FOR HIGHER MUSICAL CERTIFICATES FOR WOMEN.
The FIRST EXAMINATION under the New Statutes will be held in LONDON, on JAN. 10 and 11 next. The subjects, any one of which may be entered for separately, are:—1, Harmony; 2, Counterpoint; 3, General Musical Knowledge; 4, Piano-forte or Organ; 5, Soli Singing; 6, Soli Playing. They may be had of the Assistant-Secretary, CHARLES PETERS, to whom also all Names and Entrance-Fees must be sent by Jan. 2, 1878.
HENRIEY J. STARR, B.Mus. (Oxon.), L.Mus. (T.C.L.), Registrar, Trinity College, London, Weymouth-street, W.

MALVERN COLLEGE.

The NEXT TERM will begin on MONDAY JAN. 28.

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SPECIAL CHRISTMAS ALMS FOR AID.
Ordinary Annual Expenditure over £13,000
Reliable Income from Dividends, Annual Subscriptions, &c. 7000
Deficit £6000

The total amount of relief afforded to new cases from Jan. 1 to Oct. 31 this year has been as follows:—In-Patients, 1867; Out-Patients, 452; Casualties, 515; Ophthalmic cases, 1184. Cases of diseases of the skin, 635. Cases of children attended at the patients' own habitations, 127. Total, 11,721. The Committee have earnestly Appeal to the benevolent Public for pecuniary Assistance to enable them to pay off the above Liability of the year. Subscriptions received by Messrs. Coutts and Co., Strand; or at the Hospital. NEWCOMB H. NIXON, Secretary.

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Free to necessitous. Payment required from other applicants.

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3 Ditto of ..	1,500
3 Ditto of ..	1,200
3 Ditto of ..	1,000
7 Ditto of ..	750
21 Ditto of ..	500
21 Ditto of ..	350
21 Ditto of ..	200
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The Drawing will take place under the official control of the State, and commence on Dec. 12.

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In the most favourable case the largest prize will be

300,000	300,000
150,000	150,000
80,000	80,000
60,000	60,000
50,000	50,000
2 of 40,000	80,000
6 of 30,000	180,000
2 of 20,000	40,000
11 of 15,000	165,000
2 of 12,000	24,000
17 of 10,000	170,000

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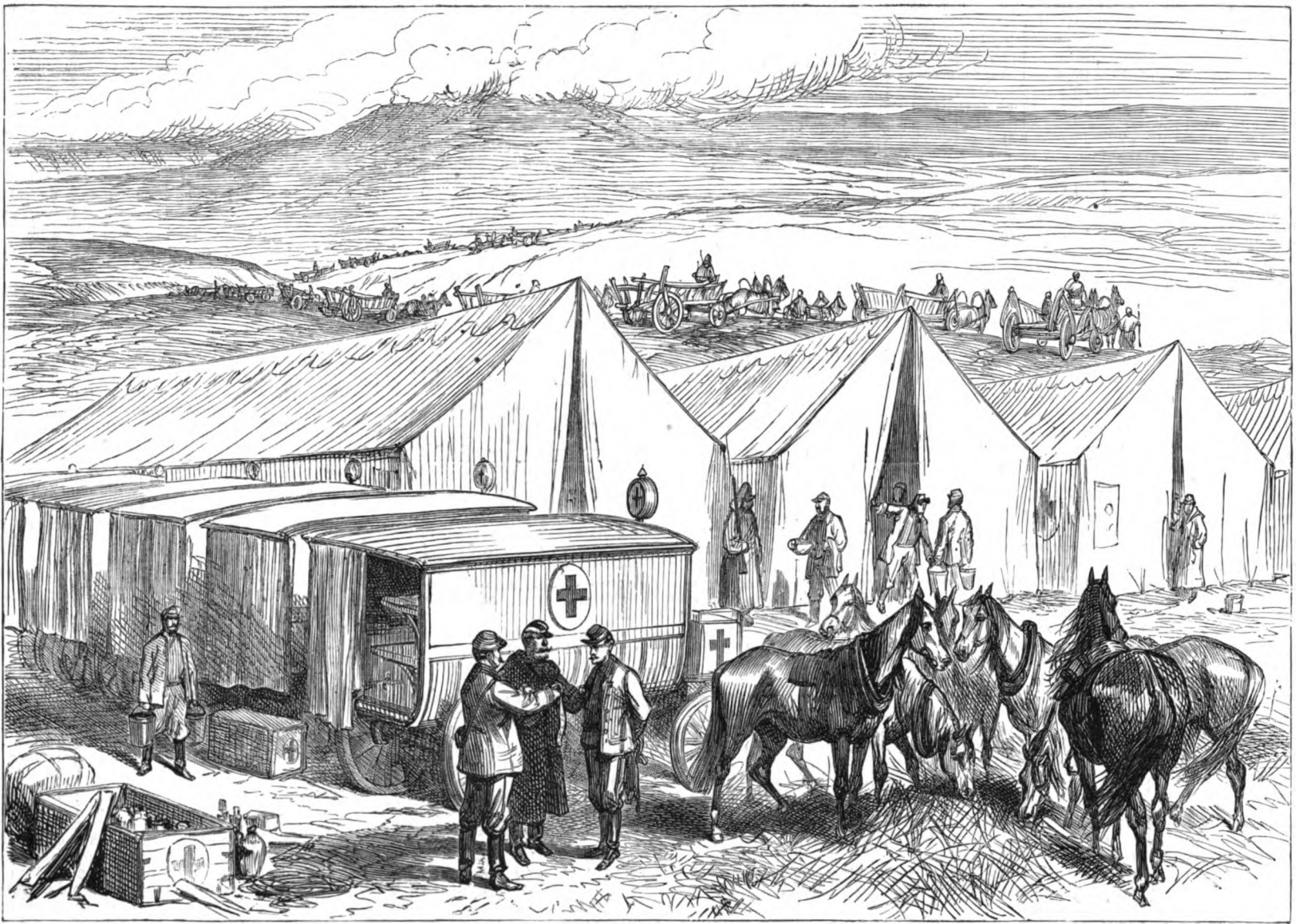
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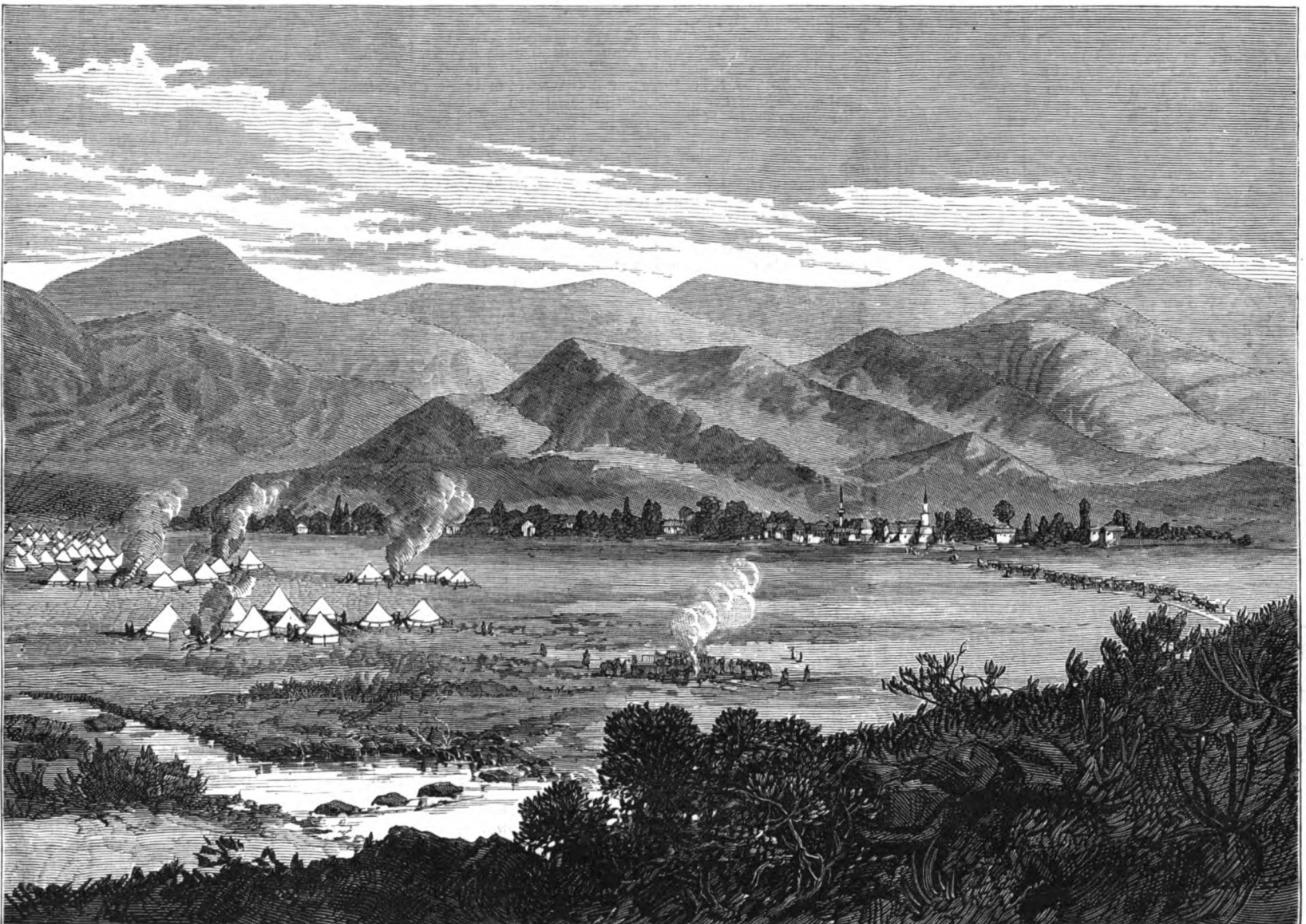
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THE WAR: FIELD AMBULANCE BEFORE PLEVNA—WAITING FOR THE WOUNDED.
SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



ORKHANIEH, FROM A MOUND ON THE ROAD TO PLEVNA.
SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

We seem to be getting on in the way of civilisation very nicely indeed. I have before me a pamphlet of thirty-two pages, appropriately bound in flame-colour, issued by a highly respectable City firm who are desirous of manufacturing a large supply of "Greek Fire Torpedo-Boats" for Governments anxious to provide themselves with any pretty tiny kickshaws of that kind. The manufacturers are of opinion that the Greek Fire cited by Gibbon, and which the Byzantine Emperors so often and so successfully used in their naval wars, was only Crude Petroleum, or naphtha, imported for the purpose from the island of Zante, from the shores of the Caspian, and from Dacia, the modern principality of Roumania. It may not be generally known that during the Crimean War an English gentleman applied for a patent for the use of coal-tar naphtha in warfare, but that the patent was not granted until after the war was over. On the other hand, it is generally known that in the American Rebellion in 1863 the Federal Commanders launched large quantities of nasty burning stuff which they called Greek Fire, and which was probably a preparation of some form of hydro-carbon, into the streets of Charleston. Nor will it easily be forgotten how *cau-de-vie* bottles full of petroleum, and fitted with neat little detonating capsules, were among the toys used by ladies of a Communistic way of thinking in Paris, in May, 1867.

It is refreshing to learn that a single gallon of crude petroleum, judiciously discharged over a surface of one hundred square feet and then ignited, will for the next ten or fifteen minutes render the area uninhabitable for human beings; and that if, say, sixty gallons of crude petroleum are spread over an area of several thousand square feet and then ignited, the conflagration cannot be subdued so long as the material lasts. It is truly beautiful to find, in conclusion, that the manufacturers of the Greek Torpedo-Boats claim that they are advancing the principles of humanity, inasmuch as by the influence of the "choke-damp" generated by ignited petroleum the crews of ships are only, in the first instance, driven into the interior of their vessels, and are thus given an opportunity to surrender; whereas, by the immediate application of rams and torpedoes no such opportunity is vouchsafed. There it is. Mr. Gamfield, the chimney-sweep in "Oliver Twist," claimed to be a humane man for the reason that when he kindled a fire of straw in the grate to assist the progress of the little boy who was clambering up the flue, he *always damped the straw before lighting it*. Thus, the boy, being half choked by the fumes of the burning straw, made haste to reach the top of the chimney. A mere dry blaze would only have roasted the soles of his feet, and he might have slid down again in his agony. It is thus that Science alleviates the woes of humanity, and, when she seems most cruel, is, in reality, most beneficently kind. I shall have the flame-coloured pamphlet bound up with my "Thomas à Kempis" and my "Life of St. Francis."

The complimentary dinner given at Willis's on Saturday evening last to Mr. Archibald Forbes by his brother journalists and personal friends was a brilliant success. It was certainly a very representative gathering of the English press. American journalism, too, was "illustrated" by the presence of Mr. J. Russell Young of the *New York Herald*, Mr. Smalley of the *New York Tribune*, and Mr. D. Moncreux Conway. It is worthy of note, too, that among the English journalists who were met to do honour to their comparatively young colleague (Mr. Forbes is barely forty years of age) there happened to be the very oldest Special War Correspondent in Europe, my dear old friend Charles Lewis Gruneisen, who more than forty years ago was the representative of the *Morning Post* in the Carlist-Christino wars in Spain. Yes; Mr. Gruneisen dates from the days of the first Don Carlos and Zumalacarrregui and the Cura Morales. The very first "Specials" were, I believe, those sent by the *Times* and *Morning Herald* to "do" the Siege of Antwerp in 1831-2. There was, fortunately, not much oratory at the Forbes banquet; and, considering all things, it was over very early indeed. Mr. Archibald Forbes himself was too deeply moved by the enthusiasm with which the toast of his health was proposed to say much; but a graceful and telling speech was subsequently made by Lord Houghton—an always ready and eloquent orator—who in a very happy manner qualified the style of a correspondent penning his despatches on a field of battle as being punctuated by the roar of artillery and the clash of sabres, with file-firing for commas, volleys of musketry for semi-colons, charges of cavalry for dashes, and now and then a bombshell by way of a full stop.

Mem.: The first civil mention in print of a Special Correspondent that I can remember is in George Borrow—either in the "Bible" or the "Gipsies in Spain." The author of "Lavengro" met at Madrid some members of that band of "Specials" of whom Mr. Gruneisen was one; and spoke of them as "wonderful men." *Per contra*, when William Howard Russell wrote home his first brilliant letters from the Crimea he was sneered at in the *Saturday Review* as a "Luca fa Presto"—a dashing dauber, so to speak.

All those who are interested in popular legends, antique traditions, superstitions, nursery rhymes, old-faunted proverbs, and familiar locutions, quaint manners and customs, and, indeed, in all that goes by the generic name of "folk lore," will rejoice to hear that the originator of the term, the veteran Mr. J. W. Thomas, whilom Editor of *Notes and Queries* and librarian of the House of Lords, is busy organising a "Folk-Lore Society," the head-quarters of which are to be in London, and the subscription to which is to be a pound a year. I would rather that the subscription were a guinea. The extra shilling is not missed; "little fishes eat sweet;" and what says the old song?—"I'd rather have a guinea than a one-pound note." The object of the Folk-Lore Society (of which I am glad to see that ladies as well as gentlemen are to be eligible as members) will be to collect, store-up, and publish accounts of all manner of curious, out-of-the-way old-wives' erudition. Mr. G. Laurence Gomme is to be Honorary Secretary of the Society, which I shall hasten to join—if they will receive me. I have that within me which passeth show in the matter of folk lore; and I burn to unburden myself. I want to prove my favourite theories that Old Daddy Longlegs was a Lollard or a Wykliffite parson who declined to read the liturgy in Latin; that Jack Sprat and his wife were Empson and Dudley; and I have some surprising developments to make public concerning Dickens's dishes and Meg's Diversion. Who knows but that before the Folk-Lore Society is a year old we may arrive at a knowledge of the real meaning of the proverb with which Queen Elizabeth posed the pedant who boasted that he had made a collection, in one volume, of all the proverbs in the world. "Nay, but," quoth her Highness, when she had read the book, "'Bate me an ace,' quoth Bolton." Who was Bolton; and why did he want an ace abated?

The newspapers some days since briefly noticed the death and burial of Mr. Edward Tyrrell Smith, some time lessee and manager of Cremorne Gardens, of the Theatre Royal Drury Lane of Her Majesty's Theatre in the Haymarket, and of how many other theatres and other places of popular enter-

tainment I really cannot remember. E. T. Smith was seventy-three when he passed away, and had certainly led a most miscellaneous life. He had been, in addition to his managerial positions, a Bow-street runner (one of the original "Robin Redbreasts," prior to 1829), an inspector of police, an auctioneer, a newspaper proprietor, a licensed victualler, and a wine merchant; and I have heard that at one period he used to drive the stage-coach which plied between Brussels and Waterloo, and in that capacity picked up the curious smattering of French which was wont so much to divert the foreign *artistes* when he was *impresario* of her Majesty's. He once offered himself as a candidate for the representation of Bedford in Parliament. There were, in fact, few things that E. T. would not undertake to do. He had not the art of making money for himself, but he gave employment during his long and active career to many thousands of professional and working people; and he was a most zealous caterer for the amusement of the public. I knew him for many years intimately, and always found him to be an honest, straightforward, and kind-hearted man. That is why I speak of him here. People, as a rule, do not care much about theatrical managers when they can take no more theatres and pay no more salaries.

Mem.: One very bitter winter some twenty years since E. T. Smith organised a daily distribution of hot soup at the stage-door of the T.R.D.L. Meeting Robert Brough, the dramatist, under the colonnade of the theatre, he asked him, somewhat self-complacently, whether he did not think that he (E. T.) "had done the right thing this time." "The right thing!" cried Robert. "My dear Sir, you deserve the laurels of Godfrey de Bouillon and Marston of Turenne!"

That was an appalling question propounded recently by Dr. Loring to the New York County Medical Society. "Is the human eye gradually changing its form under the influence of modern civilisation?" It is Dr. Loring's opinion that constant study, incidental to the lives of so many in modern times, has a tendency to engender the derangement of the eye, and that this derangement is often perpetuated in heredity. I should agree in this with the Doctor, if I could persuade myself (which I cannot) that we study as hard as our forefathers did. Nowadays, everybody knows a little, but nobody seems to know much; and in literature and theology one looks in vain for such monsters of erudition as the Bezaz and Scaligers, the Cruquises and Bayles, the Moreris and Leibnitzes, or such "gulfs of learning" as Hooker and Bishop Andrews. One cannot, at the same time, dissent from Dr. Loring when he points out that among the most prominent causes of the ailment known as shortsightedness are poor food, bad ventilation, and a general disregard of hygienic requirements—all conducing to a laxity of tissue of which nearsightedness is an indication. For reading and writing purposes, I have myself only one eye; and when I find, late at night, that "laxity of tissue" is beginning to set in, I take a pinch of very strong snuff. The "tissue" seems to get all right again after that; but what the effect of the snuff may be on my mucous membrane I dare not conjecture.

Mem.: A lady correspondent obligingly sent me, a few days since, a cutting from a newspaper concerning a fireman and a fox. In the hurry of moving to town from Brighton I lost the newspaper cutting. Will my correspondent be good enough to tell me what the gist of the paragraph was?

G. A. S.

ILLUSTRATED BOOKS FOR CHRISTMAS.

The approaching close of the year and the customary celebration of Christmas and New-Year's Day are reputed to occasion a great demand for acceptable gift-books, though we doubt whether such presents be not more usually reserved for the birthdays of our friends and relations, which happen at all times of the year. Publishers, however, are, of all classes and trades, the most conservative in adhering to established fashions, modes, and periods of doing their business; and we have already received a large number of volumes, big and small, cheap and costly, plain and ornamental, of literature original and selected, with or without pictorial illustrations, in a variety of bindings, altogether more or less novel and attractive, which seem to demand timely notice. It is obviously impossible, within so brief a space and with scanty leisure just now, to read through any of these books with critical attention, and to give a sufficient estimate of their contents for the satisfaction of prudent readers. A few minutes, or perhaps an hour, must serve for the inspection of each work; and we can spare but a few lines, or a single paragraph, for the summary account of its design, matter, and style, from which some people may judge whether it is likely to be worth their looking at upon the bookseller's counter. One would rather not take the responsibility of advising their purchases; there is such great difference of tastes.

It is just that we should first mention those volumes which appear to have been produced at large cost, and the success of which is of considerable pecuniary importance to their publishers. The Fine Arts, constituting an elegant theme of study and discourse, which can be made to accompany the series of photographs or engravings representing choice works of art, must answer for some of these publications. Messrs. Chatto and Windus have brought out a collection of etchings, by English and foreign artists, which they announce by the general title, *Examples of Contemporary Art*. The plates are fourteen, executed by Messrs. Lalauze, Abot, Martial, Hédouin, Waltner, Milius, Chauvel, Greux, Champollion, A. Monzies, R. W. Macbeth, and Damman. The English pictures which they represent are "The Beguiling of Merlin," by Mr. Burne Jones, and the portrait of Lady Lindsay, of Balcarres, by Mr. G. F. Watts, R.A., from the Grosvenor Gallery; "The Queen of the Swords," by Mr. Orchardson, A.R.A., and Mr. R. W. Macbeth's "Potato Harvest in the Fens;" besides which there is an etching, by E. Abot, of the group of sculpture, "Athlete Strangling a Python," by Mr. F. Leighton, R.A. The French and other foreign artists whose pictures are included in this volume are Messrs. Jules Breton, in "La Glaneuse," Fortuny, "Moors playing with a vulture in Morocco," Gonzalez, Chaplin, Paczka, Duez, Van Marcke, Bernier, and Cormon, with specimens from the Paris Salon of 1877. Mr. J. Comyns Carr, the editor of this publication, has written a critical essay upon the exhibition at the Grosvenor Gallery, and one upon the last Royal Academy Exhibition, which will no doubt prove worthy of a careful and thoughtful perusal. A corresponding article upon the last Paris Exhibition is supplied by M. Charles Tardieu. We need say no more to those who know what is the power of etchings, and how far they can render the effects of painting in oil.

The educated lover of high art in the department of sculpture cannot, we suppose, choose any book of art-illustrations more likely to satisfy his taste than the one which next presents itself to our regard. It is published by Messrs. Griffith and Farran, and consists of twenty-five permanent photographs, by Mr. Stephen Thompson, from the noblest Greek works in the Vatican, the Louvre, and the British Museum. Every complete scholar who is well acquainted with the spirit and

manner of the ancient classics will be prepared to allow that the study of Greek sculpture is an essential part of mental culture and refinement, so far as concerns the æsthetic and imaginative faculties, and the ethical perception of beauty. This has lately been much insisted upon, as an argument for providing national collections of casts from the antique, similar to those already existing in many German capital cities and university towns. We are not sanguine that our own Government, or any considerable portion of the British public, will soon be persuaded to incur even the comparatively small cost and trouble of such an establishment as Mr. W. C. Perry and Mr. C. T. Newton have recently proposed. The actual possession, however, of the Elgin Marbles, that unapproached standard of truth, grace, and power in the plastic art, will continue to be a great advantage for English students; and few persons of the middle class who are enthusiastic upon this subject need despair of some day visiting the museums in Paris, and even in Rome. In the mean time, an acceptable token and memorial of the highest achievements in sculpture will be found in this superb volume, entitled *Masterpieces of Antique Art*. It must rank with the best works of its class ever yet produced. That the selection is most judicious will appear from an enumeration of its contents—namely, the "Discobolus," by Myron; the Theseus, the Ilissus, and the Fates, by Phidias; three portions of the bas-reliefs from the frieze of the Parthenon; the bronze head of Aphrodite, and the head of Æsculapius, also in the British Museum; the Apollo Belvedere, the Laocoon, the Belvedere Mercury, the Meleager, the Adonis, the Nile group, and the Sleeping Ariadne, of the Vatican; with the seated statues of Alexander and Poseidippus, the Athlete of Lysippus, an Amazon, and the realistic portrait-statue of Lucius Verus, also in the Vatican; the admirable Venus of Melos (commonly called of Milo) in the Louvre at Paris; and two or three minor works in our own national collection. They are arranged not precisely as mentioned above, but in such an order as to show the progress, or rather the gradual change, in some respects a decline, which the art of Greece underwent from the fifth century before Christ to its servitude under the patronage of Imperial Rome. Mr. Thompson's brief commentary upon each specimen of the grand series is guided by sound knowledge and correct taste.

One of the most considerable new works, serving to illustrate the history of art, is that of Mr. John Forbes-Robertson, *The Great Painters of Christendom, from Cimabue to Watteau*. It forms, with the accompaniment of nearly 250 fine wood-engravings, the substance of a very handsome quarto volume, containing four or five hundred pages of beautiful print and paper, in an elegant binding, which Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin have just issued. Mr. Forbes-Robertson is too well known as a learned and judicious art-critic for the reader to need our testimony on his behalf in regard to the competent authorship of this extensive historical treatise. Thirty years' constant study and experience of paintings, and of opinions which have been current respecting the art, must be supposed to have amply qualified him for the task here undertaken, which he has discharged in no perfunctory or superficial manner. We cannot, in the small space allotted to this notice, analyse the contents of his work, or indicate its critical tendencies and original or characteristic views. They will certainly be found worthy of attentive examination by those who can employ their leisure in gaining a correct appreciation of the authentic standards and canons of excellence in different schools of pictorial art. The Italian school, from the thirteenth century down to Salvator Rosa, Carlo Dolci, and even Canaletto, including probably the greatest masters of expression, and of grace and beauty in form, occupy the first division of the book. Michelangelo's Libyan Sibyl, from the Sistine Chapel, appears in a line-engraving for its frontispiece. The works of sculpture, as well as the pictures, in which that renowned artist, and others of his countrymen, show their peculiar qualities of conception, are sometimes represented, for the better exemplification of Mr. Forbes-Robertson's remarks upon them. Each painter's biographical memoir, not the least interesting part of the work, is adorned with a small but lifelike portrait, in medallion shape, keeping up a sort of present personal companionship. The Flemish, Dutch, and German schools, from the two Van Eycks, above four hundred years ago, and of course including all the great painters of the seventeenth century, take up more than one hundred pages, but the Germans are comparatively few and insignificant. The Spanish school is represented only by Zurbaran, Velasquez, and Murillo. French art, in which the Poussins and Claude, with others of less renown, achieved a high reputation, and which, in a different style, was supported by the fashionable Court painters of a later age, is reviewed down to the most eminent masters of our own day, Horace Vernet, Paul Delaroche, Ary Scheffer, Decamps, and others. But none of the French or English artists still living are discussed in Mr. Forbes-Robertson's critical history. The painters of our own nation whom he brings under review are Hogarth, Reynolds, Gainsborough, Romney, Richard Wilson, Benjamin West, Fuseli (an Englishman by adoption), Northcote, Smirke, Stothard, Blake, Morland, Lawrence, Turner, Constable, and Wilkie. Some omissions could, perhaps, be pointed out in this list, from those who ought to be mentioned, particularly among Scottish artists. But the substantial completeness of this book, as a general account of European art-history, will not be disputed. Its value to the student and connoisseur has been shown by the mere enumeration of its contents.

The large and comprehensive work of M. Paul Lacroix ("Le Bibliophile Jacob" of Paris) upon Le Moyen Age, has repeatedly commanded our attention. Its English version, copiously illustrated and adorned with beautiful coloured prints in chromo-lithography, and with a vast number of wood-engravings, was formerly issued by Messrs. Chapman and Hall. The enterprising firm in Leicester-square, Messrs. Bickers and Son, who have purchased the copyright, as well as the same author's work on "The Eighteenth Century," now present us with a new volume of "The Middle Ages," which is the fourth, the concluding part, and not the least interesting, of the historic and antiquarian dissertation. It is devoted to *The Science and Literature of the Middle Ages*, which seems an immense, manifold, and diversified topic of discussion, but which may prove to have a certain unity, when treated by a competent scholar with French lightness of hand and literary skill. To follow the Bibliophile Jacob, in his course of descriptive chit-chat, with ever so many little pictures by the way, through an account of the mediæval schools and universities, philosophies, fancies, and superstitious fables, poetry and romance, alchemies and astrologies, histories and chronicles, dramatic performances, preachings, and other intellectual exercises, would be a pleasant task if we had but space and leisure. We commend it to readers who have enough of both. They must, however, expect to find that French instances are made to occupy the greater part of the extensive ground. Dante is put off with twenty lines, Petrarch with ten lines, and Chaucer with five. M. Lacroix, indeed, has no adequate appreciation of the general advance of the human mind.

The new volume of *Picturesque Europe*, a splendidly illustrated work of descriptive topography, published by Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin, has been completed for this season. It is, like the first volume, occupied with the British Isles; and its contents form an exhibition of some of the most interesting scenery in provincial counties, both north and south of the Tweed. The first chapter presents a few examples of "Old English Homes," not only those famous noble mansions, Haddon Hall, ruined Kenilworth, Penshurst, and the like, with Hever Castle, Scarborough Castle, and Chepstow Castle, but some antique town houses in Bristol, and the George Inn, at Glastonbury. In speaking, by the way, of Kenilworth Castle, the writer of this chapter points out, not for the first time, that Sir Walter Scott perpetrates an anachronism in bringing Shakespeare, as well as Raleigh and Bacon, to the Earl of Leicester's grand entertainment there in 1575. But he does not observe that Sir Walter, though he personally visited Kenilworth to make accurate local observations for the materials of his story, has described the Castle buildings as "grey," whereas they are constructed entirely of red stone. We do not, indeed, think it matters very much in a romantic fiction, the entire story of Amy Robsart and her marriage being quite different, in fact, from what Scott's fancy has made it; seeing that she died some time before, and had been publicly espoused to Robert Dudley at the Court of Edward VI. This is the privileged trick of genius—"atque ita mentitur, sic veris falsa remiscet." The next chapter calls itself "The West Coast of Ireland;" but this is surely a misnomer—we will not say an "Irish bull"—for it is the north and the east coasts, all round Donegal and Antrim, and down to Dublin Bay, that here chiefly engage the reader's attention. "Border Castles and Counties," dwelling especially on the banks of the Tweed and Teviot, the Ettrick and Yarrow, and the west-country Esk, forms the next subject of discourse. We are somewhat amazed at the awful exaggeration in the picture of Smailholm Tower. "Cathedral Cities" is a desultory paper, slightly treating of Gloucester, Canterbury, York, Durham, Salisbury, Rochester, Exeter, Hereford, and Lincoln, or at least of their majestic ecclesiastical buildings. It is followed by one which bears the title of "The Grampians," but which extends its descriptive limits to the mountains of Loch Lomond, and even to Turnberry Castle, on the Ayrshire coast; while the Bass Rock, in a fine steel engraving, from Birket Foster's drawing, confronts its final page. There is another paper on "Scotland, from Loch Ness to Loch Eil," which includes the Isle of Staffa, so that we find the Scottish, as well as the Irish, geography rather confused. The writers in these cases, Dr. Waller and Mr. James Grant, have, of course, made no confusion, but it arises simply from an inappropriate title, for which neither of those gentlemen may be answerable. The most satisfactory chapters, to our mind, are those on Oxford and Cambridge, the former by Mr. R. J. King, the latter by the Rev. T. G. Bonney; "The West Coast of Wales," and "South Wales," by Mr. H. Schütz Wilson; "North Devon" and "The South Coast of Devonshire," by Mr. R. J. King; there is also a fair account of the English Lake Country, by the Rev. Mr. Bonney; and Mr. H. S. Pearce describes the Isle of Wight. It is, however, by the merits of the illustrations, and especially of the dozen steel engravings, with a multitude of finely-executed woodcuts, that this publication will stand eminent among works of its kind. The artists whose drawings are reproduced on these steel plates, Messrs. Birket Foster, S. Read, Wimperis, H. Fenn, D. McKewan, W. Leitch, J. B. Smith, and S. Cook, have rendered the happiest effects of landscape and architecture with their usual fidelity; and these are well preserved by the engravers, to whom likewise due praise should be given.

A noble subject for picturesque topography is *The Rhine Illustrated, from its Source to the Sea*; which fills a portly and handsome volume, published by Messrs. Bickers and Son, Leicester-square. The descriptive and historical commentary, written by three German authors, Karl Stieler, H. Wachenhusen, and F. W. Hackländer, has been translated by Mr. G. C. T. Bartley. The engravings, about sixty of full-page size, and three hundred and sixty smaller woodcuts, are designed by above twenty German artists, from original landscape drawings, or from the photographs of architecture and of smaller objects. The entire course of that great and famous river, from its sources in the Alpine glaciers, near the entrances to the Via Mala and the Splügen passes, down through the Lake of Constance, on to Schaffhausen, Bâle, and Freiburg, thence to Strasburg, to Worms and Mayence, with excursions into the Schwarzwald and the Odenwald, to Baden, Heidelberg, and Darmstadt, and soon afterwards to Frankfurt, to Wiesbaden, and to Homburg, in the Taunus range, and other pleasant haunts of the tourist not far away from the Rhine, is here followed in a very engaging manner. Nassau and Ems, on the Lahn, and Trèves, on the Moselle, with Aix-la-Chapelle or Aachen, and the Rhineland generally, as well as Coblenz, the Drachenfels, Bonn, Cologne, and Düsseldorf, are included in this survey, which extends to the Dutch outlets of the river, called the Waal and Maas, in the flat country of Holland. Here is abundant variety, both of scenery and of nationality, of romantic and realistic associations, to which the writers of this book have done ample justice, while the multitude of engravings, which we cannot attempt to enumerate, will give the eye much agreeable occupation.

We next take up *The Mediterranean Illustrated* (T. Nelson and Sons), which is a fair description of the shores and islands of that most interesting inland sea. It begins with Gibraltar and Malta; then taking the Spanish east coast, with Granada, the South of France, the Riviera, Corsica and Sardinia, all the Italian coasts, with Sicily, Rome, Florence, and Venice, the Adriatic, Greece, Asia Minor, the Ionian Isles, Syria and Palestine, and Egypt; returning westward, by Tunis and Tripoli, to Algiers and Morocco. The mind that is alive to all the sacred, classical, religious, historic, poetic, and other reminiscences belonging to this circuit of the Mediterranean, has left not much unlearned of what literature can teach, in the recognised direction of scholarship and "culture." It is probable also that even a hearsay familiarity with the celebrated places of ancient and mediæval civilisations may have an elevating and refining influence upon the mind. In any case, these scenes and sites of a glorious past, to say nothing of what is ever beautiful, and still of practical importance, in the present aspect and condition of those countries, must be an interesting topic for all persons of intelligence. Nearly 150 engravings are comprised in the volume.

The Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, held on last New-Year's Day, to celebrate the Queen's assumption of her new title as "Empress of India," was, of course, a splendid affair. Perhaps the public mind had become rather *blasé* to those gorgeous Oriental ceremonial festivities, since the Prince of Wales's tour in India a twelvemonth before. But a splendid illustrated history of those Imperial proceedings, with historical notices of India and its native Princes, is a work deserving our commendation. Such is the stately volume, published by Messrs. Longmans and Co., in which Mr. J. Talboys Wheeler, author of several books of allied research, has com-

plied, with care and skill, a sufficient amount of authentic information upon those topics. The admirable photographs, however, mostly taken by Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd, of Simla, Calcutta, and Bombay, form the most valuable contents of this work. No portraits can be more striking in their life-like and characteristic effect; the views of buildings at Delhi are likewise not to be surpassed. Portraits of her Majesty and the Viceroy, Lord Lytton, of the late Maharajah Jung Bahadur, of Scindia, of the Nizam, the Guicowar, the Maharajah of Mysore, and those of Indore, Jeypore, Oudeypore, Kashmir, and the Begum of Bhopal, are given in this series. That of the Queen or Empress Victoria is from the picture by Angeli, and does not please us so well; but Lord Lytton, attired in his robes as Grand Master of the Star of India, is a graceful figure and an excellent likeness. The work is, altogether, a very fine one, and worthy of the grand occasion.

The American Centennial Exhibition of last year at Philadelphia comprised an Art Gallery, to which pictures and sculptures were contributed by artists of different nations. A selection from these works, represented by sixteen steel engravings, proofs on India paper, and some fifty engravings on wood, makes the volume published by Messrs. Bradbury, Agnew, and Co., which is called *International Art*. Mr. Edward Strahan, who has written the introduction and descriptive notes, seems to be well acquainted with the examples and qualities of foreign art. Some of the works here reproduced are familiar to most people in England, but many others are by artists of whom we had scarcely heard before. The steel plates, at any rate, are very nicely engraved, and the book has a degree of occasional interest as a record of that Exhibition.

Our examination of the Christmas romances and fairy-tales, and the yearly bound volumes of popular magazines and illustrated serial publications, is deferred till next week. The pocket-books and diaries for the New Year may as well be noticed at once, and the pretty fluttering swarm of Christmas cards. Messrs. T. De la Rue and Co., as usual, have catered for the taste of different buyers with a variety of the neatest and most convenient little books, tablets, and almanack cards, for use during the next twelvemonth. A pocket-book of the smaller sizes, A and B, in velvet or morocco leather binding, lined with silk, is perfectly suitable for a lady; while gentlemen may prefer the C size, or those of oblong shape, for the easier writing of memoranda. The calendar tablets, or the leather frames, open in front, to admit of a change of cards for each month, showing the day of the week at each day of the month and year, should be kept in every ordinary sitting-room. They will be an ornament to the mantelpiece, with their pretty floral borders. Messrs. Marcus Ward and Co. have instituted a "Daily Date Card," with notifications of the hours of sunrise and sunset, the moon's changes, the appointed festivals and holidays, and with an "appropriate" quotation from Shakespeare, for every day in the year. The day's card is to be uncovered by tearing off yesterday's card, as they are stuck on together in front of a larger pasteboard, which exhibits the portrait of Shakespeare and several groups of Shaksperian characters. The business-like "Improved Diary and Memorandum-Book" of Messrs. De la Rue, for the desk, appears without the photographs of astronomical phenomena that used to stand for a frontispiece; and we need scarcely say that the famous Diaries and Memorandum-Books of Messrs. Letts and Co., in a variety of forms and dimensions, are still available for the constant service of practical and punctual folk. In the way of playful Christmas compliments, and graceful tokens of friendly remembrance, there is a sufficient abundance of ornamental cards. Mr. Eugene Rimmel, the eminent perfumer and fancy stationer, has employed his tasteful and ingenious artists to devise new wares of this kind. There are, too, several attractive sets of Christmas Cards issued by De la Rue, which represent the customs of Yule-tide, scenes in the harem life of Eastern women, English field sports, elfin gambols, antique drolleries, the habits of animals, and other notions of an entertaining character. Mr. H. Rothe, fine-art publisher, of Southampton-street, presents some very chaste floral designs on a stone-colour ground, with verses of religious poetry, or with simple mottoes and messages of kindness. These will do either for Christmas Day or New-Year's Day. From Messrs. Mullord Brothers, of Hoxton, we have received sets of playing cards, with printed directions, for the novel and amusing games of "Snip" and "Snap," that of "The Willow Pattern Plate," and an old Egyptian pastime called "The Pyramids; or, Sesostri and Thothis." But we cannot find leisure to play at these games until Christmas Eve.

MUSIC.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

Last week's specialty was the performance of "Der Freischütz" on the Thursday, for the first time in the new theatre. The occasion gave fresh evidence of the enhanced efficiency and power of Madame Marie Roze in serious and romantic opera. As Agata, the heroine of Weber's celebrated work, that lady sang with much dramatic feeling and earnestness, particularly in the great scena known (in the English version) as "Softly sighs," the prayer in which was rendered with admirable grace and pathos. Another excellent piece of vocalisation was the delivery of the cavatina in the last act, which was given with great refinement and expression. Mdlle. Bauermeister was a particularly good representative of Annetta, having been an excellent second (to Madame Roze) in the duet beginning the second act. The "Polacca" aria, too, and the romance with viola obbligato were very successfully sung by Mdlle. Bauermeister, the obligato having been skillfully played by Mr. C. Doyle. Signor Fancelli, as Max, sang well (particularly in the scena in the first act) although the character generally is not so well suited to him as most others with which he is associated. Signor Foli's Caspar was as good vocally as heretofore, and dramatically much better, especially in the incantation music and the concluding death scene. His drinking song was encored, and his revenge scena was also well given. Other characters were filled by M. Gonnet, and Signori Franceschi, Brocolini, and Grazi. The opera was very well placed on the stage, with good dresses and scenery.

"Ruy Blas" was given for the third time on the Friday, and the closing performance of the past week was "La Sonnambula."

This week's performances opened with "Lucia," on Tuesday "Ruy Blas" was given again; for Wednesday "Faust" was announced; for Thursday "Don Giovanni;" for Friday "Der Freischütz;" and for to-night (Saturday) "Les Huguenots."

The theatre is to close next Saturday, to be reopened on Boxing-Night, again under Mr. Mapleson's management.

Only two more Crystal Palace Saturday concerts remain to be given before Christmas. At the ninth of the series, last week, a new symphony by Mr. E. Prout was performed for the first time, being the second work of the kind that Mr.

Prout has produced at these concerts, the first (in C) having been brought out in February, 1874. The symphony now referred to is in the key of G minor, and consists of four divisions—an "Allegro moderato con fuoco," "Larghetto espressivo" (in E flat), "Scherzo" (in C minor, with a trio in A flat and another in C), and a finale, "Vivace assai," in the original key. The work is well sustained throughout, the most successful movement, perhaps, being the "Larghetto," which is very flowing and melodious. The instrumentation of the whole symphony is full of skilful combinations and contrasts. Each portion was greatly applauded, and the composer was called on to the platform at the close of the performance. At the same concert Mdlle. Lilly Oswald made a most successful début in her performance of Chopin's pianoforte concerto in E, in which the lady displayed exceptionally high qualities of style and execution. The impression produced was of the most favourable kind. Miss Lisa Walton made her first appearance at these concerts, and was well received, her songs having been "On mighty pens," from Haydn's "Creation," and Beethoven's lied, "New Love, New Life." Mr. E. Lloyd and Mr. B. Lane were the other vocalists. The concert opened with the overture and introductory chorus from Mendelssohn's "Walpurgis Nacht" music, included a chorus from Weber's "Preciosa," and closed with the third of Beethoven's "Leonora" overtures. At the last concert of the year (on Dec. 15) Mr. J. L. Hatton's new sacred drama, "Hezekiah," will be produced.

Herr Straus appeared as leading violinist at this week's Monday Popular Concert. The programme included Cherubini's fine string quartet in D minor, in which Herr Straus's coadjutors were MM. L. Ries, Zerbini, and Piatti. Herr Straus also played Max Bruch's "Romance," and co-operated with Mr. Zerbini and Signor Piatti in Mendelssohn's pianoforte quartet in B minor; the pianist therein having been Mdlle. Dora Schirmacher, who also gave Beethoven's solo sonata in C (from op. 2) with great effect. Mr. Santley was the vocalist. At the previous Saturday afternoon concert Madame Haas was the solo pianist, and Herr Straus leading violinist.

An afternoon concert was given on Wednesday, at St. James's Hall, in aid of the Stafford House Fund for the Relief of the Sick and Wounded Turkish Soldiers. Several eminent vocalists and instrumentalists contributed to the performances.

Mr. Sydney Smith gave his second recital at Willis's Rooms on Wednesday afternoon, when the programme included his own performance of several of his new compositions.

The third of the new series of the London Ballad Concerts, and the last but one before Christmas, took place at St. James's Hall on Wednesday evening, when the programme was again of a very attractive kind.

A large number of tickets having been sold, and the artists engaged, for Miss Emily Mott's fifth annual concert, it was announced to take place, at St. James's Hall, yesterday (Friday) evening.

A second Handel Concert is to take place at the Alexandra Palace this (Saturday) evening, when selections from the works of the composer will be given.

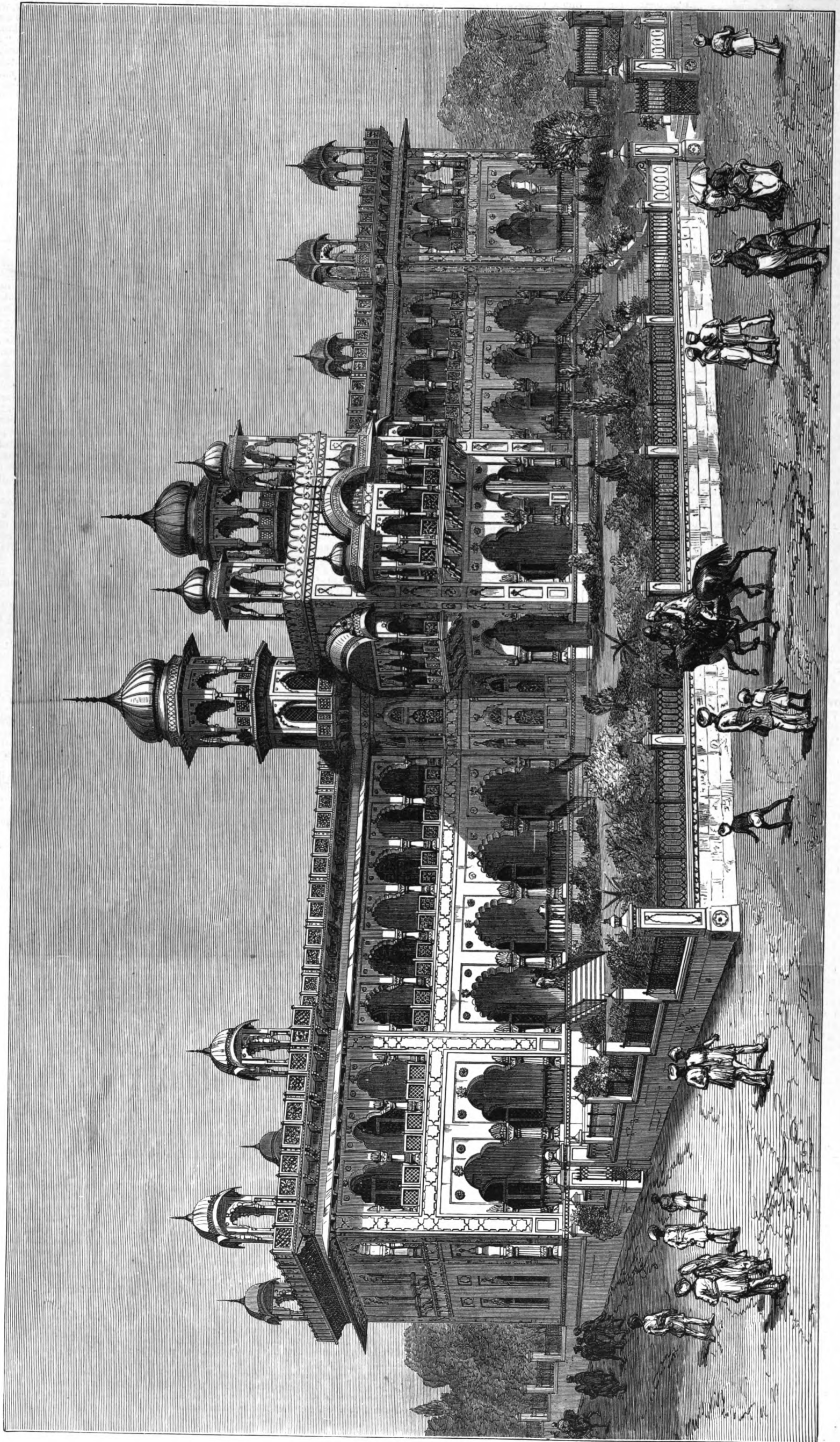
Professor G. A. Macfarren's new oratorio, "Joseph," produced at the Leeds Triennial Musical Festival in September last, is to be given (for the first time in London) on Tuesday next by the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society, it being the second concert of their new season.

THEATRES.

The last days of the theatrical year are approaching, and some of the pantomimes are already announced. To-night the drama of "Amy Robsart" will be withdrawn from the boards of Drury Lane, and the house will be closed until the 26th inst. The pantomime to be then produced is written, as usual, by Mr. E. L. Blanchard, and is entitled "The White Cat," with scenery by Mr. William Beverley. The subject at Covent Garden is "Puss in Boots," and much may be expected from the costly style in which such productions are illustrated at that theatre. The Gaiety announces a Christmas pantomime on the subject of "Valentine and Orson." At the Princess's a new fairy play will be produced at Christmas, entitled "Elfinella."

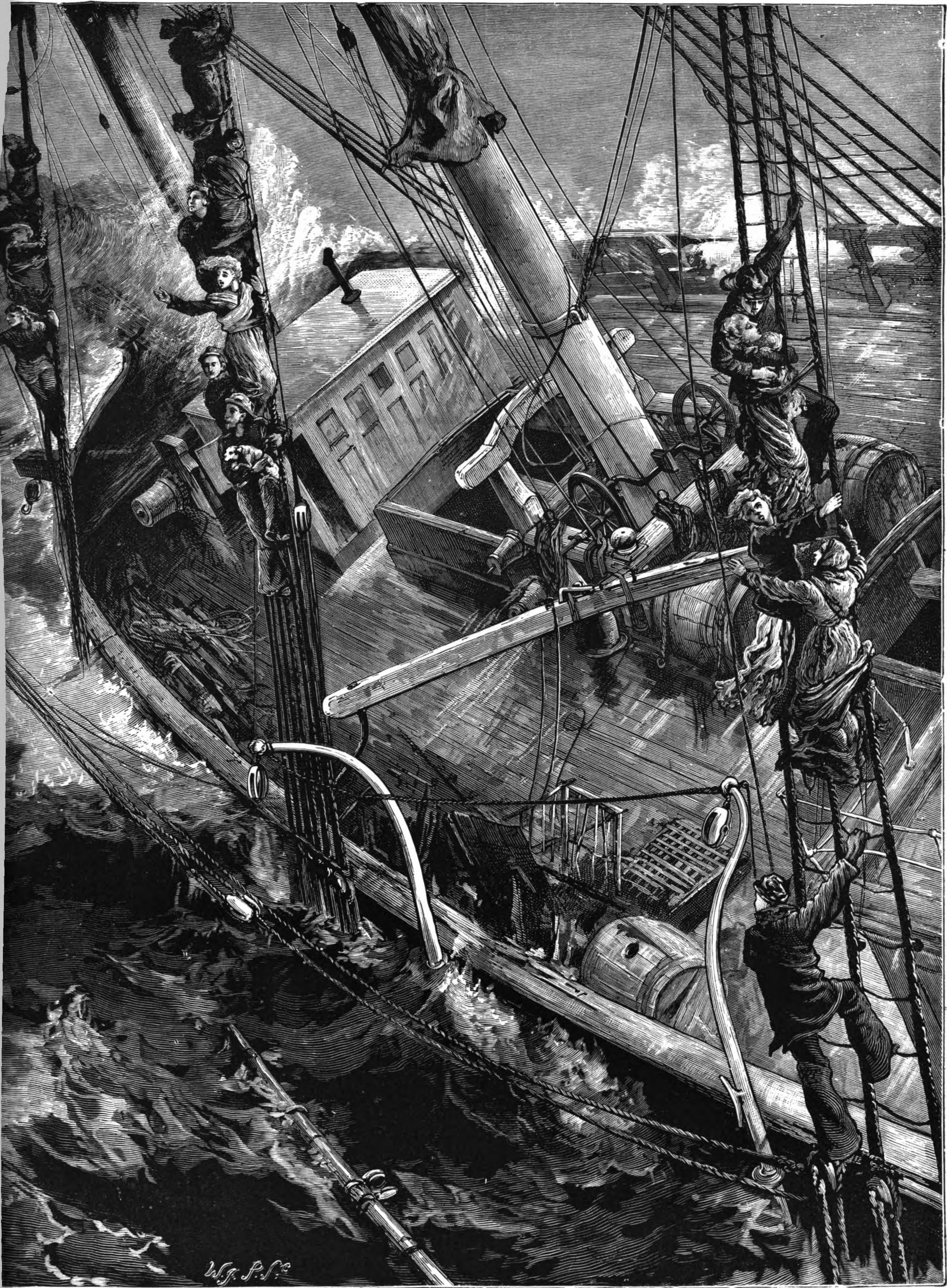
The bills at the other theatres during the week have continued unaltered. Mr. Gilbert's comedy of "Engaged" retains possession of the Haymarket; and "Formosa" at the Adelphi, "Jane Shore" at the Princess's, and the burlesque of "Faust," still attract considerable audiences. "The Omadhaun"—affording, as it does, a suitable part for Miss Henrietta Hodson—is likely to become a favourite at the Queen's. Mention is made of a version of Sardou's "Patrie," as being intended for this theatre. We had hoped that an exceptional course might have been struck out, and that an arena for original English dramas would be opened at the Queen's. With an intelligent capitalist for the manager, some encouragement of the poetical drama might have been reasonably expected. At the Olympic "Henry Dunbar" retains the stage for a limited number of nights, to be succeeded by "The Turn of the Tide," when Mrs. Leigh Murray, it is said, joins Mr. Neville's company. The Strand rejoices in a trio of successful pieces—"Timothy to the Rescue," "Family Ties," and "Champagne." At the Prince of Wales's "An Unequal Match" remains a distinguishing feature. "Stolen Kisses" and "Our Boys" are still in the ascendant at the Globe and Vaudeville. At the Duke's "Sardanapalus" has been cordially accepted by the public. "The House of Darnley" at the Court maintains its attraction. "The Porter's Knot" and "The Pink Dominoes" command crowded houses, as usual, at the Criterion. The morning performances at this theatre have been continued, according to the programme given last week. The Crystal Palace on Tuesday presented Mr. Byron's play of "Blow for Blow," and on Thursday a drama entitled "£100,000," in which Mr. Lionel Brough appeared. The Surrey, having closed the engagement with the Californian actor, in his singularly-entitled drama, "Fates and Furies," on Saturday produced respectable versions of "The Heart of Midlothian" and "East Lynne" with success. In the former piece Miss Eloise Juno ably supported the character of Jeannie Deans, and Miss Lily Stone that of Effie. The important part of Georgie Robertson was played with spirit by Mr. I. A. Arnold, and Mr. Harry Taylor made quite a hit in Dumbiedikes. The drama was effectively cast throughout.

Sir Stafford Northcote on Tuesday attended the celebration of the opening of the Christchurch and Bournemouth Conservative and Constitutional Club, on behalf of which association an address was presented to him. In the course of his speech he said that he firmly believed the Government possessed the confidence of the country in regard to Eastern affairs, but deprecated question on the subject, in view of the danger which might arise from the utterance of an imprudent word as to the relations of the Government with foreign countries.

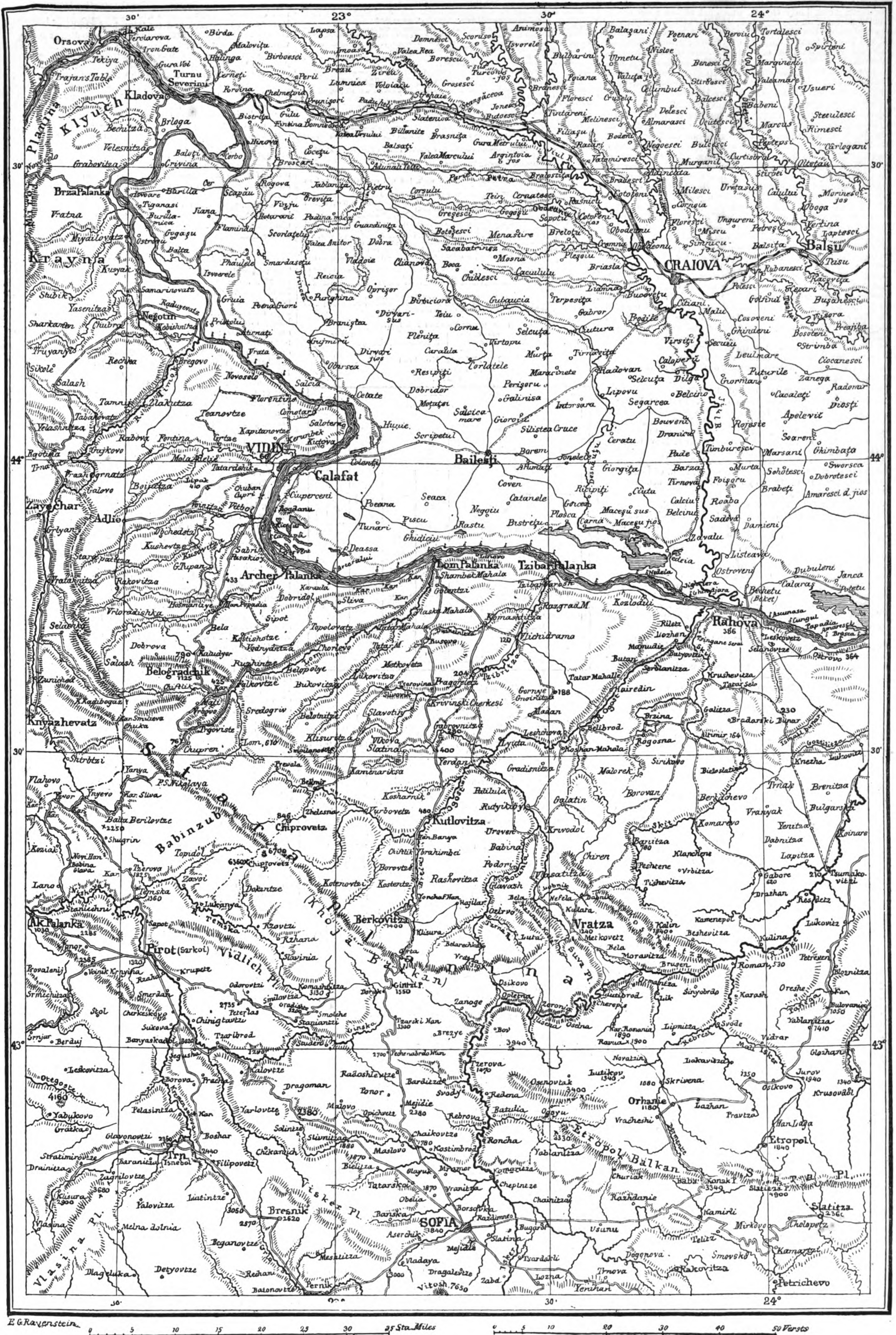


THE RAJAH RAM HIGH SCHOOL, KOLAPORE, INDIA.





RESCUE.



MAP OF WESTERN BULGARIA, WITH SOFIA, AND THE DANUBE TO THE AUSTRIAN FRONTIER.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LADY GOMM.

Elizabeth Anne, Lady Gomm, who died at her residence in Spring-gardens, on the 31st ult., was the eldest daughter of Major-General Lord Robert Kerr, by Mary, his wife, daughter of the Rev. Edmund Gilbert, of Windsor House, Cornwall, and was granddaughter of William John, fifth Marquis of Lothian, K.T. Her Ladyship was married, as his second wife, in 1830, to Field Marshal Sir William Maynard Gomm, G.C.B., Colonel Coldstream Guards, at one time Commander-in-Chief in India, and was left a widow, March 15, 1875.

GENERAL LORD HENRY PERCY.

General Lord Henry Hugh Manvers Percy, K.C.B., V.C., brother of the Duke of Northumberland, was found dead on his bed on Monday afternoon at his residence in Eaton-square. He had been out for his usual carriage drive in the morning, and after luncheon went to his bed-room. Some time afterwards his servant entered the room, and found him on the bed, apparently asleep; but the medical men called in suppose that he had been dead about an hour. Lord Henry Percy was the youngest son of George, fifth Duke of Northumberland, and was born Aug. 22, 1817. He obtained his first commission in the Grenadier Guards in July, 1836, and served with that regiment in Canada during the insurrection in 1838, and in the Eastern campaign of 1854-5. He was present at the battles of Alma (where he was wounded), Balaklava, and Inkerman (where he was again wounded), and for his personal bravery at the latter conflict he received the Victoria Cross. He also received the brevet rank of Colonel, and was appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Queen. Afterwards he was appointed to command the British-Italian Legion, with the local rank of Brigadier-General. He commanded the first battalion Grenadier Guards on the expedition through New Brunswick after the Trent affair, and retired from the regiment in 1862. In July, 1865, he was elected M.P. for North Northumberland, and sat for the county till December, 1868. He was appointed Colonel of the 89th (Princess Victoria's) Foot in June, 1874, and obtained the rank of General on Oct. 1 last, under the new Army scheme.

ADMIRAL HENRY BAGOT.

Admiral Henry Bagot, who died on the 30th ult., at Brewood Hall, near Stafford, aged sixty-seven, was second son of the Hon. and Right Rev. Richard Bagot, D.D., Bishop of Bath and Wells, grandson of William, first Lord Bagot, and nephew of the fourth Earl of Jersey. He married first, Nov. 17, 1846, Wilhelmina Frederica, daughter of the late Right Hon. Sir Charles Bagot, G.C.B.; and, secondly, Feb. 9, 1858, Eleanor, daughter of the late E. S. Chandos-Pole, Esq., of Radborne, Derbyshire, and leaves issue by both wives. He attained the rank of Admiral this year.

MR. WHEELER, OF OTTERDEN PLACE.

The Rev. Charles Wheeler, M.A., of Ledston Hall, Yorkshire and Otterden Place, Faversham, died on the 20th ult., aged eighty-three. He was son of Granville William Hastings Medhurst, Esq., of Kippax Hall, Yorkshire, and assumed the surname of Wheeler in 1843, on succeeding his cousin, Granville Hastings Wheeler, Esq. The Rev. Mr. Wheeler graduated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford; was lord of the manor of Charing, Kent; patron of five livings, and a very large landed proprietor. He derived his descent from the Rev. Sir George Wheeler, Knt., D.D., of Charing and Odham, son of Colonel Charles Wheeler, of the Life Guards, who suffered exile for his loyalty to Charles I. Sir George married Grace Higgins, niece of John Granville, Earl of Bath, and had a son, the Rev. Granville Wheeler, who married Lady Catherine Hastings, daughter of the Earl of Huntingdon, and was great-grandfather of the gentleman whose death we record.

The deaths have also been announced of—

The Rev. Robert Tritton, M.A., Rector of Morden, Surrey, on the 27th ult., in his eighty-sixth year.

John Mitchell, Esq., J.P., on the 29th ult., suddenly, at Summerhill House, Lyme Regis, aged sixty-three years.

William Turner, Esq., J.P. and D.L., late Judge of County Courts, Sussex, on the 25th ult., aged eighty-seven.

The Very Rev. Michael J. Keating, M.A., Dean of Kilfenora, and Vicar-Choral of St. Mary's Cathedral, Limerick, on the 25th ult., at Limerick, aged eighty.

James Wilson Rimington-Wilson, Esq., J.P., of Broomhead Hall and Newstead Hall, Yorkshire, at Broomhead, on the 25th ult., aged fifty-four.

Colonel John Wildman, a Peninsular and Waterloo veteran, who for many years was owner of Newstead Abbey, on the 28th ult., at his chambers, in Hanover-square.

The Rev. William Fraser, D.C.L., for twenty years Vicar of Alton, Staffordshire, and for some time Proctor in Convocation for the diocese of Lichfield, on the 26th ult., at Alton Vicarage, aged fifty-three.

The Rev. William Hiley Bathurst, M.A., of Lydney Park, Gloucestershire, on the 25th ult., aged eighty-one. He was only surviving son of the Right Hon. Charles Bragge, M.P. (who assumed the name of Bathurst), by Charlotte, his wife, daughter of Anthony Addington, M.D., of Upper Ottery, Devon. He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford; and was lord of the manor of Lydney.

John Entwistle Peel, Esq., of Llanstinan, Pembrokeshire, on the 23rd ult., at Beechwood House, Cheltenham, aged sixty-seven. He was son of Robert Peel, Esq., of Bath, and grandson of Lawrence Peel, Esq., of Ardwick, younger brother of the first Sir Robert Peel, Bart. He married Anna Maria Cordelia, only child of James James, Esq., and niece of Sir W. P. L. Philips, Bart., by whom he had two daughters.

Henry Alexander, Esq., of Forkhill, in the county of Armagh, at 6, Marine-parade, Dover, on the 1st inst., in his seventy-fifth year. He was fourth son of the Most Rev. Nathaniel Alexander, D.D., Bishop of Meath, by Anne, his wife, daughter of the Right Hon. Richard Jackson, of Coleraine; and was grandson of Robert Alexander, of Broomhall, Londonderry, elder brother of the first Earl of Caledon. He married, 1839, Lady Louisa Knox, daughter of the second Earl of Ranfurly, by whom he leaves issue. He was a D.L. for the county of Armagh, and served as High Sheriff in 1856.

The Marquis of Headfort laid the foundation-stone of a new wing to the Adelaide Hospital, Dublin, on Tuesday. The cost will be £13,000.

An extraordinary memorial to the Queen upon the distress prevailing in the district of Dean Forest has been signed by ten dames of the Forest, each about eighty years of age; ten mothers, each of whom has ten children; ten widows of ten colliers, ten orphan girls, and ten ladies.

The King of Holland has awarded a massive gold medal to Mr. Charles L. W. Gardiner, an enterprising English yachtsman, in honour of the recovery by him and the presentation to the Dutch Government of the final relics of the Barents Expedition of 1597 to Nova Zembla, which are now deposited in the Naval Museum at the Hague.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

A L P.—We know of no playing machine bearing either of the names mentioned, but imagine you must be referring to the automaton exhibited at the London Aquarium. SARRS.—Either "The Chess Openings" by R. B. Wormald, or the "Synopsis of the Chess Openings" by W. Cook, would answer your purpose.

W. P. POOL.—The Hackney Chess Club meets at No. 194, Mare-street, and the North London Chess Club at the Mitford, Hackney.

E. H. H. V.—Obliged for the information. A revised problem is not, per se, inadmissible, especially when it embodies a good idea; but, very evidently, no composer ought to send any such modified position without, at the same time, furnishing a statement of the facts. At present, we do not know whether that course was adopted in the instance to which you refer.

J. C. (Hull).—Made in two moves by 1. Kt to Q 4th (dis. ch.).

D. D. (Dundee).—Scarcely up to the mark, we are afraid.

CAPTAIN MELNADO and J. TARRANT.—Your communications to hand. We shall at all times be glad to give publicity to the proceedings of your respective clubs.

Da F. ST.—A chess problem which admits of more than one solution is, of course defective.

H. HELLWELL.—"English Chess Problems" or Messrs. Pierce's Problems will either of them please you well.

W. C. D. SMITH.—On the following Thursday.

J. G. FINCH.—Problem received.

J. A. M. (Fakenham).—Unable to do so this week, but will endeavour to find an opportunity.

PROBLEMS received from W. Grimshaw, W. T. Pierce, J. J. Watta, J. G. Finch, and M. Clark. CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1760 received from H. Stebbing, W. B. Grove, N. B. (Freckenham), E. Burkhard, Jane Nott Utrecht, and P. S. Shenale.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1761 received from Jane N. of Utrecht, P. S. Shenale, South Bank, J. H. Skelton, S. Phelps, R. F. Prettejohn, H. Beermann, Queenwood, J. M. Barker, E. Burkhard, A. Middleton, H. F. J. Longfield, M. Clark, E. Clarkson, A. J. Johnson, E. Forster, H. Roe, H. Stebbing, T. Burrell, F. Smart, F. Long, and A. W. A.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1762 received from Woolwich Chess Club, Robin Gray, P. S. Shenale, H. A. N. E. H. V. Cant, M. C. Haywood, Paul's Root, M. McIntyre, M. A. W., R. H. Brooks, W. T. Aman, W. C. Dutton, N. Powell, G. Wright, Long Stop, and Only Jones.

* * * This problem cannot be solved, as many correspondents have supposed, by 1. R to R 4th. Black's reply to that move is B to K 5th, after which White, being himself exposed to a discovered check, cannot effectively capture the Bishop, nor has he any forcing line of play on.

NOTE.—The first player in the second game published by us on the 26th ult. was Mr. W. T. Pierce. It is right that this should be made clear, in order that he may have full credit for his very ingenious invention on the eighth move.

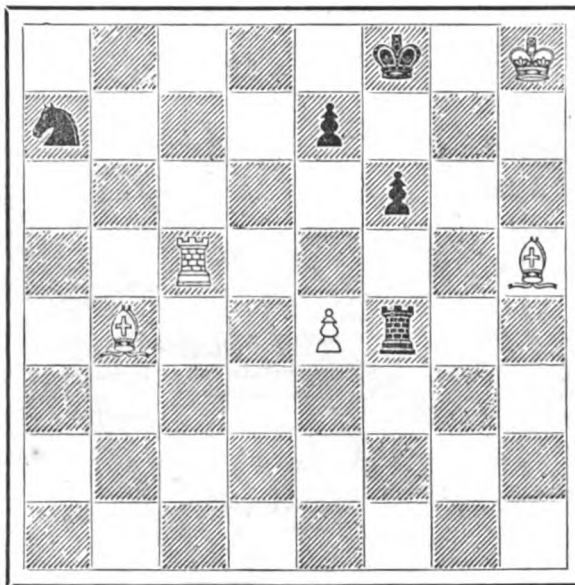
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1761.

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.
1. Q to Q B 7th Any move 2. Mates accordingly.

PROBLEM No. 1764.

By W. GRIMSHAW.

BLACK.



White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN GERMANY.

A Game, hitherto unpublished, between Herr HELLWIG and the eminent Prussian Analyst, Herr DURNESSE. It was played in 1872.

(Sicilian Defence.)

WHITE (Herr D.) BLACK (Herr H.)
1. P to K 4th P to Q 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd P to K 3rd
3. Kt to Q B 3rd P to K 3rd
4. P to Q 4th P takes P
5. Kt takes P B to Kt 5th

This descent of the Bishop seems to involve a tardy development of Black's forces. We should have preferred Kt to Q B 3rd.

6. B to Q 3rd P to Q 3rd
7. B to Q 2nd Kt to K B 3rd
8. Castles B to B 4th
9. Kt to Kt 3rd B to B 2nd
10. B to Kt 5th

Q to K 2nd, to be followed in most cases by B to K 3rd, appears more to our judgment. The invited move of P to B 3rd will only tend to Black's advantage.

11. Q to Q 2nd Kt to B 3rd
12. B to K 3rd P to B 3rd
13. P to K R 3rd B to Kt 4th
14. P to Kt 4th Kt to K 4th
15. P to B 4th P takes P
16. B takes P B to Kt sq

Black has now a very strong attack, and this may be said to arise altogether from the fact that five moves back his K R P advanced, under provocation, to the third rank.

17. Q R to K B sq Kt to B 4th
18. K R to B 2nd Kt to Kt 5th
19. Kt to Q 4th

and the game was then drawn by mutual consent.

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

An important provincial chess meeting takes place at the Guildhall, Grantham, on the 31st inst. Tournaments are announced for various degrees of strength. In the chief of these the Lincoln County Association offers a prize of £10, and thereto his Royal Highness Prince Leopold has added a £5 cup. There will be two other prizes—viz., of £5 and £2. The entrance-fee is £1 1s.; and all British amateurs (not including the chief prize-winners in London tournaments) are eligible. In the second-class tournament the first prize is £7, and the entrance-fee 10s. 6d. In the third class the entrance-fee will be 5s., with prizes according to the entries. Play in the above-mentioned contests will commence on the 31st inst., and will continue during the week. There will also be a displacement competition, with a prize of £5 5s., offered by the Rev. G. Greene. Play to commence on Jan. 7. Intending competitors are to send in their names, with subscriptions, on or before the 15th inst., to the Rev. A. B. Skipworth, Burnham, Lynn, Norfolk.

The pairing for the third round of the City of London Chess Club has taken place; and amongst the most noticeable names drawn together are the following—viz., MacDonnell v. Potter, Huckle v. Watta, Beardsell v. Block, and Delaunay v. Lord.

It is with great regret that we announce the death of Mr. J. W. Remington Wilson, at his residence, Bromhead Hall, on the 25th ult. The deceased gentleman was a staunch supporter of chess, and was particularly known as a collector of books relating to that game. His chess library has always been considered to be one of the largest in the world.

The annual tournament of the City and County of Dublin Chess Club has been started with twenty entries, and a further number may have joined before the date of commencement—namely, the 7th instant. The various players have been arranged according to strength, and each competitor will play with every other, drawn games counting as half. Four prizes are to be competed for. Simultaneously there is to be a handicap with two prizes, the players being paired by lot.

The Railway Clearing-House Chess Club lately played a match with the Eccletic Club, the former being victorious by eight games to three, with three draws.

THE HIGH SCHOOL OF KOLAPORE.

The native Indian State of Kolapore, in the Deccan region, two or three hundred miles south-east of Bombay, is much larger than Yorkshire, and contains half a million of people. During the minority of the young Rajah, who died at Florence, while on a visit to Europe, five or six years ago, the government of this territory was administered by Colonel G. S. Anderson, Political Agent. Popular education was one of the objects to which the authorities directed their attention, and a High School was established at Kolapore, upon the plans of Sir Alexander Grant, then Director of Public Instruction in the Bombay Presidency, approved by the Governor, Sir Bartle Frere. The school has prospered, and has been found useful to the native youth of the upper classes in Kolapore, being constantly attended by 300 students. The building of which we give an illustration has been constructed from the designs of Captain C. Mant, R.E., Executive Engineer. Its interior arrangements are suitable to the purpose, with twelve classrooms for the accommodation of 350 or 400 pupils, a lecture-hall, a museum, and convenient offices. The style of architecture adopted is the Hindoo-Saracenic, to agree with that of the adjoining gateway of the Palace Yard. The institution is dedicated by name to the memory of the late Rajaram Chutraputtee, Maharajah of Kolapore, whose death has been mentioned.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will and codicil (dated April 30, 1874, and March 29, 1875) of Mr. John Leschallas, late of Page-green, Tottenham, Middlesex, who died on Oct. 18 last, were proved on the 3rd inst. by his friend, James Nicholson, and his cousin, Henry Pigé Leschallas, the two acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £500,000. He leaves to each of his executors £500; to Mr. Henry Pigé Leschallas £50,000; and numerous legacies to relatives and friends, also to some of his domestic and other servants; and £500 to each of the following institutions—viz., the London Hospital; the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, Victoria Park; the Hospital for Consumption, Brompton; the Asylum for Idiots, Earlswood; the Royal Dramatic College; the Free Cancer Hospital, West Brompton; the London Orphan Asylum, Watford; the Warehousemen and Clerks' Schools; the Commercial Travellers' Schools, Pinner; the Green School, Tottenham; the Royal Hospital for Incurables, Putney; the Asylum for Female Orphans, Beddington; the City of London Truss Society; the National Benevolent Institution; and St. Mark's Hospital, City-road. All legacies are given duty free. The residue of his real and personal estate he leaves to his said cousin Henry Pigé Leschallas, absolutely.

The will (dated Oct. 23, 1876) of Miss Elizabeth Frances Webb, late of No. 29, Chesham-place, who died on Oct. 6 last, was proved on the 3rd ult. by the Rev. William Frederick Erskine Knollys, John Wingfield Stratford, and John Endell Powles, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. The testatrix, after leaving a large number of legacies to relatives, friends, and servants, and specifically devising parts of her real estate, gives £100 each to the Gloucester Infirmary, the Oxford Infirmary, the Pimlico Dispensary, the Royal Hospital for Incurables, Putney; the Cancer Hospital, Brompton; and the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond-street. The residue of her real and personal estate she leaves to her executors absolutely; her wish, however, is that they should divide it between the Cancer Hospital, Brompton, the Royal Hospital for Incurables, Putney, and the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond-street; but she expressly declares that she creates no trust in their favour.

The will and codicil (dated Oct. 27, 1873, and May 5, 1876) of Miss Jane Fisher, late of Whitley Bridge Lodge, New Forest, Southampton, who died on Oct. 13 last, were proved on the 26th ult. by Herbert William Fisher, the nephew, the executor, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. The testatrix bequeaths to the Sons of the Clergy Corporation, the Friend of the Clergy Corporation, and the London Diocesan Penitentiary, £200 each; to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, £100; considerable legacies to many of her relatives; and the residue to her said nephew, Mr. Fisher.

The will and codicil (dated Nov. 20, 1871, and Oct. 31, 1876) of Colonel the Hon. Berkeley Wodehouse, C.M.G., her Majesty's Consul at Dunkirk, who died at Pau, in France, on Sept. 13 last, were proved on the 3rd ult. by Bertram Wodehouse Currie and the Rev. Maynard Wodehouse Currie, the nephews, and Edmund Robert Wodehouse, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. The testator gives some legacies and makes provision for his son Armine; the rest of his property he leaves to his sons Killegrew Reginald and Clarence.

The will and codicil (dated Aug. 13, 1874, and July 28, 1876), of Mr. Daniel Inwood, late of Binstead, near Alton, Southampton, who died on Sept. 2 last, have been proved by Louis Leslie, William Berry, and Joseph Soames, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. The testator bequeaths £1500 each to the Hants County Hospital, Winchester; King's College Hospital, London; and the Ophthalmic Hospital, Moorfields, London; he also bequeaths £1500 to the Alton Cottage Hospital on condition of the name being changed to the Inwood's Cottage Hospital and of his executors being appointed life governors within twelve months after his decease; upon trust for his son Daniel and his children, £9000; £100 per annum to his brother George; and legacies to his executors and servants. The residue of his property he gives to the children of John Turville.

The will (dated March 1, 1876) of General Sir George Bell, K.C.B., late of No. 156, Westbourne-terrace, Hyde Park, who died on July 10 last, was proved on the 21st ult. by Lady Margaret Addison Bell, the widow, Mrs. Mary Ann Addison Maitland, the daughter, and Richard Belton Foster, the executors, the personal estate in England being sworn under £16,000. The testator bequeaths upon trust for his granddaughter, Miss Margaretta Marian Maitland, £1000; to his wife, his household furniture and effects, £200, and the income of the residue of his property for life. At her death other legacies to members of his family take effect, and the ultimate residue is to be held upon trust for his daughter, Mrs. Maitland.

Mr. Hugh Turpey was last Saturday elected for a second year Lord Mayor of Dublin.

At a meeting of the Birmingham Hospital Sunday Committee on Monday it was announced that collections were made on Oct. 28 in aid of the General Hospital, and that the proceeds amounted to £5200.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer presided yesterday week at the festival of the Scottish Corporation, and delivered a message from the Queen expressing her regret at the recent destruction of the society's hall. In proposing the toast of the evening, Sir Stafford said he thought the society's loss by fire ought not to discourage them, but, on the contrary, should serve as an incentive to redoubled exertions. Subscriptions amounting to £2700—the largest sum hitherto given—were announced, in addition to other large sums.

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THE ESSEX FLOUR and GRAIN COMPANY, Liverpool-road, London, N., supply the best goods only:—Whites, for Pastry, 10s. per bushel; Households, for Bread, 9s. 4d.; Wheat Meal, for Brown Bread, 8s. 4d.; Coarse Scotch Oatmeal, 3s. 2d. per 14lb.; fine, 3s. 4d.; American Hominy, 4s.; Barley, Indian Corn, and Barley Meal, 6s. 8d. per bushel, or 21s. 6d. per sack; Buckwheat, 6s. per bushel, or 15s. per sack; Oats, 4s. per bushel; Crushed Oats, 3s. 4d. per bushel, 13s. 6d. per sack; Middlings, 2s. 4d. per bushel; Ground Pollard, 1s. 8d.; Peas, 7s. 6d.; Tick Beans, 8s.; Split Peas, 2s. 4d. and 3s. per peck. Best Beans, 20s. per weight. For all kinds of Beans, in tins, 1 lb. size, 1s. and 7lb. 5s. All other kinds of Grain and Seed. Special prices for larger quantities. Orders and cheques to be made in favour of G. Young.

THE "FITZROY SOUPS" are the best for EXCELLENCE, PURITY, and ECONOMY.
Sold by all respectable Grocers.

DR. RIDGE'S FOOD.
IS THE BEST.

WEIGH YOUR CANDLES. Many foreign light-weights are about. All the Candles of PRICE'S PATENT CANDLE COMPANY (Limited) are intended to be exact weight without the wrapper. Try their Gold Medal Palmolive, burning brilliantly but slowly, and of the transparency of the finest Spermaceti. Try also their New Patent Night Lights made without the paper case. Order of your own dealer.

HEALTHY SKIN AND GOOD COMPLEXION.
PEARS'S TRANSPARENT SOAP is the best for the TOILET, NURSERY, and SHAVING.

ERASMUS WILSON, F.R.S., THE ROYAL FAMILY, and Sold by Chemists and Perfumers Everywhere.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."
CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE is warranted to cleanse the Blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases its effects are marvellous. In bottles, 2s. 6d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each, of all Chemists. Sent to any address for 30 or 100 stamps, by the Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, Chemist, London.

PETER ROBINSON'S COURT and GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE, REGENT-STREET.
is the largest and most important warehouse of its kind in England.

AT PETER ROBINSON'S WAREHOUSE FOR BLACK GOODS, REGENT-STREET.
For TWO GUINEAS and up to FIVE, CHOICE BLACK MATERIAL COSTUMES COMPLETE, in the New Style. (Princess Polonoise and Skirt). Patterns and Photos free.

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"ON RECEIPT OF LETTER or TELEGRAM" MOURNING GOODS will be forwarded to all parts of England, on application—no matter the distance—with an excellent fitting dressmaker (if required), without extra charge.
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DEEP MOURNING ORDERS.
DRESSES, Costumes, Mantles, Millinery, and all made-up articles, in the most appropriate and best styles, at the lowest possible cost. Dressmaking and Millinery, by clever and expert artists.

INEXPENSIVE MOURNING, as well as the Richest Qualities, can be supplied by PETER ROBINSON, upon the most advantageous terms, to Families. The Court and Family Mourning Warehouse, 226, 228, 230, 232, Regent-street, London.

BLACK SILKS, at 256 to 262, REGENT-STREET, London.
PETER ROBINSON'S well-known House has been celebrated for the last 40 years for the purity and excellence of their BLACK SILKS. The following may always be relied upon, and are highly recommended:—
The Hand-Spun, Pure Dye, Black Italian Silks, from 2s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. per yard.
The Old English Double Warp Ducape, at 5s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.

Also—
Bonnet or Cio's Black Silk, at 5s. 6d.;
D'gove's (specially good), at 5s.;
Pomson's Black Silks, at 5s. 6d.;
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The Empress Cashmere, at 5s.
The above are from 2s. to 3s. under last year's prices.
For patterns, address only to PETER ROBINSON, 226, REGENT-STREET.

FOR SIX GUINEAS. A BLACK SILK COSTUME, Made of Rich Lyons Silk, with Velvet Garniture. Exclusively cut and fashioned. Copies of expensive Paris Models. Photos free.
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REMARKABLY CHEAP For One Guinea, A Black Quilted SATIN PETTICOAT.

For 2½ Guineas, A Black Silk TRAINED SKIRT. At PETER ROBINSON'S, of REGENT-STREET.

EVENING DRESSES—BALL DRESSES. Tarlatan—Novelties in White, Black, &c., 1 guinea. Black Net—New Styles, elegantly made, 20s. 6d. Tulle—Condition-keeping Tulle, 60s. Sketches free. Full Materials given for Bodice. At PETER ROBINSON'S, of REGENT-STREET, Nos. 226 to 232.

NEW COSTUMES in SNOWFLAKE and other Fashionable Fancy Materials, from 3 guineas to 7 guineas.

Pour Toilette de Cérémonie.
Pour Toilette de Ville.
Four Costume Simple.
Four Costume Habillé.
And a variety of other useful Fancy Costumes.

The same in Black, from 2 guineas to 3 guineas.
All Costumes are fitted by Couturières Françaises. At PETER ROBINSON'S, of REGENT-STREET, Nos. 226 to 232.

THE NEW CRAPE.
The Pure Silk Gordian Crape, for Widows and Families. Its advantages are—that it is made of Silk so pure that it will not crease when set upon, nor spot with rain. It is a richer black, free from dross and the gummed appearance so objectionable in other Crape. The wear of every yard is guaranteed.

The Gordian Crape is a Specialty, only to be had of this kind.
PETER ROBINSON'S, of REGENT-STREET. THE MOURNING WAREHOUSE, Nos. 226 to 232. Excellent qualities at 4s. 10d., 5s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 9s. 6d. Patterns free.

TO CHARITIES, SOCIETIES, &c.
A STOUT WOOLLEN SERGE, affording great warmth and comfort, for Dresses and Petticoats, made in Black and Dark Blue, and is exceedingly durable.

It is sold at 1s. per yard, by the piece of 36 or 72 yards.
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FUR-LINED CLOAKS at Summer Prices. Good and Cheap. 3s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. guineas.

SEMI-FITTING SEAL PALETOTS, 33 inches long, for 9s. guineas. 31 inches long, for 11 guineas. 30 inches long, for 13 guineas.
At PETER ROBINSON'S, of REGENT-STREET.

NOTICE.—In reference to the above advertisements, it is important that letters should be clearly addressed to 226 to 232, REGENT-STREET.

EGERTON BURNETT'S ROYAL WELLINGTON SERGES.
"The Court Circular," "The Queen," "Myra's Journal," &c., unanimously testify to the superiority of Egerton Burnett's Serges as far excellence the material for ladies' wear.

EGERTON BURNETT, Wellington, Somerset, respectfully calls attention to these admirable SERGES. He has repeatedly had the honour of supplying them direct to the ROYAL FAMILY, and orders are daily arriving from all parts of the kingdom. Being woven from the finest wools, and of a permanent pattern dye, which neither rain nor salt water can affect, they surpass all others in appearance and durability.

Prices from 1s. 2d., to the finest, at 4s. 6d. per yard.
E. B.'S NEW HAND-MADE VIGORNE CACHEMIENNE and FUR-LINED SERGES are of the most fashionable. A SPECIAL STRONG MAKE IS MADE FOR BOYS' AND GENTLEMEN'S SUITS, 54 in., from 3s. 9d. per yard. Patterns-Books of the various makes and shades sent free by post, and carriage is paid in Bristol or London on parcels over 22. Goods packed for exportation.

EGERTON BURNETT, WELLINGTON, SOMERSET.

JOHN GOSNELL and CO.'S CHERRY TOOTH-PASTE gives a beautiful set of Teeth, makes the Teeth of pearl-like whiteness, and protects the enamel from decay.—Of all Chemists and Perfumers, at 1s. 6d. per Pot.

BREIDENBACH'S WOOD VIOLET PERFUME, fresh as morning-gathered flowers, 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s. per Bottle. Breidenbach's MACASSARINE, invaluable for preserving the Growth of the Hair, 1s., 2s. 6d., 5s. per Bottle. Of all Chemists and the Makers 177a, New Bond-street, W.

FLORILINE. For the Teeth and Breath. Is the best Liquid Dentifrice in the World; it thoroughly cleanses partially-decayed teeth from all parasites or living "animalcules," leaving them pearly white, imparting a delightful fragrance to the breath. Price, 2s. 6d. per Bottle. The Fragrant Floriline removes instantly all odours arising from a foul stomach or tobacco smoke, being partly composed of honey, soda, and extracts of sweet herbs and plants. It is perfectly harmless, and delicious as therapy. Prepared by HENRY G. GALLUP, 428, Oxford-street, London. Retailers everywhere.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY for the HAIR.
If your hair is turning grey, or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer" for it will positively restore it every case Grey or White Hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask any Chemist for the "Mexican Hair Renewer," price 3s. 6d. Prepared by HENRY G. GALLUP, 428, Oxford-street, London.

SPANISH FLY is the acting ingredient in ALEX. ROSS'S CANTHARIDES OIL, which speedily produces Whiskers and Thickens Hair, 3s. 6d., sent in blank wrapper for 6s. stamps.—Alex. Ross, 248, High Holborn, London.

THOMPSON and CAPPER'S DENTIFRICE WATER arrests decay in the Teeth and sweetens the Breath.—65, Bold-street, Liverpool. Sold in 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 8s. 6d. Bottles, by all Chemists.

WRIGHT'S COAL-TAR SOAP ("SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS"). Antiseptic, Detergent, Disinfectant. The most healthful, agreeable, and refreshing TOILET SOAP in the world. By its daily use, freedom from infectious diseases is secured; the complexion improved; pimples, blotches, and roughness removed; and the skin made clear, smooth, and lustrous. "In our hands it has proved most effective in skin diseases."—The Lancet. "It is the only true antiseptic soap."—British Medical Journal in Tablets, 6d. and 1s. each, of all Chemists. W. V. WRIGHT and CO., Southwark-street, London.

DR. DUNBAR'S ALKARAM, or ANTI-CATARRH SMELLING BOTTLE.

THE ONLY CURE for COLDS and SORE THROATS, BY INHALATION.

ALKARAM, if inhaled on the first symptoms of cold, will at once arrest them; and even when a cold has been neglected and become severe, it will give immediate relief, and generally cure in one day.

ALKARAM contains no narcotic, and never produces any unpleasant effects. All those who dread the usual remedies for Colds, which almost always contain morphia or chloral, may safely avail themselves of this innocent and pleasant remedy. It acts as a slight cauter, but gives no pain; on the contrary, the smell is agreeable and reviving.

ALKARAM. "Sandgate-road, Folkestone Jan. 4, 1874.

"Sir,—I have just obtained a bottle of your excellent and unrivalled Cure for Colds. I have tried at over 200 chemists for an effective cure, but never found one till I obtained your Alkaram, for which I thank you heartily.
"I am, Sir, yours, &c.,
"CYRIL DAVENOR."

ALKARAM may be safely used by Children, as will be seen from the following Testimonial:—

"49, Grosvenor-road, Highbury.
"Sir,—Allow me to testify to the efficacy of your Cure for Colds. Six of my children were troubled with colds, and, having been induced to try your Alkaram, I have much pleasure in saying that it cured them in one day thoroughly.
"I am, Sir, yours respectfully,
"LOUIS GOLDBERGER."

ALKARAM. "35, Baker-street, May 10, 1876.

"Dear Sir,—Your Alkaram is certainly a great boon, and seems to have a wonderful effect in cases of Hay-Fever and Cold in the Head. It should prove more and more valuable during the winter months, when colds are so general.
"Yours truly,
"A. W. POSTANS, F.R.C.S."

ALKARAM.—Of all Chemists, at 2s. 9d. a Bottle.

AGENTS FOR INDIA—Messrs. Smith Stanistreet, and Co., Calcutta.

AGENTS FOR AUSTRALIA—Messrs. Elliott Brothers, Sydney and Messrs. Hemmons, Laws, and Co., Melbourne.
Address Dr. DUNBAR, care of Messrs. F. Newbery and Sons, 57, Newgate-street, London, E.C.

LAXORA LOZENGES.—This Preparation will be found the most valuable remedy for Constipation, Sluggishness of the Stomach, Bile, Headache, and especially useful for Children and Ladies.

The "Lancet," June 9, 1877, reports:—"We have no hesitation in recommending this preparation. It is a great improvement on the preparations in common use for the same purpose, and will be really valuable in families."
"Medical Press and Circular," April 11, 1877:—"The Laxora Lozenges can be safely recommended."
C. E. C. Titchborne, Ph.D.:—"The Laxora Lozenges are efficacious, and nicely made."
Each Box contains Eight Lozenges, and sold, 1s. 1 1/2d., by all Chemists and Druggists; Wholesale, 82, Southwark-street.

DR. LELIEVRE'S ICELAND MOSS POULTICE, superior to all (Patented), is exempt from all the inconveniences inseparable from Poulitices made with Linseed or Bread. These spoil the linen, clothing, &c., dry up on the edges, rapidly ferment, giving a most unpleasant odour; and no dependence can be placed on the quality and freshness of the linseed meal. This New Poulitice is instantaneous, for it is ready in a few seconds. Sold retail by all Chemists. Wholesale, BIGGILL and CO., 82, Southwark-street, London.

THROAT AFFECTIONS and HOARSENESS.—All suffering from Irritation of the Throat and Hoarseness will be agreeably surprised at the almost immediate relief afforded by the use of BROWN'S HALL TROCHES. These famous Lozenges are now sold by respectable Chemists in this country, at 1s. 1 1/2d. per Box. People troubled with a hacking cough, a slight cold, or bronchial affections, can try them too soon, as similar troubles, if allowed to progress, result in serious pulmonary and asthmatic affections.—Depôt, 48, Oxford-street, London.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.
The best remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion, and safest agent for delicate constitutions, ladies, and children. Of all Chemists.

MY LADY'S MONEY.

An Episode in the Life of a Young Girl.

RELATED BY
WILKIE COLLINS.

PERSONS OF THE STORY.

WOMEN.

LADY LYDIARD (*Widow of Lord Lydiard*).
ISABEL MILLER (*her Adopted Daughter*).
MISS PINK (*of South Morden*).
THE HON. MRS. DRUMBLADE (*Sister of the Hon. A. Hardyman*).

MEN.

THE HON. ALFRED HARDYMAN (*of the Stud Farm*).
MR. FELIX SWEETSTAIR (*Lady Lydiard's Nephew*).
ROBERT MOODY (*Lady Lydiard's Factorum*).
MR. TROY (*Lady Lydiard's Lawyer*).
OLD SHARON (*in the Byways of Legal Bohemia*).

ANIMAL.

TOMMIE (*Lady Lydiard's Dog*).

PART THE FIRST. THE DISAPPEARANCE.

CHAPTER I.

Old Lady Lydiard sat meditating by the fireside, with three letters lying open on her lap.

Time had discoloured the paper, and had turned the ink to a brownish hue. The letters were all addressed to the same person—"THE RIGHT HON. LORD LYDIARD"—and were all signed in the same way—"Your affectionate cousin, James Tollmidge." Judged by these specimens of his correspondence, Mr. Tollmidge must have possessed one great merit as a letter-writer—the merit of brevity. He will weary nobody's patience, if he is allowed to have a hearing. Let him, therefore, be permitted, in his own high-flown way, to speak for himself.

First Letter—"My statement, as your Lordship requests, shall be short and to the point. I was doing very well as a portrait-painter in the country; and I had a wife and children to consider. Under these circumstances, if I had been left to decide for myself, I should certainly have waited until I had saved a little money before I ventured on the serious expense of taking a house and studio at the west end of London. Your Lordship, I positively declare, encouraged me to try the experiment without waiting. And here I am, unknown and unemployed, a helpless artist lost in London—with a sick wife and hungry children, and bankruptly staring me in the face. On whose shoulders does this dreadful responsibility rest? On your Lordship's!"

Second Letter—"After a week's delay, you favour me, my Lord, with a curt reply. I can be equally curt on my side. I indignantly deny that I or my wife ever presumed to use your Lordship's name as a means of recommendation to sitters without your permission. Some enemy has slandered us. I claim as my right to know the name of that enemy."

Third (and last) letter—"Another week has passed—and not a word of answer has reached me from your Lordship. It matters little. I have employed the interval in making inquiries, and I have at last discovered the hostile influence which has estranged you from me. I have been, it seems, so unfortunate as to offend Lady Lydiard (how, I cannot imagine); and the all-powerful influence of this noble lady is now used against the struggling artist who is united to you by the sacred ties of kindred. Be it so. I can fight my way upwards, my Lord, as other men have done before me. A day may yet come when the throng of carriages waiting at the door of the fashionable portrait-painter will include her Ladyship's vehicle, and bring me the tardy expression of her Ladyship's regret. I refer you, my Lord Lydiard, to that day!"

Having read Mr. Tollmidge's formidable assertions relating to herself for the second time, Lady Lydiard's meditations came to an abrupt end. She rose, took the letters in both hands to tear them up, hesitated, and threw them back into the cabinet drawer in which she had discovered them, among other papers that had not been arranged since Lord Lydiard's death.

"The idiot!" said her Ladyship, thinking of Mr. Tollmidge. "I never even heard of him, in my husband's lifetime; I never even knew that he was really related to Lord Lydiard, till I found his letters. What is to be done next?"

She looked, as she put that question to herself, at an open newspaper thrown on the table, which announced the death of "that accomplished artist Mr. Tollmidge, related, it is said, to the late well-known connoisseur, Lord Lydiard." In the next sentence the writer of the obituary notice deplored the destitute condition of Mrs. Tollmidge and her children, "thrown helplessly on the mercy of the world." Lady Lydiard stood by the table, with her eyes on those lines, and saw but too plainly the direction in which they pointed—the direction of her cheque-book.

Turning towards the fireplace, she rang the bell. "I can do nothing in this matter," she thought to herself, "until I know whether the report about Mrs. Tollmidge and her family is to be depended on. Has Moody come back?" she asked, when the servant appeared at the door. "Moody" (otherwise her Ladyship's steward) had not come back. Lady Lydiard dismissed the subject of the artist's widow from further consideration until the steward returned, and gave her mind to a question of domestic interest which lay nearer to her heart. Her favourite dog had been ailing for some time past, and no report of him had reached her that morning. She opened a door near the fireplace, which led, through a little corridor hung with rare pictures, to her own boudoir. "Isabel!" she called out, "how is Tommie?"

A fresh young voice answered, from behind the curtain which closed the further end of the corridor, "No better, my Lady."

A low growl followed the fresh young voice, and added (in dog's language), "Much worse, my Lady—much worse!"

Lady Lydiard closed the door again, with a compassionate sigh for Tommie, and walked slowly to and fro in her spacious drawing-room, waiting for the steward's return.

Accurately described, Lord Lydiard's widow was short and fat, and perulously near her sixtieth birthday.

But it may be said, without paying a compliment, that she looked younger than her age by ten years at least. Her complexion was of that delicate pink tinge which is sometimes seen in old women with well-preserved constitutions. Her eyes (equally well preserved) were of that hard light blue colour which wears well, and does not wash out when tried by the test of tears. Add to this her short nose, her plump cheeks that set wrinkles at defiance, her white hair dressed in stiff little curls; and, if a doll could grow old, Lady Lydiard, at sixty, would have been the living image of that doll—taking life easily on its journey downwards to the prettiest of tombs, in a burial-ground where the myrtles and roses grew all the year round!

These being her Ladyship's personal merits, impartial history must acknowledge, on the list of her defects, a total want of tact and taste in her attire. The lapse of time since Lord Lydiard's death had left her at liberty to dress as she pleased. She arranged her short, clumsy figure in colours that were far too bright for a woman of her age. Her dresses, badly chosen as to their hues, were perhaps not badly made, but were certainly badly worn. Morally, as well as physically, it must be said of Lady Lydiard that her outward side was her worst side. The anomalies of her dress were matched by the anomalies of her character. There were moments when she felt and spoke as became a lady of rank; and there were other moments when she felt and spoke as might have become the cook in the kitchen. Beneath these superficial inconsistencies, the great heart, the essentially true and generous nature

of the woman, only waited the sufficient occasion to assert themselves. In the trivial intercourse of society she was open to ridicule on every side of her. But when a serious emergency tried the metal of which she was really made, the people who were loudest in laughing at her stood aghast, and wondered what had become of the familiar companion of their every-day lives.

Her Ladyship's promenade had lasted but a little while, when a man in black clothing presented himself noiselessly at the great door which opened on the staircase. Lady Lydiard signed to him impatiently to enter the room.

"I have been expecting you for some time, Moody," she said. "You look tired. Take a chair."

The man in black bowed respectfully, and took his seat.

CHAPTER II.

Robert Moody was at this time nearly forty years of age. He was a shy, quiet, dark person, with a pale, closely-shaven face, agreeably animated by large black eyes, set deep in their orbits. His mouth was perhaps his best feature; he had firm, well-shaped lips, which softened on rare occasions into a particularly winning smile. The whole look of the man, in spite of his habitual reserve, declared him to be eminently trustworthy. His position in Lady Lydiard's household was in no sense of the mental sort. He acted as her almoner and secretary as well as her steward—distributed her charities, wrote her letters on business, paid her bills, engaged her servants, stocked her wine-cellar, was authorised to borrow books from her library, and was served with his meals in his own room. His parentage gave him claims to these special favours; he was by birth entitled to rank as a gentleman. His father had failed at a time of commercial panic as a country banker, had paid a good dividend, and had died in exile abroad a broken-hearted man. Robert had tried to hold his place in the world, but adverse fortune kept him down. Undeserved disaster followed him from one employment to another, until he abandoned the struggle, bade a last farewell to the pride of other days, and accepted the position considerably and delicately offered to him in Lady Lydiard's house. He had now no near relations living, and he had never made many friends. In the intervals of occupation he led a lonely life in his little room. It was a matter of secret wonder among the women in the servants' hall, considering his personal advantages and the opportunities which must surely have been thrown in his way, that he had never tempted fortune in the character of a married man. Robert Moody entered into no explanations on that subject. In his own sad and quiet way he continued to lead his own sad and quiet life. The women all failing, from the handsome housekeeper downwards, to make the smallest impression on him, consoled themselves by prophetic visions of his future relations with the sex, and predicted vindictively that "his time would come."

"Well," said Lady Lydiard, "and what have you done?"

"Your Ladyship seemed to be anxious about the dog," Moody answered, in the low tone which was habitual to him. "I went first to the veterinary surgeon. He had been called away into the country; and—"

Lady Lydiard waved away the conclusion of the sentence with her hand. "Never mind the surgeon. We must find somebody else. Where did you go next?"

"To your Ladyship's lawyer. Mr. Troy wished me to say that he will have the pleasure of waiting on you."

"Pass over the lawyer, Moody. I want to know about the painter's widow. Is it true that Mrs. Tollmidge and her family are left in helpless poverty?"

"Not quite true, my Lady. I have seen the clergyman of the parish, who takes an interest in the case."

Lady Lydiard interrupted her steward for the third time. "You have not mentioned my name?" she asked, sharply.

"Certainly not, my Lady. I followed my instructions, and described you as a benevolent person in search of cases of real distress. It is quite true that Mr. Tollmidge has died, leaving nothing to his family. But the widow has a little income of seventy pounds in her own right."

"Is that enough to live on, Moody?" her Ladyship asked.

"Enough, in this case, for the widow and her daughter," Moody answered. "The difficulty is to pay the few debts left standing, and to start the two sons in life. They are reported to be steady lads; and the family is much respected in the neighbourhood. The clergyman proposes to get a few influential names to begin with, and to start a subscription."

"No subscription!" protested Lady Lydiard. "Mr. Tollmidge was Lord Lydiard's cousin; and Mrs. Tollmidge is related to his Lordship by marriage. It would be degrading to my husband's memory to have the begging-box sent round for his relations, no matter how distant they may be. Cousins!" exclaimed her Ladyship, suddenly descending from the lofty ranges of sentiment to the low. "I hate the very name of them! A person who is near enough to me to be my relation and far enough off from me to be my sweetheart, is a double-faced sort of person that I don't like. Let's get back to the widow and her sons. How much do they want?"

"A subscription of five hundred pounds, my Lady, would provide for everything—if it could only be collected."

"It shall be collected, Moody! I will pay the subscription out of my own purse." Having asserted herself in those noble terms, she spilt the effect of her own outburst of generosity by dropping to the sordid view of the subject in her next sentence. "Five hundred pounds is a good bit of money, though; isn't it, Moody?"

"It is, indeed, my Lady. Rich and generous as he knew his mistress to be, her proposal to pay the whole subscription took the steward by surprise. Lady Lydiard's quick perception instantly detected what was passing in his mind."

"You don't quite understand my position in this matter," she said. "When I read the newspaper notice of Mr. Tollmidge's death, I searched among his Lordship's papers to see if they really were related. I discovered some letters from Mr. Tollmidge, which showed me that he and Lord Lydiard were cousins. One of those letters contains some very painful statements, reflecting most untruly and unjustly on my conduct;—lies, in short," her Ladyship burst out, losing her dignity, as usual. "Lies, Moody, for which Mr. Tollmidge deserved to be horsewhipped. I would have done it myself if his Lordship had told me at the time. No matter; it's useless to dwell on the thing now," she continued, ascending again to the forms of expression which became a lady of rank. "This unhappy man has done me a gross injustice; my motives may be seriously misjudged, if I appear personally in communicating with his family. If I relieve them anonymously in their present trouble, I spare them the exposure of a public subscription; and I do what I believe his Lordship would have done himself if he had lived. My desk is on the other table. Bring it here, Moody; and let me return good for evil, while I'm in the humour for it!"

"Moody obeyed in silence. Lady Lydiard wrote a cheque.

"Take that to the banker's, and bring back a five-hundred pound note," she said. "I'll inclose it to the clergyman as coming from 'an unknown friend.' And be quick about it. I am only a fallible mortal, Moody. Don't leave me time enough to take the stingy view of five hundred pounds."

Moody went out with the cheque. No delay was to be apprehended in obtaining the money; the banking-house was hard by, in St. James's-street. Left alone, Lady Lydiard decided on occupying her mind in the generous direction by composing her anonymous letter to the clergyman. She had just taken a sheet of note-paper from her desk, when a servant appeared at the door announcing a visitor—

"Mr. Felix Sweetstair!"

CHAPTER III.

"My nephew!" Lady Lydiard exclaimed, in a tone which expressed astonishment, but certainly not pleasure as well. "How many years is it since you and I last met?" she asked, in her abruptly straightforward way, as Mr. Felix Sweetstair approached her writing-table.

The visitor was not a person easily discouraged. He took Lady Lydiard's hand, and kissed it with easy grace. A shade of irony was in his manner, agreeably relieved by a playful flash of tenderness.

"Years, my dear aunt?" he said. "Look in your glass and you will see that time has stood still since we met last. How won-

derfully well you wear! When shall we celebrate the appearance of your first wrinkle? I am too old; I shall never live to see it."

He took an easy-chair, uninvited; placed himself close at his aunt's side, and ran his eye over her ill-chosen dress with an air of satirical admiration. "How perfectly successful!" he said, with his well-bred insolence. "What a chaste gaiety of colour!"

"What do you want?" asked her Ladyship, not in the least softened by the compliment.

"I want to pay my respects to my dear aunt," Felix answered, perfectly impenetrable to his ungracious reception, and perfectly comfortable in a spacious arm-chair.

No pen-and-ink portrait need surely be drawn of Felix Sweetstair—he is too well known a picture in society. The little lithe man, with his bright, restless eyes, and his long iron-grey hair falling in curls to his shoulders; his airy step and his cordial manner; his uncertain age, his innumerable accomplishments, and his unbounded popularity—is he not familiar everywhere, and welcome everywhere? How gratefully he receives, how prodigally he repays, the cordial appreciation of an admiring world! Every man he knows is "a charming fellow." Every woman he sees is "sweetly pretty." What picnics he gives on the banks of the Thames in the summer season! What a well-earned little income he derives from the whist-table! What an inestimable actor he is at private theatricals of all sorts (weddings included)! Did you never read Sweetstair's novel, dashed off in the intervals of curative perspiration at a German bath? Then you don't know what brilliant fiction really is. He has never written a second work; he does everything, and only does it once. One song—the despair of professional composers. One picture—just to show how easily a gentleman can take up an art and drop it again. A really multifarious man, with all the graces and all the accomplishments scintillating perpetually at his fingers' ends. If these poor pages have achieved nothing else, they have done a service to persons not in society by presenting them to Sweetstair. In his gracious company the narrative brightens; and writer and reader (catching reflected brilliancy) understand each other at last, thanks to Sweetstair.

"Well," said Lady Lydiard, "now you are here, what have you got to say for yourself? You have been abroad, of course! Where?"

"Principally at Paris, my dear aunt. The only place that is fit to live in—for this excellent reason, that the French are the only people who know how to make the most of life. One has relations and friends in England; and every now and then one returns to London."

"When one has spent all one's money in Paris," her Ladyship interposed. "That's what you were going to say, isn't it?"

Felix submitted to the interruption with his delightful good-humour.

"What a bright creature you are!" he exclaimed. "What would I not give for your flow of spirits! Yes—one does spend money in Paris, as you say. The clubs, the stock exchange, the racetrack: you try your luck here, there, and everywhere; and you lose and win, win and lose—and you haven't a dull day to complain of." He paused, his smile died away, he looked inquiringly at Lady Lydiard. "What a wonderful existence yours must be," he resumed. "The everlasting question with your needy fellow-creatures, 'Where am I to get money?' is a question that has never passed your lips. Envious woman!" He paused once more—surprised and puzzled this time. "What is the matter, my dear aunt? You seem to be suffering under some uneasiness."

"I am suffering under your conversation," her Ladyship answered, sharply. "Money is a sore subject with me just now," she went on, with her eyes on her nephew, watching the effect of what she said. "I have spent five hundred pounds this morning with a scrape of my pen. And, only a week since, I yielded to temptation and made an addition to my picture-gallery." She looked, as she said those words, towards an archway at the farther end of the room, closed by curtains of purple velvet. "I really tremble when I think of what that one picture cost me before I could call it mine. A landscape by Hobbema; and the National Gallery bidding against me. Never mind!" she concluded, consoling herself, as usual, with considerations that were beneath her. "Hobbema will sell at my death for a bigger price than I gave for him—that's one comfort!" She looked again at Felix; a smile of mischievous satisfaction began to show itself in her face. "Anything wrong with your watch-chain?" she asked.

Felix, absently playing with his watch-chain, started as if his aunt had suddenly awakened him. While Lady Lydiard had been speaking his vivacity had subsided little by little, and had left him looking so serious and so old that his most intimate friend would hardly have known him again. Roused by the sudden question that had been put to him, he seemed to be casting about in his mind in search of the first excuse for his silence that might turn up. "I was wondering," he began, "why I miss something when I look round this beautiful room; something familiar, you know, that I fully expected to find here."

"Tommie?" suggested Lady Lydiard, still watching her nephew as maliciously as ever.

"That's it!" cried Felix, seizing his excuse, and rallying his spirits. "Why don't I hear Tommie snoring behind me; why don't I feel Tommie's teeth in my trousers?"

The smile vanished from Lady Lydiard's face; the tone taken by her nephew in speaking of her dog was disapproved of in the extreme. She showed him plainly that she disapproved of it. Felix went on, nevertheless, impenetrable to reproach of the silent sort. "Dear little Tommie! So delightfully fat; and such an infernal temper! I don't know whether I hate him or love him. Where is he?"

"Ill in bed," answered her Ladyship, with a gravity which startled even Felix himself. "I wish to speak to you about Tommie. You know everybody. Do you know of a good doctor? The person I have employed so far doesn't at all satisfy me."

"Professional person?" inquired Felix.

"Yes." "All humbugs," my dear aunt. The worse the dog gets the bigger the bill grows, don't you see? I have got the man for you—a gentleman. Knows more about horses and dogs than all the veterinary surgeons put together. We met in the boat yesterday crossing the Channel. You know him by name, of course? Lord Rotherfield's youngest son, Alfred Hardyman."

"The owner of the stud farm? The man who has bred the famous racehorses?" cried Lady Lydiard. "My dear Felix, how can I presume to trouble such a great personage about my dog?"

Felix burst into his genial laugh. "Never was modesty more wofully out of place," he rejoined. "Hardyman is dying to be presented to your Ladyship. He has heard, like everybody, of the magnificent decorations of this house, and he is longing to see them. His chambers are close by, in Pall-mall. If he is at home we will have him here in five minutes. Perhaps I had better see the dog first?"

Lady Lydiard shook her head. "Isabel says he had better not be disturbed," she answered. "Isabel understands him better than anybody."

Felix lifted his lively eyebrows with a mixed expression of curiosity and surprise. "Who is Isabel?"

Lady Lydiard was vexed with herself for carelessly mentioning Isabel's name in her nephew's presence. Felix was not the sort of person whom she was desirous of admitting to her confidence in domestic matters. "Isabel is an addition to my household since you were here last," she answered shortly.

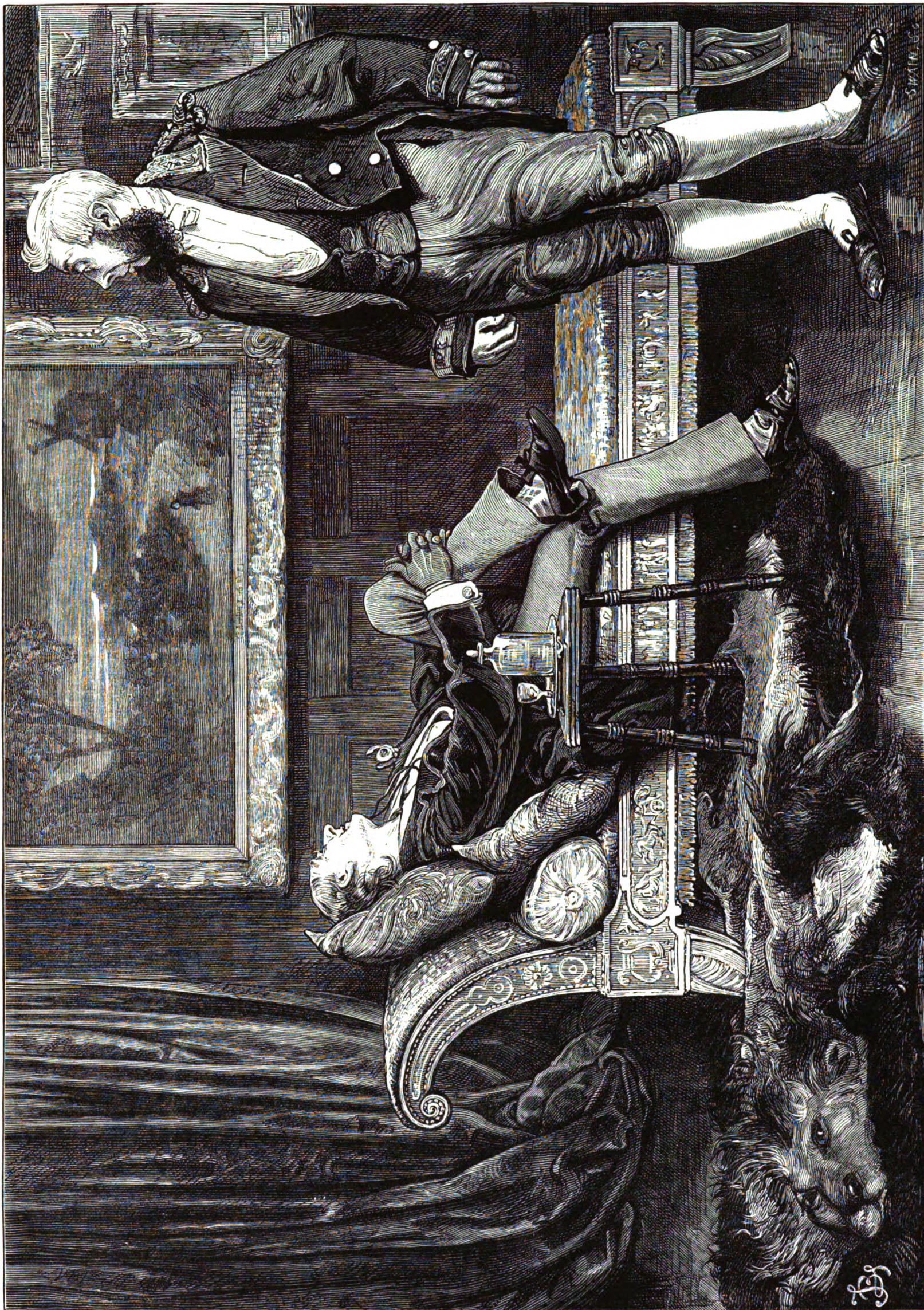
"Young and pretty?" inquired Felix. "Ah! you look serious, and you don't answer me. Young and pretty, evidently. Which may I see first, the addition to your household or the addition to your picture-gallery? You look at the picture-gallery—I am answered again." He rose to approach the archway, and stopped at his first step forward. "A sweet girl is a dreadful responsibility, aunt," he resumed, with an ironical assumption of gravity. "Do you know, I shouldn't be surprised if Isabel, in the long run, cost you more than Hobbema. Who is this at the door?"

The person at the door was Robert Moody, returned from the bank. Mr. Felix Sweetstair, being near-sighted, was obliged to fit his eye-glass in position before he could recognise the prime minister of Lady Lydiard's household.

"Ha! our worthy Moody. How well he wears! Not a grey



THREE HOME RULERS. DRAWN BY KATE GREENAWAY.



"The footman who took the curragh into the picture-gallery found Felix recumbent on a sofa, admiring the famous Hobbema."

SCENE FROM "MY LADY'S MONEY." DRAWN BY F. BARNARD.

hair on his head—and look at mine! What dye do you use, Moody? If he had my open disposition he would tell. As it is, he looks unutterable things, and holds his tongue. Ah! if I could only have held my tongue—when I was in the diplomatic service, you know—what a position I might have occupied by this time! Don't let me interrupt you, Moody, if you have anything to say to Lady Lydiard."

Having acknowledged Mr. Sweetser's lively greeting by a formal bow, and a grave look of wonder which respectfully repelled that vivacious gentleman's flow of humour, Moody turned towards his mistress.

"Have you got the bank-note?" asked her Ladyship.

Moody laid the bank-note on the table.

"Am I in the way?" inquired Felix.

"No," said his aunt. "I have a letter to write; it won't occupy me for more than a few minutes. You can stay here, or go and look at the Hobbema, which you please."

Felix made a second sauntering attempt to reach the picture-gallery. Arrived within a few steps of the entrance, he stopped again, attracted by an open cabinet of Italian workmanship, filled with rare old china. Being nothing if not a cultivated amateur, Mr. Sweetser paused to pay his passing tribute of admiration before the contents of the cabinet. "Charming! charming!" he said to himself, with his head twisted appreciatively a little on one side. Lady Lydiard and Moody left him in undisturbed enjoyment of the china, and went on with the business of the bank-note.

"Ought we to take the number of the note, in case of accident?" asked her Ladyship.

Moody produced a slip of paper from his waistcoat pocket. "I took the number, my Lady, at the bank."

"Very well. You keep it. While I am writing my letter, suppose you direct the envelope. What is the clergyman's name?" Moody mentioned the name and directed the envelope. Felix, happening to look round at Lady Lydiard and the steward while they were both engaged in writing, returned suddenly to the table as if he had been struck by a new idea.

"Is there a third pen?" he asked. "Why shouldn't I write a line at once to Hardyman, aunt? The sooner you have his opinion about Tommie the better—don't you think so?"

Lady Lydiard pointed to the pen-tray, with a smile. To show consideration for her dog was to seize irresistibly on the high-road to her favour. Felix set to work on his letter, in a large scrambling hand-writing, with plenty of ink and a noisy pen. "I declare we are like clerks in an office," he remarked, in his cheery way. "All with our noses to the paper, writing as if we lived by it! Here, Moody, let one of the servants take this at once to Mr. Hardyman's."

The messenger was dispatched. Robert returned, and waited near his mistress, with the directed envelope in his hand. Felix sauntered back slowly towards the picture-gallery, for the third time. In a moment more Lady Lydiard finished her letter, and folded up the bank-note in it. She had just taken the directed envelope from Moody, and had just placed the letter inside it, when a scream from the inner room, in which Isabel was nursing the sick dog, startled everybody. "My Lady! my Lady!" cried the girl, distractedly. "Tommie is in a fit! Tommie is dying!"

Lady Lydiard dropped the unclosed envelope on the table, and ran—yes, short as she was and fat as she was, ran—into the inner room. The two men, left together, looked at each other.

"Moody," said Felix, in his lazily-cynical way, "Do you think if you or I were in a fit that her Ladyship would run? Bah! these are the things that shake one's faith in human nature. I feel infernally seedy. That cursed Channel passage—I tremble in my inmost stomach when I think of it. Get me something, Moody."

"What shall I send you, Sir?" Moody asked, coldly.

"Some dry curaçao and a biscuit. And let it be brought to me in the picture-gallery. Damn the dog! I'll go and look at Hobbema."

This time he succeeded in reaching the archway, and disappeared behind the curtains of the picture-gallery.

CHAPTER IV.

Left alone in the drawing-room, Moody looked at the unfastened envelope on the table.

Considering the value of the inclosure, might he feel justified in wetting the gum and securing the envelope for safety's sake? After thinking it over, Moody decided that he was not justified in meddling with the letter. On reflection, her Ladyship might have changes to make in it—or might have a postscript to add to what she had already written. Apart, too, from these considerations, was it reasonable to act as if Lady Lydiard's house was an hotel, perpetually open to the intrusion of strangers? Objects worth twice five hundred pounds in the aggregate were scattered about on the tables and in the unlocked cabinets all round him. Moody withdrew, without further hesitation, to order the light restoratives prescribed for himself by Mr. Sweetser.

The footman who took the curaçao into the picture-gallery found Felix recumbent on a sofa, admiring the famous Hobbema.

"Don't interrupt me," he said, peevishly, catching the servant in the act of staring at him. "Put down the bottle and go!" Forbidden to look at Mr. Sweetser, the man's eyes as he left the gallery turned wonderingly towards the famous landscape. And what did he see? He saw one towering big cloud in the sky that threatened rain, two withered mahogany-coloured trees sorely in want of rain, a muddy road greatly the worse for rain, and a vagabond boy running home who was afraid of the rain. That was the picture, to the footman's eye. He took a gloomy view of the state of Mr. Sweetser's brains on his return to the servants' hall. "A slate loose, poor devil!" That was the footman's report of the brilliant Felix.

Immediately on the servant's departure, the silence in the picture-gallery was broken by voices penetrating into it from the drawing-room. Felix rose to a sitting position on the sofa. He had recognised the voice of Alfred Hardyman saying, "Don't disturb Lady Lydiard," and the voice of Moody answering, "I will just knock at the door of her Ladyship's room, Sir; you will find Mr. Sweetser in the picture-gallery."

The curtains over the archway parted, and disclosed the figure of a tall lean man, with a closely cropped head set a little stiffly on his shoulders. The immovable gravity of face and manner which every Englishman seems to acquire who lives constantly in the society of horses, was the gravity which this gentleman displayed as he entered the picture-gallery. He was a finely made, sinewy man, with clearly cut, regular features. If he had not been affected with horses on the brain he would doubtless have been personally popular with the women. As it was, the serene and hippic gloom of the handsome horsebreeder daunted the daughters of Eve, and they failed to make up their minds about the exact value of him, socially considered. Alfred Hardyman was nevertheless a remarkable man in his way. He had been offered the customary alternatives submitted to the younger sons of the nobility—the Church or the diplomatic service—and had refused the one and the other. "I like horses," he said, "and I mean to get my living out of them. Don't talk to me about my position in the world. Talk to my eldest brother, who gets the money and the title." Starting in life with these sensible views, and with a small capital of five thousand pounds, Hardyman took his own place in the sphere that was fitted for him. At the period of this narrative he was already a rich man, and one of the greatest authorities on horse-breeding in England. His prosperity made no change in him. He was always the same grave, quiet, obstinately resolute man—true to the few friends whom he admitted to his intimacy, and sincere to a fault in the expression of his feelings among persons whom he distrusted or disliked. As he entered the picture-gallery and paused for a moment looking at Felix on the sofa, his large, cold, steady grey eyes rested on the little man with an indifference that just verged on contempt. Felix, on the other hand, sprang to his feet with alert politeness and greeted his friend with exuberant cordiality.

"Dear old boy! This is so good of you," he began. "I feel it—I do assure you I feel it!"

"You needn't trouble yourself to feel it," was the quietly-ungracious answer. "Lady Lydiard brings me here. I come to see the house—and the dog." He looked round the gallery in his gravely attentive way. "I don't understand pictures," he remarked, resignedly. "I shall go back to the drawing-room."

After a moment's consideration, Felix followed him into the drawing-room, with the air of a man who was determined not to be repelled.

"Well?" asked Hardyman. "What is it?"

"About that matter?" Felix said, inquiringly.

"What matter?"

"Oh, you know. Will next week do?"

"Next week won't do."

Mr. Felix Sweetser cast one look at his friend. His friend was too intently occupied with the decorations of the drawing-room to notice the look.

"Will to-morrow do?" Felix resumed, after an interval.

"Yes."

"At what time?"

"Between twelve and one in the afternoon."

"Between twelve and one in the afternoon," Felix repeated. He looked again at Hardyman and took his hat. "Make my apologies to my aunt," he said. "You must introduce yourself to her Ladyship. I can't wait here any longer." He walked out of the room, having deliberately returned the contemptuous indifference of Hardyman by a similar indifference on his own side, at parting.

Left by himself, Hardyman took a chair and glanced at the door which led into the boudoir. The steward had knocked at that door, had disappeared through it, and had not appeared again. How much longer was Lady Lydiard's visitor to be left unnoticed in Lady Lydiard's house?

As the question passed through his mind the boudoir door opened. For once in his life, Alfred Hardyman's composure deserted him. He started to his feet, like an ordinary mortal taken completely by surprise.

Instead of Mr. Moody, instead of Lady Lydiard, there appeared in the open doorway a young woman in a state of embarrassment, who actually quickened the beat of Mr. Hardyman's heart the moment he set eyes on her. Was the person who produced this amazing impression at first sight a person of importance? Nothing of the sort. She was only "Isabel," surnamed "Miller." Even her name had nothing in it. Only "Isabel Miller!"

Had she any pretensions to distinction in virtue of her personal appearance?

It is not easy to answer the question. The women (let us put the worst judges first) had long since discovered that she wanted that indispensable elegance of figure which is derived from slimmness of waist and length of limb. The men (who were better acquainted with the subject) looked at her figure from their point of view; and, finding it essentially embraceable, asked for nothing more. It might have been her bright complexion, or it might have been the bold lustre of her eyes (as the women considered it), that dazzled the lords of creation generally, and made them all alike incompetent to discover her faults. Still, she had compensating attractions which no severity of criticism could dispute. Her smile, beginning at her lips, flowed brightly and instantly over her whole face. A delicious atmosphere of health, freshness, and good humour seemed to radiate from her wherever she went and whatever she did. For the rest, her brown hair grew low over her broad white forehead, and was topped by a neat little lace cap with ribbons of a violet colour. A plain collar and plain cuffs encircled her smooth, round neck, and her plump, dimpled hands. Her merino dress, covering but not hiding the charming outline of her bosom, matched the colour of cap-ribbons, and was brightened by a white muslin apron coquettishly trimmed about the pockets, a gift from Lady Lydiard. Blushing and smiling, she let the door fall to behind her, and, shyly approaching the stranger, said to him, in her small, clear voice, "If you please, Sir, are you Mr. Hardyman?"

The gravity of the great horsebreeder deserted him at her first question. He smiled as he acknowledged that he was "Mr. Hardyman"—he smiled as he offered her a chair.

"No, thank you, Sir," she said, with a quaintly pretty inclination of her head. "I am only sent here to make her Ladyship's apologies. She has put the poor dear dog into a warm bath, and she can't leave him. And Mr. Moody can't come instead of me, because I was too frightened to be of any use, and so he had to hold the dog. That's all. We are very anxious, Sir, to know if the warm bath is the right thing. Please come into the room and tell us."

She led the way back to the door. Hardyman, naturally enough, was slow to follow her. When a man is fascinated by the charm of youth and beauty he is in no hurry to transfer his attention to a sick animal in a bath. Hardyman seized on the first excuse that he could devise for keeping Isabel to himself—that is to say, for keeping her in the drawing-room.

"I think I shall be better able to help you," he said, "if you will tell me something about the dog first."

Even his accent in speaking had altered to a certain degree. The quiet, dreary monotone in which he habitually spoke quickened a little under his present excitement. As for Isabel, she was too deeply interested in Tommie's welfare to suspect that she was being made the victim of a stratagem. She left the door and returned to Hardyman with eager eyes. "What can I tell you, Sir?" she asked innocently.

Hardyman pressed his advantage without mercy.

"You can tell me what sort of dog he is?"

"Yes, Sir."

"How old he is?"

"Yes, Sir."

"What his name is?—what his temper is?—what his illness is?—what diseases his father and mother had?—what?"

Isabel's head began to turn giddy. "One thing at a time, Sir!" she interposed, with a gesture of entreaty. "The dog sleeps on my bed, and I had a bad night with him, he disturbed me so, and I am afraid I am very stupid this morning. His name is Tommie. We are obliged to call him by it, because he won't answer to any other than the name he had when my Lady bought him. But we spell it with an i at the end, which makes it less vulgar than Tommy with a y. I am very sorry, Sir—I forget what else you wanted to know. Please to come in here and my lady will tell you everything."

She tried to get back to the door of the boudoir. Hardyman, feasting his eyes on the pretty, changeable face that looked up at him with such innocent confidence in his authority, drew her away again from the door by the one means at his disposal. He returned to his questions about Tommie.

"Wait a little, please. What sort of dog is he?"

Isabel turned back again from the door. To describe Tommie was a labour of love. "He is the most beautiful dog in the world!" the girl began, with kindling eyes. "He has the most exquisite white curly hair and two light brown patches on his back—and, oh! such lovely dark eyes! They call him a Scotch terrier. When he is well his appetite is truly wonderful—nothing comes amiss to him, Sir, from pâté de foie gras to potatoes. He has his enemies, poor dear, though you wouldn't think it. People who won't put up with being bitten by him (what shocking tempers one does meet with, to be sure!) call him a mongrel. Isn't it a shame? Please come in and see him, Sir; my Lady will be tired of waiting."

Another journey to the door followed those words, checked instantly by a serious objection.

"Stop a minute! You must tell me what his temper is, or I can do nothing for him."

Isabel returned once more, feeling that it was really serious this time. Her gravity was even more charming than her gaiety. As she lifted her face to him, with large solemn eyes, expressive of her sense of responsibility, Hardyman would have given every horse in his stables to have had the privilege of taking her in his arms and kissing her.

"Tommie has the temper of an angel with the people he likes," she said. "When he bites, it generally means that he objects to strangers. He loves my Lady, and he loves Mr. Moody, and he loves me, and—and I think that's all. This way, Sir, if you please; I am sure I heard my Lady call."

"No," said Hardyman, in his immovably obstinate way. "Nobody called. About this dog's temper? Doesn't he take to any strangers? What sort of people does he bite in general?"

Isabel's pretty lips began to curl upward at the corners in a quaint smile. Hardyman's last imbecile question had opened her eyes to the true state of the case. Still, Tommie's future was in this strange gentleman's hands; she felt bound to consider that. And, moreover, it was no everyday event, in Isabel's experience, to fascinate a famous personage, who was also a magnificent and perfectly-dressed man. She ran the risk of wasting another minute or two, and went on with the memoirs of Tommie.

"I must own, Sir," she resumed, "that he behaves a little ungratefully—even to strangers who take an interest in him. When he gets lost in the streets (which is very often), he sits down on the pavement and howls till he collects a pitying crowd round him; and when they try to read his name and address on his collar he snaps at them. The servants generally find him and bring him back; and as soon as he gets home he turns round on the doorstep and snaps at the servants. I think it must be his fun. You should see him sitting up in his chair at dinner-time, waiting to be helped, with his fore paws on the edge of the table, like the hands of a gentleman at a public dinner making a speech. But, oh!" cried Isabel, checking herself, with the tears in her eyes, "how can I talk of him in this way when he is so dreadfully ill! Some of them say it's bronchitis, and some say it's his liver. Only yesterday I took him to the front door to give him a little air, and he stood still on the pavement, quite stupefied. For the first time in his life, he snapped at nobody who went by; and, oh, dear, he hadn't even the heart to smell a lamp-post!"

Isabel had barely stated this last afflicting circumstance when the memoirs of Tommie were suddenly cut short by the voice of Lady Lydiard—really calling this time—from the inner room.

"Isabel! Isabel!" cried her Ladyship, "what are you about?"

Isabel ran to the door of the boudoir and threw it open. "Go in, Sir! Pray go in!" she said.

"Without you?" Hardyman asked.

"I will follow you, Sir. I have something to do for her Ladyship first."

She still held the door open, and pointed entreatingly to the passage which led to the boudoir. "I shall be blamed, Sir," she said, "if you don't go in."

This statement of the case left Hardyman no alternative. He presented himself to Lady Lydiard without another moment of delay.

Having closed the drawing-room door on him, Isabel waited a little, absorbed in her own thoughts.

She was now perfectly well aware of the effect which she had produced on Hardyman. Her vanity, it is not to be denied, was flattered by his admiration—he was so grand and so tall, and he had such fine large eyes. The girl looked prettier than ever as she stood with her head down and her colour heightened, smiling to herself. A clock on the chimneypiece striking the half-hour roused her. She cast one look at the glass, as she passed it, and went to the table at which Lady Lydiard had been writing.

Methodical Mr. Moody, in submitting to be employed as bath-attendant upon Tommie, had not forgotten the interests of his mistress. He reminded her Ladyship that she had left her letter, with a bank-note inclosed in it, unsealed. Absorbed in the dog, Lady Lydiard answered, "Isabel is doing nothing, let Isabel seal it. Show Mr. Hardyman in here," she continued, turning to Isabel, "and then seal a letter of mine which you will find on the table." "And when you have sealed it," careful Mr. Moody added, "put it back on the table; I will take charge of it when her Ladyship has done with me."

Such were the special instructions which now detained Isabel in the drawing-room. She lit the taper, and closed and sealed the open envelope, without feeling curiosity enough even to look at the address. Mr. Hardyman was the uppermost subject in her thoughts. Leaving the sealed letter on the table, she returned to the fireplace, and studied her own charming face attentively in the looking-glass. The time passed—and Isabel's reflection was still the subject of Isabel's contemplation. "He must see many beautiful ladies," she thought, veering backwards and forwards between pride and humility. "I wonder what he sees in me?"

The clock struck the hour. Almost at the same moment the boudoir-door opened, and Robert Moody, released at last from attendance on Tommie, entered the drawing-room.

CHAPTER V.

"Well?" asked Isabel eagerly, "what does Mr. Hardyman say? Does he think he can cure Tommie?"

Moody answered a little coldly and stiffly. His dark, deeply-set eyes rested on Isabel with an uneasy look.

"Mr. Hardyman seems to understand animals," he said. "He lifted the dog's eyelid and looked at his eye, and then he told us the bath was useless."

"Go on!" said Isabel impatiently. "He did something, I suppose, besides telling you that the bath was useless?"

"He took a knife out of his pocket, with a lancet in it."

Isabel clasped her hands with a faint cry of horror. "Oh, Mr. Moody! did he hurt Tommie?"

"Hurt him?" Moody repeated, indignant at the interest which she felt in the animal, and the indifference which she exhibited towards the man (as represented by himself). "Hurt him, indeed! Mr. Hardyman bled the brute!"

"Brute?" Isabel reiterated, with flashing eyes. "I know some people, Mr. Moody, who really deserve to be called by that horrid word. If you can't say 'Tommie,' when you speak of him in my presence, be so good as to say 'the dog.'"

Moody yielded with the worst possible grace. "Oh, very well! Mr. Hardyman bled the dog, and brought him to his senses directly. I am charged to tell you"—He stopped, as if the message which he was instructed to deliver was in the last degree distasteful to him.

"Well, what were you charged to tell me?"

"I was to say that Mr. Hardyman will give you instructions how to treat the dog for the future."

Isabel hastened to the door, eager to receive her instructions. Moody stopped her before she could open it.

"You are in a great hurry to get to Mr. Hardyman," he remarked.

Isabel looked back at him in surprise. "You said just now that Mr. Hardyman was waiting to tell me how to nurse Tommie."

"Let him wait," Moody rejoined sternly. "When I left him, he was sufficiently occupied in expressing his favourable opinion of you to her Ladyship."

The steward's pale face turned paler still as he said those words. With the arrival of Isabel in Lady Lydiard's house "his time had come"—exactly as the women in the servants' hall had predicted. At last the impenetrable man felt the influence of the sex; at last he knew the passion of love—misplaced, ill-starred, hopeless love, for a woman who was young enough to be his child. He had already spoken to Isabel more than once in terms which told his secret plainly enough. But the smouldering fire of jealousy in the man, fanned into flame by Hardyman, now showed itself for the first time. His looks, even more than his words, would have warned a woman with any knowledge of the nature of men to be careful how she answered him. Young, giddy, and inexperienced, Isabel followed the flippant impulse of the moment, without a thought of the consequences. "I'm sure it's very kind of Mr. Hardyman to speak favourably of me," she said, with a pert little laugh. "I hope you are not jealous of him, Mr. Moody?"

Moody was in no humour to make allowances for the unbridled gaiety of youth and good spirits. "I hate any man who admires you," he burst out passionately, "let him be who he may!"

Isabel looked at her strange lover with unaffected astonishment. How unlike Mr. Hardyman, who had treated her as a lady from first to last! "What an odd man you are!" she said. "You can't take a joke. I'm sure I didn't mean to offend you."

"You don't offend me—you do worse, you distress me."

Isabel's colour began to rise. The merriment died out of her face; she looked at Moody gravely. "I don't like to be accused of distressing people when I don't deserve it," she said. "I had better leave you. Let me by, if you please."

Having committed one error in offending her, Moody committed another in attempting to make his peace with her. Acting under the fear that she would really leave him, he took her roughly by the arm.

"You are always trying to get away from me," he said. "I wish I knew how to make you like me, Isabel."

"I don't allow you to call me Isabel!" she retorted, struggling to free herself from his hold. "Let go of my arm. You hurt me."

Moody dropped her arm with a bitter sigh. "I don't know how to deal with you," he said simply. "Have some pity on me!"

If the steward had known anything of women (at Isabel's age) he would never have appealed to her mercy in those plain terms, and at that unpropitious moment. "Pity you?" she

repeated contemptuously. "Is that all you have to say to me after hurting my arm? What a bear you are!" She shrugged her shoulders and put her hands coquettishly into the pockets of her apron. That was how she pitied him! His face turned paler and paler—he writhed under it.

"For God's sake, don't turn everything I say to you into ridicule!" he cried. "You know I love you with all my heart and soul. Again and again I have asked you to be my wife—and you laugh at me as if it was a joke. I haven't deserved to be treated in that cruel way. It maddens me—I can't endure it!"

Isabel looked down at the floor, and followed the lines in the pattern of the carpet with the end of her smart little shoe. She could hardly have been farther away from really understanding Moody if he had spoken in Hebrew. She was partly startled, partly puzzled, by the strong emotions which she had unconsciously called into being. "Oh dear me!" she said, "why can't you talk of something else? Why can't we be friends? Excuse me for mentioning it," she went on, looking up at him with a saucy smile, "you are old enough to be my father."

Moody's head sank on his breast. "I own it," he answered humbly. "But there is something to be said for me. Men as old as I am have made good husbands before now. I would devote my whole life to make you happy. There isn't a wish you could form which I wouldn't be proud to obey. You mustn't reckon me by years. My youth has not been wasted in a profligate life; I can be truer to you and fonder of you than many a younger man. Surely my heart is not quite unworthy of you, when it is all yours. I have lived such a lonely, miserable life—and you might so easily brighten it. You are kind to everybody else, Isabel. Tell me dear, why are you so hard on me?"

His voice trembled as he appealed to her in those simple words. He had taken the right way at last to produce an impression on her. She really felt for him. All that was true and tender in her nature began to rise in her and take his part. Unhappily, he felt too deeply and too strongly to be patient, and to give her time. He completely misinterpreted her silence—completely mistook the motive that made her turn aside for a moment, to gather composure enough to speak to him. "Ah!" he burst out bitterly, turning away on his side, "you have no heart."

She instantly resented those unjust words. At that moment they wounded her to the quick.

"You know best," she said. "I have no doubt you are right. Remember one thing, however, though I have no heart, I have never encouraged you, Mr. Moody. I have declared over and over again that I could only be your friend. Understand that, for the future, if you please. There are plenty of nice women who will be glad to marry you, I have no doubt. You will always have my best wishes for your welfare. Good morning. Her Ladyship will wonder what has become of me. Be so kind as to let me pass."

Tortured by the passion that consumed him, Moody obstinately kept his place between Isabel and the door. The unworthy suspicion of her, which had been in his mind all through the interview, now forced its way outwards to expression at last.

"No woman ever used a man as you use me without some reason for it," he said. "You have kept your secret wonderfully well—but, sooner or later, all secrets get found out. I know what is in your mind as well as you know it yourself. You are in love with some other man."

Isabel's face flushed deeply; the defensive pride of her sex was up in arms in an instant. She cast one disdainful look at Moody, without troubling herself to express her contempt in words. "Stand out of my way, Sir!"—that was all she said to him.

"You are in love with some other man," he reiterated passionately. "Deny it if you can!"

"Deny it?" she repeated, with flashing eyes. "What right have you to ask the question? Am I not free to do as I please?"

He stood looking at her, meditating his next words, with a sudden and sinister change to self-restraint. Suppressed rage was in his rigidly set eyes, suppressed rage was in his trembling hand as he raised it emphatically while he spoke his next words.

"I have one thing more to say," he answered, "and then I have done. If I am not your husband, no other man shall be. Look well to it, Isabel Miller. If there is another man between us I can tell him this—he shall find it no easy matter to rob me of you!"

She started, and turned pale—but it was only for a moment. The high spirit that was in her rose brightly in her eyes, and faced him without shrinking.

"Threats?" she said, with quiet contempt. "When you make love, Mr. Moody, you take strange ways of doing it. My conscience is easy. You may try to frighten me, but you will not succeed. When you have recovered your temper I will accept your excuses." She paused, and pointed to the table. "There is the letter that you told me to leave for you when I had sealed it," she went on. "I suppose you have her Ladyship's orders. Isn't it time you began to think of obeying them?"

The contemptuous composure of her tone and manner seemed to act on Moody with crushing effect. Without a word of answer, the unfortunate steward took up the letter from the table. Without a word of answer, he walked mechanically to the great door which opened on the staircase—turned on the threshold to look at Isabel—waited a moment, pale and still—and suddenly left the room.

That silent departure, that hopeless submission, impressed Isabel in spite of herself. The sustaining sense of injury and insult sank, as it were, from under her the moment she was alone. He had not been gone a minute before she began to be sorry for him once more. The interview had taught her nothing. She was neither old enough nor experienced enough to understand the overwhelming revolution produced in a man's character when he feels the passion of love for the first time in the maturity of his life. If Moody had stolen a kiss at the first opportunity, she would have resented the liberty that he had taken with her; but she would have thoroughly understood him. His terrible earnestness, his overpowering agitation, his abrupt violence—all these evidences of a passion that was a mystery to himself—simply puzzled her. "I'm sure I didn't wish to hurt his feelings" (such was the form that her reflections took, in her present penitent frame of mind); "but why did he provoke me? It is a shame to tell me that I love some other man—when there is no other man. I declare I begin to hate the men, if they are all like Mr. Moody. I wonder whether he will forgive me when he sees me again? I'm sure I'm willing to forget and forgive on my side—especially if he won't insist on my being fond of him because he is fond of me. Oh, dear! I wish he would come back and shake hands. It's enough to try the patience of a saint to be treated in this way. I wish I was ugly! The ugly ones have a quiet time of it—the men let them be. Mr. Moody! Mr. Moody!" She went out to the landing and called to him softly. There was no answer. He was no longer in the house. She stood still for a moment in silent vexation. "I'll go to Tommie!" she decided. "I'm sure he's the more agreeable company of the two. And—oh, good gracious!—there's Mr. Hardyman waiting to give me my instructions! How do I look, I wonder?"

She consulted the glass once more—gave one or two corrective touches to her hair and her cap—and hastened into the boudoir.

CHAPTER VI.

For a quarter of an hour the drawing-room remained empty. At the end of that time the council in the boudoir broke up. Lady Lydiard led the way back to the drawing-room, followed by Hardyman; Isabel being left to look after the dog. Before the door closed behind him, Hardyman turned round to reiterate his last medical direction—or, in plainer words, to take a last look at Isabel.

"Plenty of water, Miss Isabel, for the dog to lap, and a little bread or biscuit, if he wants something to eat. Nothing more, if you please, till I see him to-morrow."

"Thank you, Sir. I will take the greatest care!"—At that point Lady Lydiard cut short the interchange of instructions and civilities. "Shut the door, if you please, Mr. Hardyman. I feel the draught. Many thanks! I am really at a loss to tell you how gratefully I feel your kindness. But for you, my poor little dog might have been dead by this time."

Hardyman answered, in the quiet, melancholy monotone which was habitual with him, "Your Ladyship need feel no further anxiety about the dog. Only be careful not to overfeed him. He

will do very well under Miss Isabel's care. By-the-by, her family name is Miller—is it not? Is she related to the Warwickshire Millers, of Duxborough House?"

Lady Lydiard looked at him with an expression of satirical surprise. "Mr. Hardyman," she said, "this makes the fourth time you have questioned me about Isabel. 'You seem to take a great interest in my little companion. Don't make any apologies, pray! You pay Isabel a compliment; and, as I am very fond of her, I am naturally gratified when I find her admired. At the same time,' she added, with one of her abrupt transitions of language, 'I had my eye on you, and I had my eye on her, when you were talking in the next room; and I don't mean to let you make a fool of the girl. She is not in your line of life, and the sooner you know it the better. You make me laugh when you ask if she is related to gentlefolks. She is the orphan daughter of a chemist in the country. Her relations haven't a penny to bless themselves with; except an old aunt, who lives in a village on two or three hundred a year. I heard of the girl by accident. When she lost her father and mother, her aunt offered to take her. Isabel said, 'No, thank you; I will not be a burden on a relation who has only enough for herself. A girl can earn an honest living if she tries; and I mean to try'—that's what she said. I admired her independence," her Ladyship proceeded, ascending again to the higher regions of thought and expression. "My niece's marriage, just at that time, had left me alone in this great house. I proposed to Isabel to come to me as companion and reader for a few weeks, and to decide for herself whether she liked the life or not. We have never been separated since that time. I could hardly be fonder of her if she were my own daughter; and she returns my affection with all her heart. She has excellent qualities—prudent, cheerful, sweet-tempered; with good sense enough to understand what her place is in the world, as distinguished from her place in my regard. I have taken care, for her own sake, never to leave that part of the question in any doubt. It would be cruel kindness to deceive her as to her future position when she marries. I shall take good care that the man who pays his addresses to her is a man in her rank of life. I know but too well, in the case of one of my own relatives, what miseries unequal marriages bring with them. Excuse me for troubling you at this length on domestic matters. I am very fond of Isabel; and a girl's head is so easily turned. Now you know what her position really is, you will also know what limits there must be to the expression of your interest in her. I am sure we understand each other; and I say no more."

Hardyman listened to this long harangue with the immovable gravity which was part of his character—except when Isabel had taken him by surprise. When her Ladyship gave him the opportunity of speaking on his side, he had very little to say, and that little did not suggest that he had greatly profited by what he had heard. His mind had been full of Isabel when Lady Lydiard began; and it remained just as full of her, in just the same way, when Lady Lydiard had done.

"Yes," he remarked, quietly, "Miss Isabel is an uncommonly nice girl, as you say. Very pretty, and such frank, unaffected manners. I don't deny that I feel an interest in her. The young ladies one meets in society are not much to my taste. Miss Isabel is my taste."

Lady Lydiard's face assumed a look of blank dismay. "I am afraid I have failed to convey my exact meaning to you," she said.

Hardyman gravely declared that he understood her perfectly. "Perfectly!" he repeated, with his impenetrable obstinacy. "Your Ladyship exactly expresses my opinion of Miss Isabel. Prudent, and cheerful, and sweet-tempered, as you say—all the qualities in a woman that I admire. With good looks, too—of course, with good looks. She will be a perfect treasure (as you remarked just now) to the man who marries her. I may claim to know something about it. I have twice narrowly escaped being married myself; and, though I can't exactly explain it, I'm all the harder to please in consequence. Miss Isabel pleases me. I think I have said that before? Pardon me for saying it again. 'I'll call to-morrow morning and look at the dog, as early as eleven o'clock, if you will allow me. Later in the day I must be off to France to attend a sale of horses. Glad to have been of any use to your Ladyship, I am sure. Good morning.'"

Lady Lydiard let him go, wisely resigning any further attempt to establish an understanding between her visitor and herself.

"He is either a person of very limited intelligence when he is away from his stables," she thought, "or he deliberately declines to take a plain hint when it is given to him. I can't drop his acquaintance, on Tommie's account. The only other alternative is to keep Isabel out of his way. My good little girl shall not drift into a false position while I am living to look after her. When Mr. Hardyman calls to-morrow she shall be out on an errand. When he calls on his return she shall be up stairs with a headache. And if he tries it again she shall be away at my house in the country. If he makes any remarks on her absence, well, he will find that I can be just as dull of understanding as he is when the occasion calls for it."

Having arrived at this satisfactory solution of the difficulty, Lady Lydiard became conscious of an irresistible impulse to summon Isabel to her presence and caress her. In the nature of a warm-hearted woman, this was only the inevitable reaction which followed the subsidence of anxiety about the girl, after her own resolution had set that anxiety at rest. She threw open the door and made one of her sudden appearances in the boudoir. Even in the fervent outpouring of her affection, there was still the inherent abruptness of manner which so strongly marked Lady Lydiard's character in all the relations of life.

"Did I give you a kiss, this morning?" she asked, when Isabel rose to receive her.

"Yes, my Lady," said the girl, with her charming smile. "Come, then, and give me a kiss in return. Do you love me? Very well, then, treat me like your mother. Never mind 'my Lady' this time. Give me a good hug!"

Something in those homely words, or something perhaps in the look that accompanied them, touched sympathies in Isabel which seldom showed themselves on the surface. Her smiling lips trembled, the bright tears rose in her eyes. "You are too good to me," she murmured, with her head on Lady Lydiard's bosom. "How can I ever love you enough in return?"

Lady Lydiard patted the pretty head that rested on her with such filial tenderness. "There! there!" she said. "Go back and play with Tommie, my dear. We may be as fond of each other as we like; but we mustn't cry. God bless you! Go away—go away!"

She turned aside quickly; her own eyes were moistening, and it was part of her character to be reluctant to let Isabel see it. "Why have I made a fool of myself?" she wondered, as she approached the drawing-room door. "It doesn't matter. I am all the better for it. Odd, that Mr. Hardyman should have made me feel fonder of Isabel than ever!"

With those reflections, she re-entered the drawing-room—and suddenly checked herself with a start. "Good Heavens!" she exclaimed irritably, "how you frightened me! Why was I not told you were here?"

Having left the drawing-room in a state of solitude, Lady Lydiard on her return found herself suddenly confronted with a gentleman, mysteriously planted on the hearth-rug in her absence. The new visitor may be rightly described as a grey man. He had grey hair, eyebrows, and whiskers; he wore a grey coat, waistcoat, and trousers, and grey gloves. For the rest, his appearance was eminently suggestive of wealth and respectability—and, in this case, appearances were really to be trusted. The grey man was no other than Lady Lydiard's legal adviser, Mr. Troy.

"I regret, my Lady, that I should have been so unfortunate as to startle you," he said, with a certain underlying embarrassment in his manner. "I had the honour of sending word by Mr. Moody that I would call at this hour, on some matters of business connected with your Ladyship's house property. I presumed that you expected to find me here, waiting your pleasure."

Thus far, Lady Lydiard had listened to her legal adviser, fixing her eyes on his face in her usually frank, straightforward way. She now stopped him in the middle of a sentence with a change of expression in her own face, which was undisguisedly a change to alarm.

"Don't apologise, Mr. Troy," she said. "I am to blame for forgetting your appointment, and for not keeping my nerves under proper control." She paused for a moment, and took a seat before she said her next words. "May I ask," she resumed, "if there is something unpleasant in the business that brings you here?"

"Nothing whatever, my Lady; mere formalities, which can wait till to-morrow or next day, if you wish it."

Lady Lydiard's fingers drummed impatiently on the table. "You have known me long enough, Mr. Troy, to know that I cannot endure suspense. You have something unpleasant to tell me."

The lawyer respectfully remonstrated. "Really, Lady Lydiard!"—he began.

"It won't do, Mr. Troy! I know how you look at me on ordinary occasions, and I see how you look at me now. You are a very clever lawyer; but, happily for the interests that I commit to your charge, you are also a thoroughly honest man. After twenty years' experience of you, you can't deceive me. You bring me bad news. Speak at once, Sir, and speak plainly."

Mr. Troy yielded—in by inch, as it were. "I bring news which, I fear, may annoy your Ladyship." He paused, and advanced another inch. "It is news which I only became acquainted with myself on entering this house." He waited again, and made another advance. "I happened to meet your Ladyship's steward, Mr. Moody, in the hall."

"Where is he?" Lady Lydiard interposed, angrily. "I can make him speak out, and I will. Send him here instantly."

The lawyer made a last effort to hold off the coming disclosure a little longer. "Mr. Moody will be here directly," he said. "Mr. Moody requested me to prepare your Ladyship."

"Will you ring the bell, Mr. Troy, or must I?"

Moody had evidently been waiting outside while the lawyer spoke for him. He saved Mr. Troy the trouble of ringing the bell by presenting himself in the drawing-room. Lady Lydiard's eyes searched his face as he approached. Her bright complexion faded suddenly. Not a word more passed her lips. She looked, and waited.

In silence on his side, Moody laid an open sheet of paper on the table. The paper quivered in his trembling hand.

Lady Lydiard recovered herself first. "Is that for me?" she asked.

"Yes, my Lady."

She took up the paper without an instant's hesitation. Both the men watched her anxiously as she read it.

The handwriting was strange to her. The words were these:—"I hereby certify that the bearer of these lines, Robert Moody by name, has presented to me the letter with which he was charged, addressed to myself, with the seal intact. I regret to add that there is, to say the least of it, some mistake. The inclosure referred to by the anonymous writer of the letter, who signs 'a friend in need,' has not reached me. No five hundred pound bank-note was in the letter when I opened it. My wife was present when I broke the seal, and can certify to this statement if necessary. Not knowing who my charitable correspondent is (Mr. Moody being forbidden to give me any information), I can only take this means of stating the case exactly as it stands, and hold myself at the disposal of the writer of the letter. My private address is at the head of the page.—Samuel Bradstock, Rector, St. Anne's, Deansbury, London."

Lady Lydiard dropped the paper on the table. For the moment, plainly as the Rector's statement was expressed, she appeared to be incapable of understanding it. "What, in God's name, does this mean?" she asked.

The lawyer and the steward looked at each other. Which of the two was entitled to speak first? Lady Lydiard gave them no time to decide. "Moody," she said, sternly, "You took charge of the letter—I look to you for an explanation."

Moody's dark eyes flashed. He answered Lady Lydiard, without caring to conceal that he resented the tone in which she had spoken to him.

"I undertook to deliver the letter at its address," he said. "I found it, sealed, on the table. Your Ladyship has the clergyman's written testimony that I handed it to him with the seal unbroken. I have done my duty; and I have no explanation to offer."

Before Lady Lydiard could speak again, Mr. Troy discreetly interfered. He saw plainly that his experience was required to lead the investigation in the right direction.

"Pardon me, my Lady," he said, with that happy mixture of the positive and the polite in his manner, of which lawyers alone possess the secret. "There is only one way of arriving at the truth in painful matters of this sort. We must begin at the beginning. May I venture to ask your Ladyship a question?"

Lady Lydiard felt the composing influence of Mr. Troy. "I am at your disposal, Sir," she said quietly.

"Are you absolutely certain that you inclosed the bank-note in the letter?" the lawyer asked.

"I certainly believe I inclosed it," Lady Lydiard answered. "But I was so alarmed at the time by the sudden illness of my dog, that I do not feel justified in speaking positively."

"Was anybody in the room with your Ladyship when you put the inclosure in the letter—as you believe?"

"I was in the room," said Moody. "I can swear that I saw her Ladyship put the bank-note in the letter, and the letter in the envelope."

"And seal the envelope?" asked Mr. Troy.

"No, Sir. Her Ladyship was called away into the next room to the dog, before she could seal the envelope."

Mr. Troy addressed himself once more to Lady Lydiard. "Did your Ladyship take the letter into the next room with you?"

"I was too much alarmed to think of it, Mr. Troy. I left it here, on the table."

"With the envelope open?"

"Yes."

"How long were you absent in the other room?"

"Half an hour or more."

"Ha!" said Mr. Troy to himself. "This complicates it a little. He reflected for a while, and then turned again to Moody. "Did any of the servants know of this bank-note being in her Ladyship's possession?"

"Not one of them," Moody answered.

"Do you suspect any of the servants?"

"Certainly not, Sir."

"Are there any workmen employed in the house?"

"No, Sir."

"Do you know of any persons who had access to the room while Lady Lydiard was absent from it?"

"Two visitors called, Sir."

"Who were they?"

"Her Ladyship's nephew, Mr. Felix Sweetser, and the Honourable Alfred Hardyman."

Mr. Troy shook his head irritably. "I am not speaking of gentlemen of high position and repute," he said. "It's absurd even to mention Mr. Sweetser and Mr. Hardyman. My question related to strangers who might have obtained access to the drawing-room—people calling, with her Ladyship's sanction, for subscriptions, for instance; or people calling with articles of dress or ornament to be submitted to her Ladyship's inspection."

"No such persons came to the house, to my knowledge," Moody answered.

Mr. Troy suspended the investigation, and took a turn thoughtfully in the room. The theory on which his inquiries had proceeded thus far and failed to produce any results. His experience warned him to waste no more time on it, and to return to the starting-point of the investigation—in other words, to the letter. Shifting his point of view, he turned again to Lady Lydiard, and tried his questions in a new direction.

"Mr. Moody mentioned just now," he said, "that your Ladyship was called into the next room before you could seal your letter. On your return to this room, did you seal the letter?"

"I was busy with the dog," Lady Lydiard answered. "Isabel Miller was of no use in the boudoir, and I told her to seal it for me."

Mr. Troy started. The new direction in which he was pushing his inquiries began to look like the right direction already. "Miss Isabel Miller," he proceeded, "has been a resident under your Ladyship's roof for some little time, I believe?"

"For nearly two years, Mr. Troy."

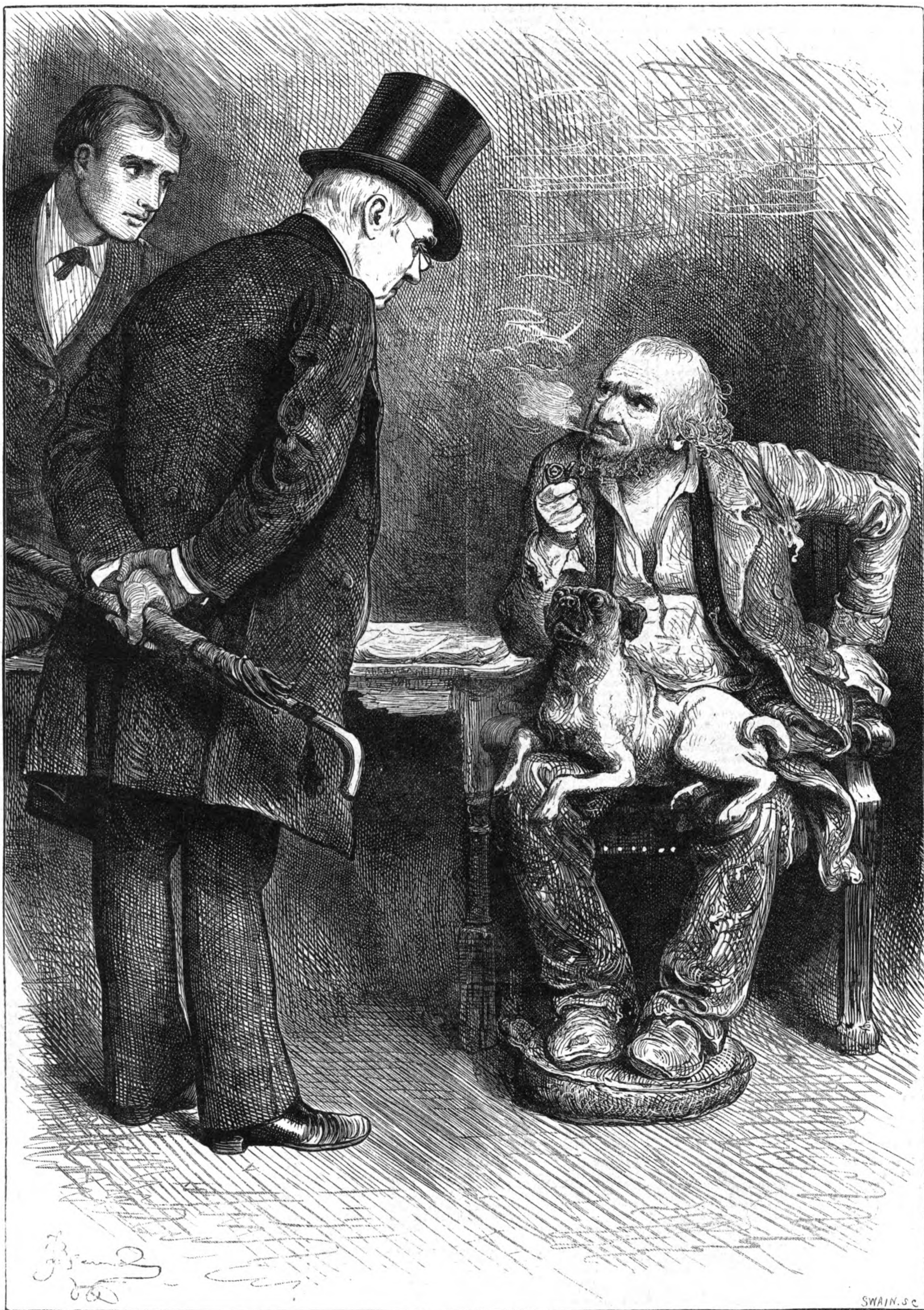
"As your Ladyship's companion and reader?"

"As my adopted daughter," her Ladyship answered, with marked emphasis.

Wise Mr. Troy rightly interpreted the emphasis as a warning to him to suspend the examination of her Ladyship, and to address to Mr. Moody the far more serious questions which were now to come.



THE HAUNTED TOWER. DRAWN BY S. READ.



"When he had done, Old Sharon suddenly opened his eyes. The pug dog suddenly opened his eyes. Old Sharon looked hard at Mr. Troy. The pug looked hard at Mr. Troy. Old Sharon spoke. The pug growled."

SCENE FROM "MY LADY'S MONEY." DRAWN BY F. BARNARD.

"Did anyone give you the letter before you left the house with it?" he said to the steward. "Or did you take it yourself?"
 "I took it myself, from the table here."
 "Was it sealed?"
 "Yes."
 "Was anybody present when you took the letter from the table?"
 "Miss Isabel was present."
 "Did you find her alone in the room?"
 "Yes, Sir."

Lady Lydiard opened her lips to speak, and checked herself. Mr. Troy, having cleared the ground before him, put the fatal question.

"Mr. Moody," he said, "when Miss Isabel was instructed to seal the letter, did she know that a bank-note was inclosed in it?"

Instead of replying, Robert drew back from the lawyer with a look of horror. Lady Lydiard started to her feet, and checked herself again, on the point of speaking.

"Answer him, Moody," she said, putting a strong constraint on herself.

Robert answered very unwillingly. "I took the liberty of reminding her Ladyship that she had left her letter unsealed," he said. "And I mentioned as my excuse for speaking"—he stopped, and corrected himself—"I believe I mentioned that a valuable inclosure was in the letter."

"You believe?" Mr. Troy repeated. "Can't you speak more positively than that?"

"I can speak positively," said Lady Lydiard, with her eyes on the lawyer. "Moody did mention the inclosure in the letter—in Isabel Miller's hearing as well as in mine." She paused, steadily controlling herself. "And what of that, Mr. Troy?" she added, very quietly and firmly.

Mr. Troy answered quietly and firmly, on his side. "I am surprised that your Ladyship should ask the question," he said.

"I persist in repeating the question," Lady Lydiard rejoined. "I say that Isabel Miller knew of the inclosure in my letter—and I ask, What of that?"

"And I answer," retorted the impenetrable lawyer, "that the suspicion of theft rests on your Ladyship's adopted daughter, and on nobody else."

"It's false!" cried Robert, with a burst of honest indignation. "I wish to God I had never said a word to you about the loss of the bank-note! Oh, my Lady! my Lady! don't let him distress you! What does he know about it?"

"Hush!" said Lady Lydiard. "Control yourself, and hear what he has to say." She rested her hand on Moody's shoulder, partly to encourage him, partly to support herself; and, fixing her eyes again on Mr. Troy, repeated his last words, "Suspicion rests on my adopted daughter, and on nobody else." Why on nobody else?

"Is your Ladyship prepared to suspect the Rector of St. Anne's of embezzlement, or your own relatives and equals of theft?" Mr. Troy asked. "Does a shadow of doubt rest on the servants? Not if Mr. Moody's evidence is to be believed. Who, to our own certain knowledge, had access to the letter while it was unsealed? Who was alone in the room with it? And who knew of the inclosure in it? I leave the answer to your Ladyship."

"Isabel Miller is as incapable of an act of theft as I am. There is my answer, Mr. Troy."

The lawyer bowed resignedly, and advanced to the door.

"Am I to take your Ladyship's generous assertion as finally disposing of the question of the lost bank-note?" he inquired.

Lady Lydiard met the challenge without shrinking from it.

"No!" she said. "The loss of the bank-note is known out of my house. Other persons may suspect this innocent girl as you suspect her. It is due to Isabel's reputation—her unstained reputation, Mr. Troy!—that she should know what has happened, and should have an opportunity of defending herself. She is in the next room, Moody. Bring her here."

Robert's courage failed him: he trembled at the bare idea of exposing Isabel to the terrible ordeal that awaited her. "Oh, my Lady!" he pleaded, "think again before you tell the poor girl that she is suspected of theft. Keep it a secret from her—the shame of it will break her heart!"

"Keep it a secret," said Lady Lydiard, "when the Rector and the Rector's wife both know of it! Do you think they will let the matter rest where it is, even if I could consent to hush it up? I must write to them; and I can't write anonymously after what has happened. Put yourself in Isabel's place, and tell me if you would thank the person who knew you to be innocently exposed to a disgraceful suspicion, and who concealed it from you? Go, Moody! The longer you delay, the harder it will be."

With his head sunk on his breast, with anguish written in every line of his face, Moody obeyed. Passing slowly down the short passage which connected the two rooms, and still shrinking from the duty that had been imposed on him, he paused, looking through the curtains which hung over the entrance to the boudoir.

CHAPTER VII.

The sight that met Moody's view wrung him to the heart.

Isabel and the dog were at play together. Among the varied accomplishments possessed by Tommie, the capacity to take his part at a game of hide-and-seek was one. His playfellow for the time being put a shawl or a handkerchief over his head, so as to prevent him from seeing, and then hid among the furniture a pocket-book or a cigar-case, or a purse, or anything else that happened to be at hand, leaving the dog to find it, with his keen sense of smell to guide him. Doubly relieved by the fit and the bleeding, Tommie's spirits had revived; and he and Isabel had just begun their game when Moody looked into the room, charged with his terrible errand. "You're burning, Tommie, you're burning!" cried the girl, laughing and clapping her hands. The next moment she happened to look round and saw Moody through the parted curtains. His face warned her instantly that something serious had happened. She advanced a few steps, her eyes resting on him in silent alarm. He was himself too painfully agitated to speak. Not a word was exchanged between Lady Lydiard and Mr. Troy in the next room. In the complete stillness that prevailed, the dog was heard sniffing and fidgeting about the furniture. Robert took Isabel by the hand and led her into the drawing-room. "For God's sake, spare her, my Lady!" he whispered. The lawyer heard him. "No," said Mr. Troy. "Be merciful, and tell her the truth!"

He spoke to a woman who stood in no need of his advice. The inherent nobility in Lady Lydiard's nature was roused: her great heart offered itself patiently to any sorrow, to any sacrifice.

Putting her arm round Isabel—half caressing her, half supporting her—Lady Lydiard accepted the whole responsibility and told the whole truth.

Reeling under the first shock, the poor girl recovered herself with admirable courage. She raised her head, and eyed the lawyer without uttering a word. In its artless consciousness of innocence the look was nothing less than sublime. Addressing herself to Mr. Troy, Lady Lydiard pointed to Isabel. "Do you see guilt there?" she asked.

Mr. Troy made no answer. In the melancholy experience of humanity to which his profession condemned him, he had seen conscious guilt assume the face of innocence, and helpless innocence admit the disguise of guilt: the keenest observation, in either case, failing completely to detect the truth. Lady Lydiard misinterpreted his silence as expressing the sullen self-assertion of a heartless man. She turned from him, in contempt, and held out her hand to Isabel.

"Mr. Troy is not satisfied yet," she said, bitterly. "My love, take my hand, and look me in the face as your equal; I know no difference of rank at such a time as this. Before God, who hears you, are you innocent of the theft of the bank-note?"

"Before God, who hears me," Isabel answered. "I am innocent."

Lady Lydiard looked once more at the lawyer, and waited to hear if he believed that.

Mr. Troy took refuge in dumb diplomacy—he made a low bow. It might have meant that he believed Isabel, or it might have meant that he modestly withdrew his own opinion into the background. Lady Lydiard did not condescend to inquire what it meant.

"The sooner we bring this painful scene to an end the better," she said. "I shall be glad to avail myself of your professional assistance, Mr. Troy, within certain limits. Outside of my house, I beg that you will spare no trouble in tracing the lost money to the

person who has really stolen it. Inside of my house, I must positively request that the disappearance of the note may never be alluded to, in any way whatever, until your inquiries have been successful in discovering the thief. In the meanwhile, Mrs. Tollmidge and her family must not be sufferers by my loss: I shall pay the money again." She paused, and pressed Isabel's hand with affectionate fervour. "My child," she said, "one last word to you, and I have done. You remain here, with my trust in you, and my love for you, absolutely unshaken. You are dearer to me than ever. Never forget that!"

Isabel bent her head, and kissed the kind hand that still held her's. The high spirit that was in her, inspired by Lady Lydiard's example, rose equal to the dreadful situation in which she was placed.

"No, my Lady," she said, calmly and sadly; "it cannot be. What this gentleman has said of me is not to be denied—the appearances are against me. The letter was open, and I was alone in the room with it, and Mr. Moody told me that a valuable inclosure was inside it. Dear and kind mistress! I am not fit to be a member of your household, I am not worthy to live with the honest people who serve you, while my innocence is in doubt. It is enough for me now that you don't doubt it. I can wait patiently, after that, for the day that gives me back my good name. Oh, my Lady, don't cry about it! Pray, pray don't cry!"

Lady Lydiard's self-control failed her for the first time. Isabel's courage had made Isabel dearer to her than ever. She sank into a chair, and covered her face with her handkerchief. Mr. Troy turned aside abruptly, and examined a Japanese vase, without any idea in his mind of what he was looking at. Lady Lydiard had gravely misjudged him in believing him to be a heartless man.

Isabel followed the lawyer, and touched him gently on the arm to rouse his attention.

"I have one relation living, Sir—an aunt—who will receive me if I go to her," she said, simply. "Is there any harm in my going? Lady Lydiard will give you the address when you want me. Spare her Ladyship, Sir, all the pain and trouble that you can."

At last the heart that was in Mr. Troy asserted itself. "You are a fine creature!" he said, with a burst of enthusiasm. "I agree with Lady Lydiard—I believe you are innocent, too; and I will leave no effort untried to find the proof of it." He turned aside again, and had another look at the Japanese vase.

As the lawyer withdrew himself from observation, Moody approached Isabel.

Thus far he had stood apart, watching her and listening to her in silence. Not a look that had crossed her face, not a word that had fallen from her, had escaped him. Unconsciously on her side, unconsciously on his side, she now wrought on his nature with a purifying and ennobling influence which animated it with a new life. All that had been selfish and violent in his passion for her left him to return no more. The immeasurable devotion which he laid at her feet, in the days that were yet to come—the unyielding courage which cheerfully accepted the sacrifice of himself when events demanded it at a later period of his life—struck root in him now. Without attempting to conceal the tears that were falling fast over his cheeks—striving vainly to express those new thoughts in him that were beyond the reach of words—he stood before her the truest friend and servant that ever woman had. "Oh, my dear! my heart is heavy for you. Take me to serve you and help you. Her Ladyship's kindness will permit it, I am sure."

He could say no more. In those simple words the cry of his heart reached her. "Forgive me, Robert," she answered, gratefully. "If I said anything to pain you when we spoke together a little while since, I didn't mean it." She gave him her hand, and looked timidly over her shoulder at Lady Lydiard. "Let me go!" she said, in low, broken tones. "Let me go!"

Mr. Troy heard her, and stepped forward to interfere before Lady Lydiard could speak. The man had recovered his self-control; the lawyer took his place again on the scene.

"You must not leave us, my dear," he said to Isabel, "until I have put a question to Mr. Moody in which you are interested. Do you happen to have the number of the lost bank-note?" he asked, turning to the steward.

Moody produced his slip of paper with the number on it. Mr. Troy made two copies of it before he returned the paper. One copy he put in his pocket, the other he handed to Isabel.

"Keep it carefully," he said. "Neither you nor I know how soon it may be of use to you."

Receiving the copy from him, she felt mechanically in her apron for her pocket-book. She had used it, in playing with the dog, as an object to hide from him; but she had suffered, and was still suffering, too keenly to be capable of the effort of remembrance. Moody, eager to help her even in the most trifling thing, guessed what had happened. "You were playing with Tommie," he said; "is it in the next room?"

The dog heard his name pronounced through the open door. The next moment he trotted into the drawing-room with Isabel's pocket-book in his mouth. He was a strong, well-grown Scotch terrier of the largest size, with bright, intelligent eyes, and a coat of thick curling white hair, diversified by two light brown patches on his back. As he reached the middle of the room, and looked from one to another of the persons present, the fine sympathy of his race told him that there was trouble among his human friends. His tail dropped; he whined softly as he approached Isabel, and laid her pocket-book at her feet.

She knelt as she picked up the pocket-book, and raised her playfellow of happier days to take her leave of him. As the dog put his paws on her shoulders, returning her caresses, her first tears fell. "Foolish of me," she said, faintly, "to cry over a dog. I can't help it. Good-by, Tommie!"

Putting him away from her gently, she walked towards the door. The dog instantly followed. She put him away from her, for the second time, and left him. He was not to be denied; he followed her again, and took the skirt of her dress in his teeth, as if to hold her back. Robert forced the dog, growling and resisting with all his might, to let go of the dress. "Don't be rough with him," said Isabel. "Put him on her Ladyship's lap; he will be quieter there." Robert obeyed. He whispered to Lady Lydiard as she received the dog: she seemed to be still incapable of speaking—she bowed her head in silent assent. Robert hurried back to Isabel before she had passed the door. "Not alone!" he said, entreatingly. "Her Ladyship permits it, Isabel. Let me see you safe to your aunt's house."

Isabel looked at him, felt for him, and yielded. "Yes," she answered, softly; "to make amends for what I said to you when I was thoughtless and happy!" She waited a little to compose herself before she spoke her few farewell words to Lady Lydiard. "Good-by, my Lady. Your kindness has not been thrown away on an ungrateful girl. I love you, and thank you, with all my heart."

Lady Lydiard rose, placing the dog on the chair as she left it. She seemed to have grown older by years, instead of by minutes, in the short interval that had passed since she had hidden her face from view. "I can't bear it!" she cried, in husky, broken tones. "Isabel! Isabel! I forbid you to leave me!"

But one person present could venture to resist her. That person was Mr. Troy—and Mr. Troy knew it.

"Control yourself," he said to her in a whisper. "The girl is doing what is best and most becoming in her position—and is doing it with a patience and courage wonderful to see. She places herself under the protection of her nearest relative until her character is vindicated and her position in your house is once more beyond a doubt. Is this a time to throw obstacles in her way? Be worthy of yourself, Lady Lydiard—and think of the day when she will return to you without the breath of a suspicion to rest on her!"

There was no disputing with him—he was too plainly in the right. Lady Lydiard submitted; she concealed the torture that her own resolution inflicted on her with an endurance which was, indeed, worthy of herself. Taking Isabel in her arms she kissed her in a passion of sorrow and love. "My poor dear! My own sweet girl! don't suppose that this is a parting kiss! I shall see you again—often and often I shall see you again at your aunt's!" At a sign from Mr. Troy, Robert took Isabel's arm in his and led her away. Tommie, watching her from his chair, lifted his little white muzzle as his playfellow looked back on passing the doorway. The long, melancholy farewell howl of the dog was the last sound Isabel Miller heard as she left the house.

PART THE SECOND.
THE DISCOVERY.

CHAPTER VIII.

On the day after Isabel left Lady Lydiard's house Mr. Troy set forth for the Head Office in Whitehall to consult the police on the question of the missing money. He had previously sent information of the robbery to the Bank of England, and had also advertised the loss in the daily newspapers.

The air was so pleasant, and the sun was so bright, that he determined on proceeding to his destination on foot. He was hardly out of sight of his own offices when he was overtaken by a friend, who was also walking in the direction of Whitehall. This gentleman was a person of considerable worldly wisdom and experience; he had been officially associated with cases of striking and notorious crime, in which Government had lent its assistance to discover and punish the criminals. The opinion of a person in this position might be of the greatest value to Mr. Troy, whose practice as a solicitor had thus far never brought him into collision with thieves and mysteries. He accordingly decided, in Isabel's interests, on confiding to his friend the nature of his errand to the police. Concealing the names, but concealing nothing else, he described what had happened on the previous day at Lady Lydiard's house, and then put the question plainly to his companion,

"What would you do in my place?"

"In your place," his friend answered quietly, "I should not waste time and money in consulting the police."

"Not consult the police!" exclaimed Mr. Troy in amazement. "Surely, I have not made myself understood? I am going to the Head Office; and I have got a letter of introduction to the chief inspector in the detective department. I am afraid I omitted to mention that?"

"It doesn't make any difference," proceeded the other, as coolly as ever. "You have asked for my advice, and I give you my advice. Tear up your letter of introduction and don't stir a step farther in the direction of Whitehall."

Mr. Troy began to understand. "You don't believe in the detective police?" he said.

"Who can believe in them, who reads the newspapers and remembers what he reads?" his friend rejoined. "Fortunately for the detective department, the public in general forgets what it reads. Go to your club, and look at the criminal history of our own time, recorded in the newspapers. Every crime is more or less a mystery. You will see that the mysteries which the police discover are, almost without exception, mysteries made penetrable by the commonest capacity, through the extraordinary stupidity exhibited in the means taken to hide the crime. On the other hand, let the guilty man or woman be a resolute and intelligent person, capable of setting his (or her) wits fairly against the wits of the police—in other words, let the mystery really be a mystery—and cite me a case if you can (a really difficult and perplexing case) in which the criminal has not escaped. Mind! I don't charge the police with neglecting their work. No doubt they do their best, and take the greatest pains in following the routine to which they have been trained. It is their misfortune, not their fault, that there is no man of superior intelligence among them—I mean no man who is capable, in great emergencies, of placing himself above conventional methods, and following a new way of his own. There have been such men in the police—men naturally endowed with that faculty of mental analysis which can decompose a mystery, resolve it into its component parts, and find the clue at the bottom, no matter how remote from ordinary observation it may be. But those men have died, or have retired. One of them would have been invaluable to you in the case you have just mentioned to me. As things are, unless you are wrong in believing in the young lady's innocence, the person who has stolen that bank-note will be no easy person to find. In my opinion, there is only one man now in London who is likely to be of the slightest assistance to you—and he is not in the police."

"Who is he?" asked Mr. Troy.

"An old rogue, who was once in your branch of the legal profession," the friend answered. "You may, perhaps, remember the man: they call him 'Old Sharon.'"

"What! The scoundrel who was struck off the Roll of Attorneys, years since? Is he still alive?"

"Alive and prospering. He lives in a court or lane running out of Long-acre, and he offers advice to persons interested in recovering missing objects of any sort. Whether you have lost your wife, or lost your cigar-case, old Sharon is equally useful to you. He has an inbred capacity for reading the riddle the right way in cases of mystery, great or small. In short, he possesses exactly that analytical faculty to which I alluded just now. I have his address at my office, if you think it worth while to try him."

"Who can trust such a man?" Mr. Troy objected. "He would be sure to deceive me."

"You are entirely mistaken. Since he was struck off the Rolls old Sharon has discovered that the straight way is, on the whole, the best way, even in a man's own interests. His consultation fee is a guinea; and he gives a signed estimate beforehand for any supplementary expenses that may follow. I can tell you (this is, of course, strictly between ourselves) that the authorities at my office took his advice in a Government case that puzzled the police. We approached him, of course, through persons who were to be trusted to represent us, without betraying the source from which their instructions were derived; and we found the old rascal's advice well worth paying for. It is quite likely that he may not succeed so well in your case. Try the police, by all means; and, if they fail, why, there is Sharon as a last resource."

This arrangement commended itself to Mr. Troy's professional caution. He went on to Whitehall, and he tried the detective police. They at once adopted the obvious conclusion to persons of ordinary capacity—the conclusion that Isabel was the thief. Acting on this conviction, the authorities sent an experienced woman from the office to Lady Lydiard's house, to examine the poor girl's clothes and ornaments before they were packed up and sent after her to her aunt's. The search led to nothing. The only objects of any value that were discovered had been presents from Lady Lydiard. No jewellers' or milliners' bills were among the papers found in her desk. Not a sign of secret extravagance in dress was to be seen anywhere. Defeated so far, the police proposed next to have Isabella privately watched. There might be a prodigal lover somewhere in the background, with ruin staring him in the face unless he could raise five hundred pounds. Lady Lydiard (who had only consented to the search under stress of persuasive argument from Mr. Troy) resented this ingenious idea as an insult. She declared that if Isabel was watched the girl should know of it instantly from her own lips. The police listened with perfect resignation and decorum, and politely shifted their ground. A certain suspicion (they remarked) always rested in cases of this sort on the servants. Would her Ladyship object to private inquiries into the characters and proceedings of the servants? Her Ladyship instantly objected, in the most positive terms. Thereupon the "Inspector" asked for a minute's private conversation with Mr. Troy. "The thief is certainly a member of Lady Lydiard's household," this functionary remarked, in his politely-positive way. "If her Ladyship persists in refusing to let us make the necessary inquiries, our hands are tied, and the case comes to an end through no fault of ours. If her Ladyship changes her mind, perhaps you will drop me a line, Sir, to that effect. Good morning."

So the experiment of consulting the police came to an untimely end. The one result obtained was the expression of a purling opinion by the authorities of the detective department, which pointed to Isabel, or at one of the servants, as the undiscovered thief. Thinking the matter over in the retirement of his own office—and not forgetting his promise to Isabel to leave no means untried of establishing her innocence—Mr. Troy could see but one alternative left to him. He took up his pen, and wrote to his friend at the Government office. There was nothing for it now but to run the risk, and try old Sharon.

CHAPTER IX.

The next day, Mr. Troy (taking Robert Moody with him as a valuable witness) rung the bell at the mean and dirty lodging-house in which old Sharon received the clients who stood in need of his advice.

They were led up stairs to a back room on the second floor of the house. Entering the room, they discovered through a thick cloud of tobacco smoke, a small, fat, baldheaded, dirty, old man, in an arm-chair, robed in a tattered flannel dressing-gown, with a short pipe in his mouth, a pug-dog on his lap, and a French novel in his hands.

"Is it business?" asked old Sharon, speaking in a hoarse, asthmatical voice, and fixing a pair of bright, shameless black eyes attentively on the two visitors.

"It is business," Mr. Troy answered, looking at the old rogue who had disgraced an honourable profession, as he might have looked at a reptile which had just risen rampant at his feet. "What is your fee for a consultation?"

"You give me a guinea, and I'll give you half an hour." With this reply old Sharon held out his unwashed hand across the rickety ink-splashed table at which he was sitting.

Mr. Troy would not have touched him with the tips of his own fingers for a thousand pounds. He laid the guinea on the table.

Old Sharon burst into a fierce laugh—a laugh strangely accompanied by a frowning contraction of his eyebrows, and a frightful exhibition of the whole inside of his mouth. "I'm not clean enough for you—eh?" he said, with an appearance of being very much amused. "There's a dirty old man described in this book that is a little like me." He held up his French novel. "Have you read it? A capital story—well put together. Ah, you haven't read it? You have got a pleasure to come. I say, do you mind tobacco-smoke? I think faster while I smoke—that's all."

Mr. Troy's respectable hand waved a silent permission to smoke, given under dignified protest.

"All right," said old Sharon. "Now, get on."

He laid himself back in his chair, and puffed out his smoke, with eyes lazily half closed, like the eyes of the pug-dog on his lap. At that moment, indeed, there was a curious resemblance between the two. They both seemed to be preparing themselves, in the same idle way, for the same comfortable nap.

Mr. Troy stated the circumstances under which the five-hundred-pound note had disappeared, in clear and consecutive narrative. When he had done, Old Sharon suddenly opened his eyes. The pug-dog suddenly opened his eyes. Old Sharon looked hard at Mr. Troy. The pug looked hard at Mr. Troy. Old Sharon spoke. The pug growled.

"I know who you are—you're a lawyer. Don't be alarmed! I never saw you before; and I don't know your name. What I do know, is a lawyer's statement of facts when I hear it. Who's this?" Old Sharon looked inquisitively at Moody as he put the question.

Mr. Troy introduced Moody as a competent witness, thoroughly acquainted with the circumstances, and ready and willing to answer any questions relating to them. Old Sharon waited a little, smoking hard and thinking hard. "Now, then!" he burst out in his fiercely sudden way. "I'm going to get to the root of the matter."

He leaned forward with his elbows on the table, and began his examination of Moody. Heartily as Mr. Troy despised and disliked the old rogue, he listened with astonishment and admiration—literally extorted from him by the marvellous ability with which the questions were adapted to the end in view. In a quarter of an hour Old Sharon had extracted from the witness everything, literally everything down to the smallest detail, that Moody could tell him. Having now, in his own phrase, "got to the root of the matter," he relit his pipe with a grunt of satisfaction, and laid himself back again in his old arm-chair.

"Well?" said Mr. Troy. "Have you formed your opinion?"

"Yes; I've formed my opinion."

"What is it?"

Instead of replying, Old Sharon winked confidentially at Mr. Troy, and put a question on his side.

"I say! Is a ten-pound note much of an object to you?"

"It depends," answered Mr. Troy, "on what the money is wanted for."

"Look here," said Old Sharon; "I can give you an opinion for your guinea; but, mind this, it's an opinion founded on hearsay—and you know as a lawyer what that is worth. Venture your ten pounds—in plain English, pay me for my time and trouble in a baffling and difficult case—and I'll give you an opinion founded on my own experience."

"Explain yourself a little more clearly," said Mr. Troy. "What do you guarantee to tell us if we venture the ten pounds?"

"I guarantee to name the person, or the persons, on whom the suspicion really rests. And if you employ me after that, I guarantee (before you pay me a halfpenny more) to prove that I am right by laying my hand on the thief."

"Let us have the guinea opinion first," said Mr. Troy.

Old Sharon made another frightful exhibition of the whole inside of his mouth; his laugh was louder and fiercer than ever. "I like you!" he said to Mr. Troy, "you are so devilish fond of your money. Lord! how rich you must be! Now listen. Here's the guinea opinion:—Suspect, in this case, the very last person on whom suspicion could possibly fall."

Moody, listening attentively, started, and changed colour at those last words. Mr. Troy looked thoroughly disappointed, and made no attempt to conceal it.

"Is that all?" he asked.

"All?" retorted the cynical vagabond. "You're a pretty lawyer! What more can I say, when I don't know for certain whether the witness who has given me my information has misled me or not? Have I spoken to the girl and formed my own opinion? No! Have I been introduced among the servants (as errand-boy, or to clean the boots and shoes, or what not), and have I formed my own judgment of them? No! I take your opinions for granted, and I tell you how I should set to work myself if they were my opinions too—and that's a guinea's-worth, a devilish good guinea's-worth to a rich man like you!"

Old Sharon's logic produced a certain effect on Mr. Troy, in spite of himself. It was smartly put from his point of view—there was no denying that.

"Even if I consented to your proposal," he said, "I should object to your annoying the young lady with impertinent questions, or to your being introduced as a spy into a respectable house."

Old Sharon doubled his dirty fists and drummed with them on the rickety table in a comical frenzy of impatience while Mr. Troy was speaking.

"What the devil do you know about my way of doing my business?" he burst out when the lawyer had done. "One of us two is talking like a born idiot—and (mind this) it isn't me. Look here! Your young lady goes out for a walk, and she meets with a dirty, shabby old beggar—I look like a shabby old beggar already, don't I? Very good. This dirty old wretch whines and whimpers and tells a long story, and gets sixpence out of the girl—and knows her by that time, inside and out, as well as if he had made her—and, mark! hasn't asked her a single question, and, instead of annoying her, has made her happy in the performance of a charitable action. Stop a bit! I haven't done with you yet. Who blacks your boots and shoes? Look here!" He pushed his pug dog off his lap, dived under the table, appeared again with an old boot and a bottle of blacking, and set to work with tigerish activity. "I'm going out for a walk, you know, and I may as well make myself smart." With that announcement, he began to sing over his work—a song of sentiment, popular in England in the early part of the present century—"She's all my fancy painted her; she's lovely, she's divine; but her heart it is another's; and it never can be mine! Too-ral-loo-ral-loo. I like a love song. Brush away! brush away! till I see my own pretty face in the blacking. Hey! Here's a nice, harmless, jolly old man! sings and jokes over his work, and makes the kitchen quite cheerful. What's that you say? He's a stranger, and don't talk to him too freely. You ought to be ashamed of yourself to speak in that way of a poor old fellow with one foot in the grave. Mrs.-cook will give him a nice bit of dinner in the scullery; and John-footman will look out an old coat for him. And when he's heard everything he wants to hear, and doesn't come back again the next day to his work—what do they think of it in the servants' hall? Do they say, 'We've had a spy among us!' Yah! you know better than that, by this time. The cheerful old man has been run over in the street, or is down with the fever, or has turned up his toes in the parish dead-house—that's what they say in the servants' hall. Try me in your own kitchen, and see if your servants take me for a spy. Come, come,

Mr. Lawyer! out with your ten pounds, and don't waste any more precious time about it!"

"I will consider and let you know," said Mr. Troy. "Old Sharon laughed more ferociously than ever, and hobbled round the table in a great hurry to the place at which Moody was sitting. He laid one hand on the steward's shoulder, and pointed derisively with the other to Mr. Troy.

"I say, Mr. Silent-man! Bet you five pounds I never hear of that lawyer again!"

Silently attentive all through the interview (except when he was answering questions), Moody only replied in the fewest possible words. "I don't bet," was all he said. He showed no resentment at Sharon's familiarity, and he appeared to find no amusement in Sharon's extraordinary talk. The old vagabond seemed actually to produce a serious impression on him! When Mr. Troy set the example of rising to go, he still kept his seat, and looked at the lawyer as if he regretted leaving the atmosphere of tobacco-smoke reeking in the dirty room.

Have you anything to say before we go?" Mr. Troy asked. Moody rose slowly, and looked at old Sharon. "Not just now, Sir," he replied, looking away again, after a moment's reflection.

Old Sharon interpreted Moody's look and Moody's reply from his own peculiar point of view. He suddenly drew the steward away into a corner of the room.

"I say!" he began, in a whisper. "Upon your solemn word of honour, you know—are you as rich as the lawyer there?"

"Certainly not."

"Look here! It's half price to a poor man. If you feel like coming back, on your own account—five pounds will do from you. There! there! Think of it!—think of it!"

"Now, then!" said Mr. Troy, waiting for his companion, with the door open in his hand. He looked back at Sharon when Moody joined him. The old vagabond was settled again in his arm-chair, with his dog in his lap, his pipe in his mouth, and his French novel in his hand; exhibiting exactly the picture of frowsy comfort which he had presented when his visitors first entered the room.

"Good-day," said Mr. Troy, with haughty condescension.

"Don't interrupt me!" rejoined old Sharon, absorbed in his novel. "You've had your guinea's-worth. Lord! what a lovely book this is! Don't interrupt me!"

"Impudent scoundrel!" said Mr. Troy, when he and Moody were in the street again. "What could my friend mean by recommending him? Fancy his expecting me to trust him with ten pounds! I consider even the guinea completely thrown away."

"Begging your pardon, Sir," said Moody, "I don't quite agree with you there."

"What! don't mean to tell me you understand that oracular sentence of his—'Suspect the very last person on whom suspicion could possibly fall.' Rubbish!"

"I don't say I understand it, Sir. I only say it has set me thinking."

"Thinking of what? Do your suspicions point to the thief?"

"If you will please to excuse me, Mr. Troy, I should like to wait a while before I answer that."

Mr. Troy suddenly stood still, and eyed his companion a little distrustfully.

"Are you going to turn detective policeman on your own account?" he asked.

"There's nothing I won't turn to, and try, to help Miss Isabel in this matter," Moody answered, firmly. "I have saved a few hundred pounds in Lady Lydiard's service, and I am ready to spend every farthing of it, if I can only discover the thief."

Mr. Troy walked on again. "Miss Isabel seems to have a good friend in you," he said. He was (perhaps unconsciously) a little offended by the independent tone in which the steward spoke, after he had himself engaged to take the vindication of the girl's innocence into his own hands.

"Miss Isabel has a devoted servant and slave in me!" Moody answered, with passionate enthusiasm.

"Very creditable; I haven't a word to say against it," Mr. Troy rejoined. "But don't forget that the young lady has other devoted friends besides you. I am her devoted friend, for instance—I have promised to serve her, and I mean to keep my word. You will excuse me for adding that my experience and discretion are quite as likely to be useful to her as your enthusiasm. I know the world well enough to be careful in trusting strangers. It will do you no harm, Mr. Moody, to follow my example."

Moody accepted his reproof with becoming patience and resignation. "If you have anything to propose, Sir, that will be of service to Miss Isabel," he said, "I shall be happy if I can assist you in the humblest capacity."

"And if not?" Mr. Troy inquired, conscious of having nothing to propose as he asked the question.

"In that case, Sir, I must take my own course, and blame nobody but myself if it leads me astray."

Mr. Troy said no more: he parted from Moody at the next turning.

Pursuing the subject privately in his own mind, he decided on taking the earliest opportunity of visiting Isabel at her aunt's house, and on warning her, in her future intercourse with Moody, not to trust too much to the steward's discretion. "I haven't a doubt," thought the lawyer, "of what he means to do next. The infatuated fool is going back to old Sharon!"

CHAPTER X.

Returning to his office, Mr. Troy discovered, among the correspondence that was waiting for him, a letter from the very person whose welfare was still the uppermost subject in his mind. Isabel Miller wrote in these terms:—

"Dear Sir,—My aunt, Miss Pink, is very desirous of consulting you professionally at the earliest opportunity. Although South Morden is within little more than half an hour's railway ride from London, Miss Pink does not presume to ask you to visit her, being well aware of the value of your time. Will you, therefore, be so kind as to let me know when it will be convenient to you to receive my aunt at your office in London? Believe me, dear Sir, respectfully yours, ISABEL MILLER. P.S.—I am further instructed to say that the regrettable event at Lady Lydiard's house is the proposed subject of the consultation. The Lawn, South Morden. Thursday."

Mr. Troy smiled as he read the letter. "Too formal for a young girl!" he said to himself. "Every word of it has been dictated by Miss Pink." He was not long in deciding what course he should take. There was a pressing necessity for cautioning Isabel, and here was his opportunity. He sent for his head clerk, and looked at his list of engagements for the day. There was nothing set down in the book which the clerk was not quite as well able to manage as the master. Mr. Troy consulted his railway-guide, ordered his cab, and caught the next train to South Morden.

South Morden was then (and remains to this day) one of those primitive agricultural villages, passed over by the march of modern progress, which are still to be found in the near neighbourhood of London. Only the slow trains stopped at the station; and there was so little to do that the station-master and his porter grew flowers on the embankment and trained creepers over the waiting-room window. Turning your back on the railway, and walking along the one street of South Morden, you found yourself in the old England of two centuries since. Gabled cottages, with fast-closed windows; pigs and poultry in quiet possession of the road; the venerable church surrounded by its shady burial-ground; the grocer's shop which sold everything, and the butcher's shop which sold nothing; the scarce inhabitants who liked a good look at a stranger, and the unwashed children who were pictures of dirty health; the clash of the iron-chained bucket in the public well, and the thump of the falling ninepins in the skittle-ground behind the public-house; the horse-pond on one bit of open ground, and the old elm-tree with the wooden seat round it on the other—these were some of the objects that you saw, and some of the noises that you heard in South Morden, as you passed from one end of the village to the other.

About half a mile beyond the last of the old cottages, modern England met you again under the form of a row of little villas, set up by an adventurous London builder who had bought the land a bargain. Each villa stood in its own little garden, and looked across

a stony road at the meadow lands and softly-rising wooded hills beyond. Each villa faced you in the sunshine with the horrid glare of new red brick, and forced its nonsensical name on your attention, traced in bright paint on the posts of its entrance gate. Consulting the posts as he advanced, Mr. Troy arrived in due course of time at the villa called The Lawn, which derived its name apparently from a circular patch of grass in front of the house. The gate resisting his efforts to open it, he rang the bell.

Admitted by a trim, clean, shy little maid-servant, Mr. Troy looked about him in silent amazement. Turn which way he might, he found himself silently confronted by posted and painted instructions to visitors, which forbade him to do this, and commanded him to do that, at every step of his progress from the gate to the house. On the side of the lawn a label informed him that he was not to walk on the grass. On the other side a painted hand pointed along a boundary-wall to an inscription which warned him to go that way if he had business in the kitchen. On the gravel walk at the foot of the house-steps words, neatly traced in little white shells, reminded him not to "forget the scraper." On the door-step he was informed, in letters of lead, that he was "Welcome!" On the mat in the passage bristly black words burst on his attention, commanding him to "wipe his shoes." Even the hat-stand in the hall was not allowed to speak for itself; it had "Hats and Cloaks" inscribed on it, and it issued its directions imperatively in the matter of your wet umbrella—"Put it here!"

Giving the trim little servant his card, Mr. Troy was introduced to a reception-room on the lower floor. Before he had time to look round him the door was opened again from without, and Isabel stole into the room on tiptoe. She looked worn and anxious. When she shook hands with the old lawyer the charming smile that he remembered so well was gone.

"Don't say you have seen me," she whispered. "I am not to come into the room till my aunt sends for me. Tell me two things before I run away again. How is Lady Lydiard? And have you discovered the thief?"

"Lady Lydiard was well when I last saw her; and we have not yet succeeded in discovering the thief." Having answered the questions in those terms, Mr. Troy decided on cautioning Isabel on the subject of the steward while he had the chance. "One question on my side," he said, holding her back from the door by the arm. "Do you expect Moody to visit you here?"

"I am sure he will visit me," Isabel answered, warmly. "He has promised to come here at my request. I never knew what a kind heart Robert Moody had till this misfortune fell on me. My aunt, who is not easily taken with strangers, respects and admires him. I can't tell you how good he was to me on the journey here—and how kindly, how nobly, he spoke to me when we parted." She paused, and turned her head away. The tears were rising in her eyes. "In my situation," she said, faintly, "kindness is very keenly felt. Don't notice me, Mr. Troy."

The lawyer waited a moment to let her recover herself.

"I agree entirely, my dear, in your opinion of Moody," he said. "At the same time, I think it right to warn you that his zeal in your service may possibly outrun his discretion. He may feel too confidently about penetrating the mystery of the missing money; and, unless you are on your guard, he may raise false hopes in you when you next see him. Listen to any advice that he may give you, by all means. But, before you decide on being guided by his opinion, consult my older experience, and hear what I have to say on the subject. Don't suppose that I am attempting to make you distrust this good friend," he added, noticing the look of uneasy surprise which Isabel fixed on him. "No such idea is in my mind. I only warn you that Moody's eagerness to be of service to you may mislead him. You understand me."

"Yes, Sir," replied Isabel, coldly; "I understand you. Please let me go now. My aunt will be down directly; and she must not find me here." She curtsied with distant respect, and left the room.

"So much for trying to put two ideas together into a girl's mind!" thought Mr. Troy, when he was alone again. "The little fool evidently thinks I am jealous of Moody's place in her estimation. Well! I have done my duty—and I can do no more."

He looked round the room. Not a chair was out of its place, not a speck of dust was to be seen. The brightly-perfect polish of the table made your eyes ache; the ornaments on it looked as if they had never been touched by mortal hand; the piano was an object for distant admiration, not an instrument to be played on; the carpet made Mr. Troy look nervously at the soles of his shoes; and the sofa (protected by layers of white crochet-work) said as plainly as if in words, "Sit on me if you dare!" Mr. Troy retreated to a bookcase at the farther end of the room. The books fitted the shelves to such absolute perfection that he had some difficulty in taking one of them out. When he had succeeded, he found himself in possession of a volume of the History of England. On the fly-leaf he encountered another written warning:—"This book belongs to Miss Pink's Academy for Young Ladies, and is not to be removed from the library." The date, which was added, referred to a period of ten years since. Miss Pink now stood revealed as a retired schoolmistress; and Mr. Troy began to understand some of the characteristic peculiarities of that lady's establishment which had puzzled him up to the present time.

He had just succeeded in putting the book back again when the door opened once more, and Isabel's aunt entered the room.

If Miss Pink could, by any possible conjuncture of circumstances, have disappeared mysteriously from her house and her friends, the police would have found the greatest difficulty in composing the necessary description of the missing lady. The acutest observer could have discovered nothing that was noticeable or characteristic in her personal appearance. The pen of the present writer portrays her in despair by a series of negatives. She was not young, she was not old; she was neither tall nor short, nor stout nor thin; nobody could call her features attractive, and nobody could call them ugly; there was nothing in her voice, her expression, her manner, or her dress that differed in any appreciable degree from the voice, expression, manner, and dress of five hundred thousand other single ladies of her age and position in the world. If you had asked her to describe herself, she would have answered, "I am a gentlewoman;" and if you had further inquired which of her numerous accomplishments took highest rank in her own esteem, she would have replied, "My powers of conversation." For the rest, she was Miss Pink, of South Morden; and, when that has been said, all has been said.

"Pray be seated, Sir. We have had a beautiful day, after the late long-continued wet weather. I am told that the season is very unfavourable for wall-fruit. May I offer you some refreshment after your journey?" In these terms, and in the smoothest of voices, Miss Pink opened the interview.

Mr. Troy made a polite reply, and added a few strictly conventional remarks on the beauty of the neighbourhood. Not even a lawyer could sit in Miss Pink's presence, and hear Miss Pink's conversation, without feeling himself called upon (in the nursery phrase) to "be on his best behaviour."

"It is extremely kind of you, Mr. Troy, to favour me with this visit," Miss Pink resumed. "I am well aware that the time of professional gentlemen is of especial value to them; and I will therefore ask you to excuse me if I proceed abruptly to the subject on which I desire to consult your experience."

Here the lady modestly smoothed out her dress over her knees, and the lawyer made a bow. Miss Pink's highly-trained conversation had perhaps one fault—it was not, strictly speaking, conversation at all. In its effect on her hearers it rather resembled the contents of a fluently conventional letter, read aloud.

The circumstances under which my niece Isabel has left Lady Lydiard's house," Miss Pink proceeded, "are so indescribably painful—I will go further, I will say so deeply humiliating—that I have forbidden her to refer to them again in my presence, or to mention them in the future to any living creature besides myself. You are acquainted with those circumstances, Mr. Troy; and you will understand my indignation when I first learnt that my sister's child had been suspected of theft. I have not the honour of being acquainted with Lady Lydiard. She is not a Countess, I believe? Just so! Her husband was only a Baron. I am not acquainted with Lady Lydiard; and I will not trust myself to say what I think of her conduct to my niece."

"Pardon me, Madam," Mr. Troy interposed. "Before you say any more about Lady Lydiard, I really must beg leave to observe"—



A BLOODLESS BATTLE. DRAWN BY R. BARNES.



A LITTLE BAGGAGE. DRAWN BY W. GOODMAN.

"Pardon me," Miss Pink rejoined. "I never form a hasty judgment. Lady Lydiard's conduct is beyond the reach of any defence, no matter how ingenious it may be. You may not be aware, Sir, that in receiving my niece under her roof her Ladyship was receiving a gentleman by birth as well as by education. My late lamented sister was the daughter of a clergyman of the Church of England. I need hardly remind you that, as such, she was a born lady. Under favouring circumstances, Isabel's maternal grandfather might have been Archbishop of Canterbury, and have taken precedence of the whole House of Peers, the Princes of the blood Royal alone excepted. I am not prepared to say that my niece is equally well connected on her father's side. My sister surprised—I will not add shocked—us when she married a chemist. At the same time, a chemist is not a tradesman. He is a gentleman at one end of the profession of Medicine, and a titled physician is a gentleman at the other end. That is all. In inviting Isabel to reside with her, Lady Lydiard, I repeat, was bound to remember that she was associating herself with a young gentleman. She has not remembered this, which is one insult; and she has suspected my niece of theft, which is another."

Miss Pink paused to take breath. Mr. Troy made a second attempt to get a hearing.

"Will you kindly permit me, Madam, to say two words?"

"No!" said Miss Pink, asserting the most immovable obstinacy under the blandest politeness of manner. "Your time, Mr. Troy, is really too valuable! Not even your trained intellect can excuse conduct which is manifestly inexcusable on the face of it. Now you know my opinion of Lady Lydiard, you will not be surprised to hear that I decline to trust her Ladyship. She may, or she may not, cause the necessary inquiries to be made for the vindication of my niece's character. In a matter so serious as this—I may say, in a duty which I owe to the memories of my sister and my parents—I will not leave the responsibility to Lady Lydiard. I will take it on myself. Let me add that I am able to pay the necessary expenses. The earlier years of my life, Mr. Troy, have been passed in the tuition of young ladies. I have been happy in meriting the confidence of parents; and I have been strict in observing the golden rules of economy. On my retirement, I have been able to invest a modest, a very modest, little fortune in the Funds. A portion of it is at the service of my niece for the recovery of her good name; and I desire to place the necessary investigation, confidentially, in your hands. You are acquainted with the case; and the case naturally goes to you. I could not prevail on myself—I really could not prevail on myself to mention it to a stranger. That is the business on which I wished to consult you. Please say nothing more about Lady Lydiard—the subject is inexpressibly disagreeable to me. I will only trespass on your kindness to tell me if I have succeeded in making myself understood."

Miss Pink leaned back in her chair, at the exact angle permitted by the laws of propriety; rested her left elbow on the palm of her right hand, and lightly supported her cheek with her forefinger and thumb. In this position she waited Mr. Troy's answer—the living picture of human obstinacy, in its most respectable form.

If Mr. Troy had not been a lawyer—in other words, if he had not been professionally capable of persisting in his own course, in the face of every conceivable difficulty and discouragement—Miss Pink might have remained in undisturbed possession of her own opinions. As it was, Mr. Troy had got his hearing at last; and no matter how obstinately she might close her eyes to it, Miss Pink was now destined to have the other side of the case presented to her view.

"I am sincerely obliged to you, Madam, for the expression of your confidence in me," Mr. Troy began; "at the same time, I must beg you to excuse me if I decline to accept your proposal."

Miss Pink had not expected to receive such an answer as this. The lawyer's brief refusal surprised and annoyed her.

"Why do you decline to assist me?" she asked.

"Because," answered Mr. Troy, "my services are already engaged, in Miss Isabel's interest, by a client whom I have served for more than twenty years. My client is—"

Miss Pink anticipated the coming disclosure. "You need not trouble yourself, Sir, to mention your client's name," she said.

"My client," persisted Mr. Troy, "loves Miss Isabel, dearly!"

"That is a matter of opinion," Miss Pink interposed.

"And believes in Miss Isabel's innocence," proceeded the irrepressible lawyer, "as firmly as you believe in it yourself."

Miss Pink (being human) had a temper; and Mr. Troy had found his way to it.

"If Lady Lydiard believes in my niece's innocence," said Miss Pink, suddenly sitting bolt upright in her chair, "why has my niece been compelled, in justice to herself, to leave Lady Lydiard's house?"

"You will admit, Madam," Mr. Troy answered cautiously, "that we are all of us liable, in this wicked world, to be the victims of appearances. Your niece is a victim—an innocent victim. She wisely withdraws from Lady Lydiard's house until appearances are proved to be false and her position is cleared up."

Miss Pink had her reply ready. "That is simply acknowledging, in other words, that my niece is suspected. I am only a woman, Mr. Troy—but it is not quite so easy to mislead me as you seem to suppose."

Mr. Troy's temper was admirably trained. But it began to acknowledge that Miss Pink's powers of irritation could sting to some purpose.

"No intention of misleading you, Madam, has ever crossed my mind," he rejoined warmly. "As for your niece, I can tell you this. In all my experience of Lady Lydiard, I never saw her so distressed as she was when Miss Isabel left the house!"

"Indeed?" said Miss Pink, with an incredulous smile. "In my rank of life, when we feel distressed about a person, we do our best to comfort that person by a kind letter or an early visit. But then I am not a lady of title."

"Lady Lydiard engaged herself to call on Miss Isabel in my hearing," said Mr. Troy. "Lady Lydiard is the most generous woman living!"

"Lady Lydiard is here!" cried a joyful voice on the other side of the door.

At the same moment, Isabel burst into the room in a state of excitement which actually ignored the formidable presence of Miss Pink. "I beg your pardon, aunt! I was up stairs at the window, and I saw the carriage stop at the gate. And Tommie has come, too! The darling saw me at the window!" cried the poor girl, her eyes sparkling with delight as a perfect explosion of barking made itself heard over the tramp of horses' feet and the crash of carriage wheels outside.

Miss Pink rose slowly, with a dignity that looked capable of adequately receiving—not one noble lady only, but the whole peerage of England.

"Control yourself, dear Isabel," she said. "No well-bred young lady permits herself to become unduly excited. Stand by my side—a little behind me."

Isabel obeyed. Mr. Troy kept his place, and privately enjoyed his triumph over Miss Pink. If Lady Lydiard had been actually in league with him, she could not have chosen a more opportune time for her visit. A momentary interval passed. The carriage drew up at the door; the horses trampled on the gravel; the bell rang madly; the uproar of Tommie, released from the carriage and clamouring to be let in, redoubled its fury. Never before had such an unruly burst of noises invaded the tranquillity of Miss Pink's villa!

CHAPTER XI.

The trim little maid-servant ran up stairs from her modest little kitchen, trembling at the terrible prospect of having to open the door. Miss Pink, deflected by the barking, had just time to say, "What a very ill-behaved dog," when a sound of small objects overthrowing in the hall, and a scurrying of furious claws across the oil-cloth, announced that Tommie had invaded the house. As the servant appeared, introducing Lady Lydiard, the dog ran in. He made one frantic leap at Isabel, which would certainly have knocked her down but for the chair that happened to be standing behind her. Received on her lap, the faithful creature half smothered her with his caresses. He barked, he shrieked, in his joy at seeing her again. He jumped off her lap and tore round and round the room at the top of his speed; and every time he passed Miss Pink he showed the whole range of his teeth and snarled ferociously at her ankles. Having at last exhausted his super-

fluous energy, he leapt back again on Isabel's lap, with his tongue quivering in his open mouth, his tail wagging softly, and his eye on Miss Pink, inquiring how she liked a dog in her drawing-room!

"I hope my dog has not disturbed you, Ma'am?" said Lady Lydiard, advancing from the mat at the doorway, on which she had patiently waited until the raptures of Tommie subsided into repose.

Miss Pink, trembling between terror and indignation, acknowledged Lady Lydiard's polite inquiry by a ceremonious bow, and an answer which administered by implication a dignified reproof. "Your Ladyship's dog does not appear to be a very well-trained animal," the ex-schoolmistress remarked.

"Well trained?" Lady Lydiard repeated, as if the expression was perfectly unintelligible to her. "I don't think you have had much experience of dogs, Ma'am." She turned to Isabel, and embraced her tenderly. "Give me a kiss, my dear—you don't know how wretched I have been since you left me." She looked back again at Miss Pink. "You are not, perhaps, aware, Ma'am, that my dog is devotedly attached to your niece. A dog's love has been considered by many great men (whose names at the moment escape me) as the most touching and disinterested of all earthly affections." She looked the other way, and discovered the lawyer. "How do you do, Mr. Troy; it's a pleasant surprise to find you here. The house was so dull without Isabel that I really couldn't put off seeing her any longer. When you are more used to Tommie, Miss Pink, you will understand and admire him. You understand and admire him, Isabel—don't you? My child! you are not looking well. I shall take you back with me, when the horses have had their rest. We shall never be happy away from each other."

Having expressed her sentiments, distributed her greetings, and defended her dog—all, as it were, in one breath—Lady Lydiard sat down by Isabel's side, and opened a large green fan that hung at her girdle. "You have no idea, Miss Pink, how fat people suffer in hot weather," said the old lady, using her fan vigorously.

Miss Pink's eyes dropped modestly to the ground—"fat" was such a coarse word to use, if a lady must speak of her own superfluous flesh! "May I offer some refreshment?" Miss Pink asked, mincingly. "A cup of tea?"

Lady Lydiard shook her head.

"A glass of water?"

Lady Lydiard declined this last hospitable proposal with an exclamation of disgust. "Have you got any beer?" she inquired.

"I beg your Ladyship's pardon," said Miss Pink, doubting the evidence of her own ears. "Did you say—beer?"

Lady Lydiard gesticulated vehemently with her fan. "Yes, to be sure! Beer! beer!"

Miss Pink rose, with a countenance expressive of genteel disgust, and rang the bell. "I think you have been down stairs, Susan!" she said, when the maid appeared at the door.

"Yes, Miss."

"A glass of beer for Lady Lydiard," said Miss Pink—under protest.

"Bring it in a jug," shouted her Ladyship, as the maid left the room. "I like to froth it up for myself," she continued, addressing Miss Pink. "Isabel sometimes does it for me, when she is at home—don't you, my dear?"

Miss Pink had been waiting her opportunity to assert her own claim to the possession of her own niece, from the time when Lady Lydiard had coolly declared her intention of taking Isabel back with her. The opportunity now presented itself.

"Your Ladyship will pardon me," she said, "if I remark that my niece's home is under my humble roof. I am properly sensible, I hope, of your kindness to Isabel; but while she remains the object of a disgraceful position she remains with me."

Lady Lydiard closed her fan with an angry snap.

"You are completely mistaken, Miss Pink. You may not mean it—but you speak most unjustly if you say that your niece is an object of suspicion to me, or to anybody in my house."

Mr. Troy, quietly listening up to this point, now interposed to stop the discussion before it could degenerate into a personal quarrel. His keen observation, aided by his accurate knowledge of his client's character, had plainly revealed to him what was passing in Lady Lydiard's mind. She had entered the house, feeling (perhaps unconsciously) a jealousy of Miss Pink, as her predecessor in Isabel's affections, and as the natural protectress of the girl under existing circumstances. Miss Pink's reception of her dog had additionally irritated the old lady. She had taken a malicious pleasure in shocking the schoolmistress's sense of propriety—and she was now only too ready to proceed to further extremities on the delicate question of Isabel's justification for leaving her house. For Isabel's own sake, therefore—to say nothing of other reasons—it was urgently desirable to keep the peace between the two ladies. With this excellent object in view, Mr. Troy seized his opportunity of striking into the conversation for the first time.

"Pardon me, Lady Lydiard," he said, "you are speaking of a subject which has been already sufficiently discussed between Miss Pink and myself. I think we shall do better not to dwell uselessly on past events, but to direct our attention to the future. We are all equally satisfied of the complete rectitude of Miss Isabel's conduct, and we are all equally interested in the vindication of her good name."

Whether these temperate words would of themselves have exercised the pacifying influence at which Mr. Troy aimed may be doubtful. But, as he ceased speaking, a powerful auxiliary appeared in the shape of the beer. Lady Lydiard seized on the jug, and filled the tumbler for herself with an unsteady hand. Miss Pink, trembling for the integrity of her carpet, and scandalised at seeing a peeress drinking beer like a washerwoman, forgot the sharp answer that was just rising to her lips when the lawyer interfered. "Small!" said Lady Lydiard, setting down the empty tumbler, and referring to the quality of the beer. "But very pleasant and refreshing. What's the servant's name? Susan? Well, Susan, I was dying of thirst; and you have saved my life. You can leave the jug—I dare say I shall empty it before I go."

Mr. Troy, watching Miss Pink's face, saw that it was time to change the subject again.

"Did you notice the old village, Lady Lydiard, on your way here?" he asked. "The artists consider it one of the most picturesque places in England."

"I noticed that it was a very dirty village," Lady Lydiard answered, still bent on making herself disagreeable to Miss Pink. "The artists may say what they please; I see nothing to admire in rotten cottages, and bad drainage, and ignorant people. I suppose the neighbourhood has its advantages. It looks dull enough, to my mind."

Isabel had hitherto modestly restricted her exertions to keeping Tommie quiet on her lap. Like Mr. Troy, she occasionally looked at her aunt—and she now made a timid attempt to defend the neighbourhood, as a duty that she owed to Miss Pink.

"Oh, my Lady! don't say it's a dull neighbourhood," she pleaded. "There are such pretty walks all round us. And, when you get to the hills, the view is beautiful."

Lady Lydiard's answer to this was a little masterpiece of good-humoured contempt. She patted Isabel's cheek, and said, "Pooh! pooh!"

"Your Ladyship does not admire the beauties of Nature," Miss Pink remarked, with a compassionate smile. "As we get older, no doubt our sight begins to fail!"

"And we leave off canting about the beauties of Nature," added Lady Lydiard. "I hate the country. Give me London, and the pleasures of society."

"Come! come! Do the country justice, Lady Lydiard!" put in peace-making Mr. Troy. "There is plenty of society to be found out of London—as good society as the world can show."

"The sort of society," added Miss Pink, "which is to be found, for example, in this neighbourhood. Her Ladyship is evidently not aware that persons of distinction surround us, whichever way we turn. I may instance, among others, the Honourable Mr. Hardyman."

Lady Lydiard, in the act of pouring out a second glassful of beer, suddenly set down the jug.

"Who is that you're talking of, Miss Pink?"

"I am talking of our neighbour, Lady Lydiard—the Honourable Mr. Hardyman."

"Do you mean Alfred Hardyman—the man who breeds the horses?"

"The distinguished gentleman who owns the famous stud-farm," said Miss Pink, correcting the bluntly-direct form in which Lady Lydiard had put her question.

"Is he in the habit of visiting here?" the old lady inquired, with a sudden appearance of anxiety. "Do you know him?"

"I had the honour of being introduced to Mr. Hardyman at our last flower show," Miss Pink replied. "He has not yet favoured me with a visit."

Lady Lydiard's anxiety appeared to be to some extent relieved.

"I knew that Hardyman's farm was in this county," she said; "but I had no notion that it was in the neighbourhood of South Morden. How far away is he—ten or a dozen miles, eh?"

"Not more than three miles," answered Miss Pink. "We consider him quite a near neighbour of ours."

Renewed anxiety showed itself in Lady Lydiard. She looked round sharply at Isabel. The girl's head was bent so low over the rough head of the dog that her face was almost entirely concealed from view. So far as appearances went, she seemed to be entirely absorbed in fondling Tommie. Lady Lydiard roused her with a tap of the green fan.

"Take Tommie out, Isabel, for a run in the garden," she said. "He won't sit still much longer—and he may annoy Miss Pink. Mr. Troy, will you kindly help Isabel to keep my ill-trained dog in order?"

Mr. Troy got on his feet, and, not very willingly, followed Isabel out of the room. "They will quarrel now, to a dead certainty!" he thought to himself, as he closed the door. "Have you any idea of what this means?" he said to his companion, as he joined her in the hall. "What has Mr. Hardyman done to excite all this interest in him?"

Isabel's guilty colour rose. She knew perfectly well that Hardyman's unconfessed admiration of her was the guiding motive of Lady Lydiard's inquiries. If she had told the truth, Mr. Troy would have unquestionably returned to the drawing-room, with or without an acceptable excuse for intruding himself. But Isabel was a woman; and her answer, it is needless to say, was, "I don't know, I'm sure."

In the mean time, the interview between the two ladies began in a manner which would have astonished Mr. Troy—they were both silent. For once in her life Lady Lydiard was considering what she should say, before she said it. Miss Pink, on her side, naturally waited to hear what object her Ladyship had in view—waited, until her small reserve of patience gave way. Urged by irresistible curiosity, she spoke first.

"Have you anything to say to me in private?" she asked.

Lady Lydiard had not got to the end of her reflections. She said, "Yes!"—and she said no more.

"Is it anything relating to my niece?" persisted Miss Pink.

Still immersed in her reflections, Lady Lydiard suddenly rose to the surface, and spoke her mind, as usual.

"About your niece, Ma'am. The other day Mr. Hardyman called at my house, and saw Isabel."

"Yes," said Miss Pink, politely attentive, but not in the least interested, so far.

"That's not all, Ma'am. Mr. Hardyman admires Isabel; he owned it to me himself in so many words."

Miss Pink listened, with a courteous inclination of her head. She looked mildly gratified, nothing more. Lady Lydiard proceeded—

"You and I think differently on many matters," she said. "But we are both agreed, I am sure, in feeling the sincerest interest in Isabel's welfare. I beg to suggest to you, Miss Pink, that Mr. Hardyman, as a near neighbour of yours, is a very undesirable neighbour while Isabel remains in your house."

Saying those words, under a strong conviction of the serious importance of the subject, Lady Lydiard insensibly recovered the manner and resumed the language which befitted a lady of her rank. Miss Pink, noticing the change, set it down to an expression of pride on the part of her visitor which, in referring to Isabel, assailed indirectly the social position of Isabel's aunt.

"I fail entirely to understand what your Ladyship means," she said, coldly.

Lady Lydiard, on her side, looked in undisguised amazement at Miss Pink.

"Haven't I told you already that Mr. Hardyman admires your niece?" she asked.

"Naturally," said Miss Pink. "Isabel inherits her lamented mother's personal advantages. If Mr. Hardyman admires her, Mr. Hardyman shows his good taste."

Lady Lydiard's eyes opened wider and wider in wonder. "My good lady!" she exclaimed, "is it possible you don't know that when a man admires a woman he doesn't stop there? He falls in love with her (as the saying is) next."

"So I have heard," said Miss Pink.

"So you have heard?" repeated Lady Lydiard. "If Mr. Hardyman finds his way to Isabel I can tell you what you will see. Catch the two together Ma'am—and you will see Mr. Hardyman making love to your niece."

"Under due restrictions, Lady Lydiard, and with my permission first obtained, of course, I see no objection to Mr. Hardyman paying his addresses to Isabel."

"The woman is mad!" cried Lady Lydiard. "Do you actually suppose, Miss Pink, that Alfred Hardyman could, by any earthly possibility, marry your niece?"

"Not even Miss Pink's politeness could submit to such a question as this. She rose indignantly from her chair. "Are you aware, Lady Lydiard, that the doubt you have just expressed is an insult to my niece, and an insult to me?"

"Are you aware of who Mr. Hardyman really is?" retorted her Ladyship. "Or do you judge of his position by the vocation in life which he has perversely chosen to adopt? I can tell you, if you do, that Alfred Hardyman is the younger son of one of the oldest Barons in the English Peerage, and that his mother is related by marriage to the Royal family of Wurtemberg."

Miss Pink received the full shock of this information without receding from her position by a hair's breadth.

"An English gentleman offers a fit alliance to any man living who seeks her hand in marriage," said Miss Pink. "Isabel's mother (you may not be aware of it) was the daughter of an English clergyman."

"And Isabel's father was a chemist in a country town," added Lady Lydiard.

"Isabel's father," rejoined Miss Pink, "was attached in a most responsible capacity to the useful and honourable profession of Medicine. Isabel is, in the strictest sense of the word, a young gentleman. If you contradict that for a single instant, Lady Lydiard, you will oblige me to leave the room."

Those last words produced a result which Miss Pink had not anticipated—they roused Lady Lydiard to assert herself. As usual in such cases, she rose superior to her own eccentricity. Confronting Miss Pink, she now spoke and looked with the gracious courtesy and the unassuming self-confidence of the order to which she belonged.

"For Isabel's own sake, and for the quieting of my conscience," she answered, "I will say one word more, Miss Pink, before I relieve you of my presence. Considering my age and my opportunities, I may claim to know quite as much as you do of the laws and customs which regulate society in our time. Without contesting your niece's social position—and without the slightest intention of insulting you—I repeat that the rank which Mr. Hardyman inherits makes it simply impossible for him even to think of marrying Isabel. You will do well not to give him any opportunities of meeting with her alone. And you will do better still (seeing that he is so near a neighbour of yours) if you permit Isabel to return to my protection, for a time at least. I will wait to hear from you when you have thought the matter over at your leisure. In the meantime, if I have inadvertently offended you, I ask your pardon—and I wish you good evening."

She bowed, and walked to the door. Miss Pink, as resolute as ever in maintaining her pretensions, made an effort to match the great lady on her own ground.

"Before you go, Lady Lydiard, I beg to apologise if I have spoken too warmly on my side," she said. "Permit me to send for your carriage."

"Thank you, Miss Pink. My carriage is only at the village inn. I shall enjoy a little walk in the cool evening air. Mr. Troy, I have

(Continued on page 19.)

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no doubt, will give me his arm." She bowed once more, and quietly left the room.

Reaching the little back garden of the villa, through an open door at the further end of the hall, Lady Lydiard found Tommie rolling luxuriously on Miss Pink's flower-beds, and Isabel and Mr. Troy in close consultation on the gravel-walk. She spoke to the lawyer first.

"They are baiting the horses at the inn," she said. "I want your arm, Mr. Troy, as far as the village—and, in return, I will take you back to London with me. I have to ask your advice about one or two little matters, and this is a good opportunity."

"With the greatest pleasure, Lady Lydiard. I suppose I must say good-by to Miss Pink?"

"A word of advice to you, Mr. Troy. Take care how you ruffle Miss Pink's sense of her own importance. Another word for your private ear. Miss Pink is a fool?"

On the lawyer's withdrawal, Lady Lydiard put her arm fondly round Isabel's waist. "What were you and Mr. Troy so busy in talking about?" she asked.

"We were talking, my Lady, about tracing the persons who stole the money," Isabel answered, rather sadly. "It seems a far more difficult matter than I supposed it to be. I try not to lose patience and hope—but it is a little hard to feel that the appearances are against me, and to wait day after day in vain for the discovery that is to set me right."

"You are a dear good child," said Lady Lydiard; "and you are more precious to me than ever. Don't despair, Isabel. With Mr. Troy's means of inquiring, and with my means of paying, the discovery of the thief cannot be much longer delayed. If you don't return to me soon, I shall come back and see you again. Your aunt hates the sight of me—but I don't care two straws for that," remarked her Ladyship, showing the undignified side of her character once more. "Listen to me, Isabel! I have no wish to lower your aunt in your estimation, but I feel far more confidence in your good sense than in hers. Mr. Hardyman's business has taken him to France for the present. It is at least possible that you may meet with him on his return. If you do, keep him at a distance, my dear—politely, of course. There! there! you needn't turn red; I am not blaming you; I am only giving you a little good advice. In your position you cannot possibly be too careful. Here is Mr. Troy! You must come to the gate with us, Isabel, or we shall never get Tommie away from you; I am only his second favourite; you have the first place in his affections. God bless and prosper you, my child—I wish to Heaven you were going back to London with me! Well, Mr. Troy, how have you done with Miss Pink? Have you offended that terrible 'gentlewoman' (hateful word!); or has it been all the other way, and has she given you a kiss at parting?"

Mr. Troy smiled mysteriously, and changed the subject. His brief parting interview with the lady of the house was not of a nature to be rashly related. Miss Pink had not only positively assured him that her visitor was the most ill-bred woman she had ever met with, but had further accused Lady Lydiard of shaking her confidence in the aristocracy of her native country. "For the first time in my life," said Miss Pink, "I feel that something is to be said for the Republican point of view; and I am not indisposed to admit that the constitution of the United States has its advantages!"

CHAPTER XII.

The conference between Lady Lydiard and Mr. Troy, on the way back to London, led to some practical results.

Hearing from her legal adviser that the inquiry after the missing money was for the moment at a standstill, Lady Lydiard made one of those bold suggestions with which she was accustomed to startle her friends in cases of emergency. She had heard favourable reports of the extraordinary ingenuity of the French police; and she now proposed sending to Paris for assistance, after first consulting her nephew, Mr. Felix Sweetser. "Felix knows Paris as well as he knows London," she remarked. "He is an idle man, and it is quite likely that he will relieve us of all trouble by taking the matter into his own hands. In any case, he is sure to know who are the right people to address in our present necessity. What do you say?"

Mr. Troy, in reply, expressed his doubts as to the wisdom of employing foreigners in a delicate investigation which required an accurate knowledge of English customs and English character. Waiving this objection, he approved of the idea of consulting her Ladyship's nephew. "Mr. Sweetser is a man of the world," he said. "In putting the case before him, we are sure to have it presented to us from a new point of view." Acting on this favourable expression of opinion, Lady Lydiard wrote to her nephew. On the day after the visit to Miss Pink, the proposed council of three was held at Lady Lydiard's house.

Felix, never punctual at keeping an appointment, was even later than usual on this occasion. He made his apologies with his hand pressed upon his forehead, and his voice expressive of the languor and discouragement of a suffering man.

"The beastly English climate is telling on my nerves," said Mr. Sweetser—"the horrid weight of the atmosphere, after the exhilarating air of Paris; the intolerable dirt and dulness of London, you know. I was in bed, my dear aunt, when I received your letter. You may imagine the completely demoralised state I was in, when I tell you of the effect which the news of the robbery produced on me. I fell back on my pillow, as if I had been shot. Your Ladyship should really be a little more careful in communicating these disagreeable surprises to a sensitively-organised man. Never mind—my valet is a perfect treasure; he brought me some drops of ether on a lump of sugar. I said, 'Alfred' (his name is Alfred), 'put me into my clothes!' Alfred put me in. I assure you it reminded me of my young days, when I was put into my first pair of trousers. Has Alfred forgotten anything? Have I got my braces on? Have I come out in my shirt-sleeves? Well, dear aunt;—well, Mr. Troy!—what can I say? What can I do?"

Lady Lydiard, entirely without sympathy for nervous suffering, nodded to the lawyer. "You tell him," she said.

"I believe I speak for her Ladyship," Mr. Troy began, "when I say that we should like to hear, in the first place, how the whole case strikes you, Mr. Sweetser?"

"Tell it me all over again," said Felix.

Patient Mr. Troy told it all over again—and waited for the result.

"Well?" said Felix.

"Well?" said Mr. Troy. "Where does the suspicion of robbery rest in your opinion? You look at the theft of the bank-note with a fresh eye."

"You mentioned a clergyman just now," said Felix. "The man, you know, to whom the money was sent. What was his name?"

"The Reverend Samuel Bradstock."

"You want me to name the person whom I suspect?"

"Yes, if you please," said Mr. Troy.

"I suspect the Reverend Samuel Bradstock," said Felix.

"If you have come here to make stupid jokes," interposed Lady Lydiard, "you had better go back to your bed again. We want a serious opinion."

"You have a serious opinion," Felix coolly rejoined. "I never was more in earnest in my life. Your Ladyship is not aware of the first principle to be adopted in cases of suspicion. One proceeds on what I will call the exhaustive system of reasoning. Thus:—Does suspicion point to the honest servants down stairs? No. To your Ladyship's adopted daughter? Appearances are against the poor girl; but you know her better than to trust to appearances. Are you suspicious of Moody? No. Of Hardyman—who was in the house at the time? Ridiculous! But I was in the house at the time, too. Do you suspect me? Just so! That idea is ridiculous, too. Now let us sum up. Servants, adopted daughter, Moody, Hardyman, Sweetser—all beyond suspicion. Who is left? The Reverend Samuel Bradstock."

This ingenious exposition of "the exhaustive system of reasoning," failed to produce any effect on Lady Lydiard. "You are wasting our time," she said, sharply. "You know as well as I do that you are talking nonsense."

"I don't," said Felix. "Taking the gentlemanly professions all round, I know of no men who are so eager to get money, and who have so few scruples about how they get it, as the parsons. Where is there a man in any other profession who perpetually worries you for money?—who holds the bag under your nose for

money?—who sends his clerk round from door to door to beg a few shillings of you, and calls it an 'Easter offering'?" The parson does all this. Bradstock is a parson. I put it logically. Bowl me over, if you can!"

Mr. Troy attempted to "bowl him over," nevertheless. Lady Lydiard wisely interposed.

"When a man persists in talking nonsense," she said, "silence is the best answer; anything else only encourages him." She turned to Felix. "I have a question to ask you," she went on. "You will either give me a serious reply, or wish me good morning." With this brief preface, she made her inquiry as to the wisdom and possibility of engaging the services of the French police.

Felix took exactly the view of the matter which had been already expressed by Mr. Troy. "Superior in intelligence," he said, "but not superior in courage, to the English police. Capable of performing wonders on their own ground and among their own people. But, my dear aunt, the two most dissimilar nations on the face of the earth are the English and the French. The French police may speak our language—but they are incapable of understanding our national character and our national manners. Set them to work on a private inquiry in the city of Pekin—and they would get on in time with the Chinese people. Set them to work in the city of London—and the English people would remain, from first to last, the same impenetrable mystery to them. In my belief the London Sunday would be enough of itself to drive them back to Paris in despair. No balls, no concerts, no theatres, not even a museum or a picture-gallery open; every shop shut up but the gin-shop; and nothing moving but the church bells and the men who sell the penny ices. Hundreds of Frenchmen come to see me on their first arrival in England. Every man of them rushes back to Paris on the second Saturday of his visit, rather than confront the horrors of a second Sunday in London! However, you can try it if you like. Send me a written abstract of the case, and I will forward it to one of the official people in the Rue Jerusalem, who will do anything he can to oblige me. Of course," said Felix, turning to Mr. Troy, "some of you have got the number of the lost bank-note? If the thief has tried to pass it in Paris, my man may be of some use to you."

"Three of us have got the number of the note," answered Mr. Troy. "Miss Isabel Miller, Mr. Moody, and myself."

"Very good," said Felix. "Send me the number, with the abstract of the case. Is there anything else I can do towards recovering the money?" he asked, turning to his aunt. "There is one lucky circumstance in connection with this loss—isn't there? It has fallen on a person who is rich enough to take it easy. Good Heavens! suppose it had been my loss!"

"It has fallen doubly on me," said Lady Lydiard; "and I am certainly not rich enough to take that easy. The money was destined to a charitable purpose; and I have felt it my duty to pay it again."

Felix rose and approached his aunt's chair with faltering steps, as became a suffering man. He took Lady Lydiard's hand and kissed it with enthusiastic admiration.

"You excellent creature!" he said. "You may not think it, but you reconcile me to human nature. How generous! how noble! I think I'll go to bed again, Mr. Troy, if you really don't want any more of me. My head feels giddy and my legs tremble under me. It doesn't matter; I shall feel easier when Alfred has taken me out of my clothes again. God bless you, my dear aunt! I never felt so proud of being related to you as I do to-day. Good morning, Mr. Troy! Don't forget the abstract of the case; and don't trouble yourself to see me to the door. I dare say I shan't tumble down stairs; and, if I do, there's the porter in the hall to pick me up again. Envious porter! as fat as butter and as idle as a pig! Au revoir! au revoir!" He kissed his hand, and drifted feebly out of the room. Sweetser, one might say, in a state of eclipse; but still the servicable Sweetser, who was never consulted in vain by the fortunate people privileged to call him friend!

"Is he really ill, do you think?" Mr. Troy asked.

"My nephew has turned fifty," Lady Lydiard answered, "and he persists in living as if he was a young man. Every now and then Nature says to him, 'Felix, you are old!' And Felix goes to bed, and says it's his nerves."

"I suppose he is to be trusted to keep his word about writing to Paris?" pursued the lawyer.

"Oh, yes! He may delay doing it; but he will do it. In spite of his lackadaisical manner, he has moments of energy that would surprise you. Talking of surprises, I have something to tell you about Moody. Within the last day or two there has been a marked change in him—a change for the worse."

"You astonish me, Lady Lydiard! In what way has Moody deteriorated?"

"You shall hear. Yesterday was Friday. You took him out with you, on business, early in the morning."

Mr. Troy bowed, and said nothing. He had not thought it desirable to mention the interview at which old Sharon had cheated him of his guinea.

"In the course of the afternoon," pursued Lady Lydiard, "I happened to want him, and I was informed that Moody had gone out again. Where had he gone? Nobody knew. Had he left word when he would be back? He had left no message of any sort. Of course, he is not in the position of an ordinary servant. I don't expect him to ask permission to go out. But I do expect him to leave word down stairs of the time at which he is likely to return. When he did come back, after an absence of some hours, I naturally asked for an explanation. Would you believe it? he simply informed me that he had been away on business of his own; expressed no regret, and offered no explanation—in short, spoke as if he was an independent gentleman. You may not think it, but I kept my temper. I merely remarked that I hoped it would not happen again. He made me a bow, and he said, 'My business is not completed yet, my Lady. I cannot guarantee that it may not call me away again at a moment's notice.' What do you think of that? Nine people out of ten would have given him warning to leave their service. I begin to think I am a wonderful woman—I only pointed to the door. One does hear sometimes of men's brains softening in the most unexpected manner. I have my suspicions of Moody's brains, I can tell you."

Mr. Troy's suspicions took a different direction: they pointed along the line of streets which led to old Sharon's lodgings. Discreetly silent as to the turn which his thoughts had taken, he merely expressed himself as feeling too much surprised to offer any opinion at all.

"Wait a little," said Lady Lydiard, "I haven't done surprising you yet. You have seen a boy here in a page's livery, I think? Well, he is a good boy; and he has gone home for a week's holiday with his friends. The proper person to supply his place with the boots and shoes and other small employments, is of course the youngest footman, a lad of only a few years older than himself. What do you think Moody does? Engages a stranger, with the house full of idle men-servants already, to fill the page's place. At intervals this morning I heard them wonderfully merry in the servants' hall—so merry that the noise and laughter found its way up stairs to the breakfast-room. I like my servants to be in good spirits; but it certainly did strike me that they were getting beyond reasonable limits. I questioned my maid, and was informed that the noise was all due to the jokes of the strangest old man that ever was seen. In other words, to the person whom my steward had taken it on himself to engage in the page's absence. I spoke to Moody on the subject. He answered in an odd, confused way, that he had exercised his discretion to the best of his judgment, and that (if I wished it), he would tell the old man to keep his good spirits under better control. I asked him how he came to hear of the man. He only answered, 'By accident, my Lady'—and not one word more could I get out of him, good or bad. Moody engages the servants, as you know; but on every other occasion he has invariably consulted me before an engagement was settled. I really don't feel at all sure about this person who has been so strangely introduced into the house—he may be a drunkard or a thief. I wish you would speak to Moody yourself, Mr. Troy. Do you mind ringing the bell?"

Mr. Troy rose, as a matter of course, and rang the bell.

He was by this time, it is needless to say, convinced that Moody had not only gone back to consult old Sharon on his own responsibility, but, worse still, had taken the unwarrantable liberty of introducing him, as a spy, into the house. To communicate this

explanation to Lady Lydiard would, in her present humour, be simply to produce the dismissal of the steward from her service. The only other alternative was to ask leave to interrogate Moody privately, and, after duly reproving him, to insist on the departure of old Sharon as the one condition on which Mr. Troy would consent to keep Lady Lydiard in ignorance of the truth.

"I think I shall manage better with Moody, if your Ladyship will permit me to see him in private," the lawyer said. "Shall I go down stairs and speak to him in his own room?"

"Why should you trouble yourself to do that?" said her Ladyship. "See him here; and I will go into the boudoir."

As she made that reply the footman appeared at the drawing-room door.

"Send Moody here," said Lady Lydiard.

The footman's answer, delivered at that moment, assumed an importance which was not expressed in the footman's words. "My Lady," he said, "Mr. Moody has gone out."

CHAPTER XIII.

While the strange proceedings of the steward were the subject of conversation between Lady Lydiard and Mr. Troy, Moody was alone in his room, occupied in writing to Isabel. Being unwilling that any eyes but his own should see the address, he had himself posted his letter; the time that he had chosen for leaving the house proving, unfortunately, to be also the time proposed by her Ladyship for his interview with the lawyer. In ten minutes after the footman had reported his absence, Moody returned. It was then too late to present himself in the drawing-room. In the interval, Mr. Troy had taken his leave, and Moody's position had dropped a degree lower in Lady Lydiard's estimation.

Isabel received her letter by the next morning's post. If any justification of Mr. Troy's suspicions had been needed, the terms in which Moody wrote would have amply supplied it.

"Dear Isabel (I hope I may call you 'Isabel' without offending you, in your present trouble?)—I have a proposal to make, which, whether you accept it or not, I beg you will keep a secret from every living creature but ourselves. You will understand my request, when I add that these lines relate to the matter of tracing the stolen bank-note."

"I have been privately in communication with a person in London, who is, as I believe, the one person competent to help us in gaining our end. He has already made many inquiries in private. With some of them I am acquainted; the rest he has thus far kept to himself. The person to whom I allude particularly wishes to have half an hour's private conversation with you—in my presence. I am bound to warn you that he is a very strange and very ugly old man; and I can only hope that you will look over his personal appearance in consideration of what he is likely to do for you."

"Can you conveniently meet us at the further end of the row of villas in which your aunt lives the day after to-morrow, at four o'clock? Let me have one line to say, if you will keep the appointment, and if the hour named will suit you. And believe me your devoted friend and servant,"

"ROBERT MOODY."

The lawyer's warning to her to be careful how she yielded too readily to any proposal of Moody's recurred to Isabel's mind while she read those lines. Being pledged to secrecy, she could not consult Mr. Troy—she was left to decide for herself.

No obstacle stood in the way of her free choice of alternatives. After their early dinner at three o'clock, Miss Pink habitually retired to her own room "to meditate," as she expressed it. Her "meditations" invariably ended in a sound sleep of some hours; and during that interval Isabel was at liberty to do as she pleased. After considerable hesitation, her implicit belief in Moody's truth and devotion, assisted by a strong feeling of curiosity to see the companion with whom the steward had associated himself, decided Isabel on consenting to keep the appointment.

Taking up her position beyond the houses, on the day and at the hour mentioned by Moody, she believed herself to be fully prepared for the most unfavourable impression which the most disagreeable of all possible strangers could produce.

But the first appearance of old Sharon—as dirty as ever, clothed in a long, frowsy, grey overcoat, with his pug-dog at his heels, and his smoke-blackened pipe in his mouth; with a tall white hat on his head, which looked as if it had been picked up in a gutter, a hideous leer in his eyes, and a jaunty trip in his walk—took her so completely by surprise that she could only return Moody's friendly greeting by silently pressing his hand. As for Moody's companion, to look at him for a second time was more than she had resolution to do. She kept her eyes fixed on the pug-dog, and with good reason: as far as appearances went, he was indisputably the nobler animal of the two.

Under the circumstances, the interview threatened to begin in a very embarrassing manner. Moody, disheartened by Isabel's silence, made no attempt to set the conversation going; he looked as if he meditated a hasty retreat to the railway station which he had just left. Fortunately, he had at his side the right man (for once) in the right place. Old Sharon's effrontery was equal to any emergency.

"I am not a nice-looking old man, my dear, am I?" he said, leering at Isabel with cunning, half-closed eyes. "Bless your heart! you'll soon get used to me! You see, I am the sort of colour, as they say at the linen-draper's, that doesn't wash well. It's all through love; upon my life it is! Early in this present century I had my young affections blighted; and I've neglected myself ever since. Disappointment takes different forms, Miss, in different men. I don't think I have had heart enough to brush my hair for the last fifty years. She was a magnificent woman, Mr. Moody, and she dropped me like a hot potato. Dreadful! dreadful! Let us pursue this painful subject no further. Ha! here's a pretty country! Here's a nice blue sky! I admire the country, Miss; I see so little of it, you know. Have you any objection to walk along into the fields? The fields, my dear, bring out all the poetry of my nature. Where's the dog? Here, Puggy! Puggy! hunt about, my man, and find some dog-grass. Does his inside good, you know, after a meat diet in London. Lord! how I feel my spirits rising in this fine air! Does my complexion look any brighter, Miss? Will you run a race with me, Mr. Moody, or will you oblige me with a back at leap-frog? I'm not mad, my dear young lady; I'm only merry. I live, you see, in the London stink; and the smell of the hedges and the wild flowers is too much for me at first. It gets into my head, it does. I'm drunk! As I live by bread, I'm drunk on fresh air! Oh! what a jolly day! Oh! how young and innocent I do feel!" Here his innocence got the better of him, and he began to sing, "I wish I was a little fly, in my love's bosom for to lie!" Hullo! here we are on the nice soft grass! and, oh, my gracious! there's a bank running down into a hollow! I can't stand that, you know. Mr. Moody, hold my hat, and take the greatest care of it. Here goes for a roll down the bank!"

He handed his horrible hat to the astonished Moody, laid himself flat on the top of the bank, and deliberately rolled down it, exactly as he might have done when he was a boy. The tails of his long grey coat flew madly in the wind; the dog pursued him, jumping over him, and barking with delight; he shouted and screamed in answer to the dog, as he rolled over and over faster and faster; and, when he got up, on the level ground, and called out cheerfully to his companions standing above him, "I say, you two, I feel twenty years younger already!"—human gravity could hold out no longer. The sad and silent Moody smiled, and Isabel burst into fits of laughter.

"There," he said, "didn't I tell you you would get used to me, Miss? There's a deal of life left in the old man yet—isn't there? Shy me down, my hat, Mr. Moody. And now we'll get to business!" He turned round to the dog still barking at his heels. "Business, Puggy!" he called out sharply, and Puggy instantly shut up his mouth, and said no more.

"Well, now," old Sharon resumed, when he had joined his friends and had got his breath again, "let's have a little talk about yourself, Miss. Has Mr. Moody told you who I am, and what I want with you? Very good. May I offer you my arm? No! You like to be independent, don't you? All right—I don't object. I am an amiable old man, I am. About this Lady Lydiard, now? Suppose you tell me how you first got acquainted with her?"

In some surprise at this question, Isabel told her little story. Observing Sharon's face while she was speaking, Moody saw that he was not paying the smallest attention to the narrative. His



"He jumped off her lap and tore round and round the room at the top of his speed; and every time he passed Miss Fink he showed the whole range of his teeth and snarled ferociously at her ankles."

SCENE FROM "MY LADY'S MONEY." DRAWN BY F. BARNARD.



A BIT OF OLD CHELSEA. DRAWN BY H. PETHERICK.

sharp, shameless black eyes watched the girl's face absently; his gross lips curled upwards in a sardonic and self-satisfied smile. He was evidently setting a trap for her some kind. Without a word of warning—while Isabel was in the middle of a sentence—the trap opened, with the opening of old Sharon's lips.

"I say," he burst out. "How came you to seal her Ladyship's letter—eh?"

The question bore no sort of relation, direct or indirect, to what Isabel happened to be saying at the moment. In the sudden surprise of hearing it, she started and fixed her eyes in astonishment on Sharon's face. The old vagabond chuckled to himself. "Did you see that?" he whispered to Moody. "I beg your pardon, Miss," he went on; "I won't interrupt you again. Lord! how interesting it is!—aint it, Mr. Moody? Please to go on, Miss."

But Isabel, though she spoke with perfect sweetness and temper, declined to go on. "I had better tell you, Sir, how I came to seal her Ladyship's letter," she said. "If I may venture on giving my opinion, *that* part of my story seems to be the only part of it which relates to your business with me to-day."

Without further preface she described the circumstances which had led to her assuming the perilous responsibility of sealing the letter. Old Sharon's wandering attention began to wander again: he was evidently occupied in setting another trap. For the second time he interrupted Isabel in the middle of a sentence. Suddenly stopping short, he pointed to some sheep, at the farther end of the field through which they happened to be passing at the moment.

"There's a pretty sight," he said. "There are the innocent sheep a-feeding—all following each other as usual. And there's the sly dog waiting behind the gate till the sheep want his services. Reminds me of old Sharon and the public!" He chuckled over his discovery of the remarkable similarity between the sheep-dog and himself, and the sheep and the public—and then burst upon Isabel with a second question. "I say! didn't you look at the letter before you sealed it?"

"Certainly not!" Isabel answered.

"Not even at the address?"

"No!"

"Thinking of something else—eh?"

"Very likely," said Isabel.

"Was it your new bonnet, my dear?"

Isabel laughed. "Women are not always thinking of their new bonnets," she answered.

Old Sharon, to all appearance, dropped the subject there. He lifted his lean brown forefinger and pointed again—this time to a house at a short distance from them. "That's a farm-house, surely?" he said. "I'm thirsty, after my roll down the hill. Do you think, Miss, they would give me a drink of milk?"

"I am sure they would," said Isabel. "I know the people. Shall I go and ask them?"

"Thank you, my dear. One word more before you go. About the sealing of that letter? What *could* you have been thinking of while you were doing it?" He looked hard at her, and took her suddenly by the arm. "Was it your sweetheart?" he asked, in a whisper.

The question instantly reminded Isabel that she had been thinking of Hardyman while she sealed the letter. She blushed as the remembrance crossed her mind. Robert, noticing her embarrassment, spoke sharply to old Sharon. "You have no right to put such a question to a young lady," he said. "Be a little more careful for the future."

"There! there! don't be hard on me," pleaded the old rogue. "An ugly old man like me may make his innocent little joke—eh, Miss? I'm sure you're too sweet-tempered to be angry when I meant no offence. Show me that you bear no malice. Go, like a forgiving young angel, and ask for the milk."

Nobody appealed to Isabel's sweetness of temper in vain. "I will do it with pleasure," she said—and hastened away to the farm-house.

CHAPTER XIV.

The instant Isabel was out of hearing, old Sharon slapped Moody on the shoulder to rouse his attention. "I've got her out of the way," he said, "now listen to me. My business with the young angel is done—I may go back to London."

Moody looked at him in astonishment.

"Lord! how little you know of thieves!" exclaimed old Sharon. "Why, man alive, I have tried her with two plain tests! If you wanted a proof of her innocence, there it was, as plain as the nose in your face. Did you hear me ask her how she came to seal the letter—just when her mind was running on something else?"

"I heard you," said Moody.

"Did you see how she started and stared at me?"

"I did."

"Well, I can tell you this—if she *had* stolen the money she would neither have started nor stared. She would have had her answer ready beforehand in her own mind, in case of accidents. There's only one thing in my experience that you can never do with a thief, when the thief happens to be a woman—you can never take her by surprise. Put that remark by in your mind: one day you may find a use for remembering it. Did you see her blush, and look quite hurt in her feelings, pretty dear, when I asked about her sweetheart? Do you think a thief, in her place, would have shown such a face as that? Not she! The thief would have been relieved. The thief would have said to herself, 'All right! the more the old fool talks about sweethearts the further he is from tracing the robbery to me!' Yes! yes! the ground's cleared now, Master Moody. I've reckoned up the servants; I've questioned Miss Isabel; I've made my inquiries in all the other quarters that may be useful to us—and what's the result? The advice I gave, when you and the lawyer first came to me—I hate that fellow!—remains as sound and good advice as ever. I have got the thief in my mind," said old Sharon, closing his cunning eyes and then opening them again, "as plain as I've got you in my eye at this minute. No more of that now," he went on, looking round sharply at the path that led to the farm-house. "I've something particular to say to you—and there's barely time to say it before that nice girl comes back. Look here! Do you happen to be acquainted with Mr.—Honourable—Hardyman's valet?"

Moody's eyes rested on old Sharon with a searching and doubtful look.

"Mr. Hardyman's valet?" he repeated. "I wasn't prepared to hear Mr. Hardyman's name."

Old Sharon looked at Moody, in his turn, with a flash of sardonic triumph.

"Oho!" he said. "Has my good boy learnt his lesson? Do you see the thief through my spectacles, already?"

"I began to see him," Moody answered, "when you gave us the guinea opinion at your lodgings."

"Will you whisper his name?" asked Old Sharon.

"Not yet. I distrust my own judgment. I'll wait till time proves that you are right."

Old Sharon knitted his shaggy brows and shook his head. "If you had only a little more dash and go in you," he said, "you would be a clever fellow. As it is—!" He finished the sentence by snapping his fingers with a grin of contempt. Let's get to business. Are you going back by the next train along with me? or are you going to stop with the young lady?"

"I will follow you by a later train," Moody answered.

"Then I must give you your instructions at once," Sharon continued. "You get better acquainted with Hardyman's valet. Lend him money, if he wants it—stick at nothing to make a bosom friend of him. I can't do that part of it; my appearance would be against me. You are the man—you are respectable from the top of your hat to the tips of your boots; nobody would suspect you. Don't make objections! Can you fix the valet? Or can't you?"

"I can try," said Moody. "And what then?"

Old Sharon put his gross lips disagreeably close to Moody's ear. "Your friend the valet can tell you who his master's bankers are," he said; "and he can supply you with a specimen of his master's handwriting."

Moody drew back, as suddenly as if his vagabond companion had put a knife at his throat. "You old villain!" he said. "Are you tempting me to forgery?"

"You infernal fool!" retorted old Sharon. "If you hold that long tongue of yours, and hear what I have to say? You go to

Hardyman's bankers, with a note in Hardyman's handwriting (exactly imitated by me) to this effect:—'Mr. H. presents his compliments to Messrs. So-and-So, and is not quite certain whether a payment of five hundred pounds has been made within the last week to his account. He will be much obliged if Messrs. So-and-So will inform him by a line in reply, whether there is such an entry to his credit in their books, and by whom the payment has been made. You wait for the bankers' answer, and bring it to me. It's just possible that the name you're afraid to whisper may appear in the letter. If it does, we've caught our man. Is *that* forgery, Mr. Muddlehead Moody? I'll tell you what—if I had lived to be your age, and knew no more of the world than you do, I'd go and hang myself. Steady! here's our charming friend with the milk. Remember your instructions, and don't lose heart if my notion of the payment to the bankers comes to nothing. I know what to do next, in that case—and, what's more, I'll take all the risk and trouble on my own shoulders. Oh, Lord! I'm afraid I shall be obliged to drink the milk, now it's come!'"

With this apprehension in his mind, he advanced to relieve Isabel of the jug that she carried.

"Here's a treat!" he burst out, with an affectation of joy, which was completely belied by the expression of his dirty face. "Here's a kind and dear young lady, to help an old man to a drink with her own pretty hands." He paused, and looked at the milk very much as he might have looked at a dose of physic. "Will anyone take a drink first?" he asked, offering the jug piteously to Isabel and Moody. "You see, I'm not used to genuine milk; I'm used to chalk and water. I don't know what effect the unadulterated cow might have on my poor old inside." He tasted the milk with the greatest caution. "Upon my soul, this is too rich for me! The unadulterated cow is a deal too strong to be drunk alone. If you'll allow me, I'll qualify it with a drop of gin. Here, Puggy, Puggy!" He set the milk down before the dog; and, taking a flask out of his pocket, emptied it at a draught. "That's something like!" he said, smacking his lips with an air of infinite relief. "So sorry, Miss, to have given you all your trouble for nothing; it's my ignorance that's to blame, not me. I couldn't know I was unworthy of genuine milk till I tried—could I? And do you know," he proceeded, with his eye directed slyly on the way back to the station, "I begin to think I'm not worthy of the fresh air, either. A kind of a longing seems to come over me for the London stink. I'm home-sick already for the soot of my happy childhood and my own dear native mud. The air here is too thin for me, and the sky's too clean; and—oh, Lord!—when you're used to the roar of the traffic—the busses and the cabs and what not—the silence in these parts is downright awful. I'll wish you good evening, Miss; and get back to London."

Isabel turned to Moody with disappointment plainly expressed in her face and manner.

"Is that all he has to say?" she asked. "You told me he could help us. You led me to suppose he could find the guilty person?"

Sharon heard her. "I could name the guilty person," he answered, "as easily, Miss, as I could name you."

"Why don't you do it, then?" Isabel inquired, not very patiently.

Because the time's not ripe for it yet, Miss—that's one reason. Because, if I mentioned the thief's name, as things are now, you, Miss Isabel, would think me mad; and you would tell Mr. Moody I had cheated him out of his money—that's another reason. The matter's in train, if you will only wait a little longer."

"So you say," Isabel rejoined. "If you really could name the thief, I believe you would do it now."

She turned away with a frown on her pretty face. Old Sharon followed her. Even his coarse sensibilities appeared to feel the irresistible ascendancy of beauty and youth.

"I say!" he began, "we must part friends, you know—or I shall break my heart over it. They have got milk at the farm-house. Do you think they have got pen, ink, and paper too?"

Isabel answered, without turning to look at him, "Of course they have!"

"And a bit of sealing-wax?"

"I dare say!"

Old Sharon laid his dirty claws on her shoulder and forced her to face him as the best means of shaking them off.

"Come along!" he said. "I am going to pacify you with some information in writing."

"Why should you write it?" Isabel asked suspiciously.

"Because I mean to make my own conditions, my dear, before I let you into the secret."

In ten minutes more they were all three in the farm-house parlour. Nobody but the farmer's wife was at home. The good woman trembled from head to foot at the sight of old Sharon. In all her harmless life she had never yet seen humanity under the aspect in which it was now presented to her. "Mercy preserve us, Miss!" she whispered to Isabel, "how come you to be in such company as *that*?" Instructed by Isabel, she produced the necessary materials for writing and sealing—and, that done, she shrank away to the door. "Please to excuse me, Miss," she said, with a last horrified look at her venerable visitor; "I really can't stand the sight of such a blot of dirt as that in my nice clean parlour." With these words she disappeared, and was seen no more.

Perfectly indifferent to his reception, old Sharon wrote; inclosed what he had written in an envelope; and sealed it (in the absence of anything better fitted for his purpose) with the mouth-piece of his pipe.

"Now, Miss," he said, "you give me your word of honour"—he stopped and looked round at Moody with a grin—"and you give me yours, that you won't either of you break the seal on this envelope till the expiration of one week from the present day. There are the conditions, Miss Isabel, on which I'll give you your information. If you stop to dispute with me, the candle's alight, and I'll burn the letter!"

It was useless to contend with him. Isabel and Moody gave him the promise that he required. He handed the sealed envelope to Isabel with a low bow. "When the week's out," he said, "you will own I'm a cleverer fellow than you think me now. Wish you good evening, Miss. Come, along, Puggy! Farewell to the horrid clean country, and back again to the nice London stink!"

He nodded to Moody—he leered at Isabel—he chuckled to himself—he left the farm-house.

CHAPTER XV.

Isabel looked down at the letter in her hand—considered it in silence—and turned to Moody. "I feel tempted to open it already," she said.

"After giving your promise?" Moody gently remonstrated.

Isabel met that objection with a woman's logic.

"Does a promise matter?" she asked, when one gives it to a dirty, disreputable, presuming old wretch like Mr. Sharon? It's a wonder to me that you trust such a creature. I wouldn't!"

"I doubted him just as you do," Moody answered, "when I first saw him in company with Mr. Troy. But there was something in the advice he gave us at that first consultation which altered my opinion of him for the better. I dislike his appearance and his manners as much as you do—I may even say I felt ashamed of bringing such a person to see you. And yet I can't think that I have acted unwisely in employing Mr. Sharon."

Isabel listened absently. She had something more to say, and she was considering how she should say it. "May I ask you a bold question?" she began.

"Any question you like."

"Have you —" she hesitated and looked embarrassed. "Have you paid Mr. Sharon much money?" she resumed, suddenly rallying her courage. Instead of answering, Moody suggested that it was time to think of returning to Miss Pink's villa. "Your aunt may be getting anxious about you," he said.

Isabel led the way out of the farm-house in silence. She reverted to Mr. Sharon and the money, however, as they returned by the path across the fields.

"I am sure you will not be offended with me," she said gently, "if I own that I am uneasy about the expenses. I am allowing you to use your purse as if it was mine—and I have hardly any savings of my own."

Moody entreated her not to speak of it. "How can I put my money to a better use than in serving your interests?" he asked.

"My one object in life is to relieve you of your present anxieties. I shall be the happiest man living if you only owe a moment's happiness to my exertions!"

Isabel took his hand, and looked at him with grateful tears in her eyes.

"How good you are to me, Mr. Moody!" she said. "I wish I could tell you how deeply I feel your kindness."

"You can do it easily," he answered, with a smile. "Call me 'Robert'—don't call me 'Mr. Moody.'"

She took his arm with a sudden familiarity that charmed him. "If you had been my brother I should have called you 'Robert,'" she said; "and no brother could have been more devoted to me than you are."

He looked eagerly at her bright face turned up to his. "May I never hope to be something nearer and dearer to you than a brother?" he asked timidly.

She hung her head, and said nothing. Moody's memory recalled Sharon's coarse reference to her "sweetheart." She had blushed when he put the question. What had she done when Moody put *his* question? Her face answered for her—she had turned pale; she was looking more serious than usual. Ignorant as he was of the ways of women, his instinct told him that this was a bad sign. Surely her rising colour would have confessed it, if time and gratitude together were teaching her to love him? He sighed at the inevitable conclusion forced itself on his mind.

"I hope I have not offended you?" he said, sadly.

"Oh, no."

"I wish I had not spoken. Pray don't think that I am serving you with any selfish motive."

"I don't think that, Robert. I never could think it of you."

He was not quite satisfied yet. "Even if you were to marry some other man," he went on, earnestly, "it would make no difference in what I am trying to do for you. No matter what I might suffer, I should still go on—for your sake."

"Why do you talk so?" she burst out, passionately. "No other man has such a claim as yours to my gratitude and regard. How can you let such thoughts come to you? I have done nothing in secret. I have no friends who are not known to you. Be satisfied with that, Robert—and let us drop the subject."

"Never to take it up again?" he asked, with the infatuated pertinacity of a man clinging to his last hope.

At other times and under other circumstances Isabel might have answered him sharply. She spoke with perfect gentleness now.

"Not for the present," she said. "I don't know my own heart. Give me time."

His gratitude caught at those words, as the drowning man is said to catch at the proverbial straw. He lifted her hand, and suddenly and fondly pressed his lips on it. She showed no confusion. Was she sorry for him, poor wretch!—and was that all?

They walked on, arm-in-arm, in silence.

Crossing the last field, they entered again on the high road leading to the row of villas in which Miss Pink lived. The minds of both were preoccupied. Neither of them noticed a gentleman approaching on horseback, followed by a mounted groom. He was advancing slowly, at the walking-pace of his horse, and he only observed the two foot-passengers when he was close to them.

"Miss Isabel!"

She started, looked up, and discovered—Alfred Hardyman.

He was dressed in a perfectly-made travelling suit of light brown, with a peaked felt hat of a darker shade of the same colour, which, in a picturesque sense, greatly improved his personal appearance. His pleasure at discovering Isabel gave the animation to his features which they wanted on ordinary occasions. He sat his horse, a superb hunter, easily and gracefully. His light amber-coloured gloves fitted him perfectly. His obedient servant, on another magnificent horse, waited behind him. He looked the impersonation of rank and breeding—of wealth and prosperity. What a contrast, in a woman's eyes, to the shy, pale, melancholy man, in the ill-fitting black clothes, with the wandering uneasy glances, who stood beneath him, and felt, and showed that he felt, his inferior position keenly! In spite of herself, the treacherous blush flew over Isabel's face, in Moody's presence, and with Moody's eyes distrustfully watching her.

"This is a piece of good fortune that I hardly hoped for," said Hardyman, his cool, quiet, dreary way of speaking quickened, as usual, in Isabel's presence. "I only got back from France this morning, and I called on Lady Lydiard in the hope of seeing you. She was not at home—and you were in the country—and the servants didn't know the address. I could get nothing out of them, except that you were on a visit to a relation." He looked at Moody while he was speaking. Haven't I seen you before?" he said, carelessly. "Yes; at Lady Lydiard's. You're her steward, are you not? How d'ye do?" Moody, with his eyes on the ground, answered silently by a bow. Hardyman, perfectly indifferent whether Lady Lydiard's steward spoke or not, turned on his saddle and looked admiringly at Isabel. "I begin to think my luck has turned at last," he went on, with a smile. "I was jogging along to my farm, and despairing of ever seeing Miss Isabel again—and Miss Isabel herself meets me at the roadside! I wonder whether you are as glad to see me as I am to see you? You won't tell me—eh? May I ask you something else? Are you staying in our neighbourhood?"

There was no alternative before Isabel but to answer this last question. Hardyman had met her out walking, and had no doubt drawn the inevitable inference—although he was too polite to say in plain words.

"Yes, Sir," she answered shyly, "I am staying in this neighbourhood."

"And who is your relation?" Hardyman proceeded, in his easy, matter-of-course way. "Lady Lydiard told me, when I had the pleasure of meeting you at her house, that you had an aunt living in the country. I have a good memory, Miss Isabel, for anything that I hear about you! It's your aunt, isn't it? Yes? I know everybody about here. What is your aunt's name?"

Isabel, still resting her hand on Robert's arm, felt it tremble a little as Hardyman made this last inquiry. If she had been speaking to one of her equals she would have known how to dispose of the question without directly answering it. But what could she say to the magnificent gentleman on the stately horse? He had only to send his servant into the village to ask who the young lady from London was staying with, and the answer, in a dozen mouths at least, would direct him to her aunt. She cast one appealing look at Moody and pronounced the distinguished name of Miss Pink.

"Miss Pink?" Hardyman repeated. "Surely I know Miss Pink?" (He had not the faintest remembrance of her.) "Where did I meet her last?" He ran over in his memory the different local festivals at which strangers had been introduced to him.) "Was it at the archery meeting? or at the grammar-school when the prizes were given? No? It must have been at the flower show, then, surely?"

It had been at the flower show. Isabel had heard it from Miss Pink fifty times at least, and was obliged to admit it now.

"I am quite ashamed of never having called," Hardyman proceeded. "The fact is, I have so much to do. I am a bad one at paying visits. Are you on your way home? Let me follow you and make my apologies personally to Miss Pink."

Moody looked at Isabel. It was only a momentary glance, but she perfectly understood it.

"I am afraid, Sir, my aunt cannot have the honour of seeing you to-day," she said.

Hardyman was all complaisance. He smiled, and patted his horse's neck. "To-morrow, then," he said. "My compliments, and I will call in the afternoon. Let me see; Miss Pink lives at —?" He waited, as if he expected Isabel to assist his treacherous memory once more. She hesitated again. Hardyman looked round at his groom. The groom could find out the address, even if he did not happen to know it already. Besides, there was the little row of houses visible at the farther end of the road. Isabel pointed to the villas, as a necessary concession to good manners, before the groom could anticipate her. "My aunt lives there, Sir; at the house called 'The Lawn.'"

"Ah! to be sure!" said Hardyman. "I oughtn't to have wanted reminding; but I have so many things to think of at the farm. And I am afraid I must be getting old—my memory isn't as good as it was. I am so glad to have seen you, Miss Isabel. You

and your aunt must come and look at my horses. Do you like horses? Are you fond of riding? I have a quiet roan mare that is used to carrying ladies; she would be just the thing for you. Did I beg you to give my best compliments to your aunt? Yes? How well you are looking! our air here agrees with you. I hope I haven't kept you standing too long? I didn't think of it in the pleasure of meeting you. Good-by, Miss Isabel; good-by, till to-morrow!"

He took off his hat to Isabel, nodded to Moody, and pursued his way to the farm.

Isabel looked at her companion. His eyes were still on the ground. Pale, silent, motionless, he waited by her like a dog, until she gave the signal of walking on again towards the house.

"You are not angry with me for speaking to Mr. Hardyman?" she asked anxiously.

He lifted his head at the sound of her voice. "Angry with you, my dear! Why should I be angry?"

"You seem so changed, Robert, since we met Mr. Hardyman. I couldn't help speaking to him—could I?"

"Certainly not."

They moved on towards the villa. Isabel was still uneasy. There was something in Moody's silent submission to all that she said and all that she did which pained and humiliated her. "You're not jealous?" she said, smiling timidly.

He tried to speak lightly on his side. "I have no time to be jealous while I have your affairs to look after," he answered.

She pressed his arm tenderly. "Never fear, Robert, that new friends will make me forget the best and dearest friend who is now at my side." She paused, and looked up at him with a compassionate fondness that was very pretty to see. "I can keep out of the way to-morrow, when Mr. Hardyman calls," she said. "It is my aunt he is coming to see—not me."

It was generously meant. But, while her mind was only occupied with the present time, Moody's mind was looking into the future. He was learning the hard lesson of self-sacrifice already. "Do what you think right," he said, quietly; "don't think of me."

They reached the gate of the villa. He held out his hand to say good-by.

"Won't you come in?" she asked. "Do come in!"

"Not now, my dear. I must get back to London as soon as I can. There is some more work to be done for you, and the sooner I do it the better."

She heard his excuse without heeding it.

"You are not like yourself, Robert," she said. "Why is it? What are you thinking of?"

He was thinking of the bright blush that overspread her face when Hardyman first spoke to her; he was thinking of the invitation to her to see the stud-farm, and to ride the roan mare; he was thinking of the utterly powerless position in which he stood towards Isabel and towards the highly-born gentleman who admired her. But he kept his doubts and fears to himself. "The train won't wait for me," he said, and held out his hand once more.

She was not only perplexed; she was really distressed. "Don't take leave of me in that cold way!" she pleaded. Her eyes dropped before his, and her lips trembled a little. "Give me a kiss, Robert, at parting." She said those bold words softly and sadly, out of the depth of her pity for him. He started; his face brightened suddenly; his sinking hope rose again. In another moment the change came; in another moment he understood her. As he touched her cheek with his lips, he turned pale again. "Don't quite forget me," he said, in low faltering tones—and left her.

Miss Pink met Isabel in the hall. Refreshed by unbroken repose the ex-schoolmistress was in the happiest frame of mind for the reception of her niece's news.

Informed that Moody had travelled to South Morden to personally report the progress of the inquiries, Miss Pink highly approved of him as a substitute for Mr. Troy. "Mr. Moody, as a banker's son, is a gentleman by birth," she remarked; "he has condescended, in becoming Lady Lydiard's steward. What I saw of him, when he came here with you, prepossessed me in his favour. He has my confidence, Isabel, as well as yours—he is in every respect a superior person to Mr. Troy. Did you meet any friends, my dear, when you were out walking?"

The answer to this question produced a species of transformation in Miss Pink. The rapturous rank-worship of her nation feasted, so to speak, on Hardyman's message. She looked taller and younger than usual—she was all smiles and sweetness. "At last, Isabel, you have seen birth and breeding under their right aspect," she said. "In the society of Lady Lydiard, you cannot possibly have formed correct ideas of the English aristocracy. Observe Mr. Hardyman when he does me the honour to call to-morrow—and you will see the difference."

"Mr. Hardyman is your visitor, aunt—not mine. I was going to ask you to let me remain up stairs in my room."

Miss Pink was unaffectedly shocked. "This is what you learn at Lady Lydiard's!" she observed. "No, Isabel, your absence would be a breach of good manners—I cannot possibly permit it. You will be present to receive our distinguished friend with me. And mind this!" added Miss Pink, in her most impressive manner, "If Mr. Hardyman should by any chance ask why you have left Lady Lydiard, not one word about those disgraceful circumstances which connect you with the loss of the bank-note! I should sink into the earth if the smallest hint of what has really happened should reach Mr. Hardyman's ears. My child, I stand towards you in the place of your lamented mother; I have the right to command your silence on this horrible subject, and I do imperatively command it."

In these words foolish Miss Pink sowed the seed for the harvest of trouble that was soon to come.

CHAPTER XVI.

Paying his court to the ex-schoolmistress on the next day, Hardyman made such excellent use of his opportunities that the visit to the stud-farm took place on the day after. His own carriage was placed at the disposal of Isabel and her aunt; and his own sister was present to confer special distinction on the reception of Miss Pink.

In a country like England, which annually suspends the sitting of its Legislature in honour of a horse-race, it is only natural and proper that the comfort of the horses should be the first object of consideration at a stud-farm. Nine tenths of the land at Hardyman's farm was devoted, in one way or another, to the noble quadruped with the low forehead and the long nose. Poor humanity was satisfied with second-rate and third-rate accommodation. The ornamental grounds, very poorly laid out, were also very limited in extent—and, as for the dwelling-house, it was literally a cottage. A parlour and a kitchen, a smoking-room, a bed-room, and a spare chamber for a friend, all scantily furnished, sufficed for the modest wants of the owner of the property. If you wished to feast your eyes on luxury you went to the stables.

The stud-farm being described, the introduction to Hardyman's sister follows in due course.

The Honourable Lavinia Hardyman was, as all persons in society know, married rather late in life to General Drumblade. It is saying a great deal, but it is not saying too much, to describe Mrs. Drumblade as the most mischievous woman of her age in all England. Scandal was the breath of her life: to place people in false positions, to divulge secrets and destroy characters, to undermine friendships, and aggravate enmities—these were the sources of enjoyment from which this dangerous woman drew the inexhaustible fund of good spirits that made her a brilliant light in the social sphere. She was one of the privileged sinners of modern society. The worst mischief that she could work was ascribed to her "exuberant vitality." She had that ready familiarity of manner which is (in her class) so rarely discovered to be insolence in disguise. Her power of easy self-assertion found people ready to accept her on her own terms wherever she went. She was one of those big, overpowering women, with blunt manners, voluble tongues, and goggle eyes, who carry everything before them. The highest society modestly considered itself in danger of being dull in the absence of Mrs. Drumblade. Even Hardyman himself—who saw as little of her as possible, whose frankly straightforward nature recoiled by instinct from contact with his sister—could think of no fitter person to make

Miss Pink's reception agreeable to her, while he was devoting his own attentions to her niece. Mrs. Drumblade accepted the position thus offered with the most amiable readiness. In her own private mind she placed an interpretation on her brother's motives which did him the grossest injustice. She believed that Hardyman's designs on Isabel contemplated the most profligate result. To assist this purpose, while the girl's nearest relative was supposed to be taking care of her, was Mrs. Drumblade's idea of "fun." Her worst enemies admitted that the honourable Lavinia had redeeming qualities, and owned that a keen sense of humour was one of her merits.

Was Miss Pink a likely person to resist the fascinations of Mrs. Drumblade? Alas! for the ex-schoolmistress! before she had been five minutes at the farm, Hardyman's sister had fished for her, caught her, landed her. Poor Miss Pink!

Mrs. Drumblade could assume a grave dignity of manner when the occasion called for it. She was grave, she was dignified, when Hardyman performed the ceremonies of introduction. She would not say she was charmed to meet Miss Pink—the ordinary slang of society was not for Miss Pink's ears—she would say she felt this introduction as a privilege. It was so seldom one met with persons of trained intellect in society. Mrs. Drumblade was already informed of Miss Pink's earlier triumphs in the instruction of youth. Mrs. Drumblade had not been blessed with children herself; but she had nephews and nieces, and she was anxious about their education, especially the nieces. What a sweet, modest girl Miss Isabel was! The fondest wish she could form for her nieces would be that they should resemble Miss Isabel when they grew up. The question was, as to the best method of education. She would own that she had selfish motives in becoming acquainted with Miss Pink. They were at the farm, no doubt, to see Alfred's horses. Mrs. Drumblade did not understand horses; her interest was in the question of education. She might even confess that she had accepted Alfred's invitation in the hope of hearing Miss Pink's views. There would be opportunities, she trusted, for a little instructive conversation on that subject. It was, perhaps, ridiculous to talk, at her age, of feeling as if she was Miss Pink's pupil; and yet it exactly expressed the nature of the aspiration which was then in her mind. In these terms, feeling her way with the utmost nicety, Mrs. Drumblade wound the net of flattery round and round Miss Pink until her hold on that innocent lady was, in every sense of the word, secure. Before half the horses had been passed under review, Hardyman and Isabel were out of sight, and Mrs. Drumblade and Miss Pink were lost in the intricacies of the stables. "Excessively stupid of me! We had better go back, and establish ourselves comfortably in the parlour. When my brother misses us, he and your charming niece will return to look for us in the cottage." Under cover of this arrangement the separation became complete. Miss Pink held forth on education to Mrs. Drumblade in the parlour; while Hardyman and Isabel were on their way to a paddock at the farthest limits of the property.

"I am afraid you are getting a little tired," said Hardyman. "Won't you take my arm?"

Isabel was on her guard; she had not forgotten what Lady Lydiard had said to her. "No, thank you, Mr. Hardyman; I am a better walker than you think."

Hardyman continued the conversation in his blunt, resolute way. "I wonder whether you will believe me," he asked, "if I tell you that this is one of the happiest days of my life."

"I should think you were always happy," Isabel cautiously replied, "having such a pretty place to live in as this."

Hardyman met that answer with one of his quietly-positive denials. "A man is never happy by himself," he said. "He is happy with a companion. For instance, I am happy with you."

Isabel stopped and looked back. Hardyman's language was becoming a little too explicit. "Surely we have lost Mrs. Drumblade and my aunt," she said. "I don't see them anywhere."

"You will see them directly; they are only a long way behind." With this assurance, he returned, in his own obstinate way, to his one object in view. "Miss Isabel, I want to ask you a question. I'm not a ladies' man. I speak my mind plainly to everybody—women included. Do you like being here to-day?"

Isabel's gravity was not proof against this very downright question. "I should be hard to please," she said, laughing, "if I didn't enjoy my visit to the farm."

Hardyman pushed steadily forward through the obstacle of the farm to the question of the farm's master. "You like being here," he repeated. "Do you like me?"

This was serious. Isabel drew back a little, and looked at him. He waited with the most impenetrable gravity for her reply.

"I think you can hardly expect me to answer that question," she said.

"Why not?"

"Our acquaintance has been a very short one, Mr. Hardyman. And, if you are so good as to forget the difference between us, I think I ought to remember it."

"What difference?"

"The difference in rank."

Hardyman suddenly stood still, and emphasised his next words by digging his stick into the grass.

"If anything I have said has vexed you," he began, "tell me so plainly, Miss Isabel, and I'll ask your pardon. But don't throw my rank in my face. I cut adrift from all that nonsense when I took this farm and got my living out of the horses. What has a man's rank to do with a man's feelings?" he went on, with another emphatic dig of his stick. "I am quite serious in asking if you like me—for this good reason, that I like you. Yes, I do. You remember that day when I bled the old lady's dog—well, I have found out since then that there's a sort of incompleteness in my life which I never suspected before. It's you who have put that idea into my head. You didn't mean it, I dare say, but you have done it all the same. I sat alone here yesterday evening smoking my pipe—and I didn't enjoy it. I breakfasted alone this morning—and I didn't enjoy that. I said to myself, 'She's coming to lunch, that's one comfort—I shall enjoy lunch. That's what I feel, roughly described. I don't suppose I've been five minutes together without thinking of you, now in one way and now in another, since the day when I first saw you. When a man comes to my time of life, and has had my experience, he knows what that means. It means, in plain English, that his heart is set on a woman. You're the woman.'"

Isabel had thus far made several attempts to interrupt him, without success. But, when Hardyman's confession attained its culminating point, she insisted on being heard.

"If you will excuse me, Sir," she interposed, gravely, "I think I had better go back to the cottage. My aunt is a stranger here, and she doesn't know where to look for us."

"We don't want your aunt," Hardyman remarked, in his most positive manner.

"We do want her," Isabel rejoined. "I won't venture to say it's wrong in you, Mr. Hardyman, to talk to me as you have just done, but I am quite sure it's very wrong in me to listen."

He looked at her with such unaffected surprise and distress that she stopped, on the point of leaving him, and tried to make herself better understood.

"I had no intention of offending you, Sir," she said, a little confusedly. "I only wanted to remind you that there are some things which a gentleman in your position—." She stopped, tried to finish the sentence, failed, and began another. "If I had been a young lady in your own rank of life," she went on, "I might have thanked you for paying me a compliment, and have given you a serious answer. As it is, I am afraid I must say that you have surprised and disappointed me. I can claim very little for myself, I know. But I did imagine—so long as there was nothing unbecoming in my conduct—that I had some right to your respect."

Listening more and more impatiently, Hardyman took her by the hand, and burst out with another of his abrupt questions.

"What can you possibly be thinking of?" he asked.

She gave him no answer; she only looked at him reproachfully, and tried to release herself.

Hardyman held her hand faster than ever.

"I believe you think me an infernal scoundrel!" he said. "I can stand a good deal, Miss Isabel, but I can't stand that. How

have I failed in respect towards you, if you please? I have told you you're the woman my heart is set on. Well? Isn't it plain what I want of you, when I say that? Isabel Miller, I want you to be my wife!"

Isabel's only reply to this extraordinary proposal of marriage was a faint cry of astonishment, followed by a sudden trembling that shook her from head to foot.

Hardyman put his arm round her with a gentleness which his oldest friend would have been surprised to see in him.

"Take your time to think of it," he said, dropping back again into his usual quiet tone. "If you had known me a little better you wouldn't have mistaken me, and you wouldn't be looking at me now as if you were afraid to believe your own ears. What is there so very wonderful in my wanting to marry you? I don't set up for being a saint. When I was a young man I was no better (and no worse) than other young men. I'm getting on now to middle life. I don't want romances and adventures—I want an easy existence with a nice lovable woman who will make me a good wife. You're the woman, I tell you again. I know it by what I've seen of you myself, and by what I have heard of you from Lady Lydiard. She said you were prudent, and sweet-tempered, and affectionate; to which I wish to add that you have just the face and figure that I like, and the modest manners and the blessed absence of all slang in your talk, which I don't find in the young women I meet with in the present day. That's my view of it: I think for myself. What does it matter to me whether you're the daughter of a Duke or the daughter of a Dairyman? It isn't your father I want to marry—it's you. Listen to reason, there's dear! We have only one question to settle before we go back to your aunt. You wouldn't answer me when I asked it a little while since. Will you answer now? Do you like me?"

Isabel looked up at him, timidly.

"In my position, Sir," she asked, "have I any right to like you? What would your relations and friends think, if I said Yes?"

Hardyman gave her waist a little admonitory squeeze with his arm.

"What! You're at it again? A nice way to answer a man, to call him 'Sir,' and to get behind his rank as if it was a place of refuge from him! I hate talking of myself, but you force me to it. Here is my position in the world—I have got an elder brother; he is married, and he has a son to succeed him in the title and the property. You understand, so far? Very well! Years ago I shifted my share of the rank (whatever it may be) on to my brother's shoulders. He's a thorough good fellow, and he has carried my dignity for me, without once dropping it, ever since. As for what people may say, they have said it already, from my father and mother downwards, in the time when I took to the horses and the farm. If they're the wise people I take them for, they won't be at the trouble of saying it all over again. No, no. Twist it how you may, Miss Isabel, whether I'm single or whether I'm married, I'm plain Alfred Hardyman; and everybody who knows me knows that I go on my way, and please myself. I you don't like me, it will be the bitterest disappointment I ever had in my life; but say so honestly, all the same."

Where is the woman in Isabel's place whose capacity for resistance would not have yielded a little to such an appeal as this?

"I should be an insensible wretch," she replied warmly, "if I didn't feel the honour you have done me, and feel it gratefully."

"Does that mean you will have me for a husband?" asked downright Hardyman.

She was fairly driven into a corner; but (being a woman) she tried to slip through his fingers at the last moment.

"Will you forgive me," she said, "if I ask for a little more time? I am so bewildered, I hardly know what to say or to do for the best. You see, Mr. Hardyman, it would be a dreadful thing for me to be the cause of your giving offence to your family. I am obliged to think of that. It would be so distressing for you (I will say nothing of myself) if your friends closed their doors on me. They might say I was a designing girl, who had taken advantage of your good opinion to raise herself in the world. Lady Lydiard warned me long since not to be ambitious about myself and not to forget my station in life, because she treated me like her adopted daughter. Indeed—indeed, I can't tell you how I feel your goodness, and the compliment—the very great compliment, you pay me! My heart is free; and if I followed my own inclinations—." She checked herself, conscious that she was on the brink of saying too much. "Will you give a few days," she pleaded, "to try if I can think composedly of all this? I am only a girl, and I feel quite dazzled by the prospect that you set before me."

Hardyman seized on those words as offering all the encouragement that he desired to his suit.

"Have your own way in this thing and in everything!" he said, with an unaccustomed fervour of language and manner. "I am so glad to hear that your heart is open to me, and that all your inclinations take my part."

Isabel instantly protested against this misrepresentation of what she had really said. "Oh, Mr. Hardyman, you quite mistake me!"

He answered her very much as he had answered Lady Lydiard, when she had tried to make him understand his proper relations towards Isabel.

"No, no; I don't mistake you. I agree to every word you say. How can I expect you to marry me, as you very properly remark, unless I give you a day or two to make up your mind? It's quite enough for me that you like the prospect. If Lady Lydiard treats you as her daughter, why shouldn't you be my wife? It stands to reason that you're quite right to marry a man who can raise you in the world. I like you to be ambitious—though Heaven knows it isn't much I can do for you, except to love you with all my heart. Still, it's a great encouragement to hear that her Ladyship's views agree with mine—"

"They don't agree, Mr. Hardyman!" protested poor Isabel. "You are entirely misrepresenting—"

Hardyman cordially concurred in this view of the matter. "Yes! yes! I can't pretend to represent her Ladyship's language, or yours either; I am obliged to take my words as they come to me. Don't disturb yourself: it's all right—I understand. You have made me the happiest man living. I shall ride over to-morrow to your aunt's house, and hear what you have to say to me? Mind you're at home! Not a day must pass now without my seeing you. I do love you, Isabel—I do indeed!" He stooped, and kissed her heartily. "Only to reward me," he explained, "for giving you time to think."

She drew herself away from him—resolutely, not angrily. Before she could make a third attempt to place the subject in its right light before him, the luncheon bell rang at the cottage—and a servant appeared, evidently sent to look for them.

"Don't forget to-morrow," Hardyman whispered confidentially. "I'll call early—and then go on to London, and get the ring."

CHAPTER XVII.

Events succeeded each other rapidly, after the memorable day to Isabel of the luncheon at the farm.

On the next day (the ninth of the month) Lady Lydiard sent for her steward, and requested him to explain his conduct in repeatedly leaving the house without assigning any reason for his absence. She did not dispute his claims to a freedom of action which would not be permitted to an ordinary servant. Her objection to his present course of proceeding related entirely to the mystery in which it was involved, and to the uncertainty in which the household was left as to the hour of his return. On those grounds, she thought herself entitled to an explanation. Moody's habitual reserve—strengthened, on this occasion, by his dread of ridicule, if his efforts to serve Isabel ended in failure—disinclined him to take Lady Lydiard into his confidence, while his inquiries were still beset with obstacles and doubts. He respectfully entreated her Ladyship to grant him a delay of a few weeks before he entered on his explanation. Lady Lydiard's quick temper resented this request. She told Moody plainly that he was guilty of an act of presumption in making his own conditions with his employer. He received the reproof with exemplary resignation; but he held to his conditions nevertheless. From that moment the result of the interview was no longer in doubt. Moody was directed to send in his accounts. The accounts having been examined, and found to be scrupulously correct, he declined accepting the balance of



WHERE HE FELL. DRAWN BY MASON JACKSON.



CHRISTMAS AT SEA: THE CAPTAIN'S PUDDING. DRAWN BY C. GREGORY.

salary that was offered to him. The next day he left Lady Lydiard's service.

On the tenth of the month her Ladyship received a letter from her nephew.

The health of Felix had not improved. He had made up his mind to go abroad again towards the end of the month. In the meantime, he had written to his friend at Paris, and he had the pleasure of forwarding an answer. The letter inclosed announced that the lost five-hundred-pound note had been made the subject of careful inquiry in Paris. It had not been traced. The French police offered to send to London one of their best men, well acquainted with the English language, if Lady Lydiard was desirous of employing him. He would be perfectly willing to act with an English officer in conducting the investigation, should it be thought necessary. Mr. Troy being consulted as to the expediency of accepting this proposal, objected to the pecuniary terms demanded as being extravagantly high. He suggested waiting a little before any reply was sent to Paris; and he engaged meanwhile to consult a London solicitor who had great experience in cases of theft, and whose advice might enable them to dispense entirely with the services of the French police.

Being now a free man again, Moody was able to follow his own inclinations in regard to the instructions which he had received from old Sharon.

The course that had been recommended to him was repellent to the self-respect and the sense of delicacy which were among the inbred virtues of Moody's character. He shrank from forcing himself as a friend on Hardyman's valet; he recoiled from the idea of tempting the man to steal a specimen of his master's handwriting. After some consideration, he decided on applying to the agent who collected the rents at Hardyman's London chambers. Being an old acquaintance of Moody's, this person would certainly not hesitate to communicate the address of Hardyman's bankers, if he knew it. The experiment, tried under these favouring circumstances, proved perfectly successful. Moody proceeded to Sharon's lodgings the same day, with the address of the bankers in his pocket-book. The old vagabond, greatly amused by Moody's scruples, saw plainly enough that, so long as he wrote the supposed letter from Hardyman in the third person, it mattered little what handwriting was employed, seeing that no signature would be necessary. The letter was at once composed, on the model which Sharon had already suggested to Moody, and a respectable messenger (so far as outward appearance went) was employed to take it to the bank. In half an hour the answer came back. It added one more to the difficulties which beset the inquiry after the lost money. No such sum as five hundred pounds had been paid, within the dates mentioned, to the credit of Hardyman's account.

Old Sharon was not in the least discomposed by this fresh check. "Give my love to the dear young lady," he said, with his customary impudence; "and tell her we are one degree nearer to finding the thief."

Moody looked at him, doubting whether he was in jest or in earnest.

"Must I squeeze a little more information into that thick head of yours?" asked Sharon. With this question he produced a weekly newspaper, and pointed to a paragraph which reported, among the items of sporting news, Hardyman's recent visit to a sale of horses at a town in the north of France. "We know he didn't pay the bank-note in to his account," Sharon remarked. "What else did he do with it? Took it to pay for the horses that he bought in France! Do you see your way a little plainer now? Very good. Let's try next if the money holds out. Somebody must cross the Channel in search of the note. Which of us two is to sit in the steam-boat with a white basin on his lap? Old Sharon, of course!" He stopped to count the money still left, out of the sum deposited by Moody to defray the cost of the inquiry. "All right!" he went on. "I've got enough to defray my expenses there and back. Don't stir out of London till you hear from me. I can't tell how soon I may not want you. If there's any difficulty in tracing the note, your hand will have to go into your pocket again. Can't you get the lawyer to join you? Lord! how I should enjoy squandering his money! It's a downright disgrace to me to have only got one guinea out of him. I could tear my flesh off my bones when I think of it."

The same night old Sharon started for France, by way of Dover and Calais.

Two days elapsed, and brought no news from Moody's agent. On the third day, he received some information relating to Sharon—not from the man himself, but in a letter from Isabel Miller.

"For once, dear Robert," she wrote, "my judgment has turned out to be sounder than yours. That hateful old man has confirmed my worst opinion of him. Pray have him punished. Take him before a magistrate and charge him with cheating you out of your money. I inclose the sealed letter which he gave me at the farmhouse. The week's time before I was to open it expired yesterday. Was there ever anything so impudent and so inhuman? I am too vexed and angry about the money you have wasted on this old wretch to write more. Yours, gratefully and affectionately, Isabel."

The letter in which old Sharon had undertaken (by way of pacifying Isabel) to write the name of the thief, contained these lines:—

"You are a charming girl, my dear; but you still want one thing to make you perfect—and that is a lesson in patience. I am proud and happy to teach you. The name of the thief remains, for the present, Mr. — (Blank)."

From Moody's point of view, there was but one thing to be said of this: it was just like old Sharon! Isabel's letter was of infinitely greater interest to him. He feasted his eyes on the words above the signature: she signed herself, "Yours gratefully and affectionately." Did the last word mean that she was really beginning to be fond of him? After kissing the word, he wrote a comforting letter to her, in which he pledged himself to keep a watchful eye on Sharon, and to trust him with no more money until he had honestly earned it first.

A week passed. Moody (longing to see Isabel) still waited in vain for news from France. He had just decided to delay his visit to South Morden no longer, when the errand-boy employed by Sharon brought him this message:—"The old 'un's at home, and waitin' to see yer."

CHAPTER XVIII.

Sharon's news was not of an encouraging character. He had met with serious difficulties, and had spent the last farthing of Moody's money in attempting to overcome them.

One discovery of importance he had certainly made. A horse withdrawn from the sale was the only horse that had met with Hardyman's approval. He had secured the animal at the high reserved price of twelve thousand francs—being four hundred and eighty pounds in English money; and he had paid with an English bank-note. The seller (a French horse-dealer resident in Brussels) had returned to Belgium immediately on completing the negotiations. Sharon had ascertained his address, and had written to him at Brussels, inclosing the number of the lost bank-note. In two days he had received an answer, informing him that the horse-dealer had been called to England by the illness of a relative, and that he had hitherto failed to send any address to which his letters could be forwarded. Hearing this, and having exhausted his funds, Sharon had returned to London. It now rested with Moody to decide whether the course of the inquiry should follow the horse-dealer next. There was the cash account, showing how the money had been spent. And there was Sharon, with his pipe in his mouth and his dog on his lap, waiting for orders.

Moody wisely took time to consider before he committed himself to a decision. In the meanwhile, he ventured to recommend a new course of proceeding which Sharon's report had suggested to his mind.

"It seems to me," he said, "that we have taken the roundabout way of getting to our end in view, when the straight road lay before us. If Mr. Hardyman has passed the stolen note, you know, as well as I do, that he has passed it innocently. Instead of wasting time and money in trying to trace a stranger, why not tell Mr. Hardyman what has happened, and ask him to give us the number of the note? You can't think of everything, I know; but it does seem strange that this idea didn't occur to you before you went to France."

"Mr. Moody," said old Sharon, "I shall have to cut your acquaintance. You are a man without faith; I don't like you. As if I hadn't thought of Hardyman weeks since!" he exclaimed, contemptuously. "Are you really soft enough to suppose that a gentleman in his position would talk about his money affairs to me? You know mighty little of him if you do. A fortnight since I sent one of my men (most respectably dressed) to hang about his farm, and see what information he could pick up. My man became painfully acquainted with the toe of a boot. It was thick, Sir; and it was Hardyman's."

"I will run the risk of the boot," Moody replied, in his quiet way.

"And put the question to Hardyman?"

"Yes."

"Very good," said Sharon. "If you get your answer from his tongue, instead of his boot, the case is at an end—unless I have made a complete mess of it. Look here, Moody! If you want to do me a good turn, tell the lawyer that the guinea-opinion was the right one. Let him know that *he* was the fool, not you, when he buttoned up his pockets and refused to trust me. And, I say!" pursued old Sharon, relapsing into his customary impudence, "you're in love, you know, with that nice girl. I like her myself. When you marry her invite me to the wedding. I'll make a sacrifice: I'll brush my hair and wash my face in honour of the occasion."

Returning to his lodgings, Moody found two letters waiting on the table. One of them bore the South Morden postmark. He opened that letter first.

It was written by Miss Pink. The first lines contained an urgent entreaty to keep the circumstances connected with the loss of the five hundred pounds the strictest secret from everyone in general, and from Hardyman in particular. The reasons assigned for making the strange request were next expressed in these terms:—"My niece Isabel is, I am happy to inform you, engaged to be married to Mr. Hardyman. If the slightest hint reached him of her having been associated, no matter how cruelly and unjustly, with a suspicion of theft, the marriage would be broken off, and the result to herself and to everybody connected with her, would be disgrace for the rest of our lives."

On the blank space at the foot of the page a few words were added, in Isabel's writing:—"Whatever changes there may be in my life, your place in my heart is one that no other person can fill: it is the place of my dearest friend. Pray write and tell me that you are not distressed and not angry. My one anxiety is that you should remember what I have always told you about the state of my own feelings. My one wish is that you will still let me love you and value you, as I might have loved and valued a brother."

The letter dropped from Moody's hand. Not a word—not even a sigh—passed his lips. In tearless silence he submitted to the pang that wrung him. In tearless silence he contemplated the wreck of his life.

CHAPTER XIX.

The narrative returns to South Morden, and follows the events which attended Isabel's marriage engagement.

To say that Miss Pink, inflated by triumph, rose, morally speaking, from the earth and floated among the clouds, is to indicate faintly the effect produced on the ex-schoolmistress when her niece first informed her of what had happened at the farm. Attacked on one side by her aunt, and on the other by Hardyman, and feebly defended, at the best, by her own doubts and misgivings, Isabel ended by surrendering at discretion. Like thousands of other women in a similar position, she was in the last degree uncertain as to the state of her own heart. To what extent she was insensibly influenced by Hardyman's commanding position in believing herself to be sincerely attached to him, it was beyond her power of self-examination to discover. He doubly dazzled her by his birth and by his celebrity. Not in England only, but throughout Europe, he was a recognised authority on his own subject. How could she—how could any woman—resist the influence of his steady mind, his firmness of purpose, his manly resolution to owe everything to himself and nothing to his rank, set off as these attractive qualities were by the outward and personal advantages which exercise an ascendancy of their own? Isabel was fascinated, and yet Isabel was not at ease. In her lonely moments she was troubled by regretful thoughts of Moody, which perplexed and irritated her. She had always behaved honestly to him; she had never encouraged him to hope that his love for her had the faintest prospect of being returned. Yet, knowing, as she did, that her conduct was blameless so far, there were nevertheless perverse sympathies in her which took his part. In the wakeful hours of the night there were whispering voices in her which said, Think of Moody! Had there been a growing kindness towards this good friend in her heart, of which she herself was not aware? She tried to detect it—to weigh it for what it was really worth. But it lay too deep to be discovered and estimated, if it did really exist—if it had any sounder origin than her own morbid fancy. In the broad light of day, in the little bustling duties of life, she forgot it again. She could think of what she ought to wear on the wedding day; she could even try privately how her new signature, "Isabel Hardyman," would look when she had the right to use it. On the whole, it may be said that the time passed smoothly—with some occasional checks and drawbacks, which were the more easily endured seeing that they took their rise in Isabel's own conduct. Complacent as she was in general, there were two instances, among others, in which her resolution to take her own way was not to be overcome. She refused to write either to Moody or to Lady Lydiard informing them of her engagement; and she steadily disapproved of Miss Pink's policy of concealment, in the matter of the robbery at Lady Lydiard's house. Her aunt could only secure her as a passive accomplice by stating family considerations in the strongest possible terms. "If the disgrace was confined to you, my dear, I might leave you to decide. But I am involved in it, as your nearest relative; and, what is more, even the sacred memories of your father and mother might feel the slur cast on them." This exaggerated language—like all exaggerated language, a mischievous weapon in the arsenal of weakness and prejudice—had its effect on Isabel. Reluctantly and sadly, she consented to be silent.

Miss Pink wrote word of the engagement to Moody first; reserving to a later day the superior pleasure of informing Lady Lydiard of the very event which that audacious woman had declared to be impossible. To her aunt's surprise, just as she was about to close the envelope Isabel stepped forward, and inconsistently requested leave to add a postscript to the very letter which she had refused to write! Miss Pink was not even permitted to see the postscript. Isabel secured the envelope the moment she laid down her pen, and retired to her room with a headache (which was heartache in disguise) for the rest of the day.

While the question of the marriage was still in debate, an event occurred which exercised a serious influence on Hardyman's future plans.

He received a letter from the Continent which claimed his immediate attention. One of the sovereigns of Europe had decided on making some radical changes in the mounting and equipment of a cavalry regiment; and he required the assistance of Hardyman in that important part of the contemplated reform which was connected with the choice and purchase of horses. Setting his own interests out of the question, Hardyman owed obligations to the kindness of his illustrious correspondent which made it impossible for him to send an excuse. In a fortnight's time, at the latest, it would be necessary for him to leave England; and a month or more might elapse before it would be possible for him to return.

Under these circumstances, he proposed, in his own precipitate way, to hasten the date of the marriage. The necessary legal delay would permit the ceremony to be performed on that day fortnight. Isabel might then accompany him on his journey, and spend a brilliant honeymoon at the foreign Court. She at once refused, not only to accept this proposal, but even to take it into consideration. While Miss Pink dwelt eloquently on the shortness of the notice, Miss Pink's niece based her resolution on far more important grounds. Hardyman had not yet announced the contemplated marriage to his parents and friends; and Isabel was determined not to become his wife until she could be first assured of a courteous and tolerant reception by the family—if she could hope for no warmer welcome at their hands.

Hardyman was not a man who yielded easily, even in trifles.

In the present case, his dearest interests were concerned in inducing Isabel to reconsider her decision. He was still vainly trying to shake her resolution when the afternoon post brought a letter for Miss Pink, which introduced a new element of disturbance into the discussion. The letter was nothing less than Lady Lydiard's reply to the written announcement of Isabel's engagement, dispatched on the previous day by Miss Pink.

Her Ladyship's answer was a surprisingly short one. It only contained these lines:—

"Lady Lydiard begs to acknowledge the receipt of Miss Pink's letter requesting that she will say nothing to Mr. Hardyman of the loss of a bank-note in her house, and assigning as a reason that Miss Isabel Miller is engaged to be married to Mr. Hardyman, and might be prejudiced in his estimation if the facts were made known. Miss Pink may make her mind easy. Lady Lydiard has not the slightest intention of taking Mr. Hardyman into her confidence on the subject of her domestic affairs. With regard to the proposed marriage, Lady Lydiard casts no doubt on Miss Pink's perfect sincerity and good faith; but, at the same time, she positively declines to believe that Mr. Hardyman means to make Miss Isabel Miller his wife. Lady L. will yield to the evidence of a properly-attested certificate—and to nothing else."

A folded piece of paper, directed to Isabel, dropped out of this characteristic letter as Miss Pink turned from the first page to the second. Lady Lydiard addressed her adopted daughter in these words:—

"I was on the point of leaving home to visit you again, when I received your aunt's letter. My poor deluded child, no words can tell how distressed I am about you. You are already sacrificed to the folly of the most foolish woman living. For God's sake, take care you do not fall a victim next to the designs of a profligate man. Come to me, instantly, Isabel, and I promise to take care of you."

Fortified by these letters, and aided by Miss Pink's indignation, Hardyman pressed his proposal on Isabel with renewed resolution. She made no attempt to combat his arguments—she only held firmly by her decision. Without some encouragement from Hardyman's father and mother, she still steadily refused to become his wife. Irritated already by Lady Lydiard's letters, he lost the self-command which so eminently distinguished him in the ordinary affairs of life, and showed the domineering and despotic temper which was an inbred part of his disposition. Isabel's high spirit at once resented the harsh terms in which he spoke to her. In the plainest words, she released him from his engagement, and, without waiting for his excuses, quitted the room.

Left together, Hardyman and Miss Pink devised an arrangement which paid due respect to Isabel's scruples, and at the same time met Lady Lydiard's insulting assertion of disbelief in Hardyman's honour, by a formal and public announcement of the marriage.

It was proposed to give a garden party at the farm in a week's time, for the express purpose of introducing Isabel to Hardyman's family and friends in the character of his betrothed wife. If his father and mother accepted the invitation, Isabel's only objection to hastening their union would fall to the ground. Hardyman might, in that case, plead with his Imperial correspondent for a delay in his departure of a few days more; and the marriage might still take place before he left England. Isabel, at Miss Pink's intercession, was induced to accept her lover's excuses, and, in the event of her favourable reception by Hardyman's parents at the farm, to give her consent (not very willingly even yet) to hastening the ceremony which was to make her Hardyman's wife.

On the next morning the whole of the invitations were sent out, excepting the invitation to Hardyman's father and mother. Without mentioning it to Isabel, Hardyman decided on personally appealing to his mother before he ventured on taking the head of the family into his confidence.

The result of the interview was partially successful—and no more. Lord Rotherfield declined to see his youngest son; and he had engagements which would, under any circumstances, prevent his being present at the garden party. But, at the express request of Lady Rotherfield, he was willing to make certain concessions.

"I have always regarded Alfred as a barely sane person," said his Lordship, "since he turned his back on his prospects to become a horse-dealer. If we decline altogether to sanction this new act—I won't say, of insanity, I will say, of absurdity—on his part, it is impossible to predict to what discreditable extremities he may not proceed. We must temporise with Alfred. In the meantime I shall endeavour to obtain some information respecting this young person—named Miller, I think you said, and now resident at South Morden. If I am satisfied that she is a woman of reputable character, possessing an average education, and presentable manners, we may as well let Alfred take his own way. He is out of the pale of Society, as it is; and Miss Miller has no father and mother to complicate matters, which is distinctly a merit on her part—and, in short, if the marriage is not absolutely disgraceful, the wisest way (as we have no power to prevent it) will be to submit. You will say nothing to Alfred about what I propose to do. I tell you plainly I don't trust him. You will simply inform him from me that I want time to consider, and that, unless he hears to the contrary in the interval, he may expect to have the sanction of your presence at his breakfast, or luncheon, or whatever it is. I must go to town in a day or two, and I shall ascertain what Alfred's friends know about this last of his many follies, if I meet any of them at the club."

Returning to South Morden in no serene frame of mind, Hardyman found Isabel in a state of depression which perplexed and alarmed him.

The news that his mother might be expected to be present at the garden party failed entirely to raise her spirits. The only explanation she gave of the change in her was, that the dull, heavy weather of the last few days made her feel a little languid and nervous. Naturally dissatisfied with this reply to his inquiries, Hardyman asked for Miss Pink. He was informed that Miss Pink could not see him. She was constitutionally subject to asthma, and, having warnings of a return of the malady, she was (by the doctor's advice) keeping her room. Hardyman returned to the farm in a temper which was felt by everybody in his employment, from the trainer to the stable-boys.

While the apology made for Miss Pink stated no more than the plain truth, it must be confessed that Hardyman was right in declining to be satisfied with Isabel's excuse for the melancholy that oppressed her. She had that morning received Moody's answer to the lines which she had addressed to him at the end of her aunt's letter; and she had not yet recovered from the effect which it had produced on her spirits.

"It is impossible for me to say honestly that I am not distressed (Moody wrote) by the news of your marriage engagement. The blow has fallen very heavily on me. When I look at the future now, I see only a dreary blank. This is not your fault—you are in no way to blame. I remember the time when I should have been too angry to own this—when I might have said or done things which I should have bitterly repented afterwards. That time is past. My temper has been softened, since I have befriended you in your troubles. That good at least has come out of my foolish hopes, and perhaps also out of the true sympathy which I have felt for you. I can honestly ask you to accept my heart's dearest wishes for your happiness—and I can keep the rest to myself."

"Let me say a word now relating to the efforts that I have made to help you, since that sad day when you left Lady Lydiard's house."

"I had hoped (for reasons which it is needless to mention here) to interest Mr. Hardyman himself in aiding our inquiry. But your aunt's wishes, as expressed in her letter to me, close my lips. I will only ask you, at some convenient time, to let me mention the last discoveries that we have made; leaving it to your discretion, when Mr. Hardyman has become your husband, to ask him the questions which, under other circumstances, I should have put to him myself."

"It is, of course, possible that the view I take of Mr. Hardyman's capacity to help us may be a mistaken one. In this case, if you still wish the investigation to be privately carried on, I beg of you to let me continue to direct it, as the greatest favour you can confer on your devoted old friend."

ESTABLISHED
1852.
NONE
GENUINE
EXCEPT
IN
PINK PAPER
WRAPPERS.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S

WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER.

AMONG THE CULTIVATED AND REFINED THROUGHOUT THE WORLD, THIS RE-OWNED PREPARATION IS THE ACKNOWLEDGED FAVOURITE—WITH BOTH SEXES. OVER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL AND EXPERIENCE HAVE ESTABLISHED ITS SUPER-ORIGIN AND EXCELLENCE—IT IS SO UNIFORMLY GRATEFUL AND BENEFICIAL TO THE HAIR THAT IT IS WITH JUSTICE CALLED THE NATURAL STRENGTHENER OF THE HUMAN HAIR. IT IS NOT A DYE.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S

WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER.

IT CANNOT FAIL TO RESTORE GREY HAIR TO ITS YOUTHFUL COLOUR, GLOSS, AND BEAUTY, WHEN THE HAIR TURNS GREY, LOSES ITS LUSTRE, AND FALLS OUT, IT SIMPLY REQUIRES NOURISHMENT. MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER, BY ITS GENTLE TONIC ACTION, STRENGTHENS AND INVIGORATES THE HAIR, AND BY THE OPERATION OF NATURAL CAUSES, GREY OR WHITE HAIR IS QUICKLY RESTORED TO ITS YOUTHFUL COLOUR, GLOSS, AND BEAUTY. IT WILL STOP ITS FALLING, AND INDUCE A HEALTHY AND MOST LUXURIANT GROWTH. USE NO OTHER PREPARATION WITH IT. NOT EVEN OIL OR POMADE, OR ZYLO-BALSAMUM.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S

WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER

IS THE BEST
TO RESTORE GREY HAIR.

BECAUSE IT IS MADE FROM THE CHOICEST MATERIALS, AND PREPARED WITH THE UTMOST CARE AND SKILL, OVER FORTY YEARS THE FAVOURITE PREPARATION, ENJOYING BY FAR THE LARGEST SALE, IT MUST BE THE BEST. IT DOES NOT DYE THE HAIR, BUT STRENGTHENS IT. GREY HAIRS SOON DISAPPEAR. BY ITS GENTLE TONIC ACTION THE ROOTS ARE STRENGTHENED. THE SOFT AND SILKY TEXTURE OF HEALTHY HAIR FOLLOWS ITS USE.

CAUTION!!—The Genuine only in Pink Wrappers.

Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, and Dealers in Toilet Articles, in only one size. Large Bottles.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN manufactures two entirely distinct Preparations for the Hair. One of the other is suited to every condition of the Human Hair. Both are never required at one time. For details as to each Preparation, kindly read above and below this paragraph. Readers can easily determine which of the two they require. These Preparations have a world-wide reputation. Enormous and increasing sale through Forty Years. Every Chemist and Dealer in Toilet Articles has both Preparations.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S ZYLO-BALSAMUM.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S

ZYLO-BALSAMUM,

For the
Growth and Preservation
of the Hair.

It is a cooling, vegetable, and transparent liquid,
without sediment.

A SIMPLE TONIC AND DRESSING OF INESTIMABLE VALUE TO BOTH SEXES. THE FAVOURITE WITH THE YOUNG AND ALL THOSE WHO HAVE NO GREY HAIR. IT WILL NOT CHANGE THE COLOUR OF THE HAIR, BUT, BY EARLY USE, IT WILL PREVENT IT TURNING GREY. PREMATURE LOSS OF THE HAIR, SO COMMON IN THESE DAYS, MAY BE ENTIRELY PREVENTED BY THE USE OF ZYLO-BALSAMUM. PROMPT RELIEF IN THOUSANDS OF CASES HAS BEEN AFFORDED WHERE THE HAIR HAS BEEN COMING OUT IN HANDFULS. IT PROMOTES A HEALTHY AND VIGOROUS GROWTH. HAIR DRESSED WITH ZYLO-BALSAMUM IS ALWAYS CLEAN, FREE FROM DANDRUFF, AND WITH THAT BEAUTIFUL GLOSS ONLY SEEN IN HEALTHY HAIR. IT IS DELIGHTFULLY FRAGRANT. NO OIL OR POMADE SHOULD BE USED WITH IT.

CAUTION!!—The Genuine only in Blush-Grey Wrappers.

Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, and Dealers in Toilet Articles, in only one size—Large Glass Stoppered Bottles.

THE FAVOURITE TOILET WATER OF THE AGE.

GOLDEN STAR

BAY-LEAF WATER,

TRIPLE DISTILLED FROM THE FRESH LEAVES OF THE
BAY-TREE (*Myrica Acria*),
For the

TOILET, NURSERY, AND BATH.

A Toilet Water of peculiar and delightful fragrance, delicate and lasting, refreshing and soothing. GOLDEN STAR BAY-LEAF WATER, triple distilled from the fresh leaves of the Bay Tree (*Myrica Acria*), indispensable and a luxury for the TOILET, NURSERY, and BATH. A few drops on a Sponge or Towel moistened with water, and the Face and Hands bathed with it, is very beneficial to the skin, removing all roughness. Most highly recommended to apply after SHAVING. A small quantity in the Bath gives a delightful aroma, and it has most remarkable CLARIFYING PROPERTIES. Particularly adapted to the BATHING OF INFANTS and Young Children; a few drops are sufficient for a basin of water. Most grateful to INVALIDS and all who suffer from HEADACHES, from Mental Labour or Fatigue. Buy only the genuine GOLDEN STAR BAY-LEAF WATER. Sold in three sizes: 12, 16, and 24 oz. Bottles, 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. by Chemists and Perfumers, or, on receipt of stamps, from the Wholesale Depot, 11 and 11a, Southampton-row, London.

HYDROLEINE (Hydrated Oil).

HYDROLEINE. Equal to ten times the quantity of Cod-Liver Oil.

HYDROLEINE (Hydrated Oil).

The nauseous taste of Cod-Liver Oil is removed by Hydration. Easier to administer than Cod-Liver Oil.

HYDROLEINE (Hydrated Oil).

Entirely superseded plain Cod-Liver Oil. Contains ready-digested Cod-Liver Oil. Can be taken by the most delicate stomach. Is immediately assimilated.

HYDROLEINE (Hydrated Oil).

Produces rapid Increase in Flesh and Weight.

"HYDROLEINE" has been described as partially-digested oil, which will nourish and produce increase in weight in those cases where oils or fats not so treated are difficult or impossible to digest. All tendency to emaciation and loss of weight is arrested by the regular use of HYDROLEINE, which may be discontinued when the usual average weight has been permanently regained.

HYDROLEINE (Hydrated Oil).

Superior to any Emulsion or Pancreatic Oil ever prepared.

HYDROLEINE (Hydrated Oil).

Is not a patent medicine. Has the formula upon every Bottle. Is Tonic, Digestive, and Highly Nutritive.

IN "NOTES ON CONSUMPTION AND WASTING DISEASES"

SUCCESSFULLY TREATED BY

HYDRATED OIL,

With Cases showing the Immediate Increase in Weight produced by it. (Published by Diprose, Bateman, & Co., Sheffield-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields).

G. OVEREND DREWRY, M.D., Physician to the National Free Dispensary for Consumption and Wasting Diseases, (Gower-street, W.), Author of "Common-Sense Management of the Stomach," &c.

REFERRING TO CASES TREATED AT THE

NATIONAL FREE DISPENSARY FOR

CONSUMPTION AND

WASTING DISEASES, says that

"HYDRATED OIL produces an effect such as neither cod-liver oil nor any preparation of it with which I am acquainted even faintly approaches."—Page 23, and on page 21.

"PATIENTS are unanimous in their statement that the appetite is much increased by taking 'Hydrated Oil'; and that, so far from possessing the unpleasant taste of ordinary Cod-Liver Oil, the taste of 'Hydrated Oil' is agreeable rather than the reverse, and is described by some as resembling Devonshire cream. These, I submit, are very important points in cases usually attended by great irritability of stomach. The general improvement in strength shown within a fortnight was in many instances surprising, even to myself, who had seen already in private practice many startling results from its use. My experience, however, shows that in cases where Cod-Liver Oil or an emulsion of it has been depended upon increase of weight is rarely obtained."—Page 26.

HYDROLEINE (Hydrated Oil).

Economical in Use; Certain in Result.

THE agreeable character of HYDRATED OIL is conclusively shown by the fact that Delicate Women and Young Children take it with avidity; and in the case of Infants who do not thrive upon the food given, the nourished and well-conditioned appearance of the child after this treatment is most marked.

THE CHEMICAL PRINCIPLES upon which Hydrated Oil is prepared were first described

IN a "TREATISE on the ASSIMILATION and DIGESTION of FATS in the HUMAN BODY, by

H. C. BARTLETT, Ph.D., F.C.S. Published by Messrs. J. and A. Churchill, New Burlington-street.

"FAT IN THE HUMAN BODY." Page 41.

"NOTHING appears to restore the healthy functions of the liver and pancreas in these cases except the frequent ingestion of a richly fat, so treated artificial fat that it is already partially transformed by fermentation and the reaction of bile. Seized on with avidity by the absorbents, it is insensitively assimilated by the digestive organs until they gradually become strengthened, not only to provide their own nourishment, but to transform a sufficient quantity of fat to supply the inevitable waste throughout the body."

HYDROLEINE (Hydrated Oil).

From its valuable tonic effect on the nervous system, in addition to its special stimulating action on the organs concerned in the production of fat in the body, it also causes marked increase in weight in persons of naturally thin habit who do not present any evidences of disease.

THE permanence and perfection of the HYDRATED OIL is shown by its retaining its cream-like condition as long as the purest cod-liver oil will retain its sweetness. Unlike the preparations mentioned, or simple cod-liver oil, it produces no unpleasant eructation or sense of nausea, and should be taken in such very much smaller doses, according to the directions, as will ensure its complete assimilation; this at the same time renders its use economical in the highest degree.

ANALYTICAL REPORTS.

HYDROLEINE (Hydrated Oil).

Laboratory, 39, Duke-street, Grosvenor-square, W., July 31, 1877.

Messrs. J. M. Richards and Co. Gentlemen,—In compliance with your instructions I have to report that the samples of Hydrated Oil (Hydroleine) taken by me from bulk before bottling during the last nine months have in every instance been composed in accordance with the formula given on the labels. The necessary conditions of transformation of the oil have always been attained in the manufacture, and by means of the artificial digestion so produced this preparation is far more easy of assimilation than ordinary cod-liver oil, or any emulsion of fat or oil which I have analysed.—I am, faithfully yours, H. C. Bartlett, Ph.D., F.C.S.

HYDROLEINE (Hydrated Oil) is

immediately assimilated. Unlike ordinary Cod-Liver Oil, it does not purge, does not produce sickness, or what is so well known as biliousness, nor does it pass through the body unchanged, as it is already partially digested, and suitable for immediate absorption and assimilation. Hence its economical value, none being wasted.

WEAKLY INFANTS THRIVE ON IT.

Appetite is improved, digestion assisted, and strength increased by HYDROLEINE (Hydrated Oil). A true Nerve Tonic, a REAL DIGESTIVE, and POWERFUL NUTRITIVE.

ALL Persons taking HYDROLEINE are particularly urged to keep an ACCOUNT FROM WEEK TO WEEK OF THEIR WEIGHT, that the gain and improvement may be known.

MESSRS. J. M. RICHARDS and CO. having devoted special attention to perfecting a process by means of which uniformity in the production of HYDRATED OIL is secured, desire to direct the attention of the medical profession and the public to this preparation, to distinguish which the name of HYDROLEINE (Hydrated Oil) has been registered under the Trade Marks Act by them.

HYDROLEINE (Hydrated Oil), in Half-pound Bottles, price 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. Manufactured by J. M. RICHARDS and Co., Office and Warehouse, Great Russell-street-buildings, Great Russell-street (corner of Charlotte-street), Bloomsbury, London.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY for the HAIR.

If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER; for it will positively restore, in ever white hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed.

This preparation has never been known to fail in restoring the hair to its natural colour and gloss in from eight to twelve days. It promotes growth, and prevents the hair falling out, eradicating dandruff, and leaving the scalp in a clean healthy condition.

It imparts peculiar vitality to the roots of the hair, restoring it to its youthful freshness and vigour. Daily applications of this preparation for a week or two will surely restore faded, grey, or white hair to its natural colour and richness.

It is not a dye, nor does it contain any colouring matter or offensive substance whatever. Hence it does not soil the hands the scalp, or even white linen, but procures the colour within the substance of the hair.

It may be had of any respectable Chemist, Perfumer, or Dealer in Toilet Articles in the Kingdom, at 3s. 6d. per bottle. In case the dealer has not "The Mexican Hair Renewer" in stock and will not procure it for you, it will be sent direct by rail, carriage paid, on receipt of 4s. in stamps to any part of England.

Prepared by HENRY C. GALLUP, 443, Oxford-street, London.

THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER.

WHAT BEAUTIFIES THE HAIR?

What gives luxuriance to each tress,
And pleases each one's fancies?
What adds a charm of perfect grace,
And Nature's gift enhances?
What gives a wondrous gleam,
And what says each reviewer?
"That quite successful is the use
OF 'THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER!'"

What gives luxuriance to each tress,
And makes it bright and glowing?
And keeps it free from dandruff, too,
And healthy in its growing?
What does such wonders? Ask the press,
And what says each reviewer?
"That none can equal or approach
'THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER!'"

What gives luxuriance to each tress,
Like some bright hair beaming?
What makes the hair a perfect mass
Of splendid ringlets teeming?
What gives profusion in excess?
What, when the hair is thinning?
"The choicest preparation is
'THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER!'"

What gives luxuriance to each tress,
And makes it so delightful?
Like some bright hair beaming?
What makes the hair a perfect mass
Of splendid ringlets teeming?
What gives profusion in excess?
What, when the hair is thinning?
"The choicest preparation is
'THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER!'"

THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER

has gained for itself the highest reputation, and a decided preference over all other "hair dressings," as evinced from certificates and testimonials from the most respectable sources. Being compounded with the greatest care—combining, as it does, all the most delicate qualities of the best hair preparations of the day, without the objectionable ones—it may be relied on as the very best known to chemistry for restoring the natural colour to the hair, and causing new hair to grow on bald spots, unless the hair-glands are decayed; for if the glands are decayed and gone no stimulant can restore them, but if, as is often the case, the glands are only torpid, THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER will renew their vitality, and a new growth of hair will follow. Read the following Testimonial:—

From Messrs. Wm. Hayes and Co., Chemists, 12, Grafton-street, Dublin:—"We are recommending 'THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER' to all our customers as the best of the kind, as we have been told by several of our friends who tried it that it has a wonderful effect in restoring and strengthening their hair."

THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION FOR LADIES.

Would you have luxuriant hair,
Beautiful, and rich, and rare;
Would you have it soft and bright,
And attractive to the sight?
This you really can produce,
If you put in constant use
THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER

The hair it strengthens and preserves,
And thus a double purpose serves;
It beautifies—improves it, too,
And gives it a most charming hue,
And thus in each essential way,
It public favour gains each day—
THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER

If a single thread of hair
Of a greyish tint is there,
This "Renewer" will restore
All its colour as before;
And thus it is that vast renown
Does daily now its virtues crown—
THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER!

No matter whether faded grey,
Or falling like the leaves of May,
It will renew the human hair,
And make it like itself appear:
It will revive it, beautify,
And give it—truly—
THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER!

THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER.

The constitution of the person and the condition of the scalp have much to do with the length of time it requires for new hair to grow; also thin or thick hair will depend much upon the vital force remaining in the hair-glands. New hairs are first seen to start around the margin of the bald spots near the permanent hair, and extend upwards until the spots are covered more or less thickly with fine short hair. Excessive brushing should be guarded against as soon as the small hairs make their appearance; but the scalp may be sponged with rain water to advantage occasionally. The scalp may be pressed and moved on the bone by the finger and which quickens the circulation and softens the spots which have remained long bald. On applying the hair-dressing it enlivens the scalp, and in cases where the hair begins to fall a few applications will arrest it, and the new growth will be evident. It is the very best in use. It may be relied on as the best hair-dressing known for restoring grey or faded hair to its original colour without dyeing it, producing the colour within the substance of the hair, imparting a peculiar vitality to the roots, preventing the hair from falling, keeping the head cool, clean, and free from dandruff, causing new hairs to grow, unless the hair-glands are entirely decayed. THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER makes the hair soft, glossy, and luxuriant. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers, at 3s. 6d.; or sent to any address free on receipt of 4s. in stamps. HENRY C. GALLUP, Proprietor, 443, Oxford-street, London.

THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER.

When the hair is weak and faded,
Like the autumn leaves that fall,
There is felt that saddest ailment,
Which does every heart enthrall,
Then we look for some specific
To arrest it on its way,
And THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER
Bids it like enchantment stay.

It arrests decaying progress,
Though the hair is thin and grey
It will strengthen and improve it,
And work wonders day by day.
It restores the colour,
And brings back its beauty, too;
For THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER
Makes it look both fresh and new.

What's the greatest hair restorer,
That the present age can show,
What produces wonders daily,
Which the world at large should know?
Why, THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER
Eminently stands the first.
Thus its fame by countless thousands
Day by day is now rehearsed.

What beautifies, improves, and strengthens
Human hair of every age?
Why, this famous hair restorer,
With the ladies in the rage,
And THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER
Is the very best in use.
For luxuriant tresses always
Does its magic powers produce.

THE WORDS "THE MEXICAN HAIR

RENEWER" are a Trade Mark; and the public will please see the words are on every case surrounding the Bottle, and the name H. C. GALLUP is blown in the glass.

The Mexican Hair Renewer. Price 3s. 6d. Directions in German, French, and Spanish. Prepared by H. C. Gallup, 443, Oxford-street, London.

May be had of M. Swann, 12, Rue Castiglione, Paris; W. Kingdon, 10, The Strand, London; and G. G. Lennon, Port Elizabeth, Cape of Good Hope; Malabar and Co., Kingstown, Jamaica; T. Plimmer, Bridgetown, Barbados; Bowe and Co., Hongkong; Treacher and Co., Bombay; and of most respectable Dealers in all parts of the world.

D. NICHOLSON and Co.

NEW WINTER COSTUMES and MANTLES.—SEVEN PRIZE MEDALS.

700 Illustrations of the Latest Styles, with the prices of the Patterns cut in paper, post-free.

LADIES RESIDENT IN THE COUNTRY

ARE INVITED TO WRITE FOR THE ABOVE.

REAL SEAL PALETOTS, in loose or fitting shapes, from 5s. to 30s. ga.

MATALASSE CLOTH, Long Paletots, trimmed Black or Natural Fur, 2s. to 10s. ga.

SILK MATALASSE PALETOTS, lined throughout and trimmed with Fur, from 4s. ga.

D. NICHOLSON and Co.,

50 to 53, ST. PAUL'S-CHURCHYARD, LONDON.

COLOURED SILKS, Remarkably Cheap.

We have just purchased three large parcels of Lyons Silks, in all new shades, suitable for Promenade, Dinner, and Evening Wear, unprecedentedly Cheap.

Lot 1. 22 in. wide, all colours, 2s. 11d.; formerly 3s. 11d.
Lot 2. 22 in. " " 2s. 11d.; formerly 3s. 11d.
Lot 3. 24 in. " " 4s. 11d.; formerly 6s. 6d.

These goods are absolutely better value than we ever before sold.

Patterns post-free to any part of the United Kingdom.

D. NICHOLSON and Co.,

50 to 53, ST. PAUL'S-CHURCHYARD, LONDON.

BLACK SILKS at LOWER PRICES than

they have been sold for forty years. Owing to the depressed state of the Raw Silk trade, we have made large Purchases in Black Silks, which we have divided into Four Lots.

Lot A. Prices per yard, 2s. 2d. to 2s. 6d. 2 1/2d. to 3 1/2d.
Lot B. Prices per yard, 3s. 3d. to 3s. 6d. 3 1/2d. to 4s. 3d.
Lot C. Prices per yard, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 11d. 4s. 6d. to 5s. 11d.
Lot D. Prices per yard, 5s. 5d. to 5s. 11d. 5s. 6d. to 6s. 11d.

The above are 30 per cent lower in price than this time last year. Patterns of all the qualities post-free.

D. NICHOLSON and Co.,

50 to 53, ST. PAUL'S-CHURCHYARD, LONDON.

NEW DRESS MATERIALS.—A Large

Assortment of New Dress Materials for the present Season in every fashionable shade, including

Bourette Cloths, from 10s. per yard.
Snow Flakes, from 9s. per yard.
Velour Cloths, from 1s. 6d. per yard.
Cashmere Serges, from 1s. 4d. per yard.
Matalasse, from 10s. per yard.
Costume Cashmires, New Shades .. 2s. 6d. per yard.

Velvetines, Flannels, Household Linens, &c.
Patterns of any of the above post-free.

D. NICHOLSON and Co.,

50 to 53, ST. PAUL'S-CHURCHYARD, LONDON.

LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING.

A Superior Collection of New Patterns in every Article of Ladies' Underclothing. Good work guaranteed.

A Costly Illustrated Book of the Goods in this department, with Estimates for Wedding Trousseaux, Layettes and Indian Outfits sent post-free.

D. NICHOLSON and Co.,

50, 51, 52, and 53, ST. PAUL'S-CHURCHYARD.

ENGLISH GOODS, PER STEAMERS, AT CHEAPEST

RATES.

D. NICHOLSON and Co.,

ESTABLISHED 1843,

SILK, WOOLLEN, AND MANCHESTER

WAREHOUSEMEN,

INDIAN, COLONIAL, AND FOREIGN OUTFITTERS,

50 to 53, ST. PAUL'S-CHURCHYARD, and

66, PATERNOSTER-ROW, LONDON,

Supply English Manufactures at Strictly Wholesale Prices. They invite the attention of Families residing abroad to their Illustrated 100-page Catalogue, gratis, post-free, containing full particulars as to Woollen, Silk, and Cotton Goods of every description. Patterns, post-free. Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery, Jewellery, &c.

CONTRACTORS FOR MILITARY AND POLICE

CLOTHING AND ACCOUTREMENTS.

Household Furniture, Musical Instruments, Ironmongery, Fire-Arms, Agricultural Implements, Cutlery, Carriages and Saddlery, Boots and Shoes, Wines and Spirits, Beers and Ales, Preserved Provisions, Perfumery, Stationery, Books, Toys, &c., shipped at lowest export prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanner" and the "Greenham" Sewing-Machines for the City of London.

Foreign produce disposed of for a Commission of Two-and-a-Half per Cent. Price-List post-free.

Special advantages to Hotel-keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON and Co.,

50, 51, 52, and 53, ST. PAUL'S-CHURCHYARD,

and 66, PATERNOSTER-ROW, LONDON.

TERMS—NOT LESS THAN 25 PER CENT TO ACCOMPANY ORDERS, AND BALANCE DRAWN FOR AT THIRTY OR SIXTY DAYS' SIGHT.

Price-List may be had of WHEATLEY and CO., Bombay; or Office of "Calcutta Englishman," Calcutta.

SPOONS and FORKS.

SLACK'S ELECTRO-PLATE,

BY ELKINGTON'S PATENT PROCESS,

IS A COATING OF PURE SILVER OVER

SLACK'S NICKEL SILVER, WHICH

FOR SILVER-LIKE APPEARANCE,

FOR CONSTANT WEAR,

FOR EXCELLENCE IN WORKMANSHIP,

IS EQUAL TO STERLING SILVER.

"You need be under no apprehension about the expense to which you are likely to put me. I have unexpectedly inherited what is to me a handsome fortune."

"The same post which brought your aunt's letter brought a line from a lawyer asking me to see him on the subject of my late father's affairs. I waited a day or two before I could summon heart enough to see him, or to see anybody; and then I went to his office. You have heard that my father's bank stopped payment, at a time of commercial panic. His failure was mainly attributable to the treachery of a friend to whom he had lent a large sum of money, and who paid him the yearly interest, without acknowledging that every farthing of it had been lost in unsuccessful speculations. The son of this man has prospered in business, and he has honourably devoted a part of his wealth to the payment of his father's creditors. Half the sum due to my father has thus passed into my hands as his next of kin; and the other half is to follow in course of time. If my hopes had been fulfilled, how gladly I should have shared my prosperity with you! As it is, I have far more than enough for my wants as a lonely man, and plenty left to spend in your service."

"God bless and prosper you, my dear. I shall ask you to accept a little present from me, among the other offerings that are made to you before the wedding day.—R. M."

The studiously considerate and delicate tone in which these lines were written had an effect on Isabel which was exactly the opposite of the effect intended by the writer. She burst into a passionate fit of tears; and in the safe solitude of her own room, the despairing words escaped her, "I wish I had died before I met with Alfred Hardyman!"

As the days wore on, disappointments and difficulties seemed by a kind of fatality to beset the contemplated announcement of the marriage.

Miss Pink's asthma, developed by the unfavourable weather, set the doctor's art at defiance, and threatened to keep that unfortunate lady a prisoner in her room on the day of the party. Hardyman's invitations were in some cases refused; and in others accepted by husbands with excuses for the absence of their wives. His elder brother made an apology for himself as well as for his wife. Felix Sweetair wrote, "With pleasure, dear Alfred, if my health permits me to leave the house." Lady Lydiard, invited at Miss Pink's special request, sent no reply. The one encouraging circumstance was the silence of Lady Rotherfield. So long as her son received no intimation to the contrary, it was a sign that Lord Rotherfield permitted his wife to sanction the marriage by her presence.

Hardyman wrote to his Imperial correspondent, engaging to leave England on the earliest possible day, and asking to be pardoned if he failed to express himself more definitely, in consideration of domestic affairs which it was necessary to settle before he started for the Continent. If there should not be time enough to write again, he promised to send a telegraphic announcement of his departure. Long afterwards, Hardyman remembered the misgivings that had troubled him when he wrote that letter. In the rough draught of it, he had mentioned, as his excuse for not being yet certain of his own movements, that he expected to be immediately married. In the fair copy, the vague foreboding of some accident to come was so painfully present to his mind, that he struck out the words which referred to his marriage and substituted the designedly indefinite phrase, "domestic affairs."

CHAPTER XX.

The day of the garden party arrived. There was no rain; but the air was heavy, and the sky was overcast by lowering clouds.

Some hours before the guests were expected, Isabel arrived alone at the farm, bearing the apologies of unfortunate Miss Pink, still kept a prisoner in her bed-chamber by the asthma. In the confusion produced at the cottage by the preparations for entertaining the company, the one room in which Hardyman could receive Isabel with the certainty of not being interrupted was the smoking-room. To this haven of refuge he led her—still reserved and silent, still not restored to her customary spirits. "If any visitors come before the time," Hardyman said to his servant, "tell them I am engaged at the stables. I must have an hour's quiet talk with you," he continued, turning to Isabel, "or I shall be in too bad a temper to receive my guests with common politeness. The worry of giving this party is not to be told in words. I almost wish I had been content with presenting you to my mother, and had let the rest of my acquaintance go to the devil."

A quiet half hour passed; and the first visitor, a stranger to the servants, appeared at the cottage-gate. He was a middle-aged man, and he had no wish to disturb Mr. Hardyman. "I will wait in the grounds," he said, "and trouble nobody." The middle-aged man, who expressed himself in these modest terms, was Robert Moody.

Five minutes later, a carriage drove up to the gate. An elderly lady got out of it, followed by a fat white Scotch terrier, who growled at every stranger within his reach. It is needless to introduce Lady Lydiard and Tommie.

Informed that Mr. Hardyman was at the stables, Lady Lydiard gave the servant her card. "Take that to your master, and say I won't detain him five minutes." With these words, her Ladyship sauntered into the grounds. She looked about her with observant eyes; not only noticing the tent which had been set up on the grass to accommodate the expected guests, but entering it, and looking at the waiters who were engaged in placing the luncheon on the table. Returning to the outer world, she next remarked that Mr. Hardyman's lawn was in very bad order. Barren sun-dried patches, and little holes and crevices opened here and there by the action of the summer heat, announced that the lawn, like everything else at the farm, had been neglected in the exclusive attention paid to the claims of the horses. Reaching a shrubbery which bounded one side of the grounds next, her Ladyship became aware of a man slowly approaching her, to all appearance absorbed in thought. The man drew a little nearer. She lifted her glasses to her eyes and recognised—Moody.

No embarrassment was produced on either side by this unexpected meeting. Lady Lydiard had, not long since, sent to ask her former steward to visit her; regretting, in her warm-hearted way, the terms on which they had separated, and wishing to atone for the harsh language that had escaped her at their parting interview. In the friendly talk which followed the reconciliation, Lady Lydiard not only heard the news of Moody's pecuniary inheritance—but, noticing the change in his appearance for the worse, contrived to extract from him the confession of his ill-starred passion for Isabel. To discover him now, after all that he had acknowledged, walking about the grounds at Hardyman's farm, took her Ladyship completely by surprise. "Good Heavens!" she exclaimed, in her loudest tones, "what are you doing here?"

"You mentioned Mr. Hardyman's garden party, my Lady, when I had the honour of waiting on you," Moody answered. "Thinking over it afterwards, it seemed the fittest occasion I could find for making a little wedding present to Miss Isabel. Is there any harm in my asking Mr. Hardyman to let me put the present on her plate, so that she may see it when she sits down to luncheon? If your Ladyship thinks so, I will go away directly, and send the gift by post."

Lady Lydiard looked at him attentively. "You don't despise the girl," she asked, "for selling herself for rank and money? I do—I can tell you!"

Moody's worn white face flushed a little. "No, my Lady," he answered, "I can't hear you say that! Isabel would not have engaged herself to Mr. Hardyman unless she had been fond of him—as fond, I dare say, as I once hoped she might be of me. It's a hard thing to confess that; but I do confess it, in justice to her—God bless her!"

The generosity that spoke in those simple words touched the finest sympathies in Lady Lydiard's nature. "Give me your hand," she said, with her own generous spirit kindling in her eyes. "You have a great heart, Moody. Isabel Miller is a fool for not marrying you—and one day she will know it!"

Before a word more could pass between them, Hardyman's voice was audible on the other side of the shrubbery, calling irritably to his servant to find Lady Lydiard.

Moody retired to the farther end of the walk, while Lady Lydiard advanced in the opposite direction, so as to meet Hardy-

man at the entrance to the shrubbery. He bowed stiffly, and begged to know why her Ladyship had honoured him with a visit.

Lady Lydiard replied without noticing the coldness of her reception.

"I have not been very well, Mr. Hardyman, or you would have seen me before this. My only object in presenting myself here is to make my excuses personally for having written of you in terms which expressed a doubt of your honour. I have done you an injustice, and I beg you to forgive me."

Hardyman acknowledged this frank apology as unreservedly as it had been offered to him. "Say no more, Lady Lydiard. And let me hope, now you are here, that you will honour my little party with your presence."

Lady Lydiard gravely stated her reasons for not accepting the invitation.

"I disapprove so strongly of unequal marriages," she said, walking on slowly towards the cottage, "that I cannot, in common consistency, become one of your guests. I shall always feel interested in Isabel Miller's welfare; and I can honestly say I shall be glad if your married life proves that my old-fashioned prejudices are without justification in your case. Accept my thanks for your invitation; and let me hope that my plain-speaking has not offended you."

She bowed, and looked about her for Tommie before she advanced to the carriage waiting for her at the gate. In the surprise of seeing Moody she had forgotten to look back for the dog when she entered the shrubbery. She now called to him, and blew the whistle at her watch-chain. Not a sign of Tommie was to be seen. Hardyman instantly directed the servants to search in the cottage and out of the cottage for the dog. The order was obeyed with all needful activity and intelligence, and entirely without success. For the time being, at any rate, Tommie was lost.

Hardyman promised to have the dog looked for in every part of the farm, and to send him back in the care of one of his own men. With these polite assurances Lady Lydiard was obliged to be satisfied. She drove away in a very despondent frame of mind. "First Isabel, and now Tommie," thought her Ladyship. "I am losing the only companions who made life tolerable to me."

Returning from the garden gate, after taking leave of his visitor, Hardyman received from his servant a handful of letters which had just arrived for him. Walking slowly over the lawn as he opened them, he found nothing but excuses for the absence of guests who had already accepted their invitations. He had just thrust the letters into his pocket, when he heard footsteps behind him, and, looking round, found himself confronted by Moody.

"Hullo! have you come here to lunch?" Hardyman asked, roughly.

"I have come here, Sir, with a little gift for Miss Isabel, in honour of her marriage," Moody answered quietly. "And I ask your permission to put it on the table, so that she may see it when your guests sit down to luncheon."

He opened a jeweller's case as he spoke, containing a plain gold bracelet with an inscription engraved on the inner side:—"To Miss Isabel Miller, with the sincere good wishes of Robert Moody."

Plain as it was, the design of the bracelet was unusually beautiful. Hardyman had noticed Moody's agitation on the day when he had met Isabel near her aunt's house, and had drawn his own conclusions from it. His face darkened with a momentary jealousy as he looked at the bracelet. "All right, old fellow!" he said, with contemptuous familiarity. "Don't be modest. Wait and give it to her with your own hand."

"No, Sir," said Moody. "I would rather leave it, if you please, to speak for itself."

Hardyman understood the delicacy of feeling which dictated those words, and, without well knowing why, resented it. He was on the point of speaking, under the influence of this unworthy feeling, when Isabel's voice reached his ears, calling to him from the cottage.

Moody's face contracted with a sudden expression of pain as he too recognised the voice. "Don't let me detain you, Sir," he said, sadly. "Good morning!"

Hardyman left him without ceremony. Moody, slowly following, entered the tent. All the preparations for the luncheon had been completed; nobody was there. The places to be occupied by the guests were indicated by cards bearing their names. Moody found Isabel's card, and put his bracelet inside the folded napkin on her plate. For a while he stood with his hand on the table, thinking. The temptation to communicate once more with Isabel before he lost her for ever, was fast getting the better of his powers of resistance. "If I could persuade her to write a word to say she liked her bracelet," he thought, "it would be a comfort when I go back to my solitary life." He tore a leaf out of his pocket-book and wrote on it, "One line to say you accept my gift and my good wishes. Put it under the cushion of your chair, and I shall find it when the company have left the tent." He slipped the paper into the case which held the bracelet, and instead of leaving the farm as he had intended, turned back to the shelter of the shrubbery.

CHAPTER XXI.

Hardyman went on to the cottage. He found Isabel in some agitation. And there, by her side, with his tail wagging slowly, and his eye on Hardyman in expectation of a possible kick—there was the lost Tommie!

"Has Lady Lydiard gone?" Isabel asked, eagerly.

"Yes," said Hardyman. "Where did you find the dog?"

As events had ordered it, the dog had found Isabel, under these circumstances.

The appearance of Lady Lydiard's card in the smoking-room had been an alarming event for Lady Lydiard's adopted daughter. She was guiltily conscious of not having answered her Ladyship's note, inclosed in Miss Pink's letter, and of not having taken her Ladyship's advice of resisting the advances of Hardyman. As he rose to leave the room and receive his visitor in the grounds, Isabel intreated him to say nothing of her presence at the farm, unless Lady Lydiard exhibited a forgiving turn of mind by asking to see her. Left by herself in the smoking-room, she suddenly heard a bark in the passage which had a familiar sound in her ears. She opened the door—and in rushed Tommie, with one of his shrieks of delight! Curiosity had taken him into the house. He had heard the voices in the smoking-room; had recognised Isabel's voice; and had waited, with his customary cunning and his customary distrust of strangers, until Hardyman was out of the way. Isabel kissed and caressed him, and then drove him out again to the lawn, fearing that Lady Lydiard might return to look for him. Going back to the smoking-room, she stood at the window watching for Hardyman's return. When the servants came in to look for the dog, she could only tell them that she had last seen him in the grounds, not far from the cottage. The useless search being abandoned, and the carriage having left the gate, who should crawl out from the back of a cupboard in which some empty hampers were placed but Tommie himself! How he had contrived to get back to the smoking-room (unless she had omitted to completely close the door on her return) it was impossible to say. But there he was, determined this time to stay with Isabel, and keeping in his hiding-place until he heard the movement of the carriage-wheels, which informed him that his lawful mistress had left the cottage! Isabel had at once called to Hardyman, on the chance that the carriage might yet be stopped. It was already out of sight, and nobody knew which of the two roads it had taken, both leading to London. In this emergency, Isabel could only look at Hardyman and ask what was to be done.

"I can't spare a servant till after the party," he answered. "The dog must be tied up in the stables."

Isabel shook her head. Tommie was not accustomed to be tied up. He would make a disturbance, and he would be beaten by the grooms. "I will take care of him," she said. "He won't leave me."

"There's something else to think of besides the dog," Hardyman rejoined, irritably. "Look at these letters!" He pulled them out of his pocket as he spoke. "Here are no less than seven men, all calling themselves my friends, who accepted my invitation, and who write to excuse themselves on the very day of the party! Do you know why? They're all afraid of my father—I forgot to tell you he's a Cabinet Minister as well as a Lord. Cowards and eels. They have heard he isn't coming, and they think to curry favour with the great man by stopping away. Come along, Isabel!"

Let's take their names off the luncheon-table. Not a man of them shall ever darken my doors again!"

"I am to blame for what has happened," Isabel answered, sadly. "I am estranging you from your friends. There is still time, Alfred, to alter your mind and let me go."

He put his arm round her with rough fondness. "I would sacrifice every friend I have in the world rather than lose you. Come along!"

They left the cottage. At the entrance to the tent Hardyman noticed the dog at Isabel's heels, and vented his ill-temper, as usual with male humanity, on the nearest unoffending creature that he could find. "Be off, you mongrel brute!" he shouted. The tail of Tommie relaxed from its customary tight curve over the small of his back; and the legs of Tommie (with his tail between them) took him at full gallop to the friendly shelter of the cupboard in the smoking-room. It was one of those trifling circumstances which women notice seriously. Isabel said nothing; she only thought to herself, "I wish he had shown his temper when I first knew him!"

They entered the tent.

"I'll read the names," said Hardyman, "and you find the cards and tear them up. Stop! I'll keep the cards. You're just the sort of woman my father likes. He'll be reconciled to me when he sees you, after we are married. If one of those men ever asks him for a place, I'll take care, if it's years hence, to put an obstacle in his way! Here, take my pencil, and make a mark on the cards to remind me;—the same mark I set against a horse in my book when I don't like him—a cross, inclosed in a circle." He produced his pocket-book. His hands trembled with anger as he gave the pencil to Isabel and laid the book on the table. He had just read the name of the first false friend, and Isabel had just found the card, when a servant appeared with a message. "Mrs. Drumblade has arrived, Sir, and wishes to see you on a matter of the greatest importance."

Hardyman left the tent, not very willingly. "Wait here," he said to Isabel; "I'll be back directly."

She was standing near her own place at the table. Moody had left one end of the jeweller's case visible above the napkin, to attract her attention. In a minute more the bracelet and the note were in her hands. She dropped on her chair, overwhelmed by the conflicting emotions that rose in her at the sight of the bracelet. At the reading of the note. Her head drooped, and the tears filled her eyes. "Are all women as blind as I have been to what is good and noble in the men who love them?" she wondered, sadly. "Better as it is," she thought, with a bitter sigh; "I am not worthy of him."

As she took up the pencil to write her answer to Moody on the back of her dinner-card, the servant appeared again at the door of the tent.

"My master wants you at the cottage, Miss, immediately."

Isabel rose, putting the bracelet and the note in the silver-mounted leather pocket (a present from Hardyman) which hung at her belt. In the hurry of passing round the table to get out, she never noticed that her dress touched Hardyman's pocket-book, placed close to the edge, and threw it down on the grass below. The book fell into one of the heat-cracks which Lady Lydiard had noticed as evidence of the neglected condition of the cottage lawn.

"You ought to hear the pleasant news my sister has just brought me," said Hardyman, when Isabel joined him in the parlour. "Mrs. Drumblade has been told, on the best authority, that my mother is not coming to the party."

"There must be some reason, of course, dear Isabel," added Mrs. Drumblade. "Have you any idea of what it can be? I haven't seen my mother myself; and all my inquiries have failed to find it out."

She looked searchingly at Isabel as she spoke. The mask of sympathy on her face was admirably worn. Nobody who possessed only a superficial acquaintance with Mrs. Drumblade's character would have suspected how thoroughly she was enjoying in secret the position of embarrassment in which her news had placed her brother. Instinctively doubting whether Mrs. Drumblade's friendly behaviour was quite so sincere as it appeared to be, Isabel answered that she was a stranger to Lady Rotherfield, and was therefore quite at a loss to explain the cause of her Ladyship's absence. As she spoke, the guests began to arrive in quick succession, and the subject was dropped, as a matter of course.

It was not a merry party. Hardyman's approaching marriage had been made the topic of much malicious gossip; and Isabel's character had, as usual in such cases, become the object of all the false reports that scandal could invent. Lady Rotherfield's absence confirmed the general conviction that Hardyman was disgracing himself. The men were all more or less uneasy. The women resented the discovery that Isabel was, personally speaking, at least, beyond the reach of hostile criticism. Her beauty was viewed as a downright offence; her refined and modest manners were set down as perfect acting; "really disgusting, my dear, in so young a girl." General Drumblade, a large and mouldy veteran, in a state of chronic astonishment (after his own matrimonial experience) at Hardyman's folly in marrying at all, diffused a wide circle of gloom, wherever he went and whatever he did. His accomplished wife, forcing her high spirits on everybody's attention with a sort of kittenish playfulness, intensified the depressing effect of the general dullness by all the force of the strongest contrast. After waiting half an hour for his mother, and waiting in vain, Hardyman led the way to the tent in despair. "The sooner I fill their stomachs and get of them," he thought, savagely, "the better I shall be pleased!"

The luncheon was attacked by the company with a certain silent ferocity, which the waiters noticed as remarkable, even in their large experience. The men drank deeply, but with wonderfully little effect in raising their spirits; the women, with the exception of amiable Mrs. Drumblade, kept Isabel deliberately out of the conversation that went on among them. General Drumblade, sitting next to her in one of the places of honour, discoursed to Isabel privately on "my brother-in-law Hardyman's infernal temper." A young Marquis, on her other side—a mere lad, chosen to make the necessary speech in acknowledgment of his superior rank—rose, in a state of nervous trepidation, to propose Isabel's health as the chosen bride of their host. Pale and trembling, conscious of having forgotten the words which he had learnt beforehand, this unhappy young nobleman began, "Ladies and gentlemen, I haven't an idea —" He stopped, put his hand to his head, stared wildly, and sat down again; having contrived to state his own case with masterly brevity and perfect truth, in a speech of seven words.

While the dismay, in some cases, and the amusement in others, was still at its height, Hardyman's valet made his appearance, and, approaching his master, said in a whisper, "Could I speak to you, Sir, for a moment outside?"

"What the devil do you want?" Hardyman asked, irritably. "Is that a letter in your hand? Give it to me."

The Valet was a Frenchman. In other words, he had a sense of what was due to himself. His master had forgotten this. He gave up the letter with a certain dignity of manner, and left the tent. Hardyman opened the letter. He turned pale as he read it; crumpled it in his hand, and threw it down on the table. "By G—d! it's a lie!" he exclaimed, furiously.

The guests rose in confusion. Mrs. Drumblade, finding the letter within her reach, coolly possessed herself of it; recognised her mother's handwriting; and read these lines:—

"I have only now succeeded in persuading your father to let me write to you. For God's sake, break off your marriage at any sacrifice. Your father has heard, on unanswerable authority, that Miss Isabel Miller left her situation in Lady Lydiard's house on suspicion of theft."

While his sister was reading this letter, Hardyman had made his way to Isabel's chair. "I must speak to you, directly," he whispered. "Come away with me!" He turned, as he took her arm, and looked at the table. "Where is my letter?" he asked. Mrs. Drumblade handed it to him, dexterously crumpled up again as she had found it. "No bad news, dear Alfred, I hope?" she said, in her most affectionate manner. Hardyman snatched the letter from her, without answering, and led Isabel out of the tent.

"Read that!" he said, when they were alone. "And tell me at once whether it's true or false."

(Continued on page 34.)

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VITAL ENERGY, it is well known,
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plied externally, penetrate to the innermost organs, pro-
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tions, and forming their recuperative and restorative work in a silent,
natural way, devoid of the costliness, uncertainty, and
inconvenience of ordinary treatment, or of any un-
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GALVANISM v. CRAMP.

"Dear Sir,—I, Silver-street, Maninpham, Sept. 13, 1877.
A great blessing to the patient for whom it was procured,
as, previous to wearing it, he suffered greatly from cramp,
and could not hold the tools he worked with, and had
frequent attacks at night in the legs. Since I commenced
after, and ever since the application of the band, the cramp
has entirely ceased.—I am, dear Sir, yours truly,
"Mr. Pulvermacher."
"E. SCHOLFIELD."

GALVANISM v. INDIGESTION.

"Dear Sir,—Having derived great benefit from wearing
one of your galvanic belts, which I had from you in May
last, I feel it my duty and privilege to acknowledge my
thanks to you. The complaint was indigestion, from
which I suffered very much.—Yours respectfully,
"MR. J. L. PULVERMACH, 194, Regent-street, London."

GALVANISM v. HEADACHE and

NUMBNESS IN FEET.

"Dear Sir,—I feel compelled to testify to the high
efficiency of your appliances. I have derived very much benefit from using
them. I am quite free from pain in the head, and have
not had any numbness in my feet for a very long time.
I have also consulted a medical man, since I commenced
to wear the combined bands. I have no rheumatic pains,
and, although sixty-three years of age, I feel fifteen years
younger, as I can now walk seven or eight miles without
feeling fatigued, whereas I used to be able to walk
one mile.—I am, dear Sir, yours truly,
"MR. J. L. PULVERMACH."
"JAMES DOWSON."

GALVANISM v. HEMIPLEGIA OF FIVE

YEARS' DURATION.

"My dear Sir,—I received your Chain-Band last May
for my case, which is one of hemiplegia of five years'
duration. I put it on according to directions, and I had
not been in bed half an hour before I felt the effect
of the electric power, which was not at all un-
pleasant. At the end of a week I could use the affected
leg as well as ever, and I am now happy to say the ap-
pliance has made a complete cure in my case, and restored
me to perfect health and strength.—I am, dear Sir, yours
truly,
"MR. J. L. PULVERMACH."
"G. B. BUCKLE."

GALVANISM v. NERVOUS HEADACHE.

"Dear Sir,—It affords me great pleasure to testify to the
efficiency of your appliances. I was a great sufferer from
nervous headache for over 20 years. I tried no end of
remedies, but never found relief until April last,
when I purchased one of your Chain-Bands, which I wore
for a fortnight continuously, and I have never had an
attack since.—I am, dear Sir, yours gratefully,
"MR. PULVERMACH, 194, Regent-street."

GALVANISM v. DEAFNESS and TIC

PAISLEY; AND

23, IRONMONGER-LANE, LONDON (THE OLD HOUSE).

J. and G. JOHNSTON, as Merchants, were the first House in England to advertise and introduce CORN FLOUR for the English and Export Markets. They are not now responsible for the quality of any Corn Flour but that which bears their own name.

WITH STEWED FRUIT OF ALL KINDS ;
FOR PUDDINGS, CUSTARDS, BLANC-MANGE, CAKES ; TO THICKEN SOUPS, SAUCES, BEEF TEA ;
FOR ALL THE USES OF THE BEST ARROWROOT, AND WITH MILK FOR CHILDREN'S FOOD,

JOHNSTON'S

CORN FLOUR

IS THE BEST.

It is rich in heat-giving and flesh-forming properties ; milk contains the constituents of bone and muscle, and the two in combination afford the most perfect and complete nourishment, closely resembling in nutritive value ordinary beef and bread, and in a form the most palatable and digestible, and therefore especially suitable for Children, and Mothers whilst nursing.

The emphatic and voluntarily declared opinion of *The Lancet* (Nov. 13, 1875), is that JOHNSTON'S CORN FLOUR is "quite free from adulteration" and "decidedly superior." The same article on JOHNSTON'S CORN FLOUR states that CORN FLOUR "itself has become a necessity."

The following are EXTRACTS from the EVIDENCE taken by the COMMITTEE of the HOUSE of COMMONS on the ADULTERATION OF FOOD ACT, returned to the House on July 3, 1874 :—

CHARLES A. CAMERON, M.D., Professor of Political Medicine in the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland ; Analyst for Dublin, Limerick, Waterford, Kilkenny, Galway, and Sixteen Irish Counties. Examined.

Answer to Question 4655 :—"I am speaking now as a physician ; and I think that a great number of children who could easily digest a delicately prepared Corn Flour could not eat a lump of wheaten flour made into dough, or cooked in any form, or even rice flour."

Answer to Question 4656 :—. . . "All my children—and I have six of them—have used a large quantity of Corn Flour."

Question 4820 :—"Would you state that it (Corn Flour) was a flesh-forming nutriment in a very minimum degree?" Answer : "No ; I consider that it would form a very large portion of flesh."

AUGUSTUS VOELCKER, Ph.D., F.R.S., Chemist of the Royal Agricultural Society. Examined.

Question 5664 :—"We have had evidence that some kinds of arrowroot will command a wholesale price of two shillings per pound ; in your opinion, is there more nutriment in a pound of some of those Corn Flours which you can get at about one fourth the price?" Answer : "No. The two shillings is quite a fancy price for a fancy article, but . . . Corn Flour is just as nutritious as the more expensive arrowroots."

Question 5826 :—"With regard to Corn Flour, you believe that the Corn Flour, if mixed with milk, may be beneficial to children?" Answer : "I know that it is."

Question 5555 :—"Generally in conjunction with milk, is it not?" Answer : "Yes ; in conjunction with milk. Nobody in his senses would think of Corn Flour or any of those preparations by themselves."

The following is the Report of the Committee :—

"The attention of your Committee has been called to the article known as Corn Flour, in reference to which important evidence as to its purity and its useful dietetic qualities has been given by some eminent medical and chemical authorities, which, however, is denied by one witness. Your Committee are fully convinced that the manufacture is quite legitimate, and that, like Arrowroot, Sago, and other starch foods, Corn Flour is perfectly wholesome, but that it should not in any case be given to infants without a considerable admixture of milk."

"I have examined JOHNSTON'S CORN FLOUR, and find it perfectly pure and most excellent in quality. When boiled with milk, it affords complete nourishment for Children and persons of weak digestion.

CHAS. A. CAMERON, M.D., F.R.C.S.I.,
Professor of Chemistry, Royal College
of Surgeons, Dublin.

JOHNSTON'S CORN FLOUR, being perfectly pure, is not liable to ferment, and keeps sweet in any climate for years.

To be obtained in all Parts of the World by order through Grocers, &c. *For Export it is Packed specially with great care.*

Some reasons why

JOHNSTON'S CORN FLOUR SHOULD ALWAYS BE EXPRESSLY NAMED

When Corn Flour is ordered :—

"It is quite free from adulteration."—*The Lancet*. "Is decidedly superior."—*The Lancet*.

It is not Rice Flour ; it is prepared at great expense exclusively from Maize,—Indian Corn. It is rich in heat-giving and flesh-forming properties. In combination with milk, it is the most perfect food for Children. J. and G. JOHNSTON, as Merchants, were the first House in England to advertise and introduce Corn Flour for the English and Export Markets. At their own risk and expense, they have been almost entirely instrumental in introducing it as an invaluable article of nutritious food.

The Name CORN FLOUR is unfairly appropriated to articles that are not CORN FLOUR, but cheap imitations.

JOHNSTON'S

SCOTCH

OATMEAL,

Superior quality, warranted free from adulteration. Packets, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., and 1 lb., with plain directions for making Porridge, Brose, and Gruel ; also in 14 lb. bags. To be obtained by order from all Grocers, &c.

JOHNSTON'S PREPARED PEA FLOUR.

Genuine Scotch,—superior quality, with plain directions for making Soup, Pease-Brose, and Pease-Pudding ; Packets, 1d., 2d., 3d., and 6d.



"Isabel Miller, I want you to be my wife."

SCENE FROM "MY LADY'S MONEY." DRAWN BY F. BARNARD.

Isabel read the letter. For a moment the shock of the discovery held her speechless. She recovered herself, and returned the letter.

"It is true," she answered.

Hardyman staggered back as if she had shot him.

"True that you are guilty?" he asked.

"No; I am innocent. Everybody who knows me believes in my innocence. It is true that the appearances were against me. They are against me still." Having said this, she waited, quietly and firmly, for his next words.

He passed his hand over his forehead with a sigh of relief. "It's bad enough as it is," he said, speaking quietly on his side.

"But the remedy for it is plain enough. Come back to the tent."

She never moved. "Why?" she asked.

"Do you suppose I don't believe in your innocence, too?" he answered. "The one way of setting you right with the world now, is for me to make you my wife, in spite of the appearances that point to you. I'm too fond of you, Isabel, to give you up. Come back with me, and I will announce our marriage to my friends."

She took his hand, and kissed it. "It is generous and good of you," she said; "but it must not be."

He took a step nearer to her. "What do you mean?" he asked.

"It was against my will," she pursued, "that my aunt concealed the truth from you. I did wrong to consent to it; I will do wrong no more. Your mother is right, Alfred. After what has happened, I am not fit to be your wife until my innocence is proved. It is not proved yet."

The angry colour began to rise in his face once more. "Take care," he said; "I am not in a humour to be trifled with."

"I am not trifling with you," she answered in low sad tones.

"You really mean what you say?"

"I mean it."

"Don't be obstinate, Isabel. Take time to consider."

"You are very kind, Alfred. My duty is plain to me. I will marry you—if you still wish it—when my good name is restored to me. Not before."

He laid one hand on her arm, and pointed with the other to the guests in the distance, all leaving the tent on the way to their carriages.

"Your good name will be restored to you," he said, "on the day when I make you my wife. The worst enemy you have cannot associate my name with a suspicion of theft. Remember that, and think a little before you decide. You see those people there. If you don't change your mind by the time they have got to the cottage, it's good-bye between us, and good-bye for ever. I refuse to wait for you; I refuse to accept a conditional engagement. Wait, and think. They're walking slowly; you have got some minutes more."

He still held her arm, watching the guests as they gradually receded from view. It was not until they had all collected in a group outside the cottage door that he spoke himself, or that he permitted Isabel to speak again.

"Now," he said; "you have had your time to get cool. Will you take my arm, and join those people with me? or, will you say good-bye for ever?"

"Forgive me, Alfred!" she began, gently. "I cannot consent, in justice to you, to shelter myself behind your name. It is the name of your family; and they have a right to expect that you will not degrade it."

"I want a plain answer," he interposed, sternly. "Which is it? Yes, or No?"

She looked at him with sad compassionate eyes. Her voice was firm as she answered him in the one word that he had desired. The word was—"No!"

Without speaking to her, without even looking at her, he turned and walked back to the cottage.

Making his way silently through the group of visitors—every one of whom had been informed of what had happened by his sister—with his head down and his lips fast closed, he entered the parlour, and rang the bell which communicated with his foreman's room at the stables.

"You know that I am going abroad on business?" he said, when the man appeared.

"Yes, Sir."

"I am going to-day—going by the night train to Dover. Order the horse to be put to instantly in the dog-cart. Is there anything wanted before I am off?"

The inexorable necessities of business asserted their claims through the obedient medium of the foreman. Chafing at the delay, Hardyman was obliged to sit at his desk, signing cheques and passing accounts, with the dog-cart waiting in the stable-yard.

A knock at the door startled him in the middle of his work. "Come in," he called out sharply.

He looked up, expecting to see one of the guests or one of the servants. It was Moody who entered the room. Hardyman laid down his pen, and fixed his eyes sternly on the man who had dared to enter upon him.

"What the devil do you want?" he asked.

"I have seen Miss Isabel, and spoken with her," Moody replied. "Mr. Hardyman, I believe it is in your power to set this matter right. For the young lady's sake, Sir, you must not leave England without doing it."

Hardyman turned to his foreman. "Is this fellow mad or drunk?" he asked.

Moody proceeded as calmly and as resolutely as if those words had not been spoken. "I apologise for my intrusion, Sir. I will trouble you with no explanations. I will only ask one question. Have you a memorandum of the number of that five-hundred pound note which you paid away in France?"

Hardyman lost all control over himself.

"You scoundrel!" he cried, "have you been prying into my private affairs? Is it your business to know what I did in France?"

"Is it your vengeance on a woman to refuse to tell her the number of a bank-note?" Moody rejoined, firmly.

That answer forced its way, through Hardyman's anger, to Hardyman's sense of honour. He rose and advanced to Moody. For a moment the two men faced each other in silence. "You're a bold fellow," said Hardyman, with a sudden change from anger to irony. "I'll do the lady justice. I'll look at my pocket-book."

He put his hand into the breast-pocket of his coat; he searched his other pockets; he turned over the objects on his writing-table. The book was gone.

Moody watched him with a feeling of despair. "Oh! Mr. Hardyman, don't say you have lost your pocket-book!"

He sat down again at his desk, with sullen submission to the new disaster. "All I can say is you're at liberty to look for it," he replied. "I must have dropped it somewhere." He turned impatiently to the foreman. "Now, then! What is the next cheque wanted? I shall go mad if I wait in this damned place much longer!"

Moody left him, and found his way to the servants' offices. "Mr. Hardyman has lost his pocket-book," he said. "Look for it, indoors and out—the lawn and in the tent. Ten pounds reward for the man who finds it!"

Servants and waiters instantly dispersed, eager for the promised reward. The men who pursued the search outside the cottage divided their forces. Some of them examined the lawn and the flower-beds. Others went straight to the empty tent. These last were too completely absorbed in pursuing the object in view to notice that they disturbed a dog, eating a stolen lunch of his own from the morsels left on the plates. The dog slunk away under the canvas when the men came in, waited in hiding until they had gone, then returned to the tent, and went on with his luncheon.

Moody hastened back to the part of the grounds (close to the shrubbery) in which Isabel was waiting his return.

She looked at him, while he was telling her of his interview with Hardyman, with an expression in her eyes which he had never seen in them before—a expression which set his heart beating wildly, and made him back off in his narrative before he had reached the end.

"I understand," she said quietly, as he stopped in confusion. "You have paid one more sacrifice to my welfare. Robert! I have you a noblest man that ever breathed the breath of life!"

His eyes sank before hers; he blushed like a boy. "I have done

nothing for you yet," he said. "Don't despair of the future if the pocket-book should not be found. I know who the man is who received the bank-note; and I have only to find him to decide the question whether it is the stolen note or not."

She smiled sadly at his enthusiasm. "Are you going back to Mr. Sharon to help you?" she asked. "That trick he played me has destroyed my belief in him. He no more knows than I do who the thief really is."

"You are mistaken, Isabel. He knows—and I know." He stopped there, and made a sign to her to be silent. One of the servants was approaching them.

"Is the pocket-book found?" Moody asked.

"No, Sir."

"Has Mr. Hardyman left the cottage?"

"He has just gone, Sir. Have you any further instructions to give us?"

"No. There is my address in London, if the pocket-book should be found."

The man took the card that was handed to him and retired. Moody offered his arm to Isabel. "I am at your service," he said, "when you wish to return to your aunt."

They had advanced nearly as far as the tent, on their way out of the grounds, when they were met by a gentleman walking towards them from the cottage. He was a stranger to Isabel. Moody immediately recognised him as Mr. Felix Sweetair.

"Ha! our good Moody!" cried Felix. "Enviably man! you look younger than ever." He took off his hat to Isabel; his bright restless eyes suddenly became quiet as they rested on her. "Have I the honour of addressing the future Mrs. Hardyman? May I offer my best congratulations? What has become of our friend Alfred?"

Moody answered for Isabel. "If you will make inquiries at the cottage, Sir," he said, "you will find that you are mistaken, to say the least of it, in addressing your questions to this young lady."

Felix took off his hat again—with the most becoming appearance of surprise and distress.

"Something wrong, I fear?" he said, addressing Isabel. "I am indeed, ashamed if I have ignorantly given you a moment's pain. Pray accept my most sincere apologies. I have only this instant arrived; my health would not allow me to be present at the luncheon. Permit me to express the earnest hope that matters may be set right to the satisfaction of all parties. Good afternoon!"

He bowed with elaborate courtesy, and turned back to the cottage.

"Who is that?" Isabel asked.

"Lady Lydiard's nephew, Mr. Felix Sweetair," Moody answered, with a sudden sternness of tone, and a sudden coldness of manner, which surprised Isabel.

"You don't like him?" she said.

As she spoke, Felix stopped to give audience to one of the grooms, who had apparently been sent with a message to him. He turned so that his face was once more visible to Isabel. Moody pressed her hand significantly as it rested on his arm.

"Look well at that man," he whispered. "It's time to warn you. Mr. Felix Sweetair is the worst enemy you have!"

Isabel heard him in speechless astonishment. He went on in tones that trembled with suppressed emotion.

"You doubt if Sharon knows the thief. You doubt if I know the thief. Isabel! as certainly as the heaven is above us, there stands the wretch who stole the bank-note!"

She drew her hand out of his arm with a cry of terror. She looked at him as if she doubted whether he was in his right mind.

He took her hand, and waited a moment trying to compose himself.

"Listen to me," he said. "At the first consultation I had with Sharon he gave this advice to Mr. Troy and to me. He said, 'Suspect the very last person on whom suspicion could possibly fall.' Those words, taken with the questions he had asked before he pronounced his opinion, struck through me as if he had struck me with a knife. I instantly suspected Lady Lydiard's nephew. Wait! From that time to this I have said nothing of my suspicion to any living soul. I knew in my own heart that it took its rise in the inveterate dislike that I have always felt for Mr. Sweetair, and I distrusted it accordingly. But I went back to Sharon, for all that, and put the case into his hands. His investigations informed me that Mr. Sweetair owed 'debts of honour' (as gentlemen call them), incurred through lost bets, to a large number of persons, and among them a bet of five hundred pounds lost to Mr. Hardyman. Further inquiries showed that Mr. Hardyman had taken the lead in declaring that he would post Mr. Sweetair as a defaulter, and have him turned out of his clubs, and turned out of the betting-ring. Ruin stared him in the face if he failed to pay his debt to Mr. Hardyman on the last day left to him—the day after the note was lost. On that very morning Lady Lydiard, speaking to me of her nephew's visit to her, said, 'If I had given him an opportunity of speaking, Felix would have borrowed money of me; I saw it in his face.' One moment more, Isabel. I am not only certain that Mr. Sweetair took the five-hundred pound note out of the open letter, I am firmly persuaded that he is the man who told Lord Rotherfield of the circumstances under which you left Lady Lydiard's house. Your marriage to Mr. Hardyman might have put you in a position to detect the theft. You, not I, might, in that case, have discovered from your husband that the stolen note was the note with which Mr. Sweetair paid his debt. He came here, you may depend on it, to make sure that he had succeeded in destroying your prospects. A more depraved villain at heart than that man never swung from a gallows!"

He checked himself at those words. The shock of the disclosure, the passion and vehemence with which he spoke, overwhelmed Isabel. She trembled like a frightened child.

While he was still trying to soothe and reassure her, a low whining made itself heard at their feet. They looked down, and saw Tommie. Finding himself noticed at last, he expressed his sense of relief by a bark. Something dropped out of his mouth. As Moody stooped to pick it up, the dog ran to Isabel and pushed his head against her feet, as his way was when he expected to have the handkerchief thrown over him, preparatory to one of those games at hide and seek which have been already mentioned. Isabel put out her hand to caress him, when she was stopped by a cry from Moody. It was his turn to tremble now. His voice faltered as he said the words, "The dog has found the pocket-book!"

He opened the book with shaking hands. A betting-book was bound up in it, with the customary calendar. He turned to the date of the day after the robbery.

There was the entry—"Felix Sweetair. Paid £500. Note numbered, N 8, 70364; dated 15th May, 1875."

Moody took from his waistcoat-pocket his own memorandum of the number of the lost bank-note. "Read it, Isabel," he said. "I won't trust my memory."

She read it. The number and date of the note entered in the pocket-book exactly corresponded with the number and date of the note that Lady Lydiard had placed in her letter.

Moody handed the pocket-book to Isabel. "There is the proof of your innocence," he said, "thanks to the dog! Will you write and tell Mr. Hardyman what has happened?" he asked, with his head down, and his eyes on the ground.

She answered him, with the bright colour suddenly flowing over her face.

"You shall write to him," she said, "when the time comes."

"What time?" he asked.

She threw her arms round his neck, and hid her face on his bosom.

"The time," she whispered, "when I am your wife."

A low growl from Tommie reminded them that he too had some claim to be noticed.

Isabel dropped on her knees, and saluted her old playfellow with the heartiest kisses she had ever given him since the day when their acquaintance began. "You darling!" she said, as she put him down again, "what can I do to reward you?"

Tommie rolled over on his back—more slowly than usual, in consequence of his luncheon in the tent. He elevated his four paws in the air, and looked lazily at Isabel out of his bright brown eyes. If ever a dog's look spoke yet, Tommie's look said, "I have eaten too much; rub my stomach."

POSTSCRIPT

Persons of a speculative turn of mind, who are interested in the following document is for sale, and are ready to give for it.

"I O U, Lady Lydiard, five hundred pounds (£500), Felix Sweetair."

Her Ladyship became possessed under circumstances which surround interest. It was the last communication from her accomplished nephew; and it, which cannot fail to enhance its value in the estimation of all right-minded persons who assist the cause.

The lines that follow are strictly confidential.

"Note.—Our excellent Moody informed you have decided (against his advice) of have not the slightest idea of what he is obliged to him, nevertheless, for reminding me of some interest to yourself personally."

"I am on the point of retiring to the health. One generally forgets something on a journey. Before Moody called, I mentioned that I had the pleasure of borrowing of you some little time since."

"On the occasion to which I refer, your suggestion that you would not lend me the money, the only course left was to take it without asking. I took it while Moody was gone to get me some Curacao; and I returned to the picture-gallery in time to receive that delicious liqueur from the footman's hands."

"You will naturally ask why I found it necessary to supply myself (if I may borrow an expression from the language of State finance) with this 'forced loan.' I was actuated by motives which I think do me honour. My position at the time was a very extreme. My credit with the money-lenders was at an end; my friends had all turned their backs on me. I must either take the money or disgrace my family. If there is a man living who is sincerely attached to his family, I am that man. I took the money."

"Conceive your position as my aunt (I say nothing of myself, if I had adopted the other alternative. Turned out of the Jockey Club, turned out of Tattersalls, turned out of the betting ring; in short, posted publicly as a defaulter before the noblest institution in England, the Turf—and all for want of five hundred pounds to stop the mouth of the greatest brute I know of, Alfred Hardyman! Let me not harrow your feelings (and mine) by dwelling on it. Dear and admirable woman! To you belongs the honour of saving the credit of the family; I can claim nothing but the inferior merit of having offered you the opportunity."

"My I O U, it is needless to say, accompanies these lines. Can I do anything for you abroad?—F. S."

To this it is only necessary to add (first) that Moody was perfectly right in believing F. S. to be the person who informed Hardyman's father of Isabel's position when she left Lady Lydiard's house; and (secondly) that Felix did really forward Mr. Troy's narrative of the theft to the French police, altering nothing in it but the number of the lost bank-note.

What is there left to write about? Nothing is left—but to say good-bye (very sorrowfully on the writer's part) to the Persons of the Story.

Good-bye to Miss Pink—who will regret to her dying day that Isabel's answer to Hardyman was No.

Good-bye to Lady Lydiard—who differs with Miss Pink, and would have regretted it, to her dying day, if the answer had been Yes.

Good-bye to Moody and Isabel—whose history has closed with the closing of the clergyman's book on their wedding-day.

Good-bye to Hardyman—who has sold his farm and his horses, and has begun a new life among the famous fast trotters of America.

Good-bye to old Sharon—who, a martyr to his promise, brushed his hair and washed his face in honour of Moody's marriage; and catching a severe cold as the necessary consequence, declared, in the intervals of sneezing, that he would "never do it again."

And last, not least, good-bye to Tommie! No. The writer gave Tommie his dinner not half an hour since, and is too fond of him to say good-bye.

THE END.

"FATHER CHRISTMAS: OUR LITTLE ONES' BUDGET."

Here is a new claimant for public favour, and one which, if quality and quantity have their due influence, will hold its own among its numerous competitors. It is edited by Miss D'Anvers, whose contributions to literature, for youth especially, are well known. Austin Dobson has in it a charming piece of verse, entitled "Little Blue Ribbons;" and there are other names of note among its writers. It is a pleasant medley of pictures, fairy tales, acrostics, stories, verses, and all that delights the youthful mind. Given with it are three pictures printed in colours, one of which is a chromolithograph of a fascinating little belle, who has just entered her teens, and who, if alive, would break many a boy's heart. The price of "Father Christmas" is One Shilling; and it is published at the office of the *Illustrated London News*, 198, Strand, W.C.

MAKING THE CHRISTMAS PUDDING.

A week or two before Christmas is a stirring time for most Christmas literature, generally of the lightest, much unlike in this respect our solid Christmas fare, swarms from the press. Grocers' shops become centres of attraction to longing urchins, whose eyes fasten greedily on piled-up heaps of raisins, currants, French plums, and candied peel—lemon, orange, and citron; and "goose clubs," guaranteeing each subscriber a goose and a bottle of brandy, are in full swing. In the theatres troops of children are in course of training to take their part in the coming Pantomime—no transformation on the stage of Tumbledown Castle into Titania's Palace, being greater than the change of untidy, squalid gutter-children into graceful fairies. In private houses, too, gleesome preparations for Christmas are in progress. Poor or desolate indeed must be the household into which the Coming Event does not shed some warmth. In workhouses and even in goals the spirit of the season is felt.

It is pleasant to watch the excitement among the young folk in most houses as Christmas draws near. Take, as an example, the making of the Christmas Pudding. Look into the kitchen. Spread out on a lily-white board are the delicious ingredients ready to be mixed. What bursts of admiration the sight of these, especially of the candied peel, calls forth in the children, drawn thither by the spicy smell that permeates the house. Indeed, Cook is terribly bothered to keep their fingers off the tempting delicacies: to their importunate petitions and imploring looks for "only a little" she turns a deaf ear and hardens her heart. Sometimes, greatly daring, driven wild by the sight and smell, they make a rush at her, striving to pinion her arms and impeding her motions as best they can, bearing patiently her vigorous cuffs, while one of the urchins, as arranged, bears off in triumph to a safe distance some strips of that delicious citron peel, to be fairly shared by all, amid screams of delight.

Mixing time is a great event, second only to that of the pudding being borne to the table in its blushing, radiant beauty, all ablaze, and crowned with a wreath of holly, King of the Feast. All the family must needs be present on this momentous occasion; and Cook's stalwart arms having wrought the ingredients into a glorious compound, all compact of sweets, the others must have a stir to secure good luck to the pudding and to themselves. Each takes his or her turn, down even to the baby in arms. Yes, Popsy, sweet innocent, must add his share to the luck. His infantile efforts, puny as they are, will do more to give a sweet savour to the pudding than those of all the others; just as some seemingly trifling ingredient added to a drink already pleasant to the palate incorporates contrarieties, resolves every crudeness, and converts it into nectar; or as the addition of a simple flower to a bouquet sometimes adds to it a bewitching grace, by toning down some flowers and increasing the brilliancy of others, at the same time harmonising the fragrance of all.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

THE HAUNTED TOWER.

The tower stands out distinct against the sky,
Which burns, deep yellow, with a solemn glow
Clouds of a nameless colour sleeping lie
Above the sunset; to our feet, below,
The little brook steals shyly. All things grow
Calm, as the twilight lulls them: not a star
Has come to keep its vigil yet. Even so
All simple hearts rest, with all natural things.
Only from yonder casement flashes far
A light, that some weird lamp of magic flings,
Troubling the silent water. None can learn
What shadowy hands outstretched to trim it are,
Nor what sad human heart, in sorrow eternal,
Doth in the Haunted Tower for ever burn.

MR. EVERGREEN'S YULE LOG.

Alexander James Evergreen, Esq., of 63, Prince of Wales's Gardens, Bayswater, senior partner in the well-accredited firm of Evergreens, Prickles, and Drye, 39, Dustbin Lane, Eastcheap, City, was possessed of a generous sentiment in favour of the good old-fashioned English Christmas. He could not, indeed, recollect any experiences of that kind in his own youth which might be desirable to reproduce for the benefit of his children or grandchildren in the year 1876. Mr. Evergreen's boyhood and early manhood, dating at the commencement from half a century before, had been spent in the constant drudgery of an ill-paid commercial clerkship, between his desk in a dreary counting-house and his bed in garret lodgings. It was not till late in life that he had become a prosperous London merchant, had taken to himself a wife, and rejoiced in a cheerful home, surrounded with the luxuries and elegancies of the West-End. There his kindly and sympathetic nature found room to expand. He had a vein of romantic fancy in his mind, which might have led him to compose poetry or novels. Business had instead engrossed his activity; and the only books he was familiar with, except, of course, the Bible and those which lay in his pew at church, were the ledgers and other big volumes, in stout leather bindings, kept for his frequent inspection at 39, Dustbin Lane. Yet he liked his daughter Sophy to read to him between his after-dinner nap and tea-time. It was then, we are told, that Washington Irving's "Bracebridge Hall," with its pleasant description of ancient Christmas festivity, caught Mr. Evergreen's attention. The quaint and picturesque customs of that elaborate jollification of our hospitable forefathers seemed to him capable of being initiated even in this degenerate age. So it came to pass that, leaving the young folk all busy with the garlands of holly and mistletoe that were to adorn the dining-room on Christmas Eve, this respectable elderly gentleman sallied forth alone to procure a genuine Yule Log for the blazing Christmas fire.

He called, by the way, at his club, the Pamphernalian, in Trafalgar-square, and met his friend, Alderman Sir Peter Barnacle, just coming out. To him, as a generally well-informed and judicious adviser, did Mr. Evergreen put the question, where could a Yule log be ordered at the shortest notice? But Sir Peter grimly pursed his lips and raised his eyebrows in disapproving surprise at such an unheard-of suggestion for the entertainment of the domestic circle. He had evidently never seen a Yule log, and did not even know what Yule meant. "Can't say, I'm sure," he said, as he hurried down the stone steps, and Mr. Evergreen did not stay long.

As he passed the Admiralty in Whitehall, a young fellow in naval uniform almost ran against him, who had just delivered some official papers there, sent up by his Captain from Portsmouth. It was Mr. Evergreen's nephew, Bob Sextant, Junior Navigating Sub-Lieutenant of H.M.S. "Telephone," now returned from the China station. Affectionate greetings were exchanged; the uncle presently mentioned his errand in quest of a Yule log. "The Log of the Yule?" replied Bob. "I'll tell you where you'll get it. If you take a cab to the City, and go to Plummer's in Leadenhall-street, ask him for the Log of the Yule; I saw it there in his shop last week." Mr. Evergreen took his nephew's advice. The shop was one for the sale of a variety of brass instruments, used by navigators in their abstruse observations of the sun at noonday, with chronometers, sea-charts, and books of mathematical or nautical science. It was a book, not a block of wood, that was handed to Mr. Evergreen by the shopkeeper, in compliance with his demand. That was the "log"—a record of maritime mileage! "Confound those naval jokes!"

Another cab-drive brought our friend back westward to the Strand, where he now strolled along in a discomfited mood. In a bookseller's window, near St. Clement Dances, he chanced to see the notable photograph on view, representing an eminent Liberal statesman disguised as a woodcutter, seated with his axe in his hand, in an attitude of repose, after the toil of hewing down a tree. Mr. Evergreen was a constant admirer and supporter of Gladstone. He thought, for one moment, whether he might not write a note to the right hon. gentleman at Hawarden Castle, to beg for a consecrated bit of timber shorn from the trunk and shaped for use by those illustrious hands. But Mr. Evergreen was a modest man, and did not like taking such a liberty. Though he had heard of Mr. Gladstone's accepting the gift of a walking-stick, he would not ask Mr. Gladstone for a log.

Turning up Catherine-street or Bow-street, he passed the shops of more than one dealer in curious theatrical "properties," and gazed with wondering eye upon their miscellaneous assortment. The costumes of the stage, tin helmets and corsets, gaudy mantles, tunics, and hose of various colours, plumed caps and glittering sword-belts, wigs, masks, and monstrous false noses for pantomime extravaganza, amused him not a little. Pieces of scenery, too, with portable rocks, trees, lakes, and streams, castles, temples, and cottages, that could be shifted into any perspective combination, were laid up in the store-room above. Amongst this medley of stage-furniture he suddenly perceived, as he thought, the very object of his recent inquiries—"A Log for Sale;" that inscription being loggily affixed to what seemed a pattern article for the genial Christmas hearth in Merry England of the Olden Time. Mr. Evergreen at once determined to purchase the Log at any price, and soon agreed with old Sampson Levi, the proprietor of the shop, who pocketed his £2 10s. with a shrewd grin, as his customer promised to send for the article and fetch it to Bayswater.

Our friend with the story-telling pencil, to whom we owe these particulars of Mr. Evergreen's Christmas adventure, further asserts that the conveyance of the log was supposed to require a carrier's waggon drawn by two strong horses, and that six male domestic servants, including the very small boy, were ordered to be in waiting at the street-door, and to carry it into the dining-room. But this theatrical "property" log, the nature of which Mr. Evergreen did not understand, was so contrived as to enter the festive scene in a far less cumbersome manner. The family and friends were duly assembled in their sociable party on Christmas Eve; the generous host and hostess, radiant with the glow of self-satisfaction, stood beside their ample fireplace, and Mr. Evergreen bade the servants of his mansion to "bring in the Yule log." It was then—to the astonishment of all, the terror of some, the merriment of others, and the special bewilderment of Mr. Evergreen—that a singular apparition stalked into the crowded room. The trunk of a stout forest tree, cut to a length of two yards, with its gnarled and wrinkled bark, of the natural colour, writhing in a variety of grotesque contortions, like the grimaces of a monstrous living face, walked in upon a pair of human legs attired in threadbare cloth trousers and patched shoes, rolling and nodding amidst the dinner-party folk, as though it expected a personal greeting! The children screamed and fled before it; the young men jeered, and maidens stared, while the elders turned to ask each other and their friend, the master of the house, what this unexampled novelty and questionable drollery could mean.

The mystery was, however, soon explained to Mr. Evergreen by his more knowing junior relative, and there is reason to believe that the Yule Log was not put on the fire. But the fun of that Christmas Eve was not less enjoyable for the mistake and the disappointment of Mr. Evergreen's simple little scheme.

THREE HOME RULERS.

In ulsters clad, of Irish frieze,
With rough grey stockings to their knee
Great woollen comforters around
Their sturdy necks securely wound,
Deep in each pocket plunged a hand—
Our troublesome Home Rulers stand.

Eyes of dear Erin's deepest blue,
With little devils laughing through;
Noses turned up to those blue skies
Whose colour cannot match the eyes;
And Irish mouths, that forward press
With such a wealth of wickedness!

Oh Patsy, Hugh, and Brian, still
You rule our household at your will!
No mother's word your hands can stay,
Big sisters helplessly give way,
You push your father from his throne,
You stop all talk, except your own,
You storm and wheedle, tease and fight,
And sometimes keep us up all night!

If we would speak of Eastern things,
The fall of cities—stocks—or kings,
The price of meat, Miss Jones's flirtings,
The liveliness that marks grey shirtings,
How Preference Debentures waver,
Or Ministers lose fame and favour—
Your chatter, chatter, comes to break
The wisest statements one can make.
"I want to this"—"I want to that"—
Ever and ever spoils our chat.
And when your father's making out
Where stood some Ottoman redoubt,
You interrupt him with your shout
"It's snowing, pa! may I go out?"

Oh, children, children, be more sage!
You cannot know the cares of age.
If we can't let you skate to-day,
Or go this evening to the play,
Deep and sincere as is your sorrow
'Twill be forgotten by to-morrow.
The woes with which your father strives
May last for years, and sadden lives.

Be less conceited, little boys!
Though he can't match you at a noise
Papa knows better far than you
What it is wisest you should do.
Do not abuse the power you have,
Nor overdrive a willing slave.
If thus you struggle for Home Rule
Tremble! He'll pack you off to school!

LITTLE LOVES.

If there's an age when love is real,
When men are constant, women true,
When life approaches its ideal—
It is the happy age of two.
Ah! then we do not find the tricks
Of grown-up folk of five or six!

The youth, whom pictured here you see,
That pleasant time has passed long since.
He is as bad as you or me
(Don't at my easy grammar wince).
Already, though he isn't eight,
He's flirting at a reckless rate.

He murmurs tender nothings, picked
From Pinnoke—or it may be Mavor;
Sighs that the damsel is so strict,
Nor deigns to grant the tiniest favour.
And see! The rascal's arm is placed
Quite half-way round her little waist!

His cunning hints sweet fancies weave
Of Gretna's dear impromptu chapel.
Alas! 'tis Adam tempting Eve—
You see, his left hand clasps the apple.
But—oh! the selfish little brute!—
He doesn't offer her the fruit!

WHERE HE FELL.

Pray list a story that befell
Six hundred years ago and more:
A gravestone in a sombre dell
The sole memorial left to tell
Of one dark deed in days of yore.

Penruddon Castle then was gay,
As Pleasure there had raised her throne,
And life was one long holiday;
Where now, all desolate and grey,
Bats flit around and owls make moan.

The fairest maid, where all were fair,
Was Ruth, Penruddon's only child;
And Albert Scrope the manliest there:
In truth they formed a goodly pair
As e'er each other's heart beguiled.

But youth and age view things apart;
Penruddon bade his daughter mate
With one who ne'er could have her heart,
The sullen Lord of Hilderstart,
For whom she felt but loathing hate.

What wonder then her lover's tongue,
Wrought upon Ruth, who knew his worth;
He from her lips a promise wrung
To fly with him when darkness flung
Its welcome mantle o'er the earth.

So the next night she steals away,
Soft gliding through a postern-gate—
A prayer she utters by the way—
One kiss—and then together they
Speed swiftly on with hearts elate.

Love may be prompt, but keen of eye
And watchful is the jealous wight;
Full soon is heard pursuers' cry,
On wings of wind the lovers fly,
But vain the swiftness of their flight.

An arrow whizzed—her lover falls,
Fixing on Ruth his dying stare;
The sight her broken heart appals;
On him in frantic tones she calls,
And then her mad shrieks fill the air.

Where he thus fell they dug his grave,
And hoped the deed would be forgot;
But some kind-hearted soul, to save
The memory of the unhappy brave,
Has placed a stone to mark the spot.

And here all tender hearts and true,
Who know the tale, from miles around
Come oft their love-ows to renew,
And tend the grave with homage due,
By Love made consecrated ground.

A LITTLE BAGGAGE.

(Suggested by Anacreon.)

Of heroes I should like to sing
But circumstances hinder
My muse from doing anything
That e'er could rival Pindar.
My lyre is tuned for lofty strains,
But Cupid grins and taunts me—
For, muddling all my foolish brains,
A little baggage haunts me!

Though Wellington and Nelson come
Imploping me to chant them
Until they grow quite troublesome
The boon I cannot grant them.
I'm of the sacred fire bereft,
The mystic inspiration:
By what? A little baggage, left
At the Great Northern station!

Yes; heroes, princes, mighty men,
So proud and so poetic,
Who once made thrill my ardent pen
Now find me apathetic.
Their rivals—(fierce moustaches curl,
Grey remnants of the crag-age!)—
Two trunks, a bag, a short-frocked girl:
In fact—a little baggage!

They wait their owner; who he is
I do not know, nor want to.
He'll come to seek his little miss,
Her box, and her portmanteau.
Bright patient face! As thus you watch,
Who'll blame my random dreaming?
What hero of them all could match
Your round eyes' steady gleaming?

She waits—for whom? What happy he
Shall come, years hence, to claim her?
I?—What a childish fantasy!
I—who can't even name her!
You little baggage! To bewitch
The fancy-free beholder!
Ah, what might be, were I but rich
And you—a trifle older!

MARS IN THE NURSERY.

The "man-destroying, carnage-delighting, wall-shattering" Deity or Demon of War, as old Homer called him after the Siege of Troy, has got his hands full of bloody work just now in Bulgaria and Armenia; but this cruel "Ares," or "Mars," as his Roman worshippers called him, who was named also "Woden" by our Saxon forefathers, claims the homage even of our dear little innocent children in the private home life of peaceful England. They have, in the last six months, overheard so much talk of military slaughter in the daily conversation of newspaper-reading elders, who ought to know better, that not only young Tom, Dick, and Harry, but Ethel, Minnie, and Kitty, are fired with the ambition of martial exploits. We are heartily sorry for this growing disposition of the juvenile mind to indulge in a sportive mimicry of battle and wholesale murder.

Our friend Colonel Campbell, V.C., late of the Ninetieth (Duke's Own) Regiment of Hussars, with five clasps for brilliant actions in the Punjab, the Crimea, and the Boglewallah campaigns, though he has been praised for skill and valour in many General's despatches, which were printed in the official *Gazette*, hates war as sincerely as any Quaker ever did; for his faith is that of the New Testament, and he is a benevolent and religious man. Yet he has encouraged his grandson, Tom Leveson, whose father (the late Captain Leveson of the 55th) died in hospital of fever, after distinguished services, on the West Coast of Africa nine years ago, to aspire to a commission in the Queen's Army. When Tom and Ethel, as good a boy and girl as ever played together, approach the old gentleman's library table, bearing a small box from the toy-shop, he is in the mood to smile at their harmless pastime. The box is opened, and forth marches a file of Liputian pewter soldiers, booted, and belted, and cocked-hatted like those of Fontenoy or Culloden, with muskets and bayonets of ancient pattern. A little brass cannon, loaded with powder only, but the shot from which might kill a sparrow, is next pointed at the hostile ranks. Young Tom, performing the part of a field artilleryman, is ready with a lighted wisp of paper to discharge a deadly volley against the tiny foe. The good old Colonel smiles; he will not check the dear boy and girl—for Tom's sister, though she dreads the stunning report, is proud of his brave deeds—in their rehearsal of a warlike operation. Tom shall hereafter become a Woolwich cadet, and in due time command Battery No. 6 of the K Division, where twenty or thirty men shall fall dead or wounded at each discharge of the Armstrong guns. It is just as well that he should get an early taste for his future profession.

Tom and Ethel are invited to a Christmas juvenile party, where Dick and Harry, Minnie and Kitty, and half a dozen more, are invited to meet them. High jinks and noisy romps are freely permitted in several wide rooms of the house. What shall they play at? The boys settle this question, in the spirit of the time, by resolving to enact a bit of the war of Turks and Russians. It shall be the attack and defence of Plevna. Little Dick, with a red smoking-cap not unlike the Mussulman fez, stands for Osman Pasha. He mounts upon the arm-chair, while a breastwork, hastily made of other furniture, shelters the defending party. This is the Gravitza redoubt. They ply their weapons to repulse the Grand Duke Nicholas, our young friend Tom, leading Ethel and General Skobelev to the assault. The Grand Duke is knocked down with a sofa-cushion, but Plevna must be captured at any cost; and Tom will read the next day's *Times* to learn how it may be done. It is now supper time; Plevna is spared for to-night.

A milder and gentler aspect of childlike sympathy with the elders is exemplified by the pleasant scene in the gardens of Chelsea Hospital. The veteran military pensioner, as he looks down upon the little girl offering him a sprig of mistletoe, is evidently much gratified by her innocent attention. Such a genuine "bit of Old Chelsea," as the china and porcelain collectors say, is worthy of honour from young and old.

THE CAPTAIN'S PUDDING.

Christmas on board ship does not seem, to the landsman, a homely, comfortable, or suitable opportunity of celebrating our happiest domestic festival. But where the captain has a wife and family with him, in his own private cabin, it is likely enough that they will not lack materials for the customary feast. A turkey may be kept ready for killing and roasting; the composition of a plum-pudding and a dozen mince-pies will not be a difficult task. The negro man-cook, sometimes met with aboard the Peninsular and Oriental mail-steamers, is apt to be skilful in doing what is required upon these occasions. We can imagine the pride and pleasure of such an accomplished "darkey," whose name might be Uncle Tom, showing Miss Eva a little of what he knows.

PAINTING THE POKER RED-HOT.

The performance of a Christmas pantomime by a strolling theatrical company in any country town requires some preparation of stage "properties;" and here is the Clown, who will presently divert a rustic audience with his laughable jokes and gambols, making a poker terrible with red paint, as though it were heated in the fire. It is to be applied, with dreadful menaces of vengeance, to the hinder parts of a brother comedian, in full view of several hundred spectators, who are sure to relish this kind of fun. The Clown's little daughter, already dressed for her own part as Queen of the Fairies, sits behind the big drum, and watches her father engaged in the queer operation.



OLD EVERGREEN AND THE YULE LOG. DRAWN BY HARRY FURNISS.



A COUNTRY THEATRE AT CHRISTMAS TIME: MAKING THE POKER HOT. DRAWN BY J. A. FITZGERALD.

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No. 2007.—VOL. LXXI.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1877.

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THE WAR IN ARMENIA: THE TURKISH RETREAT FROM KARS.

BIRTHS.

On the 6th inst., at 10, Clare-terrace, Liverpool, Mrs. Henry Ginnever Kewey, of a son.
On the 10th inst., at 101, Euston-square, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir George Chetwode, Bart., of a son.
On the 3rd inst., at the Japanese Legation, the wife of his Excellency the Japanese Minister, of a son.
On the 8th inst., at 12, St. George's-place, Hyde Park-corner, Viscountess Crichton, of a son.
On the 16th inst., at Everingham Park, Lady Herries, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 12th inst., at St. Peter's, Onslow-gardens, by the Rev. J. Russell Walker, Canon of Chichester, Charles Herbert, youngest son of W. H. Hornby, Esq., Poole Hall, Nantwich, to Marguerite, daughter of the late Herbert Ingram, Esq., M.P.
On the 6th inst., at St. James's Church, Piccadilly, Commander Lord Ramsay, R.N., eldest son of the Earl of Dalhousie, to Ida Louisa Bennet, daughter of the Earl of Tankerville.
On the 6th inst., at St. Matthew's, Brixton, Edward William, eldest son of the Hon. and Rev. H. Rice, Great Bissington, to Esther S., youngest daughter of E. B. Kirtin, Esq., R.E.D., Brixton.

DEATHS.

At Quinta Filta, Madeira, on the 26th ult., Sarah Elizabeth Harriet, the wife of William Ashford Sanford, Esq., of Nynhead, aged 35.
On the 10th inst., aged 86 years, John Holgate, Hill House, Burton-in-Lonsdale, Yorkshire.
On the 10th ult., at Kamptie, India, Colonel William James Bradford, Royal Artillery, son of General Sir John F. Bradford, aged 49.
On the 9th inst., at Keith Hall, Inverurie, N.B., the Hon. Arthur Keith Falconer, youngest son of the Earl and Countess of Kintore, aged 14 years.

* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each insertion.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING DEC. 22.

SUNDAY, DEC. 16.

Third Sunday in Advent.
Cambridge Michaelmas Term ends.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m. Rev. William Russell, Minor Canon; 3.15 p.m. Rev. Canon Liddon; 7 p.m. Rev. H. L. Thompson, Rector of Iron Acton, Gloucestershire.
St. James's, noon, Rev. Francis Garden, Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal.

MONDAY, DEC. 17.

Oxford Michaelmas Term ends.
London Institution, 5 p.m. (Professor Huxley on Belonimies and their Allies).
Institute of British Architects, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. James Neale on St. Alban's Abbey, and Mr. Locock Webb on the Law of Easements).
Medical Society, 8.30 p.m.
Astric Society, 4 p.m. (Mr. D. C. Boulger on China via Tibet).
Monday Popular Concert, St. James's Hall, 8 p.m.

TUESDAY, DEC. 18.

Westminster Play ("the Adelphi"), 7 p.m.
Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m. anniversary, election of Council, &c.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 19.

Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, Unveiling of the Statue of the Prince Consort by the Duke of Devonshire, Chancellor of the University.
Royal School for Daughters of Officers in the Army, elections.
Royal Society of Literature, 8 p.m. (Mr. Walter De Gray Birch on an Unpublished Saxon Charter at Worcester Cathedral Library).
Pathological Society, 8.30 p.m.
Geological Society, 8 p.m. (Professor R. Owen on Echinornis Longipennis, a large bird of flight from the Eocene clay of Sheppey; papers by Professor W. Boyd Dawkins, Mr. W. A. E. Usher, and Mr. H. Woodward).
Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Professor A. Graham Bell on the Telephone—repetition of lecture).
Temple Church, 8 p.m. (Rev. Dr. Vaughan, the Master, on St. John the Baptist).
Meteorological Society, 7 p.m. (Commander Edward Bourke on the Meteorology and Physical Geography of the West Coast of Africa; Papers by Professor H. Mohr and Rev. T. A. Preston).
Lancaster Poultry and Pigeon Show.

THURSDAY, DEC. 20.

Full Moon, 11.51 a.m.
Philosophical Club, 6.30 p.m.
Westminster Play ("the Adelphi"), 7 p.m.
Numismatic Society, 7 p.m.
London Institution, 7 p.m. (Mr. W. A. Barrett on the Life and Works of Sir Henry Bishopp).
Royal Albert Hall Choral Society, 8 p.m. ("The Messiah").
South Kensington Museum, 8 p.m. (Mr. Edward Bellamy on Anatomy).
Royal Society, 8.30 p.m.

FRIDAY, DEC. 21.

St. Thomas the Apostle.
Shortest day.
Michaelmas Law Sittings end.
Election of London Common Councilmen.
Westminster Abbey, consecration of the Bishops of Lahore and Rangoon by the Primate, 11 a.m., sermon by Rev. Dr. Kay.
Architectural Association, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. J. D. Sedding on the Revival of the Later Styles of English Gothic).
Institute of Actuaries, associates' examinations, 10 a.m.

SATURDAY, DEC. 22.

London Academy of Music, St. George's Hall, annual Christmas Concert, 2.30 p.m.
Sacred Harmonic Society, 7.30 p.m. (Handel's "Messiah").
Philosophical Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. A. H. Murray on Some Doubtful Points and Practical Difficulties in English Grammar).
Medical Microscopical Society, 8 p.m. (Dr. Urban Pritchard on the Cochlea of the Ornithorhynchus).
London Athletic Club, Stamford-bridge.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 84 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Maximum in 24 hours, read at 10 p.m.	Minimum, read at 10 p.m.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.
	Barometer corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 p.m.	Minimum, read at 10 p.m.	Force.	Direction.				
December	5 29.467	41.5	39.5	73	8	43.8	38.7		N.W. S.W.		151	0.000	
	6 29.477	48.0	46.2	94	7	53.2	39.6		S.W. S.W.W.		159	0.005	
	7 29.500	43.6	39.5	87	8	47.8	37.5		S.W. W. S.W.		147	0.000	
	8 30.260	43.1	37.4	82	6	48.2	37.2		S.W. S.		155	0.000	
	9 30.125	43.6	38.4	81	—	48.8	37.8		S.E. S.W.		146	0.000	
	10 29.918	36.4	33.0	89	8	39.2	32.1		E.S.E. S.		151	0.060	
	11 30.037	37.2	35.5	91	9	43.8	29.5						

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.467	29.477	29.500	30.260	30.125	29.918	30.037
Temperature of Air	41.5	48.0	43.6	43.1	43.6	36.4	37.2
Temperature of Evaporation	39.5	46.2	39.5	37.4	38.4	33.0	35.5
Direction of Wind	N.W.	S.W.	S.W.	S.W.	S.W.	S.E.	E.S.E.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 22.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
10 14	10 44	11 14	11 43	—	0 9	0 34
0 57	1 21	1 41	2 1	2 31	2 51	3 13

The Christmas Number

OF THE

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,

NOW PUBLISHING.

CONTAINS A

TALE BY WILKIE COLLINS,

ENTITLED

"MY LADY'S MONEY;"

A LARGE COLOURED PICTURE,

"A BIT FOR BOB,"

FROM A PAINTING BY ALFRED HUNT

AND THE FOLLOWING

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The Haunted Tower. By S. Read.

The Attack on the Redoubt. By W. J. Morgan.

Christmas at Sea: the Captain's Pudding. By C. Gregory.

Where He Fell. By Mason Jackson.

A Bit of Old Chelsea. By H. Petherick.

A Bloodless Battle. By R. Barnes.

Old Evergreen and the Yule Log (A Series of Comic Sketches).

By Harry Furniss.

A Little Baggage. By W. Goodman.

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THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—BOXING NIGHT.

DEC. 26, will be produced the Grand Christmas Comic Pantomime, THE WHITE CAT—by E. L. Blanchard. Scenery by W. Beverly—in which the celebrated Vokes Family will make their reappearance in London. Premieres Dances, Mille Pitons, Double Harlequinade. Morning Performance, Thursday, Dec. 27. Box-Office open from Ten till Five Daily.

LAST SIX NIGHTS OF HENRY DUNBAR, by Tom Taylor.—TURN OF THE TIDE, by F. C. Burnand, on SATURDAY, DEC. 22. ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT-GARDEN.—On BOXING NIGHT, FUS IN BOOTS, Mlle. Camazzi, and Ballet of 300. Prices and Day Performance, as usual. Booking by Mrs. Hall. No fees.

MESSRS. JOHN SANGER AND SON'S Grand

CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR'S CARNIVAL, ROYAL AGRICULTURAL GREAT HALL, Islington, commencing BOXING DAY. Flat-Racing, Hurdle-Racing, Steeple-chasing, Pony-Racing, Camel, Donkey, and Elephant Racing; three complete Circus Companies; Mons. Cammeyer's Ten Elephants and the Wonders from the East; Great Display of Fireworks; and the Grand Military Spectacle entitled the Bombardment and Fall of Plevna, in which Two Thousand Men and Horses, Camels, Oxen, Goats, &c., will take part. Seating accommodation for Twenty Thousand People. Two Performances Daily. Every Afternoon at Two; every Evening at Seven. Reserved Seats (select), 5s.; First Class, 2s.; Second Class, 1s.; and the Great Galleries, 6d.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

THE MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS will introduce an ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME. The whole of the songs contained in the first or musical portion of the Entertainment will be changed. New Dances, New Whimsicalities, and New Burlesque Sketches. The New Programme will be given EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT, and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at THREE and EIGHT.

Patents, &c.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Doors Open at 2.30 for the Day Performance; at 7.30 for the Evening Performance. No fees. Ladies can retain their Lounges in all parts of the Hall.

MASKELYNE and COOKE. Daily at Three and Eight o'clock. EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly. Fifth year in London. The present programme embraces Psycho and Zee, the twin aquatic mystery; the sensational dance, in exposure of so-called spiritualism, in which Mr. Cooke floats about the room taking the cabinet with him—the most astounding feat ever accomplished; and many other illusory items of novel and original character. Such is the success of the entertainment that it is advisable to book seats in advance, for which there is no charge. Admission 5s., 3s., 2s., 1s. W. Morris Manager.

EVANS'S, COVENT - GARDEN. — NOTICE. — These celebrated supper Rooms are now open for the reception of Ladies. Evans's Choir Boys, specially trained by and under the direction of Mr. F. Joughmans; and the best available Comic talent. Supper after the Theatres.—Proprietor, J. B. Evans.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

The TWELFTH WINTER EXHIBITION IS NOW OPEN, from Ten till Six. Admission 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. Gallery, 53, Pall-mall.

H. F. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

The SIXTEENTH WINTER EXHIBITION OF SKETCHES AND STUDIES by the Members is NOW OPEN, at their Gallery, 5, Pall-mall East. Ten till Five. Admission One Shilling.

ALFRED D. FAIRF, Secretary.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS, "THE BRAZEN SERPENT," "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM," and "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE," each 38 ft. by 22 ft.; with "Dream of Pilate's Wife," "Christian Martyr," &c., at the DOBE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street, W. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE-GALLERY.—Open all the year round for the RECEPTION AND SALE OF PICTURES by the British and Foreign Schools. For Particulars apply to Mr. C. W. WASS.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT, ONCE IN A CENTURY, AT THE SEASIDE, and No. 204, till Friday next. On Friday, Dec. 21, a New Sketch, A MUSICAL ALMANAC, by Mr. Corny Grain; and first time of OUR NEW DOLL'S HOUSE.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL. Conductor, Sir Michael Costa.—MESSIAH, FRIDAY NEXT, DEC. 21, at 7.30 (THE FORTY-SIXTH ANNUAL CHRISTMAS PERFORMANCE). Vocalists, Mrs. Osgood, Miss Julia Eiton, Mr. Vernon Higby, and Mr. Santley. Tickets, 3s., 2s., 1s., and 6d., at Exeter Hall.

LONDON BALLAD CONCERTS.—ST. JAMES'S HALL. NORTH.—An EXTRA MORNING CONCERT will be given on SATURDAY, JAN. 5; and the First EVENING CONCERT (in the new year) on WEDNESDAY, JAN. 16. The usual distinguished Artists will appear on each occasion. Early application for Tickets should be made to Boosey and Co., 25, Regent-street; or Mr. Austin, St. James's Hall.

CHRISTMAS LECTURES.—ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, W.—Professor TYNDALL, D.C.L., F.R.S., will deliver a Course of Six Lectures (adapted to a Juvenile Audience) "On Heat, Visible and Invisible," commencing on THURSDAY, DEC. 27, at Three o'clock; to be continued on Dec. 29, 1877; and Jan. 1, 3, 5, 8, 1878. Subscriptions to this course, One Guinea (children under sixteen, Half-a-Guinea); to all the Courses in the Season, Two Guineas. Tickets may be obtained at the Institution daily, and on the 26th inst. (Bank Holiday).

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1877.

Within the Turkish lines of Plevna shortly after dawn on Monday a military movement began indicating that Osman Pasha had at length reached the extremity of the resources upon which his army depended for subsistence. For some time past the rations of his troops had rapidly diminished, until at length a few grains of Indian corn, barely sufficient to sustain life, were distributed to each of his patient, much-enduring, and all but famished soldiers. The misery which was daily witnessed by Ghazi Osman had become intolerable. The alternative before him was either to break through the lines of the enemy or to capitulate. He chose the former. Sending a comparatively small force towards Openetz to distract attention, he threw the main force of his army upon the Regiments of the Russian Guard, who were blockading the western bank of the Vid, near Gorny Etrepol. With all the courage of despair, his troops surged over the intrenchments and even into the batteries of the beleaguering foe. In vain, however; for before them, now well-nigh exhausted, was a second line of blockade, equally difficult as that which they had surmounted. Osman Pasha speedily recognised the utter impracticability of bursting through this fresh obstacle in his progress, and determined to go back to Plevna. The Russo-Roumanian troops, however, had meanwhile detected the absence of the Turks from their accustomed lines of defence, had approached them, passed them, and poured into Plevna. The Turkish General found himself not only stopped in front, but attacked in rear and on both flanks. During the carnage which ensued he was himself severely wounded in the foot. Further resistance would only have exposed his troops to massacre, and with infinite reluctance he surrendered his sword to one of the Russian Generals. Forty thousand prisoners, four hundred pieces of artillery—in a word, all that Plevna contained belonging to the Sultan—thereupon fell into the possession of the Russian and Roumanian troops made their triumphant entry into the place.

It is no matter of surprise, albeit it is one which will afford general gratification, that the victors fully appreciated the valorous bearing of the vanquished. The Emperor Alexander forthwith placed his own carriage and escort at the disposal of Ghazi Osman; and the famished troops of the latter, no doubt, found, without unnecessary loss of time, such shelter and rest as the Russians could give them. To take care of such a multitudinous host, adequately to provide for them the subsistence they require, to tend, even in a rough way, upon the sick and wounded, of which, before the sortie, 20,000 were estimated to be within Plevna, and to perform the immediate duties which the occasion has thrown upon their hands, will tax to the utmost not merely the resources but also the capacity of the Russian Staff. This will not probably prevent them from following up, with as little delay as may be, the incalculable military advantage which they have gained. It has been the genius and good fortune of Osman Pasha to detain north of the Balkans the entire forces of the Russians and Roumanians for five months. The more southerly portions of European Turkey owe it to him that they have escaped (at least, with one transient exception) the presence and pressure of the Muscovite invasion. He has drawn upon himself, it may be said, the concentrated fire of the Russo-Roumanian Armies; has repelled every assault upon his lines; and has kept at arm's-length from himself, whilst he has detained almost immediately around him, nearly the whole military force which Russia has been able to conduct south of the Danube. Osman Pasha, in point of fact, who threw himself into Plevna—till then unknown—with some 30,000

men, has succeeded in dominating the campaign in European Turkey, has given to it character and achieved for the Sultan more than all his other Generals together. His obstructive influence is now at an end. But he maintained it until that of winter had succeeded him. It may be said, and is said, that the Russians are now free to go where they list. In one sense, this is true; but in another, it can be accepted only with important limitations of its significance.

For the Turkish Power is not yet wholly broken. The season is so far advanced in Bulgaria as to present formidable difficulties to a military advance upon Adrianople. It has likewise to be borne in mind that none of the strong places of the quadrilateral have been yet reduced, and that the gallantry of Osman Pasha and his army has given to the Turks both time and opportunity for strengthening these Fortresses, and for multiplying the difficulties which the Russians will yet find in their way to complete conquest. Enough, however, has been done to show Turkey, if she will listen to the voice of reason, the utter uselessness of prolonging her resistance. The moment has arrived at which she must choose between the ruin of the Empire within a few months, or acceptance of such terms of peace as may now be obtained for her. She has no remaining chance. She herself may be supposed to see she has none of retaining that status which she proudly assumed at the Conference at Constantinople. By yielding something she may now prevent her loss of everything. She has done quite enough to vindicate what is called her national honour. She will never stand higher in the judgment of the world, in that respect, than she does now. She will never, probably, obtain a fuller suffrage of public opinion for comparatively easy terms than at this moment. Foreign allies she has not the slightest reason to expect. If she elects to go to "the bitter end" there is no Power in Europe that will interpose in her favour.

Now is the time for mediation, or, at any rate, for such an interposition of the neutral Powers as may serve to put a close to one of the most sanguinary wars which have afflicted Europe of late years. England, Austria, Germany—and, it may even be hoped, France—may now, with some prospect of success, tender to the belligerents their good offices. But it behoves them to be quick. Other elements of discord are on the eve of mingling in the contest. Servia is on the tiptoe to step across her frontier. Greece holds herself in readiness to put forward her claims against the Turk. Should there be the smallest hesitation on the part of the Sultan to submit to such demands as Russia (held in moral restraint by the neutral Powers) may now impose upon the Porte, not only the outlying provinces of the Ottoman Empire, but the greater portion of it down to the Ægean Sea, will swarm with insurrectionists, clamorous for deliverance from a Government which they detest. The prospect is a pleasant one for nobody—neither for the parties immediately concerned, nor for the onlooking Powers of Europe. If the swiftly-passing opportunity be not seized and turned to the account of peace, there is no saying what aspect the Eastern Question will assume. In such circumstances, it would be presumptuous folly to forecast, with anything approaching to dogmatism, the remote future. Thus much, however, we are afraid, will be obvious to all. Europe approaches the verge of a chasm down which we have reason devoutly to pray that it may not be precipitated. It devolves upon the statesmen of Europe to save the Nations from that catastrophe. Their responsibility cannot be measured. May their wisdom and promptitude be equal to the occasion which demands them!

THE COURT.

The Queen gave an audience to the Earl of Beaconsfield yesterday week at Windsor Castle. Her Majesty entertained at dinner Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein and General Sir T. M. and the Hon. Lady Biddulph. The Bishop of Sodor and Man (the Rev. Rowley Hill) was introduced to her Majesty's presence by the Right Hon. R. A. Cross on Saturday last, and did homage on his appointment. Mr. Cross had an audience of the Queen. Princess Christian visited her Majesty and remained to luncheon. Princess Beatrice came to London, and was present at the Saturday Popular Concert at St. James's Hall, and visited the Soho Bazaar. Her Royal Highness afterwards called at St. James's Palace to inquire after the Duchess of Cambridge, and then returned to Windsor. The Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy had an audience of the Queen, and afterwards, with Lieutenant-General H. and Mrs. Ponsonby, dined with her Majesty. The Queen and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service on Sunday in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev. James Rowsell officiated. Princess Louise of Lorne and the Marquis of Lorne, and the Crown Prince of Hanover, arrived at the castle on Monday. Her Majesty's dinner party included Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Louise of Lorne, Princess Beatrice, the Crown Prince Ernest of Hanover, the Marquis of Lorne, the Duchess Dowager of Athole, Baron Halkett (in attendance on the Crown Prince of Hanover), General Sir T. M. and the Hon. Lady Biddulph, Lieutenant-General H. Ponsonby and Colonel McNeill. Princess Louise of Lorne and the Marquis of Lorne and the Crown Prince of Hanover left the castle on Tuesday. The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, came to London, and visited the Duchess of Cambridge at St. James's Palace and the Princess of Wales at Clarence House. Her Majesty travelled by a special train on the Great Western Railway to and from Paddington, returning to Windsor in the evening. Lady Frances Baillie and the Very Rev. the Dean of Westminster arrived at the castle in the afternoon, and, with the Dean of Windsor, dined with the Queen. Her Majesty held a Council on Wednesday, at which were present the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, the Earl of Beaconsfield, the Earl of Derby, and the Right Hon. R. A. Cross. At the

Council Parliament was further prorogued until Jan. 17 next. Lord Justice Thesiger was introduced and sworn in as Privy Councillor. The Duke of Richmond and Gordon, the Earl of Beaconsfield, and the Earl of Derby had audiences of the Queen. Previously to the Council the Chinese Minister, Kuo-Tajer, was introduced to her Majesty's presence and presented his credentials. The Earl of Derby, Sir Thomas Wade, K.C.B., and Dr. Macartney (interpreter) were present. The Minister for Salvador and the Hon. Henry A. C. Carter, Envoy for the Hawaiian Islands, had audience of the Queen and presented their credentials. The Hon. William Stuart likewise had an audience of her Majesty, and kissed hands on his appointment as Minister at the Hague. The following gentlemen afterwards received the honour of knighthood:—Mr. Bryan Robinson, late Judge of Supreme Court, Newfoundland; Mr. James Bain, late Lord Provost of Glasgow; and Mr. Andrew Barclay Walker, late Mayor of Liverpool. Princess Beatrice was present with her Majesty during the ceremony.

The Queen, with the members of the Royal family, has walked and driven out daily. The Duchess Dowager of Athole has succeeded Lady Churchill as Lady in Waiting. The Hon. Harriet Phipps and the Hon. Ethel Cadogan are the Maids of Honour in Waiting; and Lord Bagot, Mr. J. F. Campbell of Islay, Colonel Du Plat, and Colonel J. C. McNeill, V.C., are the Lord, Groom, and Equerries in Waiting.

The Prince of Wales has had a shooting party during the week at Eastwell Park, Kent.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh dined with Sir Charles and Lady van Straubenzee at Valetta, Malta, on the 1st inst., previous to attending the opera that evening. Prince Louis of Battenberg was among the guests.

The Crown Prince of Hanover visited the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, on Wednesday, and lunched at the Royal Artillery mess. The Prince Imperial has visited his Royal Highness.

His Excellency the French Ambassador and the Marchioness d'Harcourt have returned to the French Embassy, Albert-gate, from visiting the Right Hon. Gathorne and Mrs. Hardy at their seat near Staplehurst.

The Hon. John Welsh, the new American Minister, arrived in town on Wednesday. His Excellency was met at St. Pancras station by the retiring Minister, Mr. Pierrepont.

THE CHURCH.

PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Bowcott, Richard, to be Vicar of Llanwladon with Bletchworth. Brodie, P. B., Vicar of Rowington; Rural Dean of Warwick Deanery. Davies, David; Curate of Llanguunoy, Brecon. Drake, William Hinton; Rector of Ruun Llanhorne, Cornwall. Evans, Rees, Vicar of Llandebie; Vicar of Devynock. Griffiths, John; Perpetual Curate of Llandefaisant (therewith). Jones, Henry, Vicar of St. Dogmaels; Rector of Manordeifi. Lane, J. W.; Rector of Redruth. Lewis, James; Vicar of Llanrain with Llanreithan. Simpson, W. Frederick; Rector of Calbeck, near Keswick. Slade, J. J.; Vicar of Netherton, Rector of Worsley. Slight, Henry Spencer; Vicar of Twizworth. Steel, James; Vicar of Heworth, near Newcastle-on-Tyne. Victor, H. E.; Curate of St. Matthias's, Malvern Link. Williams, Robert; Honorary Canon of Bangor Cathedral, with Treasurership. Wolfindin, Henry; Vicar of St. Giles's, Northampton.—*Guendina*.

The Church of St. Mary-at-Old, Linsdale, Bucks, long disused since the erection of a new church in another part of the parish, has been partially restored, and reopened by Archdeacon Purcy-Cust.

The Revisers of the Authorised Version of the New Testament met on Tuesday in the Jerusalem Chamber for their seventy-fifth session. The company carried on their second revision to the closing portion of the First Epistle of St. John.

The Bishopric of Waiapu, New Zealand, held since 1859 by Dr. William Williams, one of the oldest missionaries of the Church Missionary Society, has been accepted by the Rev. Edward Craig Stuart, who has laboured for the same society since 1850 in Agra, Calcutta, Jubbulpore, and elsewhere.

The parish church of St. Edward, Knighton, has been reopened by the Bishop of Hereford. The work of restoration began in April, 1876, and was intrusted to Mr. Williams, builder, Mr. Pountney Smith being the architect. The total cost of the work, when completed, will be little short of £4000.

The Bishop of Manchester delivered an address to students and members of the Manchester Mechanics' Institution last Saturday evening. Speaking of athletics, he expressed a strong opinion that this branch of training is lamentably overdone; and he deplored the way in which almost every form of sport is getting more and more contaminated with gambling.

Her Majesty the Queen has sent an autograph letter to the Rev. Canon Beadon, Rector of North Stoneham, Southampton, congratulating him on having attained on Wednesday week one hundred years of age. The Duke and Duchess of Coburg sent similar congratulations to the venerable gentleman. He is in the full enjoyment of his faculties.

The charge of brawling in St. James's Church, Hatcham, was further inquired into on Tuesday at the Greenwich Police Court, and the magistrate, after hearing all the evidence, came to the conclusion that Mr. McClure and Mr. Evenden had taken a leading part in the outrage, and he fined them £5 each. The latter defendant was further fined 40s. for breaking down the gates, and 2s. 6d. the amount of damage.

Lord Shaftesbury presided on Tuesday at the annual meeting of the Wimborne Branch of the Church Pastoral Aid Society. Speaking of the dangers which threatened the Church in the present day, he said there were fightings without and fears within, and he believed the time was coming when the Church must be disestablished, though her downfall could never be accomplished if she were but true to herself.

The chief improvement in Grantchester church, which, as stated last week, was reopened by the Bishop of Ely on the 5th inst., has been the addition of a south aisle by Mr. Blomfield, the five windows of which are adorned with stained glass by Messrs. Heaton, Butler, and Bayne. Four of them are presents from the Rev. F. G. Howard, the Tilley family, the Hawkes family, and Mr. H. J. Banyard, respectively. The special gifts cost the donors £500, and the general outlay, which has been met by private subscription, has been £1740.

Bishop Piers Claughton last Saturday opened a temporary church for the district of Holy Trinity, Shoreditch, where a mission was begun in 1869 by the Rev. H. G. Henderson. The Mission House, being in the line of the new street now in process of formation from Bishopsgate-street Without to Bethnal-green, has been purchased by the Board of Works from the Bishop of London's Fund. The new chapel is situated in the Bethnal-green-road, and was recently a butcher's shop. It has been appropriately fitted and decorated, and was solemnly set apart with special prayers for the worship of the Church. It was well filled on Saturday with poor people at eleven o'clock, when, after morning prayer had been performed chorally, Bishop Claughton preached.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The annual distribution of prizes to the members of the 3rd Middlesex Artillery was made on Tuesday evening at the Freemasons' Tavern, under the presidency of Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Truro. His Lordship briefly congratulated the corps upon its improved state of discipline and general efficiency. In the shooting competitions at Shoeburyness the corps carried off four prizes, amounting to £120, besides having been recognised for its superiority over other corps in handling the new 10-inch gun.

The annual presentation of prizes to those members of the St. George's who have been successful in various competitions throughout the year took place at Willis's Rooms on Wednesday night. Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. C. H. Lindsay, commandant of the corps, who presided, said he was proud of its bearing, both in a civil and in a military capacity. The best shot in the regiment is Private J. Fearnhead; next, Privates Graves and Wenmoth. The prizes were distributed by General MacMurdo, who spoke highly of the tactical efficiency and military spirit of the corps, and of the noble and manly and soldier-like qualities of the commanding officer. After the presentations a ball was given.

The prizes won by the members of the 26th Middlesex for efficiency in shooting and drill during the year were presented on Wednesday evening, at the Cannon-street Hotel, by Colonel Burnaby, of the Grenadier Guards. Lieutenant-Colonel Kennard, M.P., the commanding officer, in comparing the statistics of the present with those of last year, was glad to state that the balance was in favour of the regiment. At the close of the distribution Colonel Burnaby, replying to a vote of thanks, expressed himself as much pleased at having been able to undertake the duty which devolved upon him, and, referring to the general proficiency of the regiment, remarked that the percentage of efficient shots in the three classes would compare most favourably with that of the other seven volunteer regiments which he commanded.

There were three prize distributions to metropolitan volunteer regiments last Saturday.

At Beaufort House, Walham-green, Lord Ranelagh, commanding the South Middlesex Rifles, presided, and said the regiment continued to increase in efficiency and strength, and on no occasion since its formation had it been more fortunate or efficient in shooting, more especially at Wimbledon, where it had three men in the Queen's Sixty, and where also it had won the Battalion Sweepstakes. Having briefly touched on the work of the year, his Lordship presented the prizes—the gold medal and first prize being awarded to Private G. E. Even, the War Office Cup (for military shooting) to No. 1 (Chelsea) company; and the Champion Badge and "Rifle and Three Stars," as best shot in the regiment, to Colour-Sergeant Spottiswoode.

At the Guildhall the Lord Mayor presided, and the prizes were presented by Lady Palliser to the 2nd Middlesex Artillery Volunteers. Colonel Sir W. Palliser stated that the total strength of the regiment was 618, out of which 606 were efficient; and twenty-eight officers and thirty-four sergeants were proficient. The prizes having been distributed, the Lord Mayor congratulated the corps on its efficiency.

Colonel Barber, commanding the 9th (or West Middlesex) Rifles, presented the prizes to that corps at the Eyre Arms, St. John's-wood, and said the enrolled strength was 469, of whom 436 were efficient, and eighteen officers and twenty-four sergeants proficient; 154 men had joined during the year, which had been the most prosperous to them since their formation. After referring to the attendance of the detachment of the regiment at the recent camp of exercise at Aldershot, the gallant Colonel presented the prizes. Corporal W. Dobney is the best shot, and received the badge of "Rifle and Three Stars." As in the case of the South Middlesex Rifles, a dance followed the distribution of the 9th Middlesex.

Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, Financial Secretary to the War Office, presiding at the annual meeting of the 26th Kent Rifle Corps, remarked upon the effect the introduction of the breech-loading rifle has had upon modern warfare, and pointed out that the war in the East had taught England that her volunteer force was of the utmost value.

The Earl of Chichester, Lord Lieutenant of the county, presided at the annual meeting of the Sussex Volunteer Association, held last Saturday at the Townhall, Brighton. The report showed that the society is in a good financial position, notwithstanding a larger number of prizes had been given than in any former year. In the course of the proceedings the noble chairman was elected president of the association for the three ensuing years.

In the City Hall, Dublin, the Elcho Challenge Shield, thrice won by the Irish Eight, was committed to the care of the Lord Mayor and Council on Monday. Major Leech gave an address. The Lord Mayor accepted the trust in the name of the city, with some highly complimentary remarks on the prowess of the Irish Eight. The event was commemorated in the evening by a banquet at the Mansion House.

The Lords of the Admiralty have awarded a good service pension of £200 a year to General G. C. Langley, C.B., Royal Marine Light Infantry.

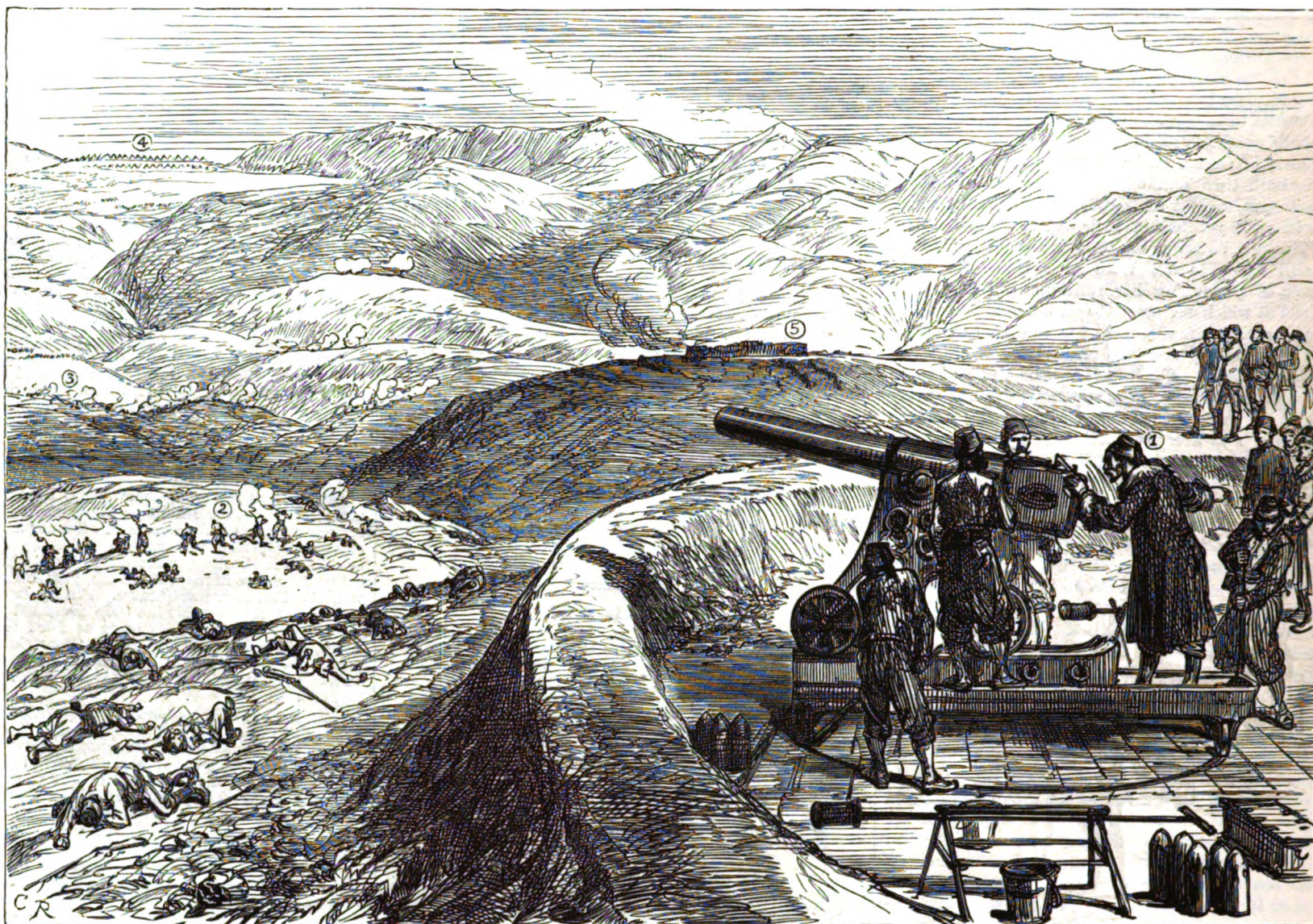
Mr. Cross opened a new middle-class school for girls at Stamford on the 6th inst., and pointed out the importance of the movement in the direction of improving the secondary education of girls in this country.

It was decided at a special meeting of the Retford Town Council on Monday to apply to Parliament for leave to introduce a bill for including the parishes of Clusboro, West Retford, and Ordsall within the jurisdiction of the borough.

A purse of one hundred guineas and a silver salver have been presented to Mr. Coxhead, on his retirement, after a service of thirty-one years, from the post of district superintendent of the South-Eastern Railway at Ramsgate.

A notice has been issued from the Post Office stating that, as it does not appear to be generally known that books and photographs forwarded to the United States through the post are liable to customs duty in that country, the Postmaster-General thinks it well to make public the following information on the subject which has recently been received from the United States Post Office:—"The only books absolutely free from customs duty under the United States laws are those which have been printed more than twenty years, and pamphlets, periodicals, and other like publications for the personal use of the individual to whom they are addressed. Nevertheless any book valued at not more than 1 dol. is also considered as exempt from customs duty, and so are photographs when sent in limited numbers for the private use of the person to whom they are addressed, or for distribution to relatives or friends." If any books or photographs received in the mails from this country are found to be liable to customs duty they will not be delivered to the addressees, but will be returned to the General Post Office. The public are therefore warned against posting such like articles for transmission to the United States.

SKETCHES OF THE WAR IN ARMENIA.



1. Moukhtar Pasha. 2. Turks Skirmishing. 3. Russians Skirmishing and Retreating. 4. Russian Camp at Deve Boyoun. 5. Turkish Redoubt, firing at Russians.

MOUKHTAR PASHA SIGHTING A KRUPP GUN IN THE REDOUBT AT ERZEROUH.



RUSSIANS ATTACKING THE REDOUBT AT ERZEROUH, BEFORE DAYBREAK, NOVEMBER 9.

THE JOWAKI CAMPAIGN, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER OF INDIA.



ATTACK ON AN AFREEDI TOWN.



SKETCH INSIDE AN AFREEDI FORT.

THE JOWAKI AFREEDIS.

This wild tribe on the Indian North-West Frontier has lately been chastised by a British military force. We give two illustrations of an attack upon one of their forts. They inhabit a small strip of independent territory near the entrance to the Kohat Pass, adjacent to the military road from Rawul Pindia and the Punjab. In July and August they cut the telegraph wires, removed their families and stores to their hill fastnesses, and began hostilities. Villages in British territory were plundered and burnt, bridges on the high road were destroyed, mules and camels were stolen, and convoys and detached parties of our soldiers were intercepted, several of the sepoy and police being killed. The Governor-General therefore issued a proclamation against them, and ordered a force to take possession of the villages of Turki and Bahia, and part of the Jowaki country, and to establish a light blockade of the remaining districts. Sir Richard Pollock and General C. P. Keyes, C.B., arrived at Kohat on Aug. 29, to direct the intended operations. Three columns of troops were formed; the first, commanded by Colonel D. Mecatta, to advance from Kohat by the Tor Tang Pass; the second, to proceed from Gumbut along the Gundiali ravine, and to effect a junction with the first column; the third, under Major R. B. Campbell, to cut off the enemy's retreat along the Tumbal hills, and from the village of Bahia. These forces consisted of the 1st and 3rd Regiments of Sikh Infantry, 4th and 6th Punjab Infantry, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, two hundred of the Guides (Queen's Own), and a battery of mountain guns. The operations have, to the date of our latest news, been performed with complete success, and with very small loss on our side. The Jowaki towns or villages of Jamma, and in the Bori valley, were captured, and the forts were destroyed. It is expected that the enemy will soon be reduced to submission. We are indebted to Captain Gambier, R.N., for lending us the sketches we have engraved, which were sent him by friends among the officers who have been engaged in this frontier warfare.

THE WAR: FALL OF PLEVNA.

After five months of heroic struggle, proving that the Turkish nation, whatever be its defects of civil and political capability, still keeps its old quality of warlike valour, Osman Pasha and his brave army have been forced to surrender, and their fortified position at Plevna is now in possession of the Russians. This great event took place on Monday last.

The circumstances are most exactly related by the *Daily News* Special Correspondent with the Russian army before Plevna, in a report by telegraph to London. He states that "For three days before Osman Pasha's outbreak it was known at the Russo-Roumanian head-quarters that that officer had exhausted his store of provisions and was preparing for a sortie. On Sunday evening Prince Charles of Roumania received intelligence that Osman Pasha was about concentrating his whole army near the bridge over the Vid. During the night General Skobelev found out that the Turks had abandoned the Krishine redoubt in front of him, and also the positions on the Green Hill, where many struggles had taken place. All these positions Skobelev occupied before Osman Pasha had begun his sortie. Of course, he did not keep his information to himself, and by means of the electric telegraph wire running round the line of investment the whole Russo-Roumanian army was warned of the coming crisis.

"About seven o'clock on Monday morning the Turks crossed the Vid by the old bridge, and by one which they threw over the river, and attacked the positions to the north of the western road, which were defended by the Grenadiers of the Imperial Guard. The line held by the Guards extended from the road to the Roumanian positions. The Turks attacked with such fury that in a few minutes the Russian regiment which bore the first brunt of their assault was almost annihilated. They also captured a battery of eight guns which was placed there. A terrible struggle now ensued. The Turks were under the fire of the second Russian line of investment, and of one hundred cannon. The Grenadiers, resolved to recapture the lost guns, advanced, and a bayonet struggle of deadly character took place, which lasted a quarter of an hour. At the end of this combat the Turks fell back upon the Vid, pursued by the Russian infantry, and suffering from an incessant artillery fire. Having gained the eastern side of the Vid, the Turks found the enemy in their rear, and continued the battle until half-past twelve at noon, when firing ceased on both sides.

"Very soon after the firing had ceased a Turkish parlementaire presented himself at the Russian outposts, and informed the officer sent to meet him that Osman Pasha was disposed to treat for the surrender of the place and of his army. Presently Sefik Bey, Chief of Osman Pasha's staff, arrived, and stated that the General had been wounded. On receiving this information General Granetzky, commanding the Russian Grenadiers, accompanied by about fifty officers, crossed the bridge over the Vid, and proceeded to the house, a hundred yards on the other side, where Osman Pasha was resting for the time. The conditions of the surrender, being of the simplest kind, were arranged in a few minutes. They were the surrender of Plevna and its positions, of the whole army, and of all the material. There was the least possible amount of discussion, for the conditions were really shaped by what had taken place in the preceding six hours. Thus, when the Grand Duke Nicholas arrived on the scene, half an hour afterwards, all was over."

The Russian official account of the action and the surrender says:—

"Osman Pasha's attempt to break through our lines was heroic, and worthy of the whole of his previous defence. The Turks fought like lions, but met with an equal resistance. Throwing themselves with all their force upon the left flank of the Grenadier Corps, composed of the Siberian regiments, they rushed into our intrenchments in spite of a murderous volley of rifle-shot and shells. The Grenadiers defended their position with desperation, and when the Astrachan and Samogitian regiments hastened to the spot they, jointly with the latter, drove the Turks out of the intrenchments and took from them a flag and three guns. Thereupon the whole Corps of Grenadiers assumed the offensive and drove the Turks back across the river Vid; but our other troops and the Roumanian forces here took the Turks in rear and flank, whereupon the valiant defender of Plevna was compelled to lay down his arms and give himself up as a prisoner, with the whole of his army."

We are informed that Osman Pasha is grievously wounded, his leg being shattered. The number of prisoners is estimated at 40,000, that of the sick and wounded at 20,000. The trophies are said to be 70,000 rifles, 24 batteries of field artillery, and many heavy guns.

The Emperor Alexander, it is said, was at Tuchenitza, when an officer of Uhlans brought the news—"Plevna is at your Majesty's feet;" to which his Majesty is said to have replied, "But the war is not yet over, for all that." The Emperor went to the army, greeted the troops, and kissed Prince Charles of Roumania, calling him cousin. He then embraced

Todleben, the Chief of the Staff, Imeritinsky, and Granetzky, commanding the 2nd Corps, saying to them, "This is all due to you, above all to thee, Edward Ivanikoff Todleben." On Tuesday a thanksgiving service was held in presence of the Emperor Alexander in the Turkish redoubt No. 5, on the road between Plevna and Gravitz, the spot where Osman Pasha had his head-quarters during the siege. After the ceremony his Majesty took lunch in Plevna, and subsequently had a friendly interview with Osman Pasha, entered into conversation with him, and returned him his sword as a mark of respect. The Grand Duke Nicholas and Prince Charles of Roumania slept in Plevna.

The inhabitants of Plevna had been suffering from cold and hunger for a considerable time previous to the capitulation, and were anxious to surrender. The sortie was decided upon by Osman Pasha as soon as he heard of the failure of Suleiman Pasha to make an effectual diversion in his favour.

The immediate military and political consequences of this great Russian success, which has, indeed, been very dearly purchased, are not to be hastily measured. There were great rejoicings on Wednesday at St. Petersburg, also at Belgrade and at Athens. It is expected that Serbia, and possibly Greece, will soon take part in the war, unless hindered by foreign persuasion. The news has not caused any popular disturbance at Constantinople. The Turkish Government is resolved to carry on the war to the last extremity. Raouf Pasha is appointed Minister of War, having been recalled from his command in the Shipka Pass.

The Emperor Alexander leaves the Russian camp this day (Saturday) and returns to St. Petersburg.

In Asia, the Russian siege of Erzeroum makes little apparent progress, but there has been some indecisive fighting near the fortified seaport of Batoum.

We present several illustrations of the War, from Sketches by two of our Special Artists—Mr. Irving Montagu, with the Russians before Plevna, and Mr. J. Bell, with the Turks in the Shipka Pass—besides two Sketches of Moukhtar Pasha's defence of the redoubts at Erzeroum on the 9th ult., for which we are indebted to Mr. R. J. Hughes, an English surgeon in the Ottoman army.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Yesterday week M. Dufaure continued his negotiations for the formation of a Cabinet. It seems, however, that Marshal MacMahon stipulated that he himself should appoint the Ministers of War, Marine, and Foreign Affairs, in order that they might be independent of Parliamentary fluctuations. On this M. Dufaure drew up a note and sent it to Marshal MacMahon pointing out that the principle of Ministerial responsibility rendered it absolutely necessary that the chief of the Cabinet should select all his colleagues, and that unless this principle were conceded the negotiations must at once come to an end. M. Dufaure having been unable to form a new Ministry on the conditions imposed by Marshal MacMahon, M. Batbie was sent for, and undertook the task. His policy is stated to be that of a second dissolution; and to this one account states the group of Constitutionalists in the Senate agreed. At a meeting which they held on Saturday M. Bocher, the Orleanist agent, spoke strongly against the measure, but the majority were for agreeing to it if the Marshal pressed the point. Other accounts, however, declare that M. Batbie could not succeed in his task, owing to the attitude of the Constitutionalists in the Senate. This appears to be the truth, for on Sunday the Constitutionalists in the Senate requested the Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier to ascertain from Marshal MacMahon whether he would renew negotiations with M. Dufaure. The Duke first conferred with the latter, who stated that, if the principle of Ministerial responsibility were recognised, he should be prepared to agree to a compromise with regard to the selection of the Ministers of War, Marine, and Foreign Affairs. Afterwards the Duke had an interview with the Marshal, who, however, refused to agree to any compromise. He had not succeeded, he said, in forming a Cabinet to suit the majority in the Chamber; he would now form one to suit the majority in the Senate, and, if that body refused to accept it, he would retire rather than renew negotiations with M. Dufaure. The Duke, in taking leave, said he had made this last appeal at the instance of his friends in order to save the country from the extreme measures by which it was threatened. He was in despair to find that the appeal was of no effect, and trembled to think of the fearful responsibility the Marshal was assuming.

Thursday's *Constitutionnel* announces that M. Dufaure and the Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier were again summoned to the Elysée on the previous evening by Marshal MacMahon, as the Marshal refused to accept the programme proposed by M. Batbie. M. Dufaure is stated to have submitted to the Marshal the list of a Parliamentary Cabinet comprising the names of MM. Bardoux, Bethmont, Léon Say, and Waddington. The *Gauche* published intelligence to the same effect. But the Republican papers, commenting upon these statements, express great distrust, and declare that the Left remains firmly resolved to obtain the execution of its whole programme.

Later advices from Paris state that Marshal MacMahon has given way to the advice of the Conservative Senators, and that M. Dufaure has formed a new Cabinet. All the Ministers, with one exception, belong to the Left Centre.

Marshal MacMahon on Wednesday received two senators of the Vosges and several deputies, who presented petitions to him from manufacturers respecting the distress in trade. M. Bernard, who spoke for the deputation, implored the Marshal to put an end to the present crisis. In reply, the Marshal assured his visitors that he was animated by no personal ambition and belonged to no party, being indifferent alike to the Comte de Chambord, the Comte de Paris, and the Prince Imperial. He moreover declared, with much emotion, that he should maintain the Republican institutions of the country until 1880. The petitions he referred to the Minister of Commerce. Replying to some additional remarks of M. Bernard, the Marshal said, "Be assured I am prompted by the best intentions. I shall do nothing which is not dictated by my conscience and the interests of the country."

The Senate on Tuesday, after a short and unimportant sitting, adjourned till Thursday.

The Chamber, by 318 to 163, annulled the election of M. Rabiers de Villars for Castellane; and, by 249 to 227, it adjourned till after the Electoral Commission Inquiry the consideration of the return of M. Jérôme David for Bazas.

A splendid banquet was given at Paris on Sunday by Victor Hugo to the members of the press and the actors who have played in his "Hernani." It took place in the large room of the Grand Hotel, and at a horseshoe table long enough for 224 persons to dine at. It is said that the poet, who is a man of large hospitality, paid fifty francs a head, wine not included. The dishes were almost the exaggeration of luxury. M. Victor Hugo had on his right Mlle. Sarah Bernhardt, who was sole sovereign for the evening, no other lady being present to dispute her empire. The host had for his vis-à-vis his grandson Georges, a boy of six.

SPAIN.

King Alfonso on the 6th inst. officially informed his Ministers of his intended marriage with the Infanta Mercedes, which they approved. The Grand Chamberlain was directed to start with a Royal autograph letter to the Duc de Montpensier demanding the hand of the Princess in marriage, and, on the arrival of the reply, the Vatican will be asked for the dispensation necessary in the case of cousins.

SWITZERLAND.

The Federal Assembly has elected Mr. Schenk, of Berne, as President of the Confederation for 1878, and Mr. Hammer, of Soleure, as Vice-President.

GERMANY.

In the sitting of the Prussian Chamber of Deputies on the 6th inst. the motion calling for information respecting the disposal of the property of King George of Hanover was rejected. In the course of the debate the Minister of Finance declared that the property had never been touched, and denied that he had ever said anything to the contrary in his capacity as Vice-President of the Ministry. In Monday's sitting the bill for the issue of a loan of 125,000,000 marks for public works came on for discussion. Herr Camphausen, Minister of Finance, stated at the opening of the debate that as the Budget Committee had rejected the loan as a whole, but had included the several items in an extraordinary credit, he had asked and obtained the Imperial consent to withdraw the Loan Bill. This was accordingly done, and the items for Public Works in connection with harbours and canals were subsequently approved.

The Provincial Committee of Alsace-Lorraine was opened last Saturday. Herr von Moeller, the Governor-General, in his opening speech, pointed out that the Provincial Committee had been raised by the law of May 2, 1877, relative to the provincial legislation of Alsace-Lorraine, from the position of a consultative assembly to that of a real factor in legislation.

An official decree has deferred to Jan. 1, 1883, the date at which subordinate officials in certain French-speaking districts of Alsace-Lorraine will be required to use the German language.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The Emperor Francis Joseph, in receiving the Austrian and Hungarian Delegations on the 7th inst., expressed his regret that his efforts to prevent war had not been successful. He was glad, however, that better success had attended his efforts to keep out of the conflict, while taking due care of the interests of the Monarchy. He hoped that Austro-Hungary would still be able to remain at peace, but if it should be necessary to defend its interests he counted confidently on the patriotism of the people.

The Government submitted bills on the 7th inst. to the Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath prolonging for two months the laws of 1867 concerning the compromise between Austria and Hungary, and also prolonging the treaties of commerce with Germany, France, and Italy. Bills to the same effect were simultaneously presented to the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet in Pesth.

On Sunday the Budget Committee of the Austrian Delegation, after a long debate, adopted, with some slight modifications in its form, the Bill of Indemnity proposed by the common Ministry for defraying the common expenditure of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy during the first quarter of 1878. In the course of the debate Count Andrássy expressed his regret that it was impossible to suspend the outlay in behalf of the Bosnian refugees, which amounted to about 4,000,000 fl. He declared that the Government had done its utmost to enable the refugees to return to their homes, and thus to relieve the country of this burden; but he could never advocate driving fugitives who had been compelled to seek shelter in Austria back again by force to misery and destruction. The Hungarian Delegation in its sitting of Sunday also adopted, with some modifications, the resolution brought forward by the sub-committees with regard to the Indemnity Bill of the common Government.

Count Andrássy has offered to the Hungarian Delegation some explanations respecting the policy of the Austrian Empire in reference to Eastern affairs. He showed that not only treaties, but also force must be considered, for treaties could only be upheld while they could be energetically maintained. As regarded the Imperial Alliance, he declared that Austro-Hungary was the free arbiter of its own destiny, and he repudiated the idea that the Empire would act under pressure from another Power. He was strongly opposed to the Christian populations of Turkey being any longer abandoned to the injurious effects of prejudice.

In Wednesday's sitting of the Hungarian Delegation, M. Pechy, the President of the Foreign Affairs Committee, stated that the Committee, after minutely considering the explanations given by Count Andrássy, had unanimously resolved that the moment was not suitable for a public discussion of foreign politics.

On the same day the Austrian Delegation adopted the resolutions of the Committee relative to the indemnity to be granted to the Government for the first quarter of 1878.

AMERICA.

President Hayes last week sent to the Senate a large number of nominations of officials, including many which failed of consideration at the last Session because of the opposition by the Senators causing their postponement till the sitting was closed; but the Senate, by 32 votes to 25, has refused to confirm the nominations.

As to the balance of parties in the Senate, a despatch dated Monday says that body has, by 49 to 8, admitted Mr. Eustis (Democrat) to the vacancy from Louisiana, thus making the full Senate to consist of thirty-nine Republicans, thirty-six Democrats, and Mr. Davis, an Independent. The Senate on Monday discussed Mr. Mathews's resolution in favour of allowing the bonds to be paid in silver, at the option of the Government. A motion to adjourn the debate was carried by 30 votes against 28. The Senate has adopted a resolution for the appointment of a committee of seven to inquire what measures can be devised to promote commercial intercourse with Mexico, and establish a just and peaceful condition of affairs on the border between Mexico and the United States.

The House of Representatives was engaged on Monday in discussing the Mexican question. The speeches delivered were almost unanimously peaceful. The Congress adjourns to-day to Jan. 10.

In the South Carolina corruption case Francis Cadogan, State treasurer, has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment and 4000 dols. fine; Robert Smalls, member of Congress, for bribery, is sentenced to three years'; and L. Cass Carpenter, member of Congress, to two years'.

INDIA.

Telegraphing on the 8th inst., the Viceroy of India states that in Madras the general prospects continue good. The number of persons on the relief works was 237,797, and of those receiving relief 365,589. In Bombay the numbers were 14,007 and 22,780; and in Mysore, 73,085 and 21,453.

Lizzaraga, the renowned Carlist General, died in Rome on the 7th inst.

Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Paul S. Methuen, Scots Guards, has been appointed to the Military Attachéship at Berlin, vice Lieutenant-General C. P. B. Walker, resigned.

Captain Burton has started from Suez for Midian, where he hopes to discover a rich mineral country between two ranges of mountains hitherto unexplored.

A storm raged over the Suez Canal on Saturday and Sunday last, causing a total interruption of the telegraph and mail service between Ismailia and Alexandria. Twenty-five steamers were detained in consequence near the Bitter Lakes.

Mr. Crofts has discovered a new oyster-bed in the neighbourhood of Guernsey, having, he says, an area of about twenty miles, the greater part being within the fishing limits of the island.

Mr. and Mrs. Layard had an audience of the Sultan at Constantinople on Monday, at which his Majesty presented a fannam to Mr. Layard, authorising excavations at Nineveh. Mrs. Layard handed a shawl to the Sultan, the present of Lady Burdett-Coutts, who has also sent presents to various other Turkish ladies.

The Union mail-steamers European, homeward bound from the Cape of Good Hope, was lost off the coast of Ushant on the night of the 5th inst. She struck during heavy weather, and shortly afterwards went down in deep water. All the passengers, crew, and mails were saved.—The Mizpah was struck early on the morning of the 7th inst. off Beachy Head by a vessel, the name of which is not known, and went down, carrying the captain and six of the crew with her. Half a dozen men got into a boat, which, after beating about for some time with one oar, was capsized, and the steward, who was washed ashore upon a life buoy, is the only survivor.

The *Gazette* announces several appointments to the Order of St. Michael and St. George. Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of the colony of Victoria; General John Jarvis Bisset, C.B.; and Mr. Richard Wood, C.B., I.M.'s Agent and Consul-General in the Regency of Tunis, are appointed Knights Commanders; and Mr. Charles Henry Stewart, Senior Puisne Judge of Ceylon, and Mr. John Thomas Emmerson, Companions of the Order. The *Globe* states that Mr. Francis Clare Ford has been appointed a Companion of the Third Class of the Order of St. Michael and St. George in recognition of the services he has rendered in connection with the Fisheries' Commission at Halifax.

POLITICS.

About 630 persons were present at the banquet given on the 6th inst., at Exeter, to Sir Stafford Northcote. The Earl of Devon presided; and among those present were Earl Fortescue, the Earl of Portsmouth, Lord Clifford, Lord Blackford, Lord Exmouth, the Bishop of Exeter, and most of the leading men in the county of both sides in politics.

Mr. Puleston and Captain Price, the members for Devonport, addressed a crowded meeting of their constituents on Monday night, and a vote of confidence in both members was passed.

A large Conservative meeting was held at Brighton on Monday night, at which Mr. C. E. Lewis, M.P., General Slute, M.P., Mr. Montagu Scott, M.P., and Mr. G. B. Gregory, M.P., were present.

The Speaker, in responding to the toast of the House of Commons, at the Lewes Fat Stock Show dinner on Tuesday night, said, all Continental nations were looking to the House of Commons for an example, and he trusted it might long maintain the high character for which it had been distinguished as a representative body.

Sir Massey Lopes, M.P., the Civil Lord of the Admiralty, in speaking at an agricultural gathering at Devonport on Tuesday night, briefly referred to the war, which he denounced as most wanton, unnecessary, and uncalled for; and he thought the time had come when the Great Powers should interfere and put an end to it.

A numerous deputation, consisting of delegates from the chief committees of the Women's Suffrage Societies, waited last Tuesday upon Mr. Leonard Courtney, M.P., with a view to requesting him to take charge of the Women's Disabilities Removal Bill in the ensuing Session of Parliament. Mr. Jacob Bright, M.P., having been obliged, in consequence of ill-health, to resign the leadership of the measure. Mr. Courtney acceded to the wish.

A meeting of the committee of National Federations of Liberal Associations was held on Tuesday at Birmingham, and representatives from most of the large towns were present. It was reported that Bolton, Ryde, Reading, and Burnley had joined the federation. Arrangements had been made for issuing pamphlets on political subjects by members of the federation. Resolutions were passed condemning proportional representation. It was decided to hold an annual meeting of the federation at Leeds next Easter.

A Conservative Club was inaugurated at Edinburgh on Tuesday evening by a banquet, which was attended by Mr. Guthrie Hardy. In reply for "Her Majesty's Ministers," the Secretary for War defended the action of the Government in respect to the Regimental Exchanges Bill and the warrant on promotion in the Army, and then replied at some length to the recent speech of the Marquis of Hartington in the same city.—On Wednesday Mr. G. Hardy was waited on by deputations of the Edinburgh and Leith Town Councils, the Merchants' Company, and the Chamber of Commerce, with the object of urging that justice should be done to Scotland in the apportioning of the sum set apart for the coast defences of the country, and pointing out how open Leith, Edinburgh, and other places on the Firth of Forth lay to the assaults of an enemy. In the evening Mr. Hardy was present at a meeting of the Working-Men's Conservative Club, held in the Music-Hall. Sir James Ferguson presided, and a number of members of Parliament and others, prominent members of the Conservative party in Scotland, were present. An address by the club was presented to the right hon. gentleman.

The Solicitor-General, replying to a resolution of confidence in the Government passed on Wednesday night at a crowded meeting at Oldham, reviewed the home and foreign policies of the Ministry, and contended that both were well deserving of public approval.

Lord John Manners, speaking on Wednesday at Grantham, commented upon the disunited and aimless character which the coalition calling itself the Liberal party has borne in this country for some years past. Referring to the Eastern Question, the noble Lord said the Government had explicitly declared its policy of conditional neutrality. They wished and hoped for peace, but they would not hesitate to draw the sword if the interest and honour of our country were involved.

The Marquis of Lorne has issued an address to the electors of Argyllshire denying the report of his intended retirement.

A handsome English Episcopal church is being erected at Wemyss Bay, Scotland, by the family of the late Mrs. George Burns, as a memorial of that well-known lady.

The Extra Supplement.

The figure represented by a French artist in this picture is designed for that of the woman at Timnath, whose story is briefly told in one of the most ancient narrative books of the Hebrew Scriptures. It is merely as a work of art, and by no means on account of the subject, that it has been selected for our Engraving. Eastern nations, and more especially in Syria, present in all ages a great abundance of picturesque material, in the way of female forms, complexions, and costumes, and in characteristic gestures and attitudes, which many painters have studied with notable success. From this point of view, it is presumed, the work represented by our Engraving will bear the test of criticism, and so we leave it to speak for itself.

FINE ARTS.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

The Winter Exhibition of the Institute opened on Monday, and the collection reaches a total of three hundred and sixty-one. In quality it is certainly above the average, a result due to the extra energy of some of the younger members. Not that we think there is any falling off among the veterans of the Institute. Louis Haghe, W. L. Leitch, and John Absolon, were never better or more fully represented. Their joint contributions number thirty-two, and they are as full of variety and quality as ever.

Foremost among the younger men is E. J. Gregory, who has two studies on the second screen of old women (359 and 361), which tell with what freedom he can use the pencil, and yet with what unerring precision he can seize on character. He has several other studies on the walls; but the work through which he asserts his own individuality best is the lifesized head and bust of St. George fully armed and leaning upon his great two-handed sword. The drawing of the hands and of the armour, the modelling of the head and the pronounced character of the colour are all of the most masterly kind. No body-colour is used, and all the high lights are scratched out of the paper itself. From the opposite side of the gallery the face of the Knight is simply lifelike. In fact, this character of strength is carried almost too far—at least, in the purples of the face. Hubert Herkomer, another of the young Titans of the institute, sins in a similar way, only his flesh tints come out mahogany colour. See his head studies (54), (165), and especially his clever and most recognisable portrait study, No. 225.

Another artist, who disdains the use of body-colour, is William Small, as may be seen in his "Wreck" (47), a finished drawing of the noble picture which the Royal Academy hung out of sight at a recent exhibition. It will be remembered how vividly the artist portrayed the intensely anxious look and action of the fisher folk who crowd the end of the storm-beaten jetty, and we can assure our readers that the dramatic force of the subject loses nothing in being expressed in the medium of water colour.

A little farther on is another subject pertaining to seafaring life; but this time the incident is of a joyous nature, and takes place in-doors. An old fisher couple have just sat down at a quaint little table to take their tea, while their daughter, whose sweet honest face we catch accidentally reflected in the glass on the other side of the room, where she is busying herself with domestic duties, when in at the open door, which commands a view of the village and the fishing-craft, comes the bronzed son, and the little household becomes breathless with delightful emotion. The two old people, in the characterisation both of action and expression, are equal to anything we know of a similar kind either in French or Belgian art; and if the author, T. Walter Wilson, who is quite a young man, will only be true to himself, and bear praise like a man of sense by letting it slip off him as unconcernedly as the duck lets the water drops roll off its back, he will yet make himself a name, and that in the art-world, as he knows, invariably brings fortune.

Close to this picture hangs one of James Orrock's charming studies "On the Ure" (110), showing the sweet foreshore of a river and a stretch of lovely landscape. His "Yorkshire Moor" (143), swelling to the left, and bounded by distant hills, is another transcript of nature which will delight the student, as will his "Bolton Castle" (213), which we see asserting itself among the trees in the glorious upland to the left, while towards us runs the cheery river, making, in the winter months, as we can see, the stability of the wood-crowned bank on our right rather uncertain. Near this is Robert Carrick's "Boy Tending Cattle" (207) on a moorland, over which hangs a rainy-looking sky. The figures blend well with the landscape. A little further on hang a very picturesque view "Near Barmouth" (208), by J. H. Mole; a large and important drawing of "The Hay-Cart" (211) approaching us from under a clump of noble trees, by the late much-lamented J. C. Reed. J. W. Whymper's horse and cart and some people on foot coming across "The Sands at Aber, North Wales" (204), has, on the whole, a fine open-air effect. He has forgotten his aerial perspective a little, we think, when he made the hill in the middle distance so strong. We like better his small picture of "Penmaenmawr" (216), from Lavan Sands.

Hugh Carter's "French Peasant at a Well" (212) and his other contributions have all the tenderness without any of the sadness which characterise Israels. Other members who have worked well up to their reputation are Edwin Hayes, R.H.A., Chas. J. Staniland, F. J. Skill, Thomas Collier, Edward Hargitt, H. G. Hine, J. G. Philip, J. Syer, and John A. Houston.

Female art is well represented by Mrs. Elizabeth Murray, Mrs. Wm. Duffield, Mrs. W. Oliver, Mary Margetts, Marian Chase, and Mary L. Gow. Charles Cattermole's delight in the chivalric comes well out in his body of spearmen crouching "Prepared" (71) to receive the charge of mounted warriors who crest the hill; but one cannot help thinking that there is a little stiffness in the air and attitude of the Cardinal, to whom the mailed messenger has just brought "Tidings from the Camp" (100). James D. Linton's "Flag of Truce" (330), and his "Hesitation" (82), a lady in yellow dress and red sash, are both, it need scarcely be remarked, full of the most flowing and harmonious colour; and H. B. Roberts asserts his claim to the distinction of being the humorist of the Institute by "Companions" (79)—a boy drawing a donkey's face towards him in an affectionate way—and better still by "The Orphans" (197)—two lambs, towards one of which a boy in blue smock holds a great basin of milk, while the other, in a playful, bantering way, holds converse with a garrulous raven, which we see sitting on the edge of an iron pail. The management of light and shade over all the details of the stable is certainly not to be excelled by anything in the gallery. On this occasion, however, Mr. Roberts has a rival in C. Green, so far as the humoristic honours of the Institute are concerned. This artist's decorative design of "The Children's Fancy Ball" (341), representing a long procession of popular characters, has less flatness in it, more drawing, and greater variety than anything of the kind we ever remember having seen. See also Townley Green's charmingly dainty drawing of an "Old Door at Antwerp" (223).

Two drawings we had almost forgotten to name, and yet they belong to those that give character to the exhibition. The one is that of the worthy old tailor who sits cross-legged on his board, busy mending an old coat, which has just been sent for, but which, he tells the unseen messenger, with a cheery smile, is "Not Done Yet" (72). The author is Seymour Lucas, and his subtlety, both as to modelling and colour, is the subtlety of a master. The other significant drawing, about whose all-pervading strength and delicacy there can be no two opinions, whose figures are so Meissonier-like in their power, and whose colouring has all the sweet sobriety and reserve of nature, is Andrew C. Gow's great Jacobean gateway through which a group of villagers is looking curiously, for the grand mansion at the top of the unseen avenue—the home of "The Last of the Old Squires" (238)—with its time-honoured contents, is to be sold.

At a general assembly of the Royal Academy of Art, Burlington House, held on Thursday evening, Messrs. W. Q. Orchardson (painter) and P. Norman Sawar (architect) were elected Royal Academicians.

By the will of the late J. Durham, A.R.A., Mr. Rowntree, of Philico, has been left to complete his unfinished works.

A full-length portrait of Mr. S. S. Bankart, the chairman of the Leicestershire Club, has been subscribed for by the members. The portrait is to be painted by Mr. Sydney Hodges, and is to be placed in the new club-house.

Sir Francis Grant presented, at Burlington House, on Monday evening, the prizes won by the successful students at the Royal Academy of Arts. In his remarks he dwelt upon the importance of obtaining truth in art as well as refinement in taste. He said the Academicians considered that the competition this year was highly satisfactory. Extra medals had been given in two classes, and Mr. Armitage was much gratified at the number of competitors for his prize. He added that it was not improbable that ere long there would be an academy of ladies, of which he hoped Princess Louise would become president. The prizes were awarded as follow:—

Historical Painting, gold medal, £25 scholarship and books, James Elder Christie. Landscape Painting, gold medal (Turner), Allen C. Sealey. Painting of a Figure from the Life, silver medal, H. H. La Thangue. Painting of a Head from the Life, silver medal, Blanche McArthur; extra silver medal, Henry Gibbs. Copy of an Oil Painting, silver medal, William Walker. Drawing of a Figure from the Life, first, silver medal, not awarded; second, silver medal, C. Knighton Warren. Drawing of a Head from the Life, silver medal, Edgar Hanley; extra silver medal, Lewis Will Jackson. Composition in Sculpture, gold medal, £25 scholarship and books, Thomas Stirling Lee. Design for a Medal, silver medal, not awarded. Model of a Figure from the Life, first, silver medal, not awarded; second, silver medal, not awarded. Model of a Statue or Group, first, silver medal, Emmeline Halse; second, silver medal, not awarded. Drawing of a Statue or Group, first, silver medal, Bernard Evans Ward; second, silver medal, Arthur William Hayes. Drawing of a Statue or Group, £10 premium, Richard Alfred Williams. Design in Architecture, gold medal, £25 scholarship and books, Edward Clarke. Design in Architecture, travelling student-ship, Ely Emlyn White. Architectural Drawing, first, silver medal, George H. Bayner; second, silver medal, George E. Langford. Perspective Drawing and Engraving, silver medal, Harriette Edith Grace. Composition and Design of a Figure Picture, first, £30, James Elder Christie; second, £10, Henry Marriott Puget; proxime accessit, Walter Charles Horley. These last-named are the Armitage prizes, Mr. E. Armitage, R.A., having given £100 for the purpose of founding these annual prizes.

The Liverpool Corporation Autumn Exhibition closed last Saturday night with a conversazione, and the rooms of the Walker Art-Gallery were overcrowded. The Exhibition has been a great success, having been visited during the three months by 72,000 persons, besides 2298 season ticket-holders; and pictures to the value of £9267 have been sold.

The Lords Justices have upheld the decision of Vice-Chancellor Malins in respect to the long litigation arising out of the sale of Turner's engravings. They decide that Mr. Jabez Tepper (who bought them from the next of kin for £2500 and had them sold by auction, when they realised £35,000) had known and concealed their value from the relatives. The sale to Mr. Tepper is therefore set aside.

VIEW AT NAGASAKI.

The late Governor-General and Viceroy of India, Lord Northbrook, wishing to encourage the practice of art among officers of the army and navy, offered to purchase a work of this kind that should be deemed worthy of a first-class prize, at an exhibition open to gentlemen amateurs of the pencil. Colonel Walter Fane's picture of a scene in the harbour of Nagasaki has thus come into his Lordship's possession, and we are permitted to make an Engraving of it. Travellers visiting that port, which is on the south-west coast of the island of Kiu-Siu, have often admired the beautiful wooded hills of its shores. Nagasaki was the first port, being nearest to China, which attracted European traders; and here is Desima, the ancient Dutch commercial factory, with an adjacent foreign merchants' quarter, built on a plot of low ground artificially reclaimed from the sea. The native Japanese town rises behind, in the form of an amphitheatre, and is still prosperous, though much of the trade has latterly gone to Hiogo and Osaka and to Yokohama, the port of Yeddo.

On Tuesday the Cardiff Theatre was destroyed by fire.

The Fat Cattle Show at Leeds was opened on Tuesday with 1183 entries. The first prize was carried off by Mr. W. Sadler, of Whitkirk, who exhibited a four-year-old animal which had won prizes at the Hull, Driffield, and Melton shows.

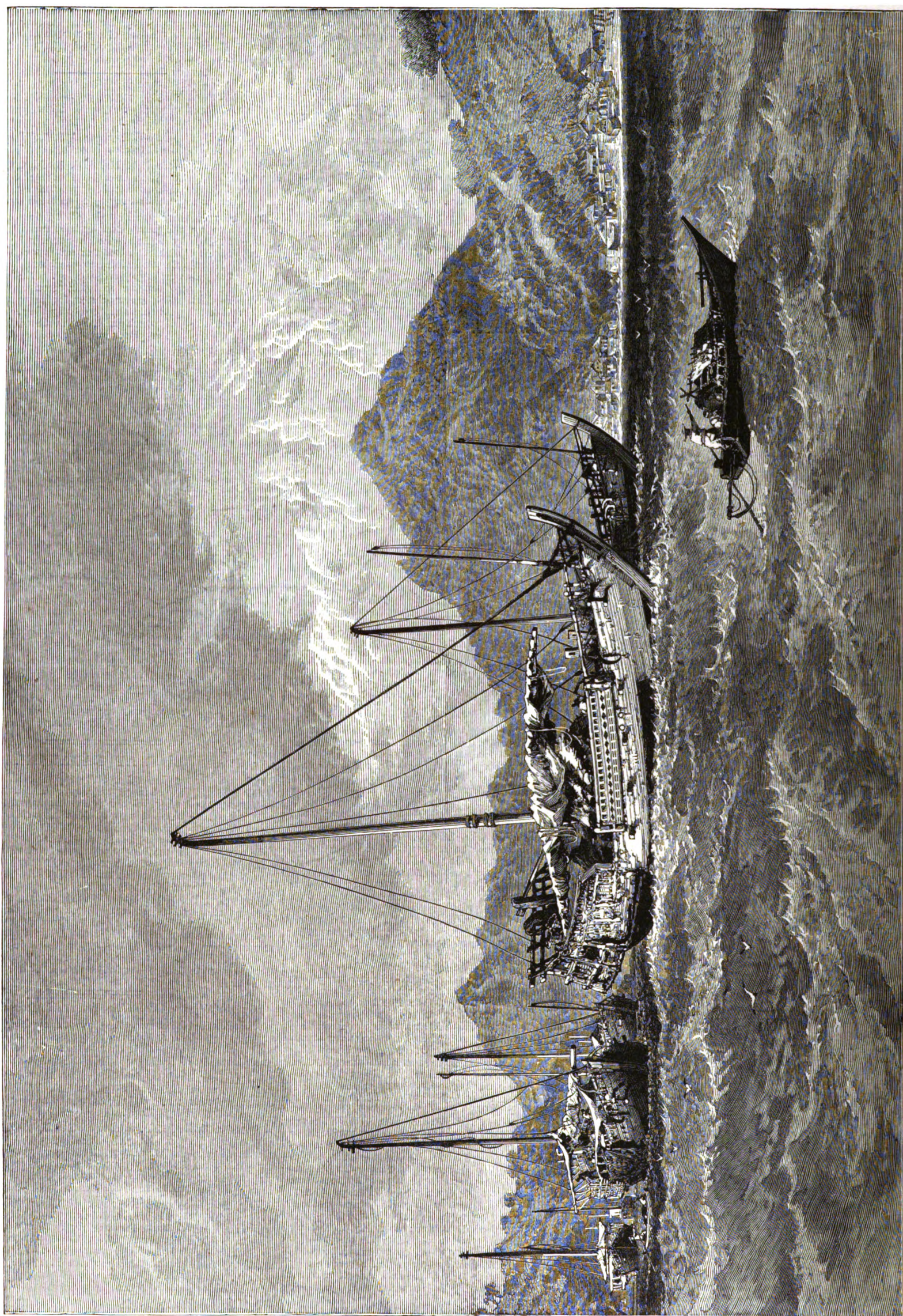
A distinguished service reward of £100 a year has been conferred upon Lieutenant-General H. W. Montagu, C.B., Royal Engineers; and a similar reward on Lieutenant-General Edmund Ogle, Royal Engineers.

Mr. Orr Ewing, M.P., who has offered £1600 to the Senate of the University of Glasgow for the purpose that four of the cleverest lads from the schools in the rural portions of Dumfriesshire might each year be sent up to the art classes of the University of Glasgow, has promised that if the scheme is thoroughly successful he will increase his gift to £10,000.

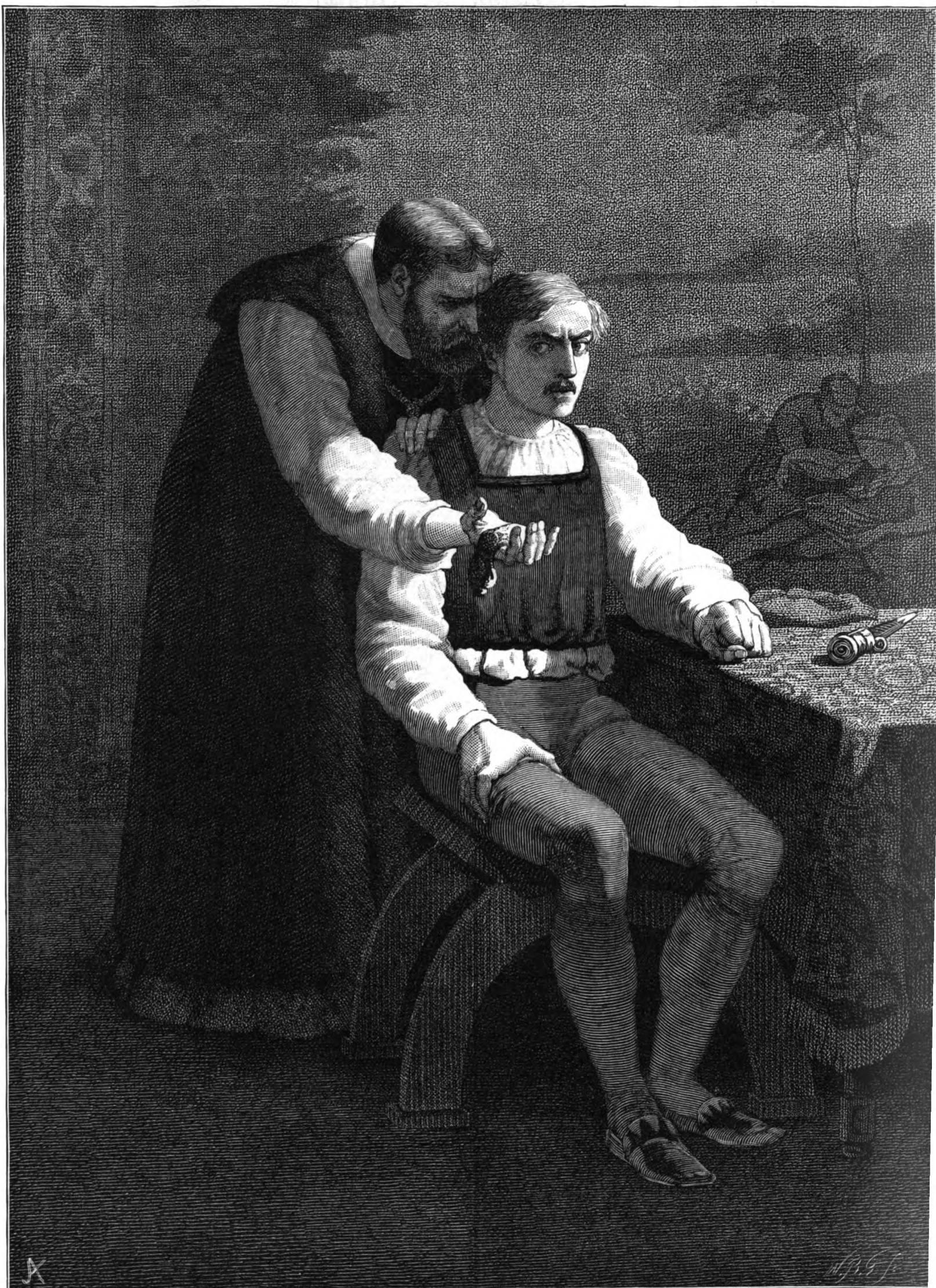
Mr. Edward James Athawes, of Lincoln's Inn and the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, has been appointed stipendiary magistrate for the districts of Chatham and Sheerness; and Mr. Beresford, of the South-Eastern Circuit, has been made Judge of the county courts on circuit No. 31, vacant by the resignation of Mr. Terrell.

At a diocesan meeting of Episcopal clergy held at Inverness on Thursday, it was resolved to recommend the appointment of an Archbishop of the Scottish Episcopal Church. This office has been in abeyance since the Revolution. The Episcopal Primus, Bishop Eden, was recommended as the first Metropolitan.

Colonel Reynolds has concluded a contract by which the Post-Office Department has adopted the bell telephone as a part of its telegraphic system. In a recent experiment between Dover and Calais, there was not the slightest failure during a period of two hours. Though three other wires were busy at the same time, every word was heard through the telephone, and individual voices were distinguished.



NAGASAKI. FROM THE PICTURE BY COLONEL WALTER FANE, IN THE POSSESSION OF LORD NORTHBROOK.



"TEMPTATION."

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

"We are about to sustain a national loss; but it is one that the public will rather rejoice over than regret. The familiar bit of green silk ribbon or string with which we were wont to tie up our registered letters will, on and after the First of January next, disappear for good and all from our postal correspondence. Still, in depriving us of our silken clue, Lord John Manners proposes to substitute for it a very appreciable New-Year's Gift. The registration fee is to be reduced from fourpence to twopence, *plus* the ordinary postage, according to weight. Registered-letter envelopes will be specially prepared, and will be purchasable singly or by the packet of twelve, to be kept in stock at home; rural postmen may act as registrars while going their rounds; and compensation up to the amount of two pounds will be awarded if a registered letter be lost in its transmission through the post. Bravo! Lord John Manners.

I hope that the "special envelope" will be a handsome one. In the last and extremely interesting report of the Deputy Master of the Mint, Mr. Fremantle drew a touching picture of the decline in this country of the beautiful art of die-sinking. In engraving the matrices for the design of the new envelope, an opportunity, which may not soon occur again, will be given of proving that the numismatic genius of the Pistrucis and the Wyons is still flourishing. Whatever may be the design on the obverse, the reverse of the envelope should, I think, bear a handsome embossed seal very strongly gummed underneath, to tamper with which should be felony. If the inviolability of this stamp-seal be not guaranteed we shall be fain to return to the old waxen impress and the confining ligature of green silk.

Mem.: In France, when you send a *lettre chargée* you are bound by law to affix to it no less than five seals, which must be placed in a particular order. The post-office officials render you no help in the matter. You must bring the letter to the office ready sealed; so in the neighbourhood of the Rue Jean Jacques Rousseau and the Place de la Bourse, Paris, there are (or there used to be a few years since) a multitude of petty stationers' shops where (for a consideration) you could get your letters sealed in an orthodox and official manner. There is nothing like sealing-wax—except red tape and green ferret.

Some weeks ago I ventured to make a few remarks in this column on the study of Romaic, or modern Greek. By-the-way, there was a trifling typographical error in the substitution of (if I remember aright) an Epsilon for a Sigma in a little Greek epistle which I had penned *pour rire*. So far as I was concerned, I was full of the deepest gratitude to the composers of this journal for their being able to decipher my crabbed handwriting at all; when my eyes were scared by the discovery of this dreadful "literal." Of course, a gentleman came up, express, from Merionethshire to tell me, sternly, of my blunder; and by the next Indian mail or so I shall expect a reproachful letter from a correspondent hailing from the Straits of Malacca on my reprehensible conduct.

Let that pass. I am delighted to find that Dr. Schliemann, who, in addition to his archaeological attainments, is one of the most distinguished linguists of the age, has been discoursing at the Birkbeck Institution, exhaustively, eloquently, and practically, concerning a topic upon which I could only superficially and hastily touch. The illustrious explorer of the Troad and Mycenæ is of opinion that little boys should be thoroughly taught Romaic, not only before they commence the study of the ancient tongue, but before they begin to learn Latin. At this I fancy that I behold the horrified, astonished, and incredulous schoolboy tearfully pondering over the tremendous verb *Tupto*—about the worst model verb that, perhaps, could be selected for conjugation. The French have long since adopted *Luo* as a type. But the Doctor sticks to his colours. He himself, he told his hearers, was enabled, actuated by "intense enthusiasm," at the age of thirty-four to speak and write modern Greek in the course of six weeks. We are not all, obviously, Dr. Schliemanns; yet I am disposed to agree with the Doctor when he maintains that a boy of ten, of average intelligence, ought to be able to learn Romaic in six months. Do you remember Lord Chesterfield's sardonic allusion in one of his letters to young Master Stanhope, then at Westminster School, to "Latin and leapfrog, Greek and chuckfarthing?" Ancient Greek, *teste* Dr. Schliemann, should, after a course of the modern tongue, be as easy as chuckfarthing. At what age did the late John Stuart Mill begin to learn Greek? At three or four, I think; but it was Erasmus Attic, pronounced in the manner which enables Englishmen "to understand one another, which nobody else can." I hope that the Romaic-teaching movement will be extended to girls as well as boys. Often, at Constantinople last winter, were my ears charmed to hear the silvery voice of a little English child as she prattled in softest Romaic to her Greek nurse. Surely it is not difficult to teach a small child to lip *Sas eucharisti* (thank you), or *Euphrainomai blepton umes eis kalin ueian* (I am glad to see you well). But it is the proper pronunciation that "does it," like the seasoning with the sausages.

Touching children and touching chuckfarthing, a famous dancing-mistress told me the other day an anecdote prettily illustrating the very human character of humanity, however lofty it may be. The lady of whom I speak was teaching her art in a ducal mansion. In an interval of her lesson a very young Marquis whispered to her, "Give us your coppers, Madame—." "Why, what can you want with them!" quoth the amused and amazed disciple of Terpsichore. "We're going to play at *Working Men*," replied his tiny Lordship.

Plevna having fallen the clubs are, of course, exercised by the revival of the old question "Who is Osman Pasha?" Is he ex-Marshal Bazaine? Or the Duke of Nemours, or some other prince of the Orleans Family? Or the "unhappy nobleman" erroneously supposed to have been recently removed from Dartmoor to some other place of languishing? Is he General McClellan, or Cagliostro, or the Chevalier d'Eon, or the Man with the Iron Mask? My own private opinion is that Osman Pasha is either one of the special war correspondents of the *New York Herald* (who are all sworn on the Constitution of the United States to go anywhere and do anything)—or else that he is simply Osman Pasha and nobody else.

Mem.: There are still a number of very shrewd people who firmly believe that the General d'Aurelles de Paladine, whose achievements cast a brief gleam of success on the French arms in the war of 1870-1, was in reality the Duke of Annumale. There was certainly at that time, and there may be still, a General d'Aurelles de Paladine in the French Army List; but who shall say that he did not patriotically lend his name for a season to the Duke? More curious is the admitted fact that one of the young Orleans Princes did really enlist in a *regiment de marche* under the assumed name of Robert Le Fort, and that his chiefs, who promoted and decorated him for his bravery on the battle-field, were unable to perceive the transparency

of his disguise, and were apparently quite ignorant of the historical circumstance that Robert Le Fort was one of the earliest and most valiant "illustrations" of the House of Orleans.

Don't you wish that you were one of "Smith's Poor Kin"? An unreasonable outcry has recently been made against the perpetuation to the remote kindred of Alderman Smith, who flourished in the reign of Charles I., of participation in the benefits of a bequest, the value of which has increased from about £130 to £11,000 a year, and which in all probability will ere long be still further enhanced, since a portion of the Smith property comprises the Cadogan and Hans-place estates, which have just been let for building purposes. Several Smiths have protested in the newspapers against the idea of confiscating their vested interest in the Alderman's bounty. I agree with the Smiths; and most sincerely do I wish that I could say *Ed anche io*. I cannot help fancying that the crusade against "Smith's Poor Kin" (who have just been confirmed in their rights by a decision in Chancery) must have emanated from the Browns, the Thompsons, or the Joneses, or from Smiths not of aldermanic extraction.

The demolition of Temple Bar has begun in right earnest. A scaffolding has been put up round the crazy old structure, and the little old chamber in the attic story, in which Messrs. Child, the bankers, used to keep their disused ledgers and cashbooks, has already been dismantled. I read with much amusement in the *Daily News* that it was Major Campbell, the esteemed City Marshal, who first discovered the "subsidence" of the stones of the Bar. Unless I am very much mistaken, a certain daily paper which shall be nameless discovered the "subsidence" and the utter rottenness of Temple Bar at least a dozen years before Major Campbell came into office; and the journal in question has (metaphorically speaking) been "hammering away" at the Bar ever since. G. A. S.

ILLUSTRATED BOOKS FOR CHRISTMAS.

There is a class of books, without any literary contents whatever, but not the less attractive and full of interest, at least to the owner and private friends, which should lie upon the drawing-room table for constant fresh entries, and for the most frequent and affectionate consultation. This is the Album for the reception of Photograph Portraits, which becomes, in a very few years, one of the most cherished household treasures of a happy family with many dear personal connections and acquaintances, who are probably scattered through five or six towns and counties in England and Scotland, besides the brothers, uncles, or cousins in Australia, India, and America, none of them to be lightly forgotten by those at home who love them still in absence with a steady and heartfelt attachment. It is fitting that the volume designed for this sacred purpose should be a handsome and substantial one; and we commend the enterprising manufacturers, Messrs. T. J. Smith, Son, and Co., of Queen-street, Cheap-side, for such a magnificent production as their new *Album du Moyen Age*. This superb quarto volume, solidly bound in thick russet or morocco leather, with gilt decorations or plain, and with clasp and locks, if desired, of mediæval pattern, has its pages adorned with twenty-six designs, copied from ancient missals at the British Museum and the Museum of Paris. They are printed in black ink on the finest card-board, forming a border for the open receptacles to hold the photographs of different sizes and shapes. Each page represents a series of characteristic figures, or groups of figures, with appropriate costume and furniture engaged in some kind of action, hunting, falconry, the banquet, the tournament, salutations, ceremonies, sport and games, or domestic labours, after the manner of our forefathers. The idea is well carried out, and cannot fail to be agreeable to persons of a taste for historical antiquities, or to persons of taste in general, who make no pretensions to learning.

"Birthday Books," with blank spaces, in a regular calendar of the year, in which to inscribe the natal days of one's friends, are worthy of acceptance, like the Photograph Albums, for the aid thus given to an endearing personal remembrance. It is a good and wise fashion, which has lately come into vogue, to arrange these pleasant memoranda in juxtaposition with select passages of charming and elevating poetry, often expressives of a tender or pious wish for the true happiness of the beloved sister, brother, or other friend. The *Birthday Book of Flower and Song*, compiled by Alicia Amy Leith, which Messrs. G. Routledge and Co. have published, is the best work of this kind we have yet seen. It is adorned with twelve beautiful floral designs, printed in colours by Mr. Edmund Evans, and every alternate page contains half a dozen quotations, taken by permission, chiefly from our favourite living authors, besides those from Shakespeare, Spenser, Cowper, Wordsworth, and others of past generations. The *Tennyson Birthday Book*, edited by Emily Shakspear (Kegan Paul and Co.), is a nice little volume, to answer the same purpose.

It is not exactly as a Christmas book, but as a most superb and beautiful display of the art of decoration in form and colour, that we admire the splendid volume lying next at hand. *Ornamental Textile Fabrics of All Nations and Epochs* (Asher and Co.) should be very useful to all those manufacturers and tradesmen, and to some intending purchasers or bespeakers of gorgeous furniture and apparel, who desire to choose the finest patterns. This collection of specimens, arranged by M. Dupont-Auberville, is meant for practical business-like service, while it affords to the eye of taste as rich a treat as can well be fancied. There are fifty folio pages, printed in gold, silver, and the purest and brightest colours, which represent more than a thousand various designs, antique, mediæval, and modern, including some of the Egyptian, Chinese, Indian, Arabic, and Persian. Explanatory and historical notes accompany this grand show of decorative styles. We may here also mention *Floral Designs for the Table* (Wyman and Sons), in which twenty-four coloured drawings, with practical directions, teach the most agreeable methods of setting out flowers, foliage, and fruit, for the adornment of a festive banquet. Mr. John Perkins, head gardener to Lord Henniker, is the author of this illustrated manual of a pleasing domestic art.

The readers of our Journal need hardly be warned that *Leaves from my Sketchbook*, by Mr. E. W. Cooke, R.A., is not to be mistaken for Mr. S. Read's *Leaves from a Sketchbook*. We claim an interest in that pleasant collection of architectural beauties and curiosities from many English, Scottish, French, Flemish, German, and Spanish towns of historic and romantic antiquity, which has not yet been forgotten. Its production was, indeed, one of the permanent memorials of proved acceptable work done for the *Illustrated London News* through a long course of previous years. Mr. Cooke's justly recognised abilities, and deserved success in his own line, make it probable that the second series of "Leaves" extracted from his "Sketchbook" will be received not less favourably than was his first publication of this kind. They appear in the form

of lithographs, with short descriptive notes, the subjects of which are to be found at Venice, at Naples, Pompeii, and Paestum, and at many points of interest up the Nile. The sketches of Nile scenery, indeed, are greatly in the majority, to the number of sixteen, and they have more novelty than those of Italian subjects. But the view of the Riva degli Schiavoni, at Venice, is a very charming perspective of combined noble edifices, ships and boats, far-stretching quays, and reaches of calm water, in harmonious scenic arrangement. "Evening in the Lagoons," again, is an effective study of low, broken lights and dispersed fragments of various clouds. Several of the Nile views are delightful, and, we cannot doubt, equally truthful, so as to form a suitable memento of the river voyage, which those who have once ascended to Philæ may be glad to possess. The publisher is Mr. Murray.

We shall always respect the patriotic fondness of a Briton who prefers Scotch, or even Welsh, mountain scenery to that of any Continental region; not that he thinks it greater in physical conformation, but that he finds it more congenial to his mental sympathies. *Art Rambles in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland* (G. Routledge and Sons) is a volume for whose reason to be cherished with peculiar affection by him whose "heart untravell'd fondly turns to home," whether he be an Englishman or a Scotchman; for we all claim the glories and beauties of North Britain as our common inheritance. Mr. John T. Reid, the author and artist of this endearing book of places, has crewhile performed his "Art Rambles in Shetland;" and we are glad now to accompany him in districts not so far north. The Engravings, by Messrs. Dalziel, were drawn by his own hand on the wood, after his original sketches. Though on a diminutive scale, and somewhat too scratchy, they will bear looking into rather closely; yet we could have wished for a broader style in the rendering of natural scenery like that of the "Highlands and Islands." Of Mr. Reid's writing upon the subject we can testify our sincere approbation and enjoyment. Whether he conducts his readers up the Firth of Forth, thence up to Stirling, on through the Trossachs to Loch Katrine and Loch Lomond—or down the Firth of Clyde to Arran, and up the Argyllshire lochs, to Oban, to Mull and the Hebrides—or into the stern recess of Glencoe, or to the sublimities of Ross-shire, to Lochs Maree and Torridon, to the Isle of Skye—or to the north-east coast, or to Aberdeenshire, or to Perthshire, with its Balmoral and Blair Athol, and all the rest of it—or lingers about the lovely neighbourhood of Edinburgh, unmatched by that of any capital city in the world—Mr. Reid is sure to carry our heart and mind's eye along with him. We shut up his book, at last, with the old proverbial exclamation, "Scotland yet!"

Photography is an uncompromising means of setting forth the rude and hard realities of outward aspect. It may accidentally distort, but can scarcely ever be made to flatter. *Street Life in London* is not an elegant subject; and the publication bearing that title, which comes out at the establishment of Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston, Searle and Rivington, aims more at truthfulness than beauty. Its first volume consists of thirty-six photographs by Mr. J. Thomson, a photographic artist well known from his representations of scenes and costumes in China and Singapore. There are short essays or sketches written for the subjects of these photographs. Our cabmen, costermongers, dustmen, sweeps, bill-stickers, shoeblacks, chair-menders, advertising-board men, flower-girls, matchvenders, wandering musicians, and other classes, more or less addicted to precarious ways of getting a living, pass in turn before the photographer's optic lens. Mr. Adolphe Smith has a few items of curious information to give us upon each subject.

We must defer to next week the notices of bound yearly volumes of serial illustrated works and periodicals, with a few of the Christmas romances and fairy tales.

"TEMPTATION."

This original drawing expresses the conflict of motives in the mind of a young man, probably an Italian of the Middle Ages, whom the wicked old nobleman or statesman seeks to hire, with a bribe of money, for the assassin's hateful work. Such practices, as we read in history, were not at all uncommon in the different nations of Christendom three or four centuries ago:—

Blood hath been shed ere now, in the olden time,
Ere human statute purged the gentle wail,
Aye, and since too, murders have been performed!

But there is still hope for the soul of this tempted youth, if he be inspired with the virtuous resolution to abhor and reject the price of an infamous deed, and to defy the anger of a wealthy and powerful lord.

THE LONDON DIRECTORY.

The new yearly volume of the "Post-Office London Directory," for 1878, published by Messrs. Kelly and Co., is corrected up to the month of November. This is the seventy-ninth annual publication; and the amazing growth of London, since the beginning of the nineteenth century, from the time when a poet called it "opulent, enlarged, and still-increasing London," is shown by the huge thickness of this volume, and by the multitudinous names and addresses given in its 2627 closely-printed pages. The area comprised in the "London Directory," exclusive of the adjacent outer districts which are dealt with in the "London Suburban Directory," extends about nine miles and a half from west to east, and six miles from north to south. It thus includes Kensington and Chelsea, to the west; Bow, Cubitt Town, and Blackheath, to the east; but not Fulham and Hammer-smith, in the one direction, or Greenwich, in the other. In like manner, to the north, it takes in Highbury and Holloway, but not Hampstead, Highgate, Hornsey, or Hackney; while, to the south, Kennington, Walworth, Bermondsey, and Deptford are included, but not Clapham or Brixton. These places, with all others to a distance of twelve miles around the General Post Office, will be found treated with equally minute precision in the "London Suburban Directory;" beyond which lies the realm of the Six Home Counties' Directory, for Middlesex, Surrey, Kent, Sussex, Essex, and Herts, completing what may be called the metropolitan province of England. The London Directory, as everybody who has used it—and everybody in London has often used it—will be perfectly aware, consists, first, of an official directory; next, of a street directory, then a commercial directory, a directory of tradesmen's shops, a directory of lawyers; a "Court directory," showing all private residences of the upper and middle classes; and the Parliamentary, postal, City, clerical, conveyances, bank, and assurance offices' special directories. These are indispensable helps to business and society in such a world of houses and people.

The Recordship of Bury St. Edmunds is vacant in consequence of the death of Mr. Serjeant Tozer, LL.D., Fellow of Caius College, Cambridge.

NOVELS.

Adulteration is generally defended by the perpetrators thereof on the ground that the public like it, and prefer adulterated to unadulterated wares; and there is some reason in the defence. Indeed, it is possible that Sir Wilfrid Lawson and other champions of total abstinence would do more for their cause by bringing about a sale of pure, unqualified wine and other liquors than by passing any number of permissive bills; and, as in the case of what they drink, so in the case of what they read, especially novels, the public are wont to prefer "doctored stuff" to the good, sound, genuine literature to be found, for instance, in *Erema; or, My Father's Sin*, by R. D. Blackmore (Smith, Elder, and Co.), and in other works by the same author. Not that he is, by any means, altogether neglected; the various editions through which his novels pass, are, fortunately, evidence to the contrary. But he is not so popular as he ought to be, if observation may be trusted; that is to say, the demand for his works is not proportionate to the conscientious care he, apparently, bestows upon the literary composition of them. In a word, they are, for the most part, too good for the profane vulgar. The mere story appears to be, in his eyes, a matter of small consequence compared with elaborate study of character, minute and accurate description, selection of idiomatic expressions to suit persons and places; and with other points, wherein the art of the storyteller is subordinated to that of the practised writer and master of language. And this peculiarity of his is more than usually noticeable in "*Erema*." To tell the round truth, it requires an effort to keep attention alive through all the many pages of the replete three volumes. Not that the effort will be unrewarded; but that the ordinary novel-reader is not equal to such a strain. Take the novel bit by bit, and it is as excellent as the author's novels always are; take it as a whole, as a piece of continuous entertainment, and the author's hold of the reader's interest, generally a somewhat loose hold, save at intervals, is very much looser than heretofore. He is addicted, moreover, as he testifies in the present case, to the autobiographical form of narration, which very often detracts from dramatic force by interfering with the impressiveness of an independent development. His humour, moreover, always somewhat grim and sardonic, not only in the present instance exhibits both those qualities intensified, but occasionally degenerates into ponderous ineptitude, and is sometimes wrapped up in what looks very like an affectation of archaic disguise or a studied assumption of obscurity. Nor can it be said that *Erema*, the heroine and narratrix, has personal characteristics so charming as to draw one irresistibly after her through these closely-printed volumes, or that she has any very novel or startling secret to unfold. And when she does, as she not unfrequently does, make a remark which is noteworthy as coming from the lips of so ordinary and colourless a personage, it is quite plain—too plain—that she is merely the mouthpiece of the author who created her. Let us now turn to the more grateful and graceful task of touching upon those portions of his book in which the author has amply vindicated his claim to be measured by the high standard applied to the masters of his craft. Whatever scenes are laid, and many of them are laid, in California and other Transatlantic regions, evince, so far as the aspect of Nature is concerned, such admirable powers of description as can be acquired only by constant, sympathetic communion with the spirit pervading country life, combined with incessant observation of whatever is grand and picturesque, as well as moody and changeable, in earth and sea and sky. And the same subtle grasp, the same wide knowledge, the same minute treatment, the same skilfully careless exposition of petty causes about to produce tremendous effects, the same command of diction, are equally noteworthy, whenever the scenes shift to England, whether to Bruntsea, or to Shorford on the river Moon, or elsewhere. All the personages, too, with the exception of the somewhat vapid *Erema* and of her extremely melodramatic, illegitimate kinsman, are not only hit off, however slight the sketches may be, in a very vivid and distinctive style, but are invested with qualities which, for the most part, either make the heart warm towards them or provide a considerable fund of amusement, and, in either case, bear witness to the originality and variety, no less than to the vigour and fecundity, of the author's creative faculty. In *Uncle Sam* and *Ephraim* we have a homely but a truly noble pair of relatives. In Lord Castlewood we have a touching portrait of one who might be termed a hero as well as a martyr; and in Major Hockin we have a gallant gentleman, whose manly and truly Christian generosity, in spite of all his puerile eccentricity, is made to reveal itself by a single telling stroke in a very trying hour. And the minor characters are handled, in their degree, to equally good effect. Many also are the striking situations impressively portrayed, with a happy intermixture of light and shade, picturesqueness and pathos. The chief of these belong to the episodes in which the nugget is found, the Mexican "greasers" play their brief part, the interview takes place between *Erema* and the old sexton, and the miller, for her sake and for his daughter's memory's sake, consents to drain the river Moon. Taken piecemeal in this way, there are so many gems in the story that it is difficult to understand how the whole can appear, as it certainly does, a little deficient in brilliancy.

Considerable art is shown by Mr. Dutton Cook in giving a distinct individuality not only to the various characters in his new work of fiction, *Doubleday's Children* (Sampson Low and Co.), but also to each of the three persons who are supposed to tell the story. The raconteurs are Basil, Nicholas, and Doris Doubleday, the three children of an impecunious architect, who dies in a debtors' prison, throwing them on the world. Rather quiet are the early chapters in which the dreamy and poetical Basil sketches their uneventful childhood up to the period when the death of their father sends them branching off into three separate roads. Doris, who is a beautiful girl, finds home and comfort under the roof of an old but unsuccessful admirer of her mother, Mr. Leveridge, a painter of the Eddy school. She drifts into an engagement with her benefactor, but meets with her fate in a younger suitor, one Monsieur Riel, at once a copyist of paintings in the National Gallery and a conspirator against Louis Philippe. Her growing love for this handsome young refugee is delicately delineated in the narrative of Doris herself, as is her runaway marriage with him. When her elder brother, Nicholas, takes up the thread of the discourse, there is a change of style, the laid, matter-of-fact manner of the young banker being in strong contrast alike to the sympathetic confessions of Doris and to the gentle writings of Basil, who becomes a poet and a journalist on the staff of a paper of "advanced views," edited by a visionary enthusiast, Mr. Grisdale. It would not be fair to the author to divulge more of the plot; but it may be mentioned that when once Mr. Dutton Cook gets fairly into the swing of his story he keeps up the interest well, reserving the most exciting incidents for the last of the three volumes. Lightly though the tale is told, there is abundant evidence that Mr. Cook has deeply studied the social life of the troublous and revolutionary period which culminated with the Chartist fiasco here, and with

the dethronement of Louis Philippe in Paris. And the characters of the firebrands who, both in London and in Paris, essayed to right the wrongs of their fellow-countrymen by acts of violence are limned with especial power and impartiality, we had almost said sympathy. Particularly vivid is the description of the Republican rising in the French capital in '48; and, turning from the tragedy to the comedy of "*Doubleday's Children*," the chapters devoted to Doris's interview with the elocutionary Turveydrop, and to her appearance as Julia, in "*The Hunchback*," appear to be equally lifelike, and are certainly entertaining. Mr. Dutton Cook's latest novel is, in fine, one that we can strongly recommend, the unusual manner in which the story is skilfully told adding to its literary value.

Have we not all, in our time, been held spell-bound whilst Captain Mayne Reid has interested us in the fortunes of his heroines, who, taken captive by Indians or prairie outlaws, and hurried on to goodness knows what doom, are invariably tracked by the bravest and most fearless of heroes; and, after encountering hairbreadth 'scapes of the most thrilling description, are rescued in the nick of time, and restored to the arms of their lovers? Those curious to know how the same vigorous hand manipulates the somewhat humdrum life of this England of ours, and lashes its smooth surface into fury, will find what they seek in the three volumes of incident and adventure which Captain Mayne Reid has entitled *Gwen Wynn: A Romance of the Wye* (Tinsley Brothers). The river Wye (to which the author has written a warm invocation) runs like a silver thread through this eventful story; and some who may find the rather sensational fare too strong for their palates will welcome each reappearance of the picturesque stream whereon Captain Rycroft first meets the fair and radiant Gwendoline, with the "blue-grey eyes, and hair of that chrome-yellow almost peculiar to the Cymri." Save that she is wilful and venturesome as any heiress has a right to be, neither Gwendoline Wynn nor her gallant wooer can be taken exception to; but it must be confessed that the exigencies of serial publication have seemingly induced the author to include among his *dramatis personæ* some few black sheep, who, though they may not be deemed out of place when they spring up amid the wild and luxuriant growth of tropical America, appear to have wandered from their natural pastures when found straying into a quiet English county. Fit society for a community of outlaws, the Murdocks who plot to get possession of Gwendoline's estate of £10,000 a year, the unscrupulous (and, we should hope, impossible) priest who aids them, and Coracle Dick, are villains who are surely not at home on the banks of the Wye. But the necessities of a novelist know no law. Plot must be conceived, and story spun. And if the reader should fancy "*Gwen Wynn*" possesses a superabundance of excitement (murder, abduction, and mystery) for a story of modern England, some excuse may be found in the fact that the pen which wrote it has been employed for wellnigh a lifetime in picturing the stirring incidents of "*The Rifle Rangers*" and numberless other Transatlantic tales of world-wide popularity. As minor blemishes, a few errors, probably printers' errors, in the spelling of French words should be pointed out. It is fair to add that the plot is constructed with much skill, that the dark shadows on the Wye are relieved by bright glimpses of summer light, and that virtue, after being tried by many vicissitudes, triumphs over villainy in the end.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Marquis of Salisbury has accepted the invitation of the committee of the Newspaper Press Fund to take the chair at their next annual dinner.

The Rev. Charles Mackenzie, Prebendary of St. Paul's and Rector of All Hallows, Lombard-street, has been elected Master of the Haberdashers' Company.

The House of Commons Telegraph Office is about to be connected with the Central Telegraph Office by means of a pneumatic tube.

Dr. Frankland reports that the Thames waters supplied to London during November were efficiently filtered previous to delivery, and of medium quality as regards organic impurity.

The Metropolitan Board of Works had another discussion last week on the question of water supply, and approved the preamble of the bill which is to be proceeded with next Session.

The Duke of Richmond and Gordon presided yesterday week at the annual dinner of the London Maryshire Club, which was held in the St. James's Restaurant. About 180 gentlemen were present.

Preparations were begun on Wednesday for the removal of Temple Bar. The scaffolding will be completed on both sides, so that the whole structure can be taken down and removed without causing any interference with the traffic.

The twelfth annual report of the Council of the Central Chamber of Agriculture states that forty-nine chambers of agriculture and farmers' clubs are now in association contributing to its funds, and sending members to its meetings.

The annual meeting of the London Auxiliary of the United Kingdom Alliance was held on Monday evening at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street, under the presidency of Dr. B. W. Richardson, when resolutions in favour of the Permissive Bill were adopted.

The usual meeting of the Farmers' Club preceding the Christmas recess took place on Monday evening at the Caledonian Hotel, Adelphi. The subject for discussion was the most profitable system of feeding cattle, and this was introduced by Mr. Mechi.

An exhibition of sporting and other dogs, under the auspices of the Kennel Club, has been held this week at the Alexandra Palace, and is reported to be one of the best ever held, both in numbers and quality, and in keenness of competition. The exhibition included 1200 animals, arranged in 111 classes.

The forty-sixth annual Christmas performance of Handel's "*Messiah*," given by the Sacred Harmonic Society, will take place at Exeter Hall next Friday, under the direction of Sir Michael Costa. Mrs. Osgood, Miss Julia Elton, Mr. Vernon Rigby, and Mr. Santley are the principal vocalists.

The Drapers' Company have offered £100 a year for two years to the Yorkshire College towards the cost of "instruction in practical coal mining;" and have voted twenty-five guineas for the purpose of assisting the Rev. H. Solly, Principal of the Artisans' Institute, to establish technical carpentry classes in various parts of the metropolis on the model of that which has proved so successful at the above institute.

A complimentary banquet to Lord Justice Thesiger, on his elevation to the Bench, was given on Wednesday night by the members of the South-Eastern Circuit, at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street. The guests numbered 150. Mr. Montagu Chambers, Q.C., took the chair, and was supported by Lord Justice Bramwell, Baron Pollock, Mr. Justice Denman, Sir James Hannen, Sir Henry Hawkins, and others.

A hundred members of the recent Conference of Librarians have united in presenting to Mr. E. B. Nicholson, Librarian of the London Institution, a gold watch, as a recognition of his services in originating the conference and aiding its success.

At the weekly meeting of the School Board for London on Wednesday, Sir Charles Reed presiding, a report was presented by the Finance Committee setting forth the probable amounts which the Board will require to borrow from the Public Works Loan Commissioners during the year beginning April next, and a resolution was passed requesting the Commissioners to set aside £900,000 as the amount which may be asked for.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the number of paupers at the end of the first week of December was 81,986, of whom 39,744 were in workhouses and 42,242 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in the years 1876, 1875, and 1874, these figures show a decrease of 821, 4250, and 13,013 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 746, of whom 532 were men, 176 women, and 38 children.

The Lord Mayor presided last Monday at the fifteenth annual meeting of the subscribers of the Surgical Aid Society, which was held at the Cannon-street Hotel. The permanent income of the society in the form of annual subscriptions during the past year amounted to £1519, while the amount received for life and special subscriptions reached £1282, being considerably more than in any former year. Many of the City companies have made grants in aid of the fund, and the Mansion House justice-room has subscribed 40 guineas.

Dr. Tyndall opened, at the London Institution, on Monday, the session of winter lectures, of which a very promising programme has been issued. His lecture was on the subject of the genesis of certain microscopic organisms. He described experiments which he had made during the last two years to establish the truth with regard to the doctrine of spontaneous generation, and stated that the conclusions, which he held to be demonstrated, were emphatically against that doctrine, and in support of the proposition that bacterial organisms were derived from germs.

An appeal is made for help to meet the heavy demands made at this season of the year upon the resources of the conjoint charities, the Field-lane Ragged Schools, Servants' Training Home, Night Refuges, and Boys' and Girls' Certified Industrial Schools. The work is carried on amongst the poorest of the London poor. The committee's expenses have been greatly increased through the demolition of the old building on Saffron-hill before the completion of the new one in Vine-street, Liguorpond-street. But the operations of the institution are being carried on in temporary premises in Charterhouse-buildings at a heavy expense. Contributions will be gratefully received through the bankers, Messrs. Barclay and Co., Lombard-street, or Messrs. Ransom and Co., Pall-mall East; the treasurer, Mr. W. A. Bevan, 54, Lombard-street; or through the hon. financial secretary, Mr. E. T. Hamilton, at the institution, Charterhouse-buildings, Wilder-ness-row, E.C.

The fifty-fourth anniversary and distribution of prizes and certificates in connection with the Birkbeck Literary and Scientific Institution took place on the 7th inst. The chair was taken by the Earl of Northbrook. With regard to the principal prizeholders of the six Whitworth Scholarships, each of £100 per annum for three years, which are open to the entire kingdom, the first was obtained by Mr. W. I. Last, and the third by Mr. W. F. How, the fifth being gained by Mr. A. D. Ottewill, also a student of this institution. A Whitworth Scholarship Prize of £50 was obtained by Mr. George Goodwin. The Prince Consort's Prize of 25 guineas, given by her Majesty, was awarded to Mr. Alfred Carter; and the Society of Arts Council Prize of 10 guineas for female education to Miss M. S. Mungam. The Chancellor of the Exchequer's Prize of 10 guineas was carried off by Mr. A. G. Thorn. The first scholarship was obtained by Mr. G. J. Burns, and the second scholarship by Miss M. Stannard. Altogether 225 candidates obtained prizes or certificates from the Science and Art Department, 100 from the Society of Arts, and 138 from the educational council of the institution.

There were 2435 births and 1547 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 71, whereas the deaths were 222 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths from smallpox, which had been 27 and 31 in the two preceding weeks, were 25 last week. Of these cases 6 were certified as unvaccinated and 6 as vaccinated, while in 13 cases the medical certificates gave no information as to vaccination. The number of smallpox patients in the Metropolitan Asylum Hospitals, which in the first week of October had declined to 137, have since steadily increased, and were 278 on Saturday last. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had been 409 and 417 in the two previous weeks, declined to 397 last week, and were 89 below the corrected average; 262 resulted from bronchitis, and 92 from pneumonia. There were 76 deaths from measles, 46 from scarlet fever, 5 from diphtheria, 36 from whooping-cough, 27 from different forms of fever, and 19 from diarrhoea. In Greater London 3008 births and 1811 deaths were registered. The mean temperature was 43.4 deg.

The committee appointed to report on the desirableness of building war ships of the Inflexible type have issued their report, which may be said to be a favourable one. They recommend, however, that before proceeding with the construction of more vessels of this type there ought to be a thorough investigation as to whether, by giving more beam, their safety may not be largely increased without impairing their speed and efficiency.

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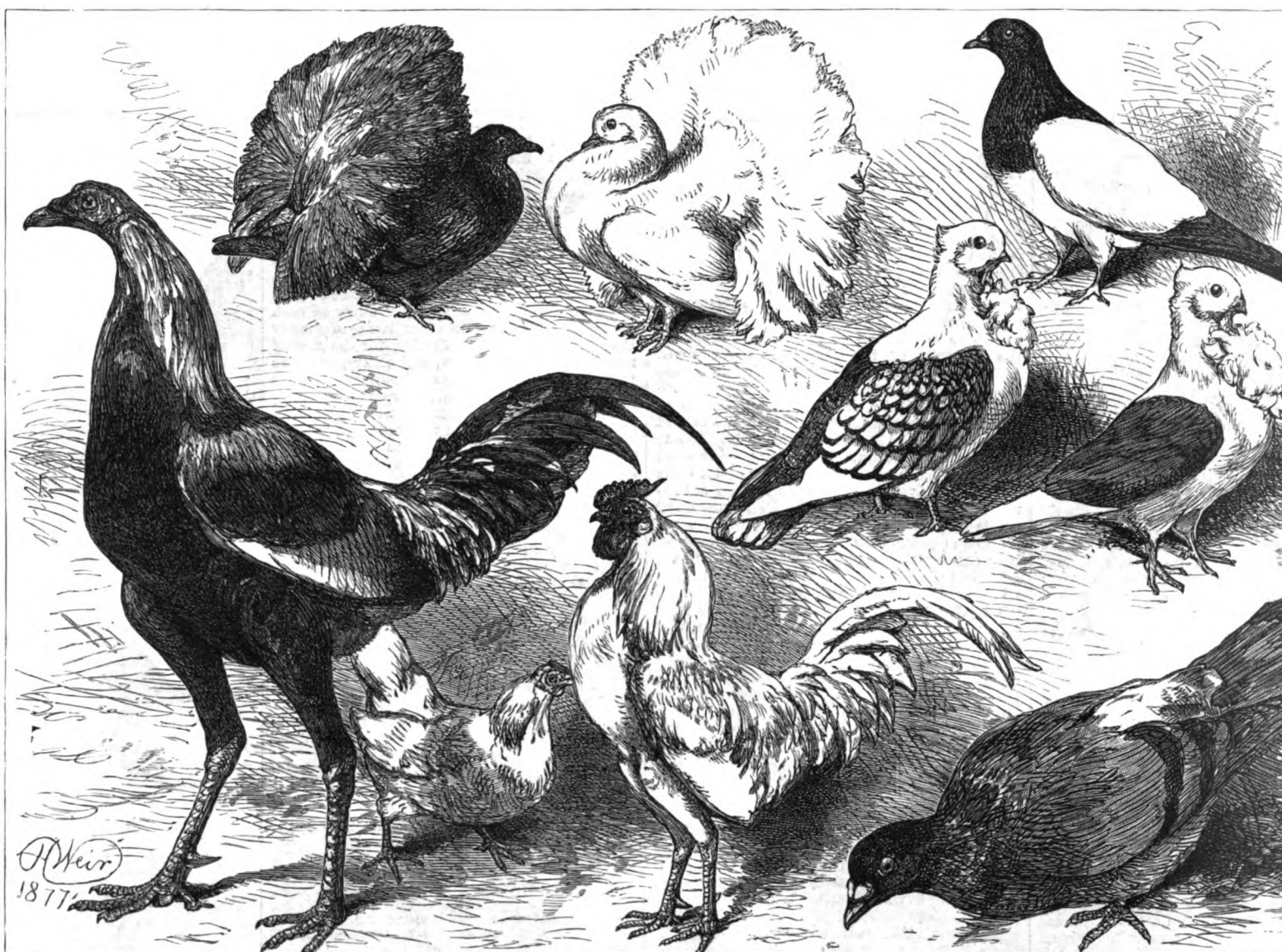
Copies printed on thin paper may be sent to the Colonies and Foreign Countries at half the rates stated above; but their use is not recommended, the appearance of the Engravings being greatly injured by the print at the back showing through.

Newspapers for foreign parts must be posted within eight days of the time of publication.



First Prize, Pomeranian, "Friak," M. H. Fisher. First Prize, "Wee Flower," Mr. William Bruer. 1st Prize, Toy Terrier, "Queen," Mr. H. Mapplebeck. Second Prize, "Crucifix," Mr. J. S. Day.
 First Prize, Dachshund, "Vixen," Mr. Enoch Hutton. First Prize, Blenheim Spaniel, "Duke of Bow," Mr. W. Ford. First Prize, Skye Terrier, "Champion Sam," Mr. Mark Gretton.
 First Prize and Cup, Sheep Dog, "Watch," Mr. M. C. Ashwin. First Prize, Maltese, "Mopsy the Second," Mrs. Monk. First Prize, Cup, Pug, "Comedy," Mr. George Foster.

THE BIRMINGHAM DOG SHOW: PRIZE DOGS.



First Prize, Blue Fantail, Mr. Samuel Shaw.

First Prize, Gamecock (Blackbreasted), Mr. S. Matthew.

First Prize and Cup, White Fantail, Mr. John Walker.

First Prize and Cup, Yellow Turbit, O. E. Crosswell.

First Prize and Cup, Runt, Mr. H. Stephens.

First Prize and Cup, Magpie, Mr. F. P. Bulley.

First Prize, White Bantams, Rev. J. Tearle.

First Prize, Turbiteen, Mr. J. W. Ludlow.

THE BIRMINGHAM POULTRY SHOW: PRIZE BIRDS.



GRAND PALAVER AT SIERRA LEONE BETWEEN THE GOVERNOR AND NATIVE CHIEFS.

BIRMINGHAM DOG AND POULTRY SHOW.

The Cattle Show held in Bingley Hall, Birmingham, noticed last week, had its usual accompaniment, a Dog Show and a Poultry Show, from which are selected a few subjects for our Illustrations. Of the dogs, we have chosen some that may be called "Ladies' Pets." No animal of its kind could be more elegant than Mr. Howard Mapplebeck's toy black-and-tan terrier. But not less beautiful, bright, and lovable is Mr. Bruer's Italian greyhound, or Mr. Day's second prize of the same breed. Again, there are Mrs. Fisher's snowy white Pomeranian and Mrs. Monk's fluffy Maltese; the odd-looking Dachshund of Mr. Hutton; the Blenheim spaniel of Mr. Forder, with a coat like floss silk; and the Skye terrier of Mr. Mark Gretton. Some will admire the old quaint-looking pug, with his droll, wrinkled face. He is rather large; still his owner, Mr. Foster, no doubt deems him a pet. Last, not least in merit, is Mr. M. C. Ashwin's beautiful collie, full of life and intelligence. These are the prize-winners in their classes; and each, as we can testify, has its special admirers.

From the Poultry Show, we give some of the pigeons, each and all prize birds. Here, without doubt, the lovely Fantail carries off the honours for beauty; and Mr. J. Walker's (white) and Mr. Samuel Shaw's (blue) are both worthy of admiration; so are the Turbit and Turbiter, while, for mere weight, Mr. Stephen's Runt comes to the front as being the heaviest pigeon yet shown at Birmingham—2 lb. 9 oz. The elegant white Bantams of the Rev. F. Tearle, and the brilliant black-breasted red game cock of Mr. Matthew, close the list. These shows, on the whole, were remarkably good, so as well to repay the ardent fancier the cost and time spent in going more than a hundred miles to see them.

THE SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE SHOW.

On Monday morning the judging of the fat cattle exhibited at the eightieth annual show organised by the Smithfield Club began at the Agricultural Hall; the show being opened to the general public at two in the afternoon. At noon the Prince of Wales attended the private view, and was escorted round the building by Lord Walsingham and Mr. Leeds. The Queen had ten entries: two in the Devon classes, two in the Hereford, one in the short-horn, one in "heifers and cows most qualified for the foregoing classes," and four in the pig pens, three of which were of the white breed. Her Majesty took the first prize in Hereford steers not exceeding three years old, with a steer bred at Windsor on the Flemish Farm. From the Shaw Farm, Windsor, came also the beast which took first prize in Class 32. The Prince of Wales exhibited in the Devons, Shorthorns, Southdown sheep, crossbred sheep, and pig pens (white breed). In Devons the first number in the catalogue came from Sandringham, and was highly commended, and competed very closely with the best which took the second prize. In Devon steers not exceeding three years his Royal Highness took the first prize with a meat-carrying, well-compacted animal, to which the £40 Breed Cup was awarded. In the next class, for Devon steers or oxen above three years and not exceeding four, his Royal Highness won the second prize; thus carrying away two prizes, and the Breed Cup in the Devons, besides being highly commended. For short-horn steers under three years the Prince was credited with the Blue Rosette. In passing round the hall, beginning with the Devons, attention was drawn in Class 2 to No. 10, a steer, under three years, exhibited by R. J. Stranger, Esq., of Court House, North Molton. Major Butler, of Downes, Crediton, had the third prize for the same class, with a tall and long beast. He also showed a very large animal in Class 3, taking the third prize. Among the now famous shorthorns, Sir John Swinburne's steer, not exceeding two years and a half, showed the most carrying ability of the breed almost in perfection. In short-horned cows Earl Spencer was successful with the second prize, but was closely run by Messrs. Franklin, of Ascot. Mr. R. B. Blyth, of Wolverhampton, showed a shorthorn cow, whose success is remarkable, because only at the last moment prepared for the show. The entries of Sussex cattle, which were large, presented a very even display; and this useful class was in great strength. In Sussex cows above four years, however, there was but one entry. The Duke of Roxburgh exhibited a splendid black Scotch Highland steer (No. 127). Mr. H. D. Adamson, of Balquhurn, Aberdeen, had an animal in the cross-bred class (No. 160), a most handsome and striking creature. Mr. W. Gordon Cumming received the Breed Cup, £40, for the Scotch beasts.

The Duke of Roxburgh sent a pen of noble Cheviot sheep, whose beauty was apparent to the most unpractised eye. The champion prize for sheep went to a pen of Lincoln ewes exhibited by Mr. John Peurs, of Mera, Lincoln. In Class 60 Mr. John Watts exhibited a pen of wether lambs from the "Whistley four-horned mountain breed," being, it is stated, the first occasion on which any of these singular animals have been exhibited in the metropolis.

The prize-list represented a sum of about £3000. In cattle there were thirty-five classes, and the aggregate amount of prizes reached £1285. The sheep had devoted to them thirty-one classes, with prizes of £728; and the pigs had thirteen classes, with prizes amounting to £192.

At the annual meeting of the Smithfield

Club, which was held on Tuesday, the Duke of Sutherland was unanimously elected president for 1879. It was stated by Lord Walsingham that his Grace had added more acres to the cultivated land of Great Britain than any other member of the club, or, indeed, any other man in England. Mr. Brandreth Gibbs was re-elected hon. secretary by acclamation. A vote of thanks was given to Lord Walsingham for his conduct as president during the past year; and a similar acknowledgment was made to Mr. Gibbs.

WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

The settlement of our relations with the Mellicoe and Sammo Bullom districts is just now exercising the mind of the Colonial Government of Sierra Leone. In May last the Administrator, Chief Justice Huggins, concluded a treaty with the kings and chiefs of these districts, subject, of course, to the approval of the Imperial Government, whereby their territory was included in the British Protectorate. Upon this a proclamation was issued by the French authorities at Senegal that the country in question was and had been in the French Protectorate. Some fifty or sixty men, with four pieces of cannon, were sent down from Senegal to the Mellicoe river to enforce the French authority and protect French trade. The kings and chiefs objected to this; and, after some months of palavering, protesting, and quarrelling among themselves, they came over in a body to Sierra Leone, with a view to inquire whether the British Treaty of May had as yet received the Imperial sanction. They were informed that the matter was still under consideration, and that a final reply could not then be given. After a short time they again came forward, and requested a "big palaver," which the Governor accorded them on Oct. 31. It was evidently intended to be a show day, with a view to impress upon the barbarians the importance of the English colony and its Governor. Guards of honour of the 2nd West India Regiment and from H.M.S. Mallard were stationed on the terrace of Government House. The Governor was supported by all the civil, military, and naval officials in the colony. The palaver was conducted through the Government interpreter. It appeared that the natives complained, firstly, that, owing to the unsettled state of the negotiations, their internal affairs were in great confusion, as there was, unfortunately, a small but rebellious party which took advantage of the state of affairs by intriguing with the French; and, secondly, that they suffered from the French much abuse and oppression. They desired a satisfactory conclusion to the treaty negotiations, and that England should give them real and tangible assistance in restoring order among their own people, and in protecting them from French interference. They were informed, in reply, by Governor Rowe, that such a matter required a great deal of consideration, and could not be arranged offhand; and that all he could give them at the time was the assurance of his having their interests at heart, and his intention of arranging matters satisfactorily, with as little delay as possible. With this the palaver ended; but it is said that Bey Sherboro and his followers are by no means satisfied, and want something beyond words. At any rate, such an affair as that of Oct. 31 has not been seen in Sierra Leone for many years. It was a grand display of blue and scarlet and gold, cocked hats, helmets, feathers, and lace, while the guards of honour presented arms promiscuously at intervals, and the band of the 2nd West India Regiment played a selection of music to conclude the ceremony, which must have been very gratifying to the barbarian mind.

Some very pretty Christmas and New Year's cards have been forwarded to us by Mr. Ackermann, of Regent-street, who is the agent for Franz and Co., the American publishers. These American cards are delicate and harmonious in colouring and very pleasant to look upon.

The Cardiff Corporation has authorised a local architect to prepare plans for a new free library and science and art schools. The cost of the new building is estimated at about £13,000. The existing premises used as a free library are too small, and are, besides, required by their owners.—Lord Wrottesley laid the foundation-stone of a free library at Stoke-on-Trent on Monday afternoon. The site for the building was given by Mr. Campbell, M.P., who was present on this occasion, as was also Mr. Heath, M.P.—The electors of Salisbury having been polled to decide whether a free library should be opened in the town, the result was unfavourable to the scheme, the numbers being—For the library, 539; against, 1051.—The Leicester Town Council on Tuesday, after four hours' debate, rejected a motion to open the town museum and library on Sundays by twenty-eight votes against fifteen.

Speaking at Manchester on Tuesday afternoon, Mr. John Bright warmly supported an extensive scheme of canals and irrigation works in India, and urged that by an expenditure of 25 millions or 30 millions in that direction both India and England would be blessed at the same time. The right hon. gentleman sharply criticised the Indian Government, which, he said, spent half its time at Simla, and was incapable of governing 250 millions of people. It was monstrous to suppose that half a dozen officials at Calcutta could govern a conquered people comprising twenty nations and speaking twenty languages. He thought the country should be divided into five or six separate and independent presidencies, each with its own council and

governor. That would prepare the people to govern themselves, which was a contingency that we ought to look forward to. We might make amends for past mistakes by giving the people of India that good government and freedom to which all God's children were entitled.

The annual publication of a variety of pocket-book diaries and almanacs was noticed in our last. Messrs. Letts, Son, and Co. have produced, as usual, the different forms of their "Pocket Diaries," with a small "Card-Case Almanac"—just the size to carry a few visiting cards, and furnished with blank leaves of paper and vellum for memoranda. The diaries, books for desk or table compiled by Messrs. Letts are too well known to need fresh description; they are of different sizes and shapes, also different prices, and some are specially arranged for entry of cash accounts, bills due, and other items of money business. Professional diaries, for the use of medical men, clergymen, and others, are also provided by Messrs. Letts; the clergyman has a tablet diary, to be shifted weekly, showing him the appointed lessons, as well as Church festivals, for all days in the year. A "liquid ink pencil," invented by the same manufacturers, has nothing to do with the pocket-books, which are furnished with pencils of an ordinary sort. Messrs. Benrose and Sons have issued their small pocket-book called "Daily Remembrancer," and a convenient little diary in twelve monthly parts, besides the daily calendar and "Scripture Text" calendar, upon tablets, to be shifted each day.—We have noticed some packets of decorated Christmas cards. None are more beautiful than those prepared by Marcus Ward and Co. Flowers and floral garlands, parrots and butterflies of splendid hues, pretty children in the airiest and brightest dresses, and designs emblematic of the sacred season, are skillfully and tastefully depicted in the finest colour-printing. The verses are mostly original, and not without merit.

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THE WAR: IN THE SHIPKA PASS—RAOUF PASHA WATCHING THE BOMBARDMENT OF THE RUSSIAN POSITIONS.
SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

SETTLING THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Those who attentively follow the course of public events in times of excitement or anxiety understand what is meant by a fact being "in the air." In various quarters an identical statement or conviction, rumour or forecast, finds almost simultaneous expression; and everyone seems instinctively to feel its truth and force. For more than a fortnight past a statement well calculated to cause grave reflection to the people of this country has been "in the air," not alone here, but all over the Continent. It is said—and the conviction is somehow accepted as irrefragable—that the three Emperors have designed against England the heaviest blow which her prestige has received for a century; that the Eastern Question is to be settled "over her head;" that, although a congress may in form be assembled to ratify the terms of peace between the Sultan and the Czar, the real terms will have been virtually decided beforehand between Berlin, Vienna, and St. Petersburg.

This story—impression, conviction, or apprehension—is corroborated in a certain degree by many incidents and signs; and the great military event of the past week gives it a momentous importance. That the purpose it announces is likely to be accomplished we seriously doubt. Recently proofs have become daily more clear and strong

that Russia did not venture to move a battalion on the Danube until, at the very least, the "benevolent neutrality" of Germany had been secured and Austrian fears and apprehensions effectually appeased. Even those who assume to be the best informed on such subjects are evidently but guessing at the nature and terms of the arrangement between the three northern Courts; for that the present war has behind it a certain secret concert or agreement of those Powers it is impossible any longer to disguise. In the guesses to which we allude it is safe enough, for it is an obvious probability, to say that Germany is not alone repaying the service and imitating the part which Russia performed during the Franco-Prussian war, but has also some ulterior object in view. She is quietly resting in the background with a policy of "conditional neutrality;" the condition being that no other Power whatsoever shall attempt to intervene between Russia and Turkey. Whether in the remote and improbable contingency of Russian failure and decisive reverse this attitude was to be exchanged for one of assistance need not here be discussed. It is enough that now all men know that Russia moves in the present war with the goodwill and moral protection of Germany.

But Austria? Until quite recently the belief was widely prevalent in this country that, although Germany might, indeed, be covertly allied with Russia, Austria was ready at

hand for an alliance with England. Ever and anon incidents occurred that seemed to show the Emperor-King as one ill at ease—quieted and restrained by repeated assurances, promises, or "guarantees." From time to time it looked as if he was about to break away, to draw off, and more than once an Anglo-Austrian alliance has been reported as an event near at hand. These rumours had a very solid probability to encourage them. Austria and England are the two Powers, and perhaps it might be said the only Powers, whose interests are endangered by the present conflict. So natural would *rapprochement* and concert between them be, that we may assume none but very weighty considerations must have been the price which has so far kept Austria in accord with the Berlin-St. Petersburg views.

Within the past week or two, however, the Anglo-Austrian alliance seems to have almost totally vanished from the public mind, and a thousand signs proclaim that in certain eventualities, disquieting enough to England, the Russian Emperor will have nothing to fear from his Hapsburg neighbour. The "rumours of mediation" and speculative "terms of peace" which have been making their appearance in the Continental press have a deeper purpose than readily meets the eye. In these we are being gradually familiarised with certain features of the Russo-German scheme of arrangement. European public opinion is being cautiously felt, now in one

direction, now in another; and while the eager crowd of news-readers and financiers discuss the peace paragraphs of the *Golos* or the *St. Petersburg Journal* only as they seem to affect the termination of the military struggle, the way is being prepared for operations in a new arena. Much of the prospect is still hazy; but by this time one or two facts are revealed distinctly enough. It seems almost certain that Austria has received some pledge or assurance that no Russian annexation shall be made on her southern frontier, nor any Russianised States or Principalities newly formed to her disadvantage; while, expressly or by implication, the Czar is left free to seek material guarantees on the other shore of the Bosphorus. Still more clearly can the serious fact be spelled out of what is transpiring around us, that the opening of the Black Sea to Russian fleets of war—that deeply cherished object of Russian effort so steadily resisted at all times hitherto by the Western Powers—is a foregone conclusion as far as the three northern empires are concerned. The annexation of at least a portion of Armenia, the “opening” of the Dardanelles, and certain autonomous arrangements of Bulgaria, Bosnia, and Herzegovina, are now almost admittedly amongst the terms which will be proposed by Russia and supported by Germany and Austria. On another and still more serious point one can notice an extremely cautious and delicate process of “feeling the way” being gently pushed forward. Is Russia not to be indemnified or reimbursed for the vast financial outlay which she has been put to in acting as the international policeman? The European Powers agreed and declared that certain things were absolutely indispensable if the public peace was to be assured and the requirements of humanity fulfilled in the East. Russia alone undertook to execute the will of Europe; is she not therefore entitled to, at all events, the support or acquiescence of Europe in making the defendant pay the costs? Such are the considerations insinuated or suggested with an air of virtuous equity and candour. They point to a transaction which most persons shrink from explicitly avowing—just at present, at all events—the expedient of “accepting” the Turkish fleet in lieu of a war indemnity.

We express our confidence that neither over our heads nor in any other way will this latter proposition be a feature in the arrangement of the Eastern Question. The others are grave enough; but this is one which, for reasons we can adduce, may be dismissed from serious notice. Prince Bismarck is a very astute and far-seeing statesman; and while he may, in this business, push England aside as far as he thinks may safely be done, he will halt at the point which would really bring England on the scene in hostile attitude. A settlement of the Eastern Question “over our heads” would, in any event, and no matter what the terms, be a wound to our *amour propre*; and the opening of the Dardanelles would no doubt be the demolition of a position we have hitherto very firmly maintained. Nevertheless no British Ministry would carry this nation into war on merely such a ground of quarrel. The appropriation of the Turkish fleet by Russia, conjointly with the opening of the Black Sea, would, however, be such a palpable and direct stroke at this country as no British Ministry would permit. At this point arise considerations which are left out of view by those who conclude that in such an event England would be obliged to yield in presence of a Russo-Austro-Germanic alliance backed by the already-secured support of Italy. It is an assumption utterly unwarranted by fact or probability that Austria, though possibly willing enough to accede to the other propositions under notice, would acquiesce in a proceeding as full of peril to her as it might be full of menace to England. Nor can we at all admit the presumption which underlies the acceptance of this story, that Germany is as free-handed as is thought, or France as completely out of the account as some people complacently suppose. France is just now torn by domestic strife, and is in a certain sense powerless; but Prince Bismarck is sagacious enough to contemplate not the France of the present hour, but the France that would probably appear the moment Germany was found to be involved in a serious war. There is, we confidently assert, a limit to what the “three Emperors” may devise as to keeping us “out in the cold,” or settling matters “over our heads.” We may grumble at but put up with the opening of the Euxine; but those who conceive we should be powerless to oppose a direct attack on our naval power and Eastern interests can have but very superficially studied the facts that bear upon so critical a question.

MUSIC.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

The season of Italian opera performances—which began on Nov. 5—is to terminate on Tuesday next; and the theatre will be reopened (again under Mr. Mapleson's management) on Boxing Night with a new grand fairy ballet, “Rose and Marie; or, the Reward of Filial Love,” in which three hundred children will appear, including the students of the National Training School for Dancing. A version of Adolph Adam's pretty little opera, “Le Châlet,” will be played before the ballet.

Last week's specialties were a repetition of “Faust” and the first performance this season of “Don Giovanni.” On the first-named occasion Mlle. Marimon appeared as Margherita, and sang with her accustomed refinement of style and finished execution. The “Jewel song” and the love music of the garden scene were exquisitely rendered; the delicate sentiment of these portions having been admirably contrasted by the expression of despair and remorse in the subsequent scenes. Mlle. Anna de Belocca gave the two songs of Siebel with much charm of style, and was encored in the second. As Mefistofele, Signor Foli resumed a part with which he has heretofore often been associated; and the cast was otherwise as recently, including Signor Runcio as Faust, Madame Lablache as Marta, &c.

In “Don Giovanni” the characters of Donna Anna and Donna Elvira were very effectively rendered, respectively, by Madame Marie Roze and Mlle. Alwina Valleria. Mlle. Anna de Belocca sang the music of Zerlina with much charm of style; and Signori Bettini and Del Puente were, respectively, very efficient as Don Ottavio and Don Giovanni, the cast having been completed by Signor Monari Rocca as Leporello, Signor Zobili as Masetto, and Signor Brocolini as Il Commendatore.

This week opened with a performance of “Ruy Blas,” followed by “La Sonnambula” on Tuesday, “Don Giovanni” on Wednesday morning, and “Il Trovatore” in the evening; “Faust” having been announced for Thursday, “Der Freischütz” for Friday, and “Il Flauto Magico” for this (Saturday) evening. This was to have been the closing week, but two extra nights are to be given. On Monday “Martha” will be performed, and on Tuesday there will be selections from several operas, the occasion being for the benefit of Mr. Mapleson.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL.

“Joseph”—the oratorio composed by Professor G. A. Macfarren for the Leeds Triennial Musical Festival, and produced there in September last—was performed by the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society on Tuesday evening, for the first time in London. On the previous occasion we entered at some length into a consideration of the merits and characteristics of

the work, and may now, therefore, more briefly state the results of its second hearing. As before mentioned, the text (drawn from the Holy Scriptures) was adapted by Dr. Monk, organist of York Cathedral, the scene of the first part being laid in Canaan; that of the second in Egypt. It may also be repeated that the supposed characters are Jacob (bass), Reuben (tenor), Joseph (baritone), Benjamin (soprano), the nine brethren (semi-chorus), and Pharaoh (tenor); with impersonalities for soprano, contralto, and choristers. Four of the solo singers—Madame Patey, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Santley, and Signor Foli—were the same as at Leeds; Madame Lemmens-Sherrington having been the principal soprano and Mrs. Osgood the second soprano in the Albert Hall performance.

Again, on Tuesday, the impression was that the choral portions of “Joseph,” as in the composer's two previous oratorios, “St. John the Baptist” and “The Resurrection,” are generally those in which most power is manifested; together with an occasional display of special skill, in the forms of counterpoint and fugue. In the performance now referred to, a marked effect was produced by the choruses “O, praise the Lord, ‘Honour thy father.’” “We come from Gilead” (encored), “A voice was heard in Ramah,” and “See, Pharaoh hath set Joseph.”

The music for solo voices is generally superior in melodic flow to that of the composer's other oratorios. Of these portions of “Joseph” the most effective on Tuesday were—the duet “Joseph, I love thee” (Mr. Santley and Signor Foli), the songs “Love is strong as death,” “Let us not kill him,” and “Whoever perished” (sung, respectively, by Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Mr. Lloyd, and Madame Patey); the duet, with female chorus, “Commit thy way” (soloists, Mesdames Sherrington and Patey); and the trio “My sons, tell me all” (Mrs. Osgood, Mr. Lloyd, and Signor Foli). The beautiful sestet, too, “Forgive, if ye have aught,” for the principal vocalists, was again a special feature. The performance, conducted by Mr. Barnby, was very efficient throughout. The music of the nine brethren was well sung by the members of the London Vocal Union. Dr. Stainer presided at the organ. At the conclusion of the oratorio Professor Macfarren was called for, and appeared on the platform in acknowledgment of the applause.

Saturday's Crystal Palace Concert—the last but one of the present year—included performances of Joachim Raff's elaborate violin concerto, op. 161, in B minor, and Liszt's orchestral version of his “Rhapsodie Hongroise,” both for the first time here. The concerto has already been spoken of by us in reference to its performance by Herr Leopold Auer, at a New Philharmonic Concert of the past season. On Saturday its interpreter was Herr Wilhelmj, who gave the work with his well-known excellence of tone and style, besides having played his own “Concert-stück.” The programme included Beethoven's eighth symphony (in F), and Mozart's overture to “Die Zauberflöte.” Madame Matilda Savert and Signor Foli were the vocalists. A special operatic performance was announced for Wednesday afternoon, when Cimarosa's “Il Matrimonio Segreto” was to be given, with a new English libretto by Mr. W. Grist. At the concert of to-day (Saturday) Mr. J. L. Hatton's new sacred drama, “Hezekiah,” will be performed for the first time.

Madame Norman-Néruda was the leading violinist and Mr. Charles Hallé the solo pianist at this week's Monday Popular Concert, and at the previous Saturday afternoon performance.

The last of the London Ballad Concerts of the year took place at St. James's Hall on Wednesday evening, with a programme of the usual attractive and varied character. The series will be resumed in January.

The third of Mr. William Carter's Oratorio Concerts at the Royal Albert Hall took place on Thursday evening, when Haydn's “Creation” was performed.

Handel's “Judas Maccabæus” was given by the Sacred Harmonic Society yesterday (Friday) evening; the solo singers announced having been Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Miss Julia Wigan, Miss Julia Elton, Mr. Vernon Rigby, and Mr. Lewis Thomas.

We last week drew attention to the concert of Miss Emily Mott, daughter of the late respected Mr. Superintendent Mott, of the Metropolitan Police, by whose express wish it was that the concert took place yesterday (Friday) week, as previously announced—Miss Mott, however, of course, not appearing. The programme was full of popular interest.

The first private concert of the Royal Albert Hall Amateur Orchestral Society will be given this (Saturday) evening, in St. James's Hall. The programme will include symphony No. 1, by Kalliwoda; concerto in E flat, for two pianofortes, by Mozart; incidental music to the Masque in “The Merchant of Venice,” by Dr. Sullivan; and overture to Weber's “Der Freischütz.” Mr. George Mount being the conductor.

THEATRES.

GAJETTY.

Mr. John Hollingshead, the manager of this theatre, placed on Monday for the first time on its stage a production of his own. Perhaps the word “production” is too strong a term, for the piece is, in fact, an adaptation from the French. His authors are MM. Meilhac and Halévy, well known by their successful labours, such as “Frou-Frou,” “The Grand Duchess,” and other similar lively inventions, including “La Cigale”—namely, the present play. The adaptation is entitled “The Grasshopper”—slight in subject, but meant to be profoundly significant. Mr. Hollingshead has judiciously condensed it, and in the second act considerably altered it. The life and soul of the trifle (for such it is, though in three acts) is Miss Ellen Farren, and the part she plays is called the Grasshopper, such being her name as a star acrobat in a travelling circus. Her performance is in contrast with that of Celine Chaumont's, the original representative at the Varieties Theatre, Paris. Such an irritable, active, and inventive artist rarely exists even in circus life, and one more ready at a pinch never in any sort of entertainment. On the slightest incentive she climbs or she descends, leaps here, there, and everywhere; and is, in fact, never quiet for a single moment. The action of the piece is, accordingly, indescribable; of story there is little that is worth telling. It opens in the William Rufus Inn in the New Forest, a place visited in succession by the Grasshopper, her employer, old Gyngeall, the showman; and her companions, the Patagonian Wonder and a melancholy contortionist. All these worthies have fallen in love with the heroine, and to escape the inconvenience of their attentions she is in the act of running away, followed by them. It transpires that she cannot quit the service except by forfeiting ten pounds. The sum is readily paid by a fantastical photographer, Pygmalion Flippit (Mr. Edward Terry), who, regarding himself as “an Artist of the Future,” is, of course, sufficiently romantic. In subsequent scenes, the Grasshopper figures as a lady in a drawing-room, it having been discovered that she is a wealthy fugitive. Pains are taken to make her behave as a woman of fashion, but in vain; and a bridegroom is provided for her whom she will not accept.

In Flippit's studio she finds the attachment that best pleases her wayward fancy; and here, too, we have specimens of the artist's work, which seem with intended satire. The walls are covered with the strangest designs—such as “The Lost Disraeli, after Gainsborough;” “Wagner Struggling with the Power of Sound, after Leighton;” “Gladstone Coquetting with Young Ireland, after Millais;” “The Roll-Calls in the Lowther Arcade, after Miss Thompson;” “The Apotheosis of Henry Irving, after Whistler, by Mr. Gordon Thomson;” and “The Creator of Black and White, after Himself, by Signor Pellegrini.” The humour of all this is apparent enough; and, on the whole, the new adaptation merits success.

Morning performances are certainly in the ascendant, and those introduced by Mr. Henderson at the Criterion have secured a preference. Mr. Tom Taylor's “Still Waters Run Deep” was repeated on Saturday to a numerous and appreciative audience. Mr. Charles Wyndham represented Jola Mildmay in a natural and significant manner, bringing out every phase of the character, particularly his manliness in resisting the villanous Hawksley. A most cordial reception was given to the entire performance.

A new play is announced as having been written by Messrs. Saville Rowe and Bolton Rowe, for the Prince of Wales's Theatre, entitled “Black Mail.”

The number of Dramatic Readers is greatly on the increase. At the Langham Hall, Mr. T. Turquand's series of recitals, from Shakespeare, Dickens, Longfellow, Lord Lytton, and others, merit attention; and last week, at the Sussex Hall, Mr. Charles A. Ferrier gave a selection of very curious readings, which interested by their quaintness and novelty. Mr. John A. Heraud presided, and Dr. Richardson was on the platform.

Miss Glyn, who has been lecturing in the suburbs with great success, announces her last two readings; one, “Hamlet,” taking place this Friday, and the second next Tuesday afternoon, being a repetition of the ever-fresh “Antony and Cleopatra.” “Age cannot wither her, or custom stale her infinite variety.”

To-night Mr. Henri Beaumont gives a Dramatic Reading at Ripon House, Woburn-place, Russell-square. The pieces are from Shakespeare, Longfellow, and other well-known authors.

Also, to-night, a dramatic performance at the Royal Aquarium will be given for the benefit of the Royal General Theatrical Fund.

CHRISTMAS BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG.

All the boys and girls in England ought to be made happy at Christmas, upon the sole condition of being good. One way of providing for their harmless gratification, in this age of superabundant literary manufacture and pictorial entertainment, is to give them new illustrated story-books. This is further convenient as a way of keeping them quiet, so as not to disturb their elders during the long winter evenings and the many hours of bad weather that must be spent in-doors. A great variety of publications intended to meet this demand now lie before us; and we shall endeavour to notice as many as time and space will permit.

Our older English narrative poets, Chaucer and Spenser, should contain much that will be acceptable to the juvenile mind, when their antiquated language and unfamiliar metrical forms are removed. Mrs. Haweis last year attempted to convert several of the Canterbury Pilgrim's Tales into easy verse of the modern style; and now we have, from the same publishers, Messrs. Chatto and Windus, a prose *Spenser for Children*, by M. H. Towry, which seems likely to win equal favour. It includes the story of the Red Cross Knight, with Una and Duessa, the three fierce Paynim brothers, and the cunning enchanter Archimago; that of Sir Guy and his errand in search of the Bower of Bliss, with Mammon's Cave, and the voluptuous abode of Acrasia; the story of Canace's ring, and the contest of Triamond with her brother Cambel; the histories of Britomart and of Florimel, and the Herculean exploits of Talus, the Iron Man. These fables, deprived of their allegorical significance, may still prove interesting as a treat of romantic fancy. There are six coloured illustrations, designed by Mr. Walter J. Morgan. A book on the same plan, but of standard literary merit, is Charles Lamb's *Tales from Shakespeare*; and we are glad to welcome a beautiful new edition of this, published by Messrs. G. Routledge and Sons, which is illustrated with nearly two hundred of Sir John Gilbert's well-known designs. We would suggest that the simple prose narrative might sometimes be used together with selected passages from Shakespeare, taking the more striking portions of dialogue in a play and reading them aloud to an audience of young persons. It is rather too much for them to hear an entire play read at one sitting, but they ought to have the whole story brought before them at once. A scene or two from each act of the play could be read at intervals, filling up the gaps in its dramatic progress with Charles Lamb's agreeable statement of the plot and course of action.

There is considerable merit in the popular German imitation, or adaptation, of the idea of “Robinson Crusoe,” which has long been known by the name of *The Swiss Family Robinson*. Its author was Johann David Wyss, a native of Berne, and a pastor or chaplain in the army, towards the end of the last century. The adventures related are those of a whole family, father, mother, and four sons, of the middle class from Switzerland, who are shipwrecked on an uninhabited island near New Guinea. The story was first published in German in 1813, but a sequel, in French, has been written by Madame de Montolieu. A new and complete translation from the original, by Mrs. H. B. Paull, who has translated the fairy tales of Grimm and Andersen, is now published by Messrs. F. Warne and Co. It is, in our judgment, one of the very best books that can be given to a boy from nine to twelve years of age. Mrs. Paull has certainly performed her task with excellent taste and skill. She has made this translation from the German read almost like the English of “Robinson Crusoe.” The book is well illustrated with a large number of engravings. Another edition of *The Swiss Family Robinson*, or rather a reprint of one of the old translations, is published by Marcus Ward and Co. *The Original Robinson Crusoe* (Routledge), edited by the Rev. H. C. Adams, with an introductory chapter and an appendix, is the old narrative of Alexander Selkirk's lonely life on the isle of Juan Fernandez, upon which De Foe founded his admirable romance.

For an out-and-out good Fairy Tale, of the liveliest, the most energetic, and most delightfully fantastic dreaming, we must highly commend *The Magic Valley, or Patient Antoinette*, by Miss E. Keary (Macmillan and Co.). The scene is laid in some magic land of Southern France, haunted by the Fées or Fadas, the Dracs, the Lutins, and the Follets, whose caprices are very amusing indeed. It is new ground to us, and we invite the reader to enjoy it freely. The illustrations, designed by the well-known “E. V. B.,” are quaintly humorous and pretty. *Six Little Princesses* (Warne's Fairy Library), to which are added a dozen other short tales, of the Hans Andersen class, will probably suit the tastes of many young people.

Those who can recollect, in their own youth, having found pleasant instruction in "Joyce's Scientific Dialogues," or Miss Edgeworth's "Harry and Lucy," will understand the aim of the next book we shall notice. It is entitled *Children's Toys, and What They Teach* (publishers, C. Kegan Paul and Co.). The elementary knowledge of mechanics, optics, pneumatics, and other physical sciences, to be got from explaining and experimenting with some very common playthings, is quite worthy of attention. Tops, balls, hoops, shuttlecocks, kites, bows and arrows, squirts, and pea-shooters, the kaleidoscope and the zoetrope or thaumatrope, and even dolls, have a good deal to teach; and the parent or the governess will do well to study this little volume, and then to give it to the elder children.

The author of "The Swan and her Crew," Mr. G. Christopher Davies, after describing in that book all sorts of fish and fowl, and sport therewith, in the "broads" or lakes of East Norfolk, has changed his ground in *Wildcat Tower* (F. Warne and Co.). This is in North Northumberland, on the banks of the upper Tyne, and on the sides of the Cheviot Hills, the Moors and Fells, and other likely places for all such adventures as are delightful to healthy youngsters. Four boys in friendly companionship are described as finding plenty to do with themselves in that part of the country; and we expect that many other boys, reading the book at home, will soon wish to go there and to do likewise.

The deserved popularity of "Alice in Wonderland" has begotten several imitations, some good, and some indifferent. Amongst the good of this kind we should rank *Elsie in Dreamland* (F. Warne and Co.), by Mr. Frederick Weatherly, with engraved designs by H. Cross. Little Elsie travels by a mystic railway to very strange places, where she meets those nice people Boy Blue, Jack Horner, Jack Sprat and his wife, Miss Muffet, Old King Cole, and other characters of nursery fame. The nonsense is cleverly handled, though we do not mean to say it is equal to Mr. Lewis Carroll's. *Our Trip to Blunderland*, by Jean Jambon (W. Blackwood and Sons), is rather poor stuff; but there are sixty woodcuts, designed by Charles Doyle.

"Mother Goose" has still a great deal to answer for, among the new books for children. We find a thick square volume, *Mother Goose's Nursery Rhymes and Fairy Tales*, with four hundred illustrations, published by Routledge; also, her "Fairy Tales," being half that volume, issued separately; and *Mother Goose's Melodies*, which seems to be the other half; with a pretty picture, on the cover, of an old woman in red cloak and high-peaked hat, riding through the air, mounted on a flying goose. Again, we have *Mother Goose Jingles*, in the same style. This is what the old belief in witches has come to, and it is innocent enough in its childish way.

Fun and fancy are good; love and truth are better. For inculcating these virtues in a cheerful, hearty, sensible manner, several writers ought to be praised. We like *Seven o' Clock*, by Janie Brockman (F. Warne and Co.). Lady Verney's *Sketches from Nature* (Daldy, Isbister, and Co.) teach many facts of pleasant and improving knowledge, pervaded by a wholesome spirit. For boys who like to read about animals and hunting adventures, Cassell, Petter, and Galpin have provided two books—*Field Friends and Forest Foes*, by Phillis Browne; and *Jungle, Peak, and Plain*, by Dr. Gordon Stables—both copiously illustrated and full of interesting anecdote.

We spoke just now of Robinson Crusoe. Here, in a little book sent forth by Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston, Searle, and Rivington, we have *Six Hundred Robinson Crusoes*. This means, of course, the crew and passengers, to that number, of a ship which is cast on an uninhabited island, somewhere in the Caribbean Sea, where they have to take care of themselves like the solitary man in De Foe's familiar tale. The author is Mr. Gilbert Mortimer. *The Flag Lieutenant*, a story of the Slave Squadron, by Lieutenant S. Whitchurch Sadler, R.N., has a stronger appearance of reality, not to speak of the young lady and the love-making introduced into it. *The Bella and her Crew*, by Harriet Hill, is rather a story of the seaside, and of a small sailing smack, than of ships on the great sea.

Many one-volume stories for young people, which seem to be of wholesome moral tendency, and may interest readers of one sex or the other, can only be enumerated in this place. For girls, we have "Little Mercy," by Maude Jeanne Franco (Sampson Low and Co.); and "Brave Little Heart" (Routledge). Boys will relish "Coralie, or, the Wreck of the Sybille," by C. H. Eden (Marcus Ward and Co.); "Martin Noble, or, A Boy's Experience of London Life," by John G. Watts (F. Warne). Smaller children may like "All in a Garden Green" and "Talk of a Sheet of Note-Paper," by Elizabeth Traice (Marcus Ward). We should recommend especially "Boy and Man, a Story for Young and Old" (Religious Tract Society); "Margaret Woodward" (F. Warne); "Lettice Eden, a Tale of the Last Days of King Henry VIII.," by Emily Sarah Holt (J. F. Shaw and Co.); "King Hetel's Daughter, or, the Fair Gudrun, a Tale of the North Sea" (F. Warne); and "David's Little Lad," by L. T. Meade, author of "Great St. Benedict's" (J. F. Shaw); "Rosabella, a Doll's Christmas Story" (Routledge) will please a little girl. "Uncle Philip, a Tale for Boys and Girls," by Stella Austin (J. Masters and Co.), speaks for itself. "Little Davy's New Hat" (Routledge) was written in 1801 by Robert Bloomfield, author of "The Farmer's Boy." "Owen Hartley, or, Ups and Downs," is a "Tale of the Land and Sea," by that popular story-teller, W. H. G. Kingston. He gives us also "The Young Llanero, a Story of War and Wild Life in Venezuela" (T. Nelson and Sons). "A Peep Behind the Scenes" is by Mrs. Walton, author of "Christie's Old Organ" (Religious Tract Society). "Good Out of Evil" (T. Nelson and Sons) is a pleasing tale for children, by Mrs. Surr, with many pretty bird-pictures by Giacomelli. "My Rambles in the New World," by Lucien Biart, author of "Adventures of a Young Naturalist," is a translation from the French, "A Travers l'Amérique," by Mary de Hauteville, and is a capital book for boys. The same publishers (Sampson Low and Co.) bring out a translation, by Miss Ellen Frewer, of Jules Verne's "Hector Servadac, or, The Career of a Comet," likewise with numerous illustrations. "The Three Magic Wands," by Mrs. E. Prentiss (F. Warne) teaches a good lesson of unselfish kindness. "Peter Pangelley, or, True as the Clock," by J. Jackson Wray (Wesleyan Methodist Sunday School Union), has an excellent moral purpose. We can but mention the following:—"Our Valley" (Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge); "The Snowball Society," by M. Bramston; "Drifted Away, a Tale of Adventure," "The Snow Fort and the Frozen Lake, or, Christmas Holidays at Pond House," "The Two Voyages, and What Came of Them," "The Shepherd of Ardmuir," "The Girls of Bredon," by Mrs. Stanley Leathes; "An Eventful Night," and "Seppi," from the German, all published by the Christian Knowledge Society; "Rosy's Three Homes," by Mrs. Herbert Martin (Sunday School Association); and "Phil's Mistake," by Beatrice Jourdan (Sunday School Association); "The Boys of Willoughby School," by Robert Richardson (W. P. Nimmo); also, "Harvey Sinclair, a Lesson for Life," "The Story of a Wooden Horse," from the French of Emile Bayard (Routledge); and "Sybil Grey," by Mrs. Perring. All these are separate tales, and we should think every one of them likely to please minds of suitable age that

have not been spoilt. Mr. Edward Jenkins, M.P., the author of "Gin's Baby," has spun a Christmas yarn, called "The Captain's Cabin" (W. Mullian and Son), which we do not think at all suitable for children to read. It is only mentioned here to prevent any mistake on that score.

There are not a few volumes of collected shorter stories, which merit quite as much regard, in general, as those occupying each a single volume, but which have, in some instances, appeared before in the magazines for the juvenile public. Such are "Old Pictures in a New Frame," by Douglas Straight, who formerly wrote as "Sidney Daryl" (F. Warne and Co.); "Short Stories, and Other Papers," by Mark Guy Pearse (Wesleyan Conference Office); "Little Wide-awake," by Mrs. Sale Barker, with nearly four hundred illustrations (Routledge); "God's Silver," and other tales, by the Hon. Mrs. Green (F. Warne); and "Chronicles of Capstan Cabin," by J. Jackson Wray (Wesleyan Sunday School Union). Among story-books of a superior class, we have to notice "Fairy Circles, or, Tales and Legends of Giants, Dwarfs, Fairies, Water-Sprites, and Hobgoblins," from the German of Villamaria, with numerous illustrations (Marcus Ward and Co.); "A Holiday Book," by Richard Rowe, author of "Episodes in an Obscure Life" (W. P. Nimmo); "Story after Story, of Land and Sea, Man and Beast," by the author of "Cheerful Sundays" (Daldy, Isbister, and Co.); and "Pixie's Adventures, the Tale of a Terrier," by N. D'Anvers (C. Kegan Paul and Co.); "Told by the Sea," including "Mr. Plassington's Journal," by F. Frankfort Moore, is not a child's book, but may beguile an hour of idleness for the older reader.

We should further mention, for the benefit of real children, "Sunbeam's Picture-Book" and "Little Curlypat's Story-Book," "Little Primrose's Picture-Book," "Little Forget-me-not's," and "Little Bluebell's Picture-Book" (Routledge); also the "Holiday Album for Girls" and "Lily's Drawing-room Book," by Mrs. Sale Barker; "My Pet's Gift-Book" (Religious Tract Society); "The Daisy Playmate," with coloured pictures (F. Warne and Co.); "Aunt Emma's Picture-Book" (T. Nelson and Sons); "The Children's Picture Annual" (Ward, Lock, and Tyler); and the bound yearly volumes of "Chatterbox" and "Sunday," edited by the Rev. J. Erskine Clarke, and "The Prize for Girls and Boys" (W. W. Gardner, publisher); "Golden Childhood," edited by Dr. H. W. Dulcken (Ward, Lock, and Tyler); "The Children's Friend" (Seeley, Jackson, and Halliday), with "The Infant's Magazine," "The Family Friend" and "The Friendly Visitor" (S. W. Partridge and Co.), also "The Weekly Welcome," published by Messrs. Partridge; "Young Days" (Sunday School Association); and "Early Days" (Wesleyan Conference Office). But we must, in concluding the list, not omit to greet an old friend, "Peter Parley's Annual," now in his thirty-seventh year, with the illustrations now printed in oil colours, and published by Mr. Ben George. The series of "Instructive Picture-Books" (coloured), produced by Mr. E. Stanford, of Charing-cross, is well devised to call forth the faculties of perception and comparison in an infant mind.

THE LATE PRINCE CONSORT.

Wonderfully pat and seasonable, by mere accident and without any sort of premeditation, is the advent of certain publications, among which may be numbered the third, but not, as the editor had fondly hoped it would be, the last, volume of the truly Royal work entitled *The Life of his Royal Highness the Prince Consort*: by Theodore Martin (Smith, Elder, and Co.), the titlepage of this third volume being faced by a very speaking portrait of the late Duchess of Kent. As regards the patness and seasonability of the contents, it will be sufficient to mention that the period embraced includes the date of the Crimean War, a date at which all England was occupied, just as it is now, with the momentous Eastern Question. That question may be said to obtrude its irrepressible influence, in some oblique, if not straightforward, fashion, amidst the biographical details, however private and domestic, contained in any one of the twenty-three chapters into which the volume is divided.

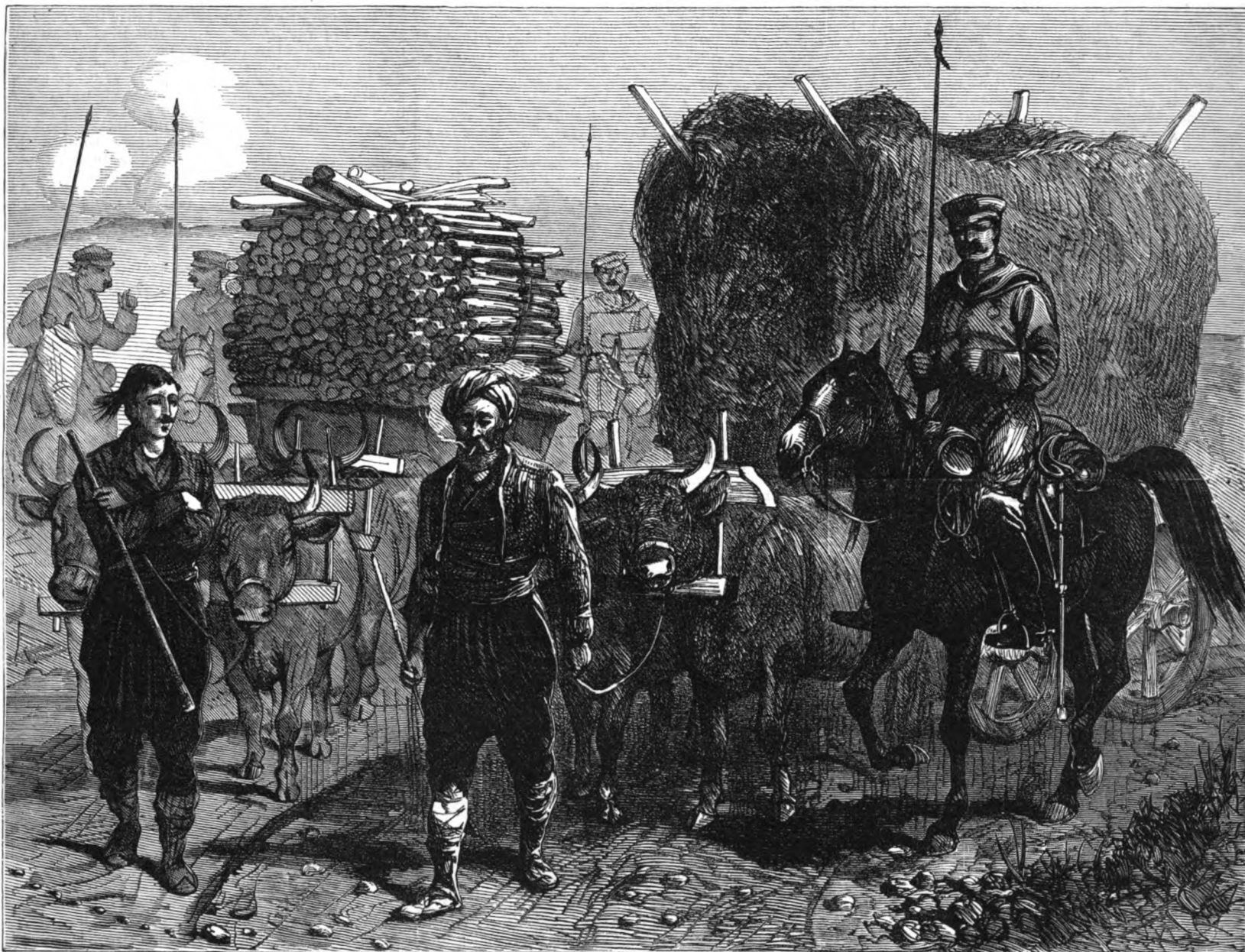
In the first chapter we see how inevitable it was that there should be war in the East. In the next we have the ultimatum sent to Russia by France and England, the declaration of war, and the departure of troops for Malta. In the next, we ponder over the sailing of the Baltic fleet and over the memorable but questionable scene which took place at the dinner given to Sir Charles Napier. In the next, we read with satisfaction the Queen's sensible observations about the proposed "day of humiliation;" we admire once more the Turks' successful defence of Silistria, and we are presented with Prince Albert's plan for an invasion of the Crimea. In the next, there is an interesting account of the visit paid by the Prince to Napoleon III. at the camps of Boulogne and St. Omer, a visit which but for the Crimean War would certainly not have taken place. In the next there is a document of singular interest: it is the memorandum drawn up by the Prince himself concerning the visit he paid to the French Emperor and the conversations he had with him who, after being known as the Arbitrator of Europe, was to descend to posterity as the Man of Sedan. In the next, we exult over the battles of the Alma and of Balaklava; we are reminded of the disappointment aroused by the proceedings of the Baltic fleet, and we renew our feelings of shame at the disputes between Admiral Napier and Sir James Graham. In the next, a picture is drawn of the alarm created by accounts of the battle of Inkerman, of the indignation excited by the behaviour of the Russians towards the wounded, and of the great storm in the Crimea, during which the magnificent steam-ship Prince was lost. In the next, we have our attention drawn to the fine spirit exhibited, amidst their sufferings, by our gallant Army; to the establishment of the "Patriotic Fund;" to the noble conduct of Miss Florence Nightingale, and to the work performed at the hospitals of Scutari. In the next, the prominent feature is the protracted Ministerial crisis caused by the sudden and, as it is roundly stated, unjustifiable resignation of Lord John Russell. In the next, the most important matter, as regards the late Prince Consort, is the account of Mr. Roebuck's celebrated Committee; an account of which advantage is taken to vindicate the Prince's memory from "the extraordinary suspicion entertained by Mr. Roebuck and others" against his Royal Highness. In the next, we are entertained with a narrative of the visit paid to this country by the Emperor and Empress of the French, a visit which, it may be safely affirmed, was due solely to the alliance concluded on the occasion of the Crimean War. In the next, the heart of every reader will be melted by perusal of the letter in which the Queen, in her own simple and womanly but queenly words, records her feelings when she, with her own hands, distributed the well-earned medals to her wounded soldiers. In the next, there is recorded a very important event; the transference of the chief command in the French army from Canrobert to Pelissier, from the man of whom it was said that he would sacrifice a large number of troops "by dribblets without obtaining any advantage," to the man of whom it was said that he would sacrifice a like number "for a great result at once." In the next, the eye is caught at once

by the battle of the Tschernaja—a critical battle, inasmuch as it "was planned at St. Petersburg, and it had been looked forward to there as certain to result in the raising of the siege" of Sebastopol. In the next, we have the visit of the Queen and Prince Albert, with two of their children, to the Emperor of the French; which visit is, of course, distinctly traceable to the Crimean War, though it was chiefly remarkable as being the first occasion on which an "English Sovereign had set foot within Paris since Henry VI." In the next, we have the fall of Sebastopol. In the next, we are confronted by "the intention of the French Emperor to withdraw 100,000 men from the Crimea;" and the gracious figure of Peace already begins to loom in the distance. In the next, there is a striking letter from Prince Albert to King Leopold of Belgium "on the position of England with reference to the war, and the ultimatum proposed to be sent by Austria to Russia." In the next, we find the Plenipotentiaries fairly seated at Paris and discussing the conditions of peace. In the next, we have the treaty of peace, after much difficulty, concluded. In the next, some short observations are made upon the manner in which that treaty was discussed in our Houses of Parliament. In the next, which is the last, we have a short but thrilling description of the famous review at Aldershot, when the Queen, in person, thanked her soldiers for their valour and devotion, and when her soldiers answered her with such a shout of "God save the Queen!" as might have shaken the walls of Jericho.

This last chapter, moreover, concludes with the following extract from Prince Albert's diary:—"The protocol about the Russo-Turkish frontier is signed in Paris, and thus is the Bolgrad question solved. Thank God!" Little, no doubt, did the writer of that sentence imagine that, before the world was twenty years older, the Russo-Turkish frontier, under some specious pretext, would be considered to stand in need of further rectification; or, at any rate, that the Russo-Turkish spectre would once more stalk abroad and throw all Europe into commotion. It will be plain, however, from the brief summary given, that all the chapters, so far as they are historical, and historical they are to a very great extent, are pervaded by the influence of the Eastern Question, and have, therefore, a very distinct bearing upon the present lamentable condition of affairs in South-Eastern Europe and in Asia Minor. And it is difficult to over-estimate the value of opinions formed by such persons as the late Prince Consort, persons having the best means of information as to the private sentiments of men in high places, persons knowing almost, it may be said, of their own knowledge what is the policy, the immemorial policy, of autocratically governed Russia, and what weight is to be attached to Russia's boast of going forth to war as the disinterested champion of oppressed Christianity.

So far as the various chapters are biographical and domestic, they overflow with interesting and touching details. The editor, who combines with his duties in that capacity those of biographer and champion, makes it one of his principal objects to disperse, as he considers, into thin air the calumnies which detractors, to use his own word, were prone to spread abroad concerning the late Prince Consort, than whom, we are told, "no man bore calumny better." Some of those calumnies, we understand, he outlived; some outlived him, but only, we are led to believe, for a while; one, it is supposed, still retains a slight hold upon the public mind. That one is disposed of in the following fashion. Be it premised that "even recently we were assured, upon the authority of an eminent statesman who survived the Prince many years, and who professed to speak from personal knowledge, that he left behind in one of his investments no less a sum than £600,000!" Well, the reply is not only that "the statesman in question was not always exact in his statements, and he was never less exact, or more inexcusably so, than in this instance;" but it goes into minute detail as well as emphatic denial. So far, it asserts, was the Prince from having amassed, as was supposed, "large sums of money out of the income allowed him by the nation, part of which had been invested in the purchase of land at South Kensington, adjoining the property of the Exhibition Commissioners," that he "never purchased any land at South Kensington either for himself or his family. Connected as he was with the acquisition of ground there for purely national purposes, the thought of acquiring property in the same locality for personal purposes would never have entered his mind, or the mind, indeed, of any honourable man. . . . It was only by strict economy that the year's current expenditure was made to square with the year's income, and the Prince died leaving absolutely no fortune; indeed, barely enough to meet his personal liabilities." Probably this will satisfy every candid mind; but there is a well-known difficulty about convincing a man against his will. Another calumny, not, perhaps, so generally spread and believed, is dealt with in referring to Mr. Roebuck's suspicions of a desire on the part of Prince Albert that the Crimean expedition might be a failure; suspicions which were met by the Duke of Newcastle with the remark and rebuke: "If, during the time of my official duties, I have received any suggestions which were more valuable to me than others, they did not come from your friends the Napiers, but from Prince Albert." It is, of course, obvious for the party of suspicion to rejoice, that the Duke of Newcastle's administration, though as good, it may be, as any other would have been, was not generally considered a very great success.

Of the domestic scenes to which the reader is occasionally admitted none will go more home to the hearts of the Queen's subjects than the idyllic description of the manner in which our Princess Royal was wooed and won, when the young Prince of Prussia presented her with "a piece of white heather (the emblem of good luck)," which "enabled him to make an allusion to his hopes and wishes." But this has, no doubt, been already a delight to the thousands who read the "Leaves from a Journal," in which, it appears, the sweet tale is told. And another scene of the same taking sort, for us English, is that just hinted at in the Queen's few words about her returning to Osborne after her visit to Paris. It has the true stamp of our "Home, sweet home." Very interesting is the account given by the Queen of the impression made upon her by Napoleon III.; it would probably make the author of the "Histoire d'un Crime" surpass all that was ever done by any of his countrymen in the way of shoulder-shrugging and grimacing. Fancy Napoléon le Petit an object of esteem and attachment to Queen Victoria and Albert the Good! M. Victor Hugo would have a lower opinion than ever of the English. For Prince Albert, as his biographer maintains, was English to the backbone. That biographer complains of a phenomenon of which his fraternity have not very often to complain: there is no shadow to relieve the excessive light of his biographical picture, for the subject of the portrait had "no such defect as would have furnished that relief." The biographer, for all his researches, found no such "flaws and blemishes" as would have helped him out of his perplexity; and the reader has consequently to guess for himself, as every human being must have a weak spot somewhere, what particular quality it was which prevented Prince Albert from being either more or—which is ridiculous—less than human.



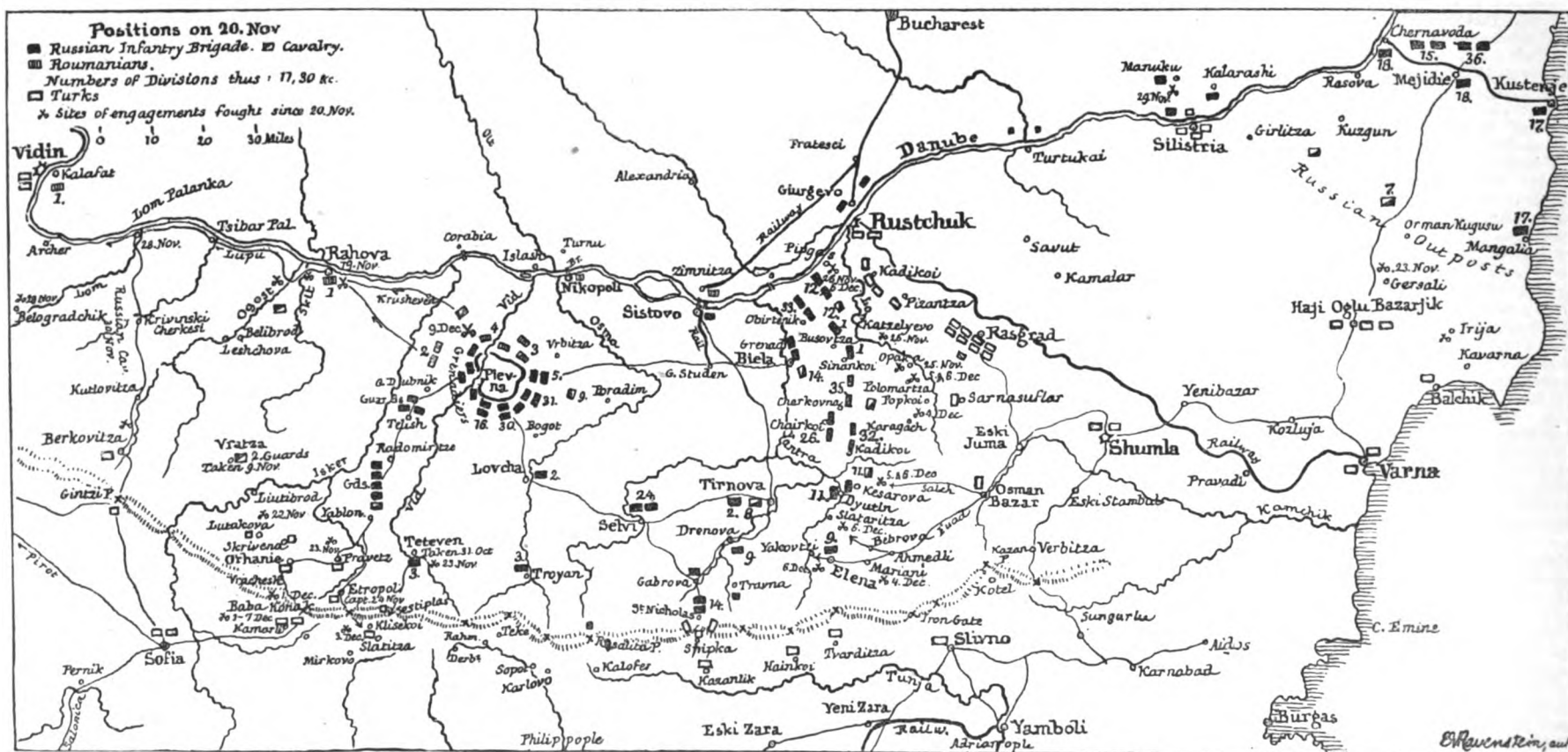
THE WAR: FUEL AND FODDER FOR THE RUSSIAN ARMY BEFORE PLEVNA.
SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

THE MILITARY POSITIONS IN BULGARIA.

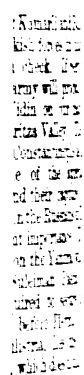
The surrender of Osman Pasha and his army, with the Turkish fortified position at Plevna, on Monday last, will of course make an entire change in the relative bearing and future movements of the contending forces in Bulgaria. Yet it may still be worth while to survey, by the aid of our Map, the situations which were actually held by the different army commanders, Russian and Turkish, throughout the whole of that extensive country, till within a few days ago; and even the particular divisions of the allied Russian and Roumanian troops are indicated by figures in this plan of the campaign. The recent dates, from Nov. 20 to the 9th inst., which are marked at certain localities, on the roads to the south-west of Plevna, in the neighbourhood of Etropol and the Baba Konak Pass, as well as on the river Lom, from Pirgos southwards to Elena, which lies near the Balkans, refer to those actions of Mahomet

Ali Pasha and Suleiman Pasha respectively, which were lately mentioned. It will be remembered that Mahomet Ali Pasha has been in command of the Turkish army at Orkhanieh, between Plevna and Sofia; while Suleiman Pasha has commanded the Turkish army of the Lom, extending in a line from north to south, between the Danube at Rustchuk and the Balkans at Slivno, and supported in its rear by Rustchuk and Silistria, on the Danube, Shumla, and Varna, with railway communication between these important towns. Eastern Bulgaria, to the Black Sea coast, seems to be protected enough by that Quadrilateral of fortresses, independently of Suleiman Pasha's army in the field. But Western Bulgaria, since the fall of Plevna and the loss of Osman Pasha's heroic army, can scarcely resist an invasion which will now be pressed by all the Russian, Roumanian, and Servian forces, concentrating their attack upon the Turkish positions covering Sofia. It is announced that Mahomet Ali Pasha is now

superseded by another commander at Kamarli and Baba Konak; but we cannot suppose that the Turkish forces in that quarter are sufficient to hold the invasion in check. If Servia should enter upon active hostilities, her army will probably either undertake the capture of Widdin (Vidin on our map) or will advance upon Sofia down the Maritza Valley. The Turks, under Raouf Pasha, now recalled to Constantinople as Minister of War, have, indeed, stopped one of the approaches to Adrianople, by the Shipka Pass; and their capture of Elena was imagined, for a moment, to threaten the Russians at Tirnova; but these proceedings were of transient importance. The army of the Czarewitch, now at Biela and on the Yantra, will henceforth be set free to act against Suleiman Pasha and the Quadrilateral, being no longer required to secure the left flank of the Grand Duke Nicholas before Plevna. Farther away to the north-east, beyond Silistria, lies the Russian division under General Zimmermann, which does nothing.



MAP, SHOWING THE POSITIONS OF ALL THE RUSSIAN AND TURKISH FORCES IN BULGARIA BEFORE THE FALL OF PLEVNA.







THOMAS.
BY M. DUBOFE.

THE TELEPHONE.

We give some Illustrations of the apparatus lately invented by Professor Alexander Graham Bell for the electrical transmission of distinctly articulate sounds to great distances. In general, the "telephone," as it is called, consists of a strong ordinary magnet, to the two extremities or poles of which are attached properly insulated telegraph wires. Just in front of the extremities of the magnet there is a thin plate of iron, and in front of this again there is the mouth-piece of a speaking-tube. By this last the sounds which it is desired to transmit are collected and concentrated, and falling on the metal plate cause it to vibrate. These vibrations, in their turn, excite in the two wires electric currents, which correspond exactly with the vibrations—that is, with the original sounds. If, now, the two wires are connected with an ordinary line of telegraph, specially insulated for the purpose, the sounds can be transmitted to any distance, and on arriving at their destination are reproduced in a precisely similar apparatus. Already there are varieties of the telephone, but this is its essential nature.

Professor Bell's lecture to the Society of Arts last week drew a crowded audience. He spoke first of mechanical

arrangements, as by wooden rods, or strings connecting membranes, for transmitting the vibrations resulting from sound. In electric telephony the vibrations are not mechanically transmitted, but the electric current passes along the conductor and reproduces *de novo* a like sound at the receiving end. Attention was drawn to the distinct species of currents of electricity which have been employed in electrical telephony. These are, primarily, three—intermittent, pulsatory, and undulatory. The latter in its special application was shown to be continuous and coincident with the motion of a particle of air in motion under the influence of the combinations of particular sounds. These larger divisions were subdivided into nine varieties. Hitherto all experimenters had dealt with the intermittent and pulsatory currents. Professor Bell claimed to be the first to have used undulatory currents, whereby not merely musical sounds could be produced, but beyond those the timbre as well as the force could be realised. He admitted that as yet the undulatory character of the current was only approximate, but he showed how the present imperfection could be largely counteracted. The earliest means of producing an undulatory current was devised by Helmholtz. A tuning-fork was attached

to a voltaic battery, and one wire from it just immersed in a cup of mercury. When the circuit was closed, the magnet attracted the forks apart and the wire was pulled out of the mercury; when the current thus ceased the magnetic influence ceased with it, and the wire dropped again into the mercury; so the vibrations of the fork were kept up and the musical sound produced. Helmholtz also devised a receiving apparatus, in which a fork of the same pitch took up the vibrations and a resonator intensified its sound. The next step was the trial of a number of tuning-forks, the sounds of several being combined together to copy the timbre, or quality, of the particular sound originally produced. Certain vowel sounds were in this way obtained. Such was the state of progress when Professor Bell devised his first apparatus for the transmission of undulatory currents. This was a harp of steel rods attached to the poles of a powerful magnet. The intensity of the current depends on the speed of the motion of the originating rod, the downward motion producing positive and the upward negative qualities; and thus the intensity of the sound is proportional to the velocity of the vibrations. The variation of the amplitude of the vibrations induces variations in the intensity of the sounds. By the results of of

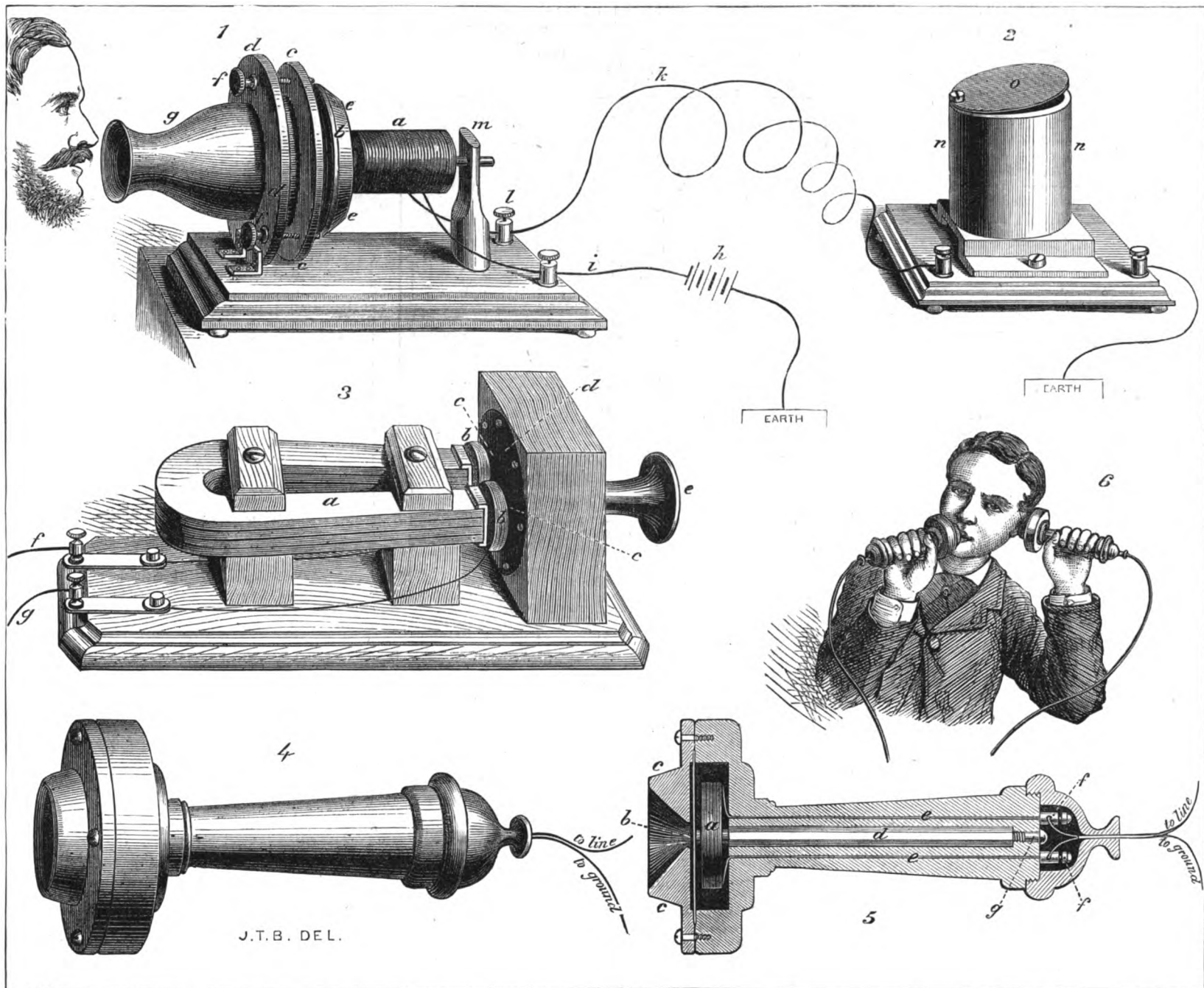


Fig. 1.—The Transmitter; Fig. 2, the Receiver (as shown at the Philadelphia Exhibition, and described by Sir William Thomson).

Explanation of Figs. 1 and 2.—The coil *a* is an electric magnet, the soft iron rod in centre projects beyond the coil towards diaphragm, leaving a small space between them; *b*, diaphragm of gold-beaters' skin stretched over and fastened to the curled rim of movable brass collar, *c*. At the centre of diaphragm on the side removed from the electro-magnet is placed a bit of clock-spring about the size of thumb-nail; *d*, collar and short fixed tube of brass extending to *e*, which is the position of diaphragm; this latter can thus be tightened or loosened by means of the screws, *f*; *g*, mouthpiece to collect the volume of sound; *h*, battery; *i*, wire from battery to coil; *k*, telegraph-wire from

coil through binding screw, *l*; *m*, pillar holding magnet in place, by means of smaller iron rod, which is fixed to one end of magnet; *n*, iron tube, inside which is a vertical bar electro-magnet, which attracts and causes to vibrate the thin armature, *o*.

Fig. 3.—Later form of long-distance Telephone for office use: This is a transmitter as well as a receiver, and here the battery is not required. Its parts are—*a*, compound magnet; on to each pole of this is clamped a short round piece of bar iron, over which is a bobbin of coil wire, *b*; *c*, *d*, small space; *d*, diaphragm of thin sheet soft iron; *e*, speaking tube; *f*, telegraph wire; *g*, line to the earth. The magnet is held in its place by short cross pieces of wood. The whole is contained in mahogany case to fit in recess of wall, or elsewhere.

Fig. 4.—The portable Telephone, which will carry messages five or six miles, and is a transmitter as well as a receiver.

Fig. 5.—Section of same. *a*, bobbin of coil wire round end of magnet; *b*, diaphragm of soft iron; *c*, mouthpiece; *d*, permanent magnet; *e*, wire, conducting from coil to binding screws; *f*, the two wires are at the end insulated and bound together in one strand for convenience of use; *g*, adjusting screw, holding magnet.

Fig. 6.—The Telephone in use. It is preferable to employ two, as represented, to prevent the confusion frequently consequent upon the two persons conversing, when speaking at the same time, which is oftentimes the case where only one Telephone at either end is used.

PROFESSOR GRAHAM BELL'S TELEPHONE.

the combinations of musical notes articulate sounds can be produced, and by reproducing their intensity the timbre is acquired. The phonograph of Leon Scott was the next means of advancing telephony. This instrument consisted of a cone having a membrane at the small end, into which (the wide end) the voice was projected, and its vibrations transmitted to the membrane, which by means of a long style of wood traced its own motions on a piece of glass moved rapidly along. This instrument led to the substitution of an iron plate for the membrane. Mr. Blake, an aurist, suggested some experiments with a human ear, which when moistened with glycerine, and thus made pliable, vibrated a long style of hay, the vibrations being recorded on a plate of smoked glass. This was the clue to the present form of Professor Bell's telephone. The bones of the ear were seen to be disproportionately large and heavy, and it was argued that if vibrations from a thin membrane could be set up in them, something larger and more substantial than mere membrane it was considered might be employed. A rod of iron was first tried, and subsequently plates; and in some experiments with Mr. T. A. Watson the first articulate sounds were faintly detected. Another modification was tried, and increased distinctness of articulate sounds resulted; the effects of interposing the resistance of fluids, water

and mercury, were also tested. The form of the receiving apparatus next underwent change. It first consisted of a hollow drum, with the electro-magnet inside, and when the ear was placed on the iron lid the sounds were distinctly heard. Then followed experiments on the needful extent of the voltaic battery, which resulted in demonstrating that the pole only of the magnet need be inclosed by the coil. Varying the power of the battery showed that extent of power was not needful, the residual magnetism being sufficient to reproduce the sounds. Permanent magnets then were introduced, being the primary step to the introduction of portable instruments. The plate of iron dispensing with the membrane followed in the series of ordeals. Portions of plates were padded, and improved effects resulted. The thickness and size of plates also were examined into, and it was found that when the variations were extreme, either in respect to thickness or size, nasal sounds would be produced on the one hand and drumming sounds on the other. It was found also that the voice spoken through an inch of wood over the originating iron plate did not prevent a conversation being carried on through an interval of three miles. In other experiments with Professor Cross, of Boston, it was proved that milder sounds were transmitted more clearly than loud tones; and, finally, the instrument was described, as now manufactured, in its

handy portable form of a sort of hand-trumpet of some eight inches long by four inches in diameter at its broadest end. In conversation two instruments are used, one to speak through, the other kept at the ear, as there was found a difficulty in using one instrument only, as both the correspondents might be speaking or listening at the same instant; but with two instruments a regular and continuous conversation can be kept up the same as in the ordinary way in a room. Some most interesting experiments with the telephone were noticed as having been lately made by Sir William Thomson, in which the telephone had proved itself a most valuable means of notifying the interferences of sound. The application to diving apparatus was also described in detail. It might be asked how far it was possible for sound to be transmitted. At present no limit had been discovered, and he hoped the telephone might soon be in use on circuits of all lengths. The longest actual distance through which conversations have been held was stated to be 258 miles—namely, between Boston and New York; but in laboratory experiments conversations have been perfectly clear through resistances equal to distances of 6000 miles. (With respect to the portable telephone, No. 4 in our illustration, although five or six miles carrying distance only is claimed for it, yet Professor Bell told our artist

that by its aid a message, under favourable circumstances, has accomplished a transit of eighty miles. In fact, as yet the powers of the telephone are unknown. In the course of the evening two telephones were used, one being connected by wire with a neighbouring hotel, and the other having its other terminus in Gough-square, Fleet-street. Questions and answers were sent through these apparatus (one of the experimenters being the Earl of Caithness), and the responses were distinct, and almost immediate. A vote of thanks was heartily passed to Professor Graham Bell at the close of the lecture.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE MARCHIONESS OF NORTHAMPTON.

The Most Hon. Eliza, Marchioness of Northampton, died on the 4th inst. at Florence. Her Ladyship was the second daughter of Admiral the Hon. Sir George Elliot, K.C.B. (son of Gilbert, first Earl, and brother of George, second Earl of Minto, G.C.B.), by Eliza Cecilia, his wife, youngest daughter of James Ness, Esq., of Osgodoe, in the county of York, and was married, Aug. 21, 1844, to Captain Lord William Compton, R.N., who succeeded to the marquise of Northampton on March 3 last, at the death of his elder brother. The Marchioness leaves four sons and three daughters; of the latter the eldest, Katrine Cecilia, is Countess Cowper.

MR. SYDNEY SMIRKE.

Mr. Sydney Smirke, R.A., F.R.S., F.S.A., the architect, died at Tunbridge Wells on the 8th inst., in his seventy-eighth year. Among his principal works are the Carlton and Conservative club-houses in London; the restorations of portions of Lichfield Cathedral, York Minster (after the second fire), the Savoy Chapel, and the Temple; the reading-room and many other works at the British Museum; and the new Royal Academy at Burlington House. Mr. Smirke was elected Associate of the Royal Academy in 1848, R.A. in 1860, Professor of Architecture in 1861, and treasurer in 1862. He was a trustee of the Academy and of the Soane Museum, and had received the gold medal of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

The deaths have also been announced of—

Lieutenant-Colonel William Tedlie, late 60th Rifles, on the 6th inst., at Boulogne-sur-Mer.

William Freeman, Esq., J.P., formerly of London-street and Heigham-grove, Norwich, on the 2nd inst., aged ninety-four.

James Russell, Esq., J.P., on the 30th ult., at Kirkcaldy, Fifeshire, aged sixty-eight.

William Henry Mounsey, Esq., late Captain 4th and 15th Regiments, on the 3rd inst., at Rochelle Hall, near Carlisle, aged sixty-nine.

The Rev. William Farley Wilkinson, B.D., late Fellow and Tutor of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, on the 5th inst., at North Walsham, aged eighty-one.

The Rev. Walter Mooney Hatch, M.A., Fellow of New College, Oxford, and Rector of Birchanger, Essex, on the 2nd inst., at Birchanger, aged thirty-four.

Thomas Atchison, Esq., late Captain Royal Artillery, and Hon. Colonel Royal Lancashire Militia Artillery, at Bradford, on the 4th inst., his ninetieth birthday.

Henry FitzRoy, Esq., of Salcey Lawn, Northampton, eldest son of the late Rev. Lord Henry FitzRoy, Prebendary of Westminster (son of Augustus Henry, third Duke of Grafton, K.G.), on the 5th inst., at Fitz Roy House, Putney, aged seventy-one.

Major William Temple Parratt, late 58th Regiment, on the 27th ult., at Snodlands, Kent, aged fifty-six. He was the youngest son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Hildebrand Meredith Parratt, of Effingham House, Leatherhead, Surrey, and brother to Colonel Evelyn Latimer Parratt, now of Effingham House.

Walter Lawrence Lawrence, Esq., J.P. and D.L., of Sandywell, Gloucestershire, on the 3rd inst., at the Manor House, Sevenhampton, Gloucestershire, aged seventy-eight. He was the son of William Morris, Esq., of Sevenhampton, and assumed the name of Lawrence, that of his maternal grandfather.

Lady Catherine Harcourt, on the 5th inst., at Buxted Park, Sussex. Her Ladyship was the eldest daughter of Charles Cecil Cope, third and last Earl of Liverpool (on whose death the earldom of Liverpool became extinct, and the baronetcy of Jenkinson passed to his cousin), and was married, in 1837, to Colonel Francis Vernon Harcourt, of St. Clare, Isle of Wight, Esquerry to the late Duchess of Kent.

The Rev. Thomas Salwey, B.D., Rector of St. Florence, Pembroke, and formerly Vicar of Oswestry, Salop, on the 3rd inst., at Worthing, aged eighty-six. He was second son of Theophilus Richard Salwey, Esq., of The Lodge, in the county of Salop, by Anna Maria, his wife, daughter and coheir of Thomas Hill, Esq., M.P., of Court of Hill, in the county of Salop. He married, 1829, Frances, daughter and coheir of Henry Gibbons, Esq., and leaves issue.

William Hutton, Esq., of Gate Burton Hall, Lincolnshire, J.P. and D.L., on the 5th inst., aged seventy-two. Mr. Hutton was the eldest son of William Hutton, Esq., of Gate Burton, by Mary Anne, his wife, daughter of Thomas Pyke, Esq., of Baythorne Park, Essex. He was educated at Rugby, and at Magdalen College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A., 1827, and M.A., 1833. His son and successor, Colonel George Morland Hutton, of Knaith, Lincolnshire, is J.P. and D.L. for that county.

The Rev. John Charles William Leslie, of Ballybay, in the county of Monaghan, on the 29th ult., at Cannes, in his seventieth year. He was fourth son of the late James Leslie, Esq., of Leslie Hill, in the county of Antrim, J.P. and D.L., High Sheriff 1799, and was descended from Henry Leslie, D.D., Bishop of Meath at the Restoration. He married, 1844, Emily Eleonora Wilhelmina, widow of Arthur French, Esq., and only child of Charles Albert Leslie, Esq., of Ballybay, and leaves a son and a daughter.

The Birmingham School Board have issued a precept for £16,000, which will necessitate the levying of a rate of 8d. in the pound. Last year the amount required was £35,000, and the education rate was 6d. in the pound.

An address and a massive Grecian silver vase have been presented to Sir Talbot Clifford Constable, Bart., of North Ferriby, by a number of gentlemen, as a mark of appreciation for the liberal manner in which he has hunted the Holderness and adjacent districts for three years at his own expense.

Of seven prizes given this year by the Cobden Club to the most successful students in political economy in connection with the Cambridge University Extension Syndicate for conducting local lectures, five have been awarded to female competitors. The winners are Gertrude Gregson, of Highbury Bowdon; Sarah Smithson, York; Hannah Cheetham, Southport; Annie Hankinson, Altrincham; Elizabeth H. Sturge, Chesham; H. R. Kruger, Hull; and A. W. Tarbotton, Hull.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

A D S.—We gave some particulars last week. Should any further items of interest be supplied to us we shall be quite willing to insert the same.

H S.—You ask what reason there is for Black playing 1. B to Q 4th, instead of R takes P at K 3rd? The latter is White's first move, consequently the question as so framed is unintelligible.

W H P (Bristol).—The King can castle after any number of checks, provided that he is not otherwise under any disability.

W C D S (Northampton).—Solutions received not later than Friday morning are acknowledged in the ensuing issue.

Rosa.—The Chess Editor in 1849 was the late Howard Staunton. He conducted this column for thirty years, up to the time of his decease, in June, 1874.

H. Beckman and S. L.—You have overlooked the notification of the ensuing week. Please refer to same.

J. De Houtsteyn.—Kindly forward another copy of the problem. Your solution of Enigma No. 14 is correct in every variation.

Problems received from T. A. H. J. B. Randall, A. F. Scott, and J. Pierce, M.A.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1761 received from Carl Imandt, A.J.T., Cumraeg N R (Freckenham), Vauclithe, D'Entrecasteaux, Hereford, and D.H.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1762 received from Letta, T. E. Hughes, W. H. Ward, J. D. Houtsteyn, N. B. E. L. G. S. Q. C., and Carl Imandt.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1763 received from E. P. Vulliamy, Chisnmas, W. P. Welch, Cant, N. J. Sedgwick, R. H. Brooks, W. T. Aman, Rev. Paul's Bowst, Only Jones, W. R. Duffield, J. Wontone, A. N. Cherrill, H. Res, E. Burkhardt, W. H. Ward, E. L. G. C. A. Pryce, G. H. V. E. H. V. Copiapino, T. E. Hughes, J. Millen, P. Murray, M. A. W. R. D. K. Ruse, Dr. F. St. A. Wood, P. W. Mates, F. M. and M. B. W. W. S. W. S. B. E. W. Martin, Maria de Seljas, F. E. K. W. Lesson, B. H. N. B. W. C. D. Smith, A. Wood, Emile Frau, G. Hampton, R. J. Nicholson, A. M. P. Gurner, J. Sowden, N. R. (Freckenham), W. Hall, H. M. P. deaux, W. B. Grove, Shebrooke, J. De Houtsteyn, Socias, T. R. Y. G. Everitt, J. Adams, F. Dawson, Osman, G. Lines, and F. R. A.

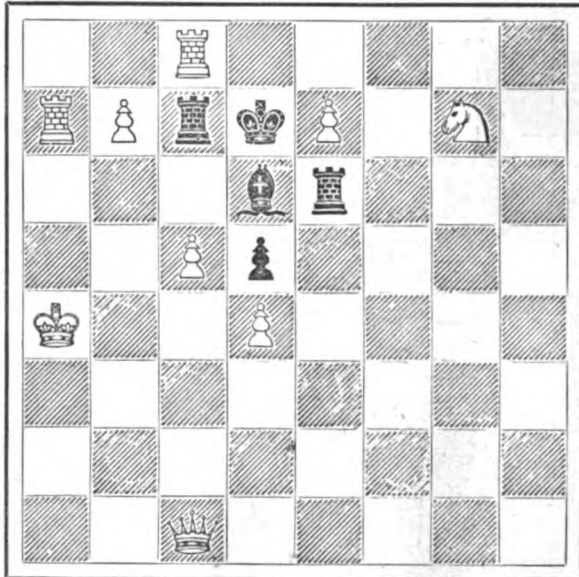
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1762.

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.
1. R to K 4th B to K 4th 2. R to B 4th Any move
3. R to K 8th B to R 8th 4. Mates accordingly.
* If 2. B to R 2nd or B 3rd, the reply is 3. B to K 3rd, and mate follows next move.

PROBLEM No. 1765.

By G. J. SLATES.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

CHESS IN LONDON.

The following very interesting Game was lately played at the Divan between Mr. MacDonnell and a strong Amateur. (Musio Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. M.) BLACK (Mr. E.)
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th
2. P to K B 4th P takes P
3. Kt to K B 3rd P to K 4th
4. B to B 4th P to Kt 5th
5. Kt to B 3rd
6. Kt to B 3rd
7. P to Q 4th, followed (if B takes P) by P to Q B 3rd, is the correct defence.
8. Kt to Q 5th Q to Q 3rd
9. Castles Kt to K 2nd
10. Kt takes K B P Q Kt to B 3rd

This was A. MacDonnell's method of varying the Muzio attack. It was formerly considered inferior to 6. Castles; but that opinion loses much of its force now that the weak points of the latter continuation have been discovered.

His best play was Kt to K 4th, to which the reply would probably be Kt to K 3rd (ch), leading to a series of exchanges; but White seems to keep the better game.

Mr. MacDonnell now proceeds in a graceful and agreeable fashion to put an end to the fray.

11. B takes B P takes Kt
12. Q to Q 5th (ch) K to K 3rd
13. B to Q 2nd Q to Q 5th (ch)
14. K to R sq Q to Kt 2nd
15. Kt to K 6th (ch)
16. B takes B P takes Kt
17. B takes P Kt to Kt 3rd
18. Q to Q 5th (ch) K to K 3rd
19. R takes R (ch) Kt takes R
20. B to B 7th (ch) K to K 2nd
21. B to K 5th (ch) Q to B 3rd
22. R to K B sq Resigns.

CHESS IN NOTTINGHAM.

A Skirmish between the Rev. A. B. Skipworth and Mr. S. Hamel, at the Nottingham Chess Soiree, on the 13th ult. (Irregular Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. S.) BLACK (Mr. H.)
1. P to Q B 4th P to Q 4th

No one can know better than Mr. Hamel that this is an altogether incorrect and bizarre defence. We may very reasonably infer, therefore, that he did not care for serious chess upon this occasion, and wished to bring on a spangly fight.

2. P takes P Q takes P
3. Kt to Q B 3rd Q to Q 3rd
4. P to K 3rd Kt to K B 3rd
5. Kt to B 3rd B to K 4th
6. P to Q 4th P to Kt 3rd
7. Q to Kt 3rd B to Q 3rd
8. B to K 2nd B to Q 3rd
9. Castles Castles
10. Kt to Q Kt 5th B to K 6th
11. B to Q 2nd P to B 4th
12. Kt takes B Q takes Kt
13. P takes P P takes P

The position is quite abnormal, and Black has the worst of it; probably not much to his own surprise.

14. B to B 3rd Q Kt to Q 2nd
15. K R to Q sq Q to Kt 3rd
16. Q to R 3rd Kt to Q 4th
17. B to R 5th Q to Kt 2nd
18. Kt to K sq Q R to Kt sq
19. P to Q Kt 3rd K Kt to Kt 3rd
20. B to K B 3rd

We doubt the policy of this line of play, and should much prefer Q R to B sq. The Bishops are in good positions, and should

two passed Pawns, wins easily.

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

A match took place between the Bermondsey and Railway Clearing-House Chess Clubs on the 6th inst., at Seymour-street, N. The first-named association was victorious by five games to one, with three draws.

On the 7th inst. a contest occurred between the Eclectic Chess Club and the fifth class of the City of London Club, with even results. There were ten players on each side, and the score at the finish was eight to eight, with three draws.

By the programme of the Grantham Chess Meeting, noticed by us last week, we observe that it is proposed to give additional prizes in the various tournaments—viz., for the highest score made by open games, for the two best or most brilliant games, and for the highest score with the smallest number of draws. It will be interesting to see how these regulations work; but, unquestionably, they will serve either to attract combatants who otherwise might not expect to have much chance of a prize, or to reward unsuccessful but brilliant players who have succumbed to superior soundness. With such inducements to play open games, close debates will be rather at a discount at this meeting.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Feb. 1, 1876) of Mr. John Christian Frederick Engelhardt, late of Nos. 18 and 19, Fenchurch-street, and of No. 6, Pembroke-square, who died on Sept. 16 last, was proved on the 27th ult. by Mrs. Emma Susannah Engelhardt, the widow, and sole executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £100,000. The testator leaves legacies and annuities to many of his own and his wife's relations, to several of his clerks and servants, and to the following "hospitals"—viz., to the German Hospital, £200; to the "British Orphan," the "Infant Orphan," the "London Orphan," and the Home for Incurables, £100 each, all free of duty. Provision is made for testator's two younger sons joining his eldest son in his business, and there are bequests in favour of his daughters; the residue of his property is given to his wife for life and then to his six children.

The will and two codicils (dated April 17, Aug. 30, and Oct. 5, 1877) of Mr. Joseph Benskin, late of Watford, Herts, who died on Oct. 30 last, were proved on the 4th inst. by Thomas Cottrell, Augustus Great Rex, and James Bean, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £80,000. The testator bequeaths legacies to his executors, and legacies and annuities to his sisters, Mrs. Gain and Mrs. Fisher; the rest of his testamentary dispositions refer exclusively to his widow, Mrs. Maria Benskin, and his children.

The will and codicil (dated Jan. 23, 1871, and May 30, 1876) of the Rev. Elborough Woodcock, late of No. 6, Clifton-place, Hyde Park, who died on Oct. 28 last, were proved on the 1st inst. by Rowland Nevitt Bennett and the Rev. Elborough Woodcock, the son, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. The testator bequeaths upon the trusts of the marriage settlement of his daughter, Mrs. Sophia Stuart Johnson, £18,000; to his son-in-law, Edmund Charles Johnson, £500; to his housekeeper, Kate Fry, £800; to his executors and trustees, £250 each; and some other legacies. The residue of his property he leaves upon trust for his said son.

The will (dated July 4, 1870) of Miss Eliza Bowman, late of No. 6, Maitland-place, Clapton, who died on the 4th ult., was proved on the 23rd ult. by John Henry Lees, the Rev. Henry Arthur Giraud, and Frederick William Oliver, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. The whole of testatrix's property is left upon trust for her brother, Charles Bowman, his wife and children.

The will (dated Sept. 9, 1874) of Mr. Richard Henry Towneley, of No. 76, Eaton-place, Belgrave-square, who died at Rome on April 20, 1877, was proved on June 27 last by Charles George Barrington, Esq., the acting executor. The testator's personal effects were sworn under £70,000. After stating the effect of certain transactions between himself and his father on which he assumes there may at his death be a balance due to him from his father, testator gives that balance to his father. His father being entitled for his life to the income of whatever funds might come to testator under the provisions of the settlement executed previous to the marriage of his father and mother (formerly Lucy Ellen Tichborne), testator gives his mother, if she survives his father and himself, such income for her life; the capital to form part of his residuary personal estate. The will contains no other legacies. The real estate (if any) and the residuary personal estate, whether arising under the above-mentioned marriage settlement, or from a charge in testator's favour on the Towneley family estates, or otherwise, are given to trustees (the Earl of Rosebery and Mr. C. G. Barrington) upon trusts, for the benefit of his three sisters, Theresa Harriet Mary, Lucy Evelyn, and Mabel Anne, in equal shares, with an explanation that, although his love and affection for his other sister, Mary Elizabeth, were the same as for his three first-mentioned sisters, he had not given her any participation in his property because he considered her otherwise sufficiently provided for.

The will (dated Nov. 13, 1874) of Mr. Samuel Sharman Dancocks, late of Harcourt House, Finborough-road, Fulham, and of No. 177, Fulham-road, who died on Oct. 10 last at Carlsbad, in Bohemia, was proved on the 28th ult. by Edwin Moore and Mrs. Lucy Dancocks, the widow, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. The testator, after giving legacies to his wife and children, leaves the residue to his wife for life, and then to his two sons, George Wingfield Dancocks and Charles Harcourt Dancocks.

The will (dated Nov. 22, 1876) of Mr. John Cropp, of No. 4, Foxton-villas, Richmond, Surrey, who died on Oct. 27 last, was proved on the 27th ult. by his nephew, Thomas William Davies and Thomas Bicker, two of the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. Subject to legacies to the two acting executors, testator's estate is disposed of for the benefit of his wife and two daughters.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

With the approach of the season of Christmas and New-Year festivities dance music cannot fail to be largely in demand; and there is accordingly a plentiful supply forthcoming from various publishing sources. It is impossible to notice all the myriad productions of the kind, but we may specify some as likely to meet the various requirements in this respect.

Messrs. J. B. Cramer and Co. publish two sprightly sets of quadrilles, one entitled "La Créole," by Olivier Métra, based on subjects from Offenbach's opera; the other, "Sea Nymphs Quadrille," by C. Godfrey, founded on themes from Lecocq's operetta. The same publishers also issue "The Clang Valse," by C. Godfrey, after Molloy's popular songs; and a spirited waltz entitled "Cleopatra's Needle Waltz," by Albert Hartmann.

From Messrs. A. Hammond and Co. we have "The Drummer-Boy's Polka" and "Le Tortorelle Waltzes," both by Signor Arditi, of each of which we have spoken in reference to their successful performance during the recent season of Promenade Concerts at Covent-Garden Theatre. Messrs. Hammond also issue "Le Pastel Waltzes," by G. Monnier, and "Les Castagnettes, Valse Espagnole," by Georges Lamothe, both sprightly pieces.

"The Shilling Dance Album," published by J. Barth, gives a liberal return of six pieces in the various forms of the quadrille, the schottische, the waltz, the polka, and the galop, contributed by Strauss, Coote, Montgomery, Marriott, Hobson, and Drane. "The Adeline Waltz," by G. J. Rubini, and "The Sleigh-Bells Galop," by G. Richardson (also published by J. Barth), are lively pieces of dance music.

Mr. J. Williams, of Berners-street, also contributes to the music of the class now referred to. "Les Clochettes de Corneville, Polka," by Arban, is founded on some piquant themes from Planquette's opéra-comique; as are a "Polka Mazurka," a set of quadrilles, and a "Suite de Valses," by the same adapter.

A vocal piece, appropriate to the approaching season, is "An Englishman's Song for Christmas," by F. Marshall Ward (published by J. Williams, of Berners-street). The melody is well marked, and the rhythm forcible and clear.

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DRAPERY DEPARTMENT.—Large White Quilts, 2½ yards by 2 yards, 4s. 11d.; handsome Marcella ditto, 9s. 9d.; White Wool Blankets, from 6s. per pair (see Special Reduced List, sent post-free); Large Wiltshire ditto, 2½ yards long, 8s. 6d. per pair; 3½ yards long, 10s. 6d. per pair; 4½ yards long, 12s. 6d. per pair; 5½ yards long, 14s. 6d. per pair; 6½ yards long, 16s. 6d. per pair; 7½ yards long, 18s. 6d. per pair; 8½ yards long, 20s. 6d. per pair; 9½ yards long, 22s. 6d. per pair; 10½ yards long, 24s. 6d. per pair; 11½ yards long, 26s. 6d. per pair; 12½ yards long, 28s. 6d. per pair; 13½ yards long, 30s. 6d. per pair; 14½ yards long, 32s. 6d. per pair; 15½ yards long, 34s. 6d. per pair; 16½ yards long, 36s. 6d. per pair; 17½ yards long, 38s. 6d. per pair; 18½ yards long, 40s. 6d. per pair; 19½ yards long, 42s. 6d. per pair; 20½ yards long, 44s. 6d. per pair; 21½ yards long, 46s. 6d. per pair; 22½ yards long, 48s. 6d. per pair; 23½ yards long, 50s. 6d. per pair; 24½ yards long, 52s. 6d. per pair; 25½ yards long, 54s. 6d. per pair; 26½ yards long, 56s. 6d. per pair; 27½ yards long, 58s. 6d. per pair; 28½ yards long, 60s. 6d. per pair; 29½ yards long, 62s. 6d. per pair; 30½ yards long, 64s. 6d. per pair; 31½ yards long, 66s. 6d. per pair; 32½ yards long, 68s. 6d. per pair; 33½ yards long, 70s. 6d. per pair; 34½ yards long, 72s. 6d. per pair; 35½ yards long, 74s. 6d. per pair; 36½ yards long, 76s. 6d. per pair; 37½ yards long, 78s. 6d. per pair; 38½ yards long, 80s. 6d. per pair; 39½ yards long, 82s. 6d. per pair; 40½ yards long, 84s. 6d. per pair; 41½ yards long, 86s. 6d. per pair; 42½ yards long, 88s. 6d. per pair; 43½ yards long, 90s. 6d. per pair; 44½ yards long, 92s. 6d. per pair; 45½ yards long, 94s. 6d. per pair; 46½ yards long, 96s. 6d. per pair; 47½ yards long, 98s. 6d. per pair; 48½ yards long, 100s. 6d. per pair; 49½ yards long, 102s. 6d. per pair; 50½ yards long, 104s. 6d. per pair; 51½ yards long, 106s. 6d. per pair; 52½ yards long, 108s. 6d. per pair; 53½ yards long, 110s. 6d. per pair; 54½ yards long, 112s. 6d. per pair; 55½ yards long, 114s. 6d. per pair; 56½ yards long, 116s. 6d. per pair; 57½ yards long, 118s. 6d. per pair; 58½ yards long, 120s. 6d. per pair; 59½ yards long, 122s. 6d. per pair; 60½ yards long, 124s. 6d. per pair; 61½ yards long, 126s. 6d. per pair; 62½ yards long, 128s. 6d. per pair; 63½ yards long, 130s. 6d. per pair; 64½ yards long, 132s. 6d. per pair; 65½ yards long, 134s. 6d. per pair; 66½ yards long, 136s. 6d. per pair; 67½ yards long, 138s. 6d. per pair; 68½ yards long, 140s. 6d. per pair; 69½ yards long, 142s. 6d. per pair; 70½ yards long, 144s. 6d. per pair; 71½ yards long, 146s. 6d. per pair; 72½ yards long, 148s. 6d. per pair; 73½ yards long, 150s. 6d. per pair; 74½ yards long, 152s. 6d. per pair; 75½ yards long, 154s. 6d. per pair; 76½ yards long, 156s. 6d. per pair; 77½ yards long, 158s. 6d. per pair; 78½ yards long, 160s. 6d. per pair; 79½ yards long, 162s. 6d. per pair; 80½ yards long, 164s. 6d. per pair; 81½ yards long, 166s. 6d. per pair; 82½ yards long, 168s. 6d. per pair; 83½ yards long, 170s. 6d. per pair; 84½ yards long, 172s. 6d. per pair; 85½ yards long, 174s. 6d. per pair; 86½ yards long, 176s. 6d. per pair; 87½ yards long, 178s. 6d. per pair; 88½ yards long, 180s. 6d. per pair; 89½ yards long, 182s. 6d. per pair; 90½ yards long, 184s. 6d. per pair; 91½ yards long, 186s. 6d. per pair; 92½ yards long, 188s. 6d. per pair; 93½ yards long, 190s. 6d. per pair; 94½ yards long, 192s. 6d. per pair; 95½ yards long, 194s. 6d. per pair; 96½ yards long, 196s. 6d. per pair; 97½ yards long, 198s. 6d. per pair; 98½ yards long, 200s. 6d. per pair; 99½ yards long, 202s. 6d. per pair; 100½ yards long, 204s. 6d. per pair; 101½ yards long, 206s. 6d. per pair; 102½ yards long, 208s. 6d. per pair; 103½ yards long, 210s. 6d. per pair; 104½ yards long, 212s. 6d. per pair; 105½ yards long, 214s. 6d. per pair; 106½ yards long, 216s. 6d. per pair; 107½ yards long, 218s. 6d. per pair; 108½ yards long, 220s. 6d. per pair; 109½ yards long, 222s. 6d. per pair; 110½ yards long, 224s. 6d. per pair; 111½ yards long, 226s. 6d. per pair; 112½ yards long, 228s. 6d. per pair; 113½ yards long, 230s. 6d. per pair; 114½ yards long, 232s. 6d. per pair; 115½ yards long, 234s. 6d. per pair; 116½ yards long, 236s. 6d. per pair; 117½ yards long, 238s. 6d. per pair; 118½ yards long, 240s. 6d. per pair; 119½ yards long, 242s. 6d. per pair; 120½ yards long, 244s. 6d. per pair; 121½ yards long, 246s. 6d. per pair; 122½ yards long, 248s. 6d. per pair; 123½ yards long, 250s. 6d. per pair; 124½ yards long, 252s. 6d. per pair; 125½ yards long, 254s. 6d. per pair; 126½ yards long, 256s. 6d. per pair; 127½ yards long, 258s. 6d. per pair; 128½ yards long, 260s. 6d. per pair; 129½ yards long, 262s. 6d. per pair; 130½ yards long, 264s. 6d. per pair; 131½ yards long, 266s. 6d. per pair; 132½ yards long, 268s. 6d. per pair; 133½ yards long, 270s. 6d. per pair; 134½ yards long, 272s. 6d. per pair; 135½ yards long, 274s. 6d. per pair; 136½ yards long, 276s. 6d. per pair; 137½ yards long, 278s. 6d. per pair; 138½ yards long, 280s. 6d. per pair; 139½ yards long, 282s. 6d. per pair; 140½ yards long, 284s. 6d. per pair; 141½ yards long, 286s. 6d. per pair; 142½ yards long, 288s. 6d. per pair; 143½ yards long, 290s. 6d. per pair; 144½ yards long, 292s. 6d. per pair; 145½ yards long, 294s. 6d. per pair; 146½ yards long, 296s. 6d. per pair; 147½ yards long, 298s. 6d. per pair; 148½ yards long, 300s. 6d. per pair; 149½ yards long, 302s. 6d. per pair; 150½ yards long, 304s. 6d. per pair; 151½ yards long, 306s. 6d. per pair; 152½ yards long, 308s. 6d. per pair; 153½ yards long, 310s. 6d. per pair; 154½ yards long, 312s. 6d. per pair; 155½ yards long, 314s. 6d. per pair; 156½ yards long, 316s. 6d. per pair; 157½ yards long, 318s. 6d. per pair; 158½ yards long, 320s. 6d. per pair; 159½ yards long, 322s. 6d. per pair; 160½ yards long, 324s. 6d. per pair; 161½ yards long, 326s. 6d. per pair; 162½ yards long, 328s. 6d. per pair; 163½ yards long, 330s. 6d. per pair; 164½ yards long, 332s. 6d. per pair; 165½ yards long, 334s. 6d. per pair; 166½ yards long, 336s. 6d. per pair; 167½ yards long, 338s. 6d. per pair; 168½ yards long, 340s. 6d. per pair; 169½ yards long, 342s. 6d. per pair; 170½ yards long, 344s. 6d. per pair; 171½ yards long, 346s. 6d. per pair; 172½ yards long, 348s. 6d. per pair; 173½ yards long, 350s. 6d. per pair; 174½ yards long, 352s. 6d. per pair; 175½ yards long, 354s. 6d. per pair; 176½ yards long, 356s. 6d. per pair; 177½ yards long, 358s. 6d. per pair; 178½ yards long, 360s. 6d. per pair; 179½ yards long, 362s. 6d. per pair; 180½ yards long, 364s. 6d. per pair; 181½ yards long, 366s. 6d. per pair; 182½ yards long, 368s. 6d. per pair; 183½ yards long, 370s. 6d. per pair; 184½ yards long, 372s. 6d. per pair; 185½ yards long, 374s. 6d. per pair; 186½ yards long, 376s. 6d. per pair; 187½ yards long, 378s. 6d. per pair; 188½ yards long, 380s. 6d. per pair; 189½ yards long, 382s. 6d. per pair; 190½ yards long, 384s. 6d. per pair; 191½ yards long, 386s. 6d. per pair; 192½ yards long, 388s. 6d. per pair; 193½ yards long, 390s. 6d. per pair; 194½ yards long, 392s. 6d. per pair; 195½ yards long, 394s. 6d. per pair; 196½ yards long, 396s. 6d. per pair; 197½ yards long, 398s. 6d. per pair; 198½ yards long, 400s. 6d. per pair; 199½ yards long, 402s. 6d. per pair; 200½ yards long, 404s. 6d. per pair; 201½ yards long, 406s. 6d. per pair; 202½ yards long, 408s. 6d. per pair; 203½ yards long, 410s. 6d. per pair; 204½ yards long, 412s. 6d. per pair; 205½ yards long, 414s. 6d. per pair; 206½ yards long, 416s. 6d. per pair; 207½ yards long, 418s. 6d. per pair; 208½ yards long, 420s. 6d. per pair; 209½ yards long, 422s. 6d. per pair; 210½ yards long, 424s. 6d. per pair; 211½ yards long, 426s. 6d. per pair; 212½ yards long, 428s. 6d. per pair; 213½ yards long, 430s. 6d. per pair; 214½ yards long, 432s. 6d. per pair; 215½ yards long, 434s. 6d. per pair; 216½ yards long, 436s. 6d. per pair; 217½ yards long, 438s. 6d. per pair; 218½ yards long, 440s. 6d. per pair; 219½ yards long, 442s. 6d. per pair; 220½ yards long, 444s. 6d. per pair; 221½ yards long, 446s. 6d. per pair; 222½ yards long, 448s. 6d. per pair; 223½ yards long, 450s. 6d. per pair; 224½ yards long, 452s. 6d. per pair; 225½ yards long, 454s. 6d. per pair; 226½ yards long, 456s. 6d. per pair; 227½ yards long, 458s. 6d. per pair; 228½ yards long, 460s. 6d. per pair; 229½ yards long, 462s. 6d. per pair; 230½ yards long, 464s. 6d. per pair; 231½ yards long, 466s. 6d. per pair; 232½ yards long, 468s. 6d. per pair; 233½ yards long, 470s. 6d. per pair; 234½ yards long, 472s. 6d. per pair; 235½ yards long, 474s. 6d. per pair; 236½ yards long, 476s. 6d. per pair; 237½ yards long, 478s. 6d. per pair; 238½ yards long, 480s. 6d. per pair; 239½ yards long, 482s. 6d. per pair; 240½ yards long, 484s. 6d. per pair; 241½ yards long, 486s. 6d. per pair; 242½ yards long, 488s. 6d. per pair; 243½ yards long, 490s. 6d. per pair; 244½ yards long, 492s. 6d. per pair; 245½ yards long, 494s. 6d. per pair; 246½ yards long, 496s. 6d. per pair; 247½ yards long, 498s. 6d. per pair; 248½ yards long, 500s. 6d. per pair; 249½ yards long, 502s. 6d. per pair; 250½ yards long, 504s. 6d. per pair; 251½ yards long, 506s. 6d. per pair; 252½ yards long, 508s. 6d. per pair; 253½ yards long, 510s. 6d. per pair; 254½ yards long, 512s. 6d. per pair; 255½ yards long, 514s. 6d. per pair; 256½ yards long, 516s. 6d. per pair; 257½ yards long, 518s. 6d. per pair; 258½ yards long, 520s. 6d. per pair; 259½ yards long, 522s. 6d. per pair; 260½ yards long, 524s. 6d. per pair; 261½ yards long, 526s. 6d. per pair; 262½ yards long, 528s. 6d. per pair; 263½ yards long, 530s. 6d. per pair; 264½ yards long, 532s. 6d. per pair; 265½ yards long, 534s. 6d. per pair; 266½ yards long, 536s. 6d. per pair; 267½ yards long, 538s. 6d. per pair; 268½ yards long, 540s. 6d. per pair; 269½ yards long, 542s. 6d. per pair; 270½ yards long, 544s. 6d. per pair; 271½ yards long, 546s. 6d. per pair; 272½ yards long, 548s. 6d. per pair; 273½ yards long, 550s. 6d. per pair; 274½ yards long, 552s. 6d. per pair; 275½ yards long, 554s. 6d. per pair; 276½ yards long, 556s. 6d. per pair; 277½ yards long, 558s. 6d. per pair; 278½ yards long, 560s. 6d. per pair; 279½ yards long, 562s. 6d. per pair; 280½ yards long, 564s. 6d. per pair; 281½ yards long, 566s. 6d. per pair; 282½ yards long, 568s. 6d. per pair; 283½ yards long, 570s. 6d. per pair; 284½ yards long, 572s. 6d. per pair; 285½ yards long, 574s. 6d. per pair; 286½ yards long, 576s. 6d. per pair; 287½ yards long, 578s. 6d. per pair; 288½ yards long, 580s. 6d. per pair; 289½ yards long, 582s. 6d. per pair; 290½ yards long, 584s. 6d. per pair; 291½ yards long, 586s. 6d. per pair; 292½ yards long, 588s. 6d. per pair; 293½ yards long, 590s. 6d. per pair; 294½ yards long, 592s. 6d. per pair; 295½ yards long, 594s. 6d. per pair; 296½ yards long, 596s. 6d. per pair; 297½ yards long, 598s. 6d. per pair; 298½ yards long, 600s. 6d. per pair; 299½ yards long, 602s. 6d. per pair; 300½ yards long, 604s. 6d. per pair; 301½ yards long, 606s. 6d. per pair; 302½ yards long, 608s. 6d. per pair; 303½ yards long, 610s. 6d. per pair; 304½ yards long, 612s. 6d. per pair; 305½ yards long, 614s. 6d. per pair; 306½ yards long, 616s. 6d. per pair; 307½ yards long, 618s. 6d. per pair; 308½ yards long, 620s. 6d. per pair; 309½ yards long, 622s. 6d. per pair; 310½ yards long, 624s. 6d. per pair; 311½ yards long, 626s. 6d. per pair; 312½ yards long, 628s. 6d. per pair; 313½ yards long, 630s. 6d. per pair; 314½ yards long, 632s. 6d. per pair; 315½ yards long, 634s. 6d. per pair; 316½ yards long, 636s. 6d. per pair; 317½ yards long, 638s. 6d. per pair; 318½ yards long, 640s. 6d. per pair; 319½ yards long, 642s. 6d. per pair; 320½ yards long, 644s. 6d. per pair; 321½ yards long, 646s. 6d. per pair; 322½ yards long, 648s. 6d. per pair; 323½ yards long, 650s. 6d. per pair; 324½ yards long

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2008.—VOL. LXXI.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1877.

WITH
TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6d.



OSMAN PASHA.

BIRTHS.

On the 18th inst., at Quinto-al-Mare, Italy, the wife of Edmund George Reader, Esq., British Vice-Consul at Genoa, of a daughter.
On the 16th inst., at Brodie Castle, N.B., Lady Eleanor Brodie, of a son.
On the 16th inst., at Drenagh, in the county of Derry, the Hon. Mrs. McCausland, of a daughter.
On the 11th inst., at East Wotton Vicarage, Yorkshire, Lady Beatrice Stewart, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES

On the 18th inst., at Kingston-upon-Thames, Charles L. N. Ingram, Esq., Captain 3rd Royal Surrey Militia, second surviving son of the late Herbert Ingram, Esq., M.P., of Swinehead Abbey, Lincolnshire, to Lucy Frances, eldest daughter of Francis A. Davis, Esq., of Anglessea House, Surbiton, Surrey.
On the 18th inst., at St. Andrew's Church, Liverpool, by the Rev. Donald Macleod, D.D., one of her Majesty's Chaplains for Scotland, Norman Macleod, Ceylon, eldest son of the late Rev. Norman Macleod, D.D., of the Bury Parish, Glasgow, to Jessie Caldwell, eldest daughter of the late William Gifford, Esq., Liverpool.
On the 10th ult., at St. John's Cathedral, Manitoba, by the Most Rev. the Metropolitan of Rupert's Land, assisted by the Rev. Canon O'Meara, Walter Robert, son of the late Rev. Walter Nursey, Rector of Croxted, Norfolk, England, to Kate Alexander, daughter of the late W. H. Coxwell, Esq., of Toronto, Canada.
On the 12th inst., at St. John's Church, Upper Holloway, Islington, by the Rev. J. D. Trigre, Vicar of Loxwood, Sussex, George Cooper, of Round Hill-crescent, Brighton, to Fanny Carter, of Marlborough-road, Upper Holloway, London.
On the 15th inst., at Redfern Church, Sydney, N.S.W., by the Rev. Canon Stephen, M.A., Rector, William Osborne Moore, R.N., Lieutenant-Commander H.M. schooner Alacrity, Australia, eldest surviving son of John Aldin Moore, Esq., of 95, South-hill-park, Hampstead-heath, and the Inner Temple, to Maria Gertrude, youngest daughter of the late Major Osborne, Esq., of 85, Russell-square, London.
On Oct. 11, at Chalmers Church, Adelaide, Australia, Henry James, second son of F. C. Southwell, Esq., of Wisbech, Cambs., to Mary, third daughter of the Hon. Thomas English, M.L.C., Parkside, Adelaide.

DEATHS.

On the 11th inst., at Cadiz, of rapid consumption, Antonia Maria, the beloved eldest daughter of George Petty, Esq., merchant, of that city, sincerely lamented by all who knew her, aged 24 years.
On the 13th inst., suddenly, at his residence, Knight's Hill House, Lower Norwood, Herbert Harris Cannan, aged 64 years. Friends will kindly accept this intimation.
At her residence, Ventnor Villas, West Brighton, Eliza, relict of the late Charles Rodmore, Esq., of Forest House, Chigwell, in her 76th year. Friends kindly accept this intimation.
On the 14th inst., at 2, Burwood-place, Hyde Park, of bronchitis, Dionysius Steel, infant son of William George and Martha Lardner, aged one year.

* * * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each insertion.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING DEC. 29.

SUNDAY, Dec. 23.	
Fourth Sunday in Advent. St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Bishop of London's ordination; 11 a.m., Rev. Canon Farrar; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Liddon; 7 p.m., Rev. George Congreve, Curate of St. John's, Cowley. St. James's noon, Rev. W. H. Bliss, Rector of West Lale, Berks.	Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Rev. Professor Watkins; 3 p.m., Very Rev. the Dean. Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., Rev. T. L. Popham. Temple Church, 11 a.m., probably Rev. Dr. Vaughan, the Master; 3 p.m., Rev. A. Ainger, the Reader.
MONDAY, Dec. 24.	
George I., King of Greece, born, 1815.	
TUESDAY, Dec. 25.	
Christmas Day. St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Very Rev. Dean Church; 3.15 p.m., no sermon. Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Very Rev. the Dean.	St. James's, noon, Rev. Francis Garden, Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal. Whitehall, 11 a.m., Rev. T. L. Popham.
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 26.	
St. Stephen, deacon and martyr. Bank Holiday.	Westminster Abbey, 3 p.m., Canon Farrar.
THURSDAY, Dec. 27.	
St. John the Evangelist. Royal Institution, Christmas lectures, 3 p.m. (Professor Tyndall on Heat, Visible and Invisible). Holy Innocents. Westminster Abbey, 3 p.m., Very Rev. the Dean will preach the annual sermon to children.	Moon's last quarter, 6.30 a.m. London Institution, 7 p.m. (Professor W. F. Barrett on the Telephone). Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m. Commercial Travellers' School, half-yearly court and elections, Cannon-street Hotel, 11 a.m.
FRIDAY, Dec. 28.	
Westminster Abbey, 3 p.m., Very Rev. the Dean will preach the annual sermon to children.	
SATURDAY, Dec. 29.	
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Tyndall on Heat).	

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 23' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 84 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		Direction.	General.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 p.m.	Minimum, read at 10 p.m.	Force in 24 hours.	Direction in 24 hours.		
December	Inches.	° F.	° F.	%	0-10	° F.	° F.	Miles.	° F.		
(12)	29.823	43.6	37.0	80	4	50.6	35.0	SSW	SSW	WSW	220
(13)	29.832	38.6	34.6	87	5	42.9	34.3	SW	WSW		220
(14)	30.273	37.1	33.1	87	2	42.9	31.9	WSW	W	NW	148
(15)	30.445	39.6	34.9	82	10	43.9	29.1	SW	W	NW	148
(16)	30.384	46.6	40.9	82	10	48.9	43.9	WSW	W	WSW	312
(17)	30.352	44.6	40.8	87	8	47.8	41.4	WSW	W	WSW	151
(18)	30.523	39.3	36.1	90	2	45.8	32.3	SW	WSW		138

* Dew measured.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:-
Barometer (in inches) corrected .. 29.737 29.866 30.199 30.200 30.330 30.363 30.520
Temperature of Air .. 49.3° 38.4° 38.9° 34.1° 45.3° 43.9° 39.8°
Temperature of Evaporation .. 45.4° 37.2° 35.3° 32.0° 42.7° 42.0° 38.7°
Direction of Wind .. SW. SW. W. SW. W. WSW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 29.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1 35 13	2 14 45	3 0 45	3 53 58	4 49 16	5 42 18	6 32 10

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.
ONCE IN A CENTURY, A MUSICAL ALMANAC, by Mr. Corney Grain; and HER NEW DOLL'S HOUSE, next Wednesday, at Three and Eight; Thursday at Three; Friday, at Three and Eight; and Saturday, at Three.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place.

MASKELYNE and COOKE. Daily at Three and Eight o'clock. EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly. Fifth year in London. The present programme embraces Psycho and Zoe, the twin automatic myriades; the sensational dance, in expiure of so-called Spiritualism, in which Mr. Cooke floats about the room asking the cabinet with him—the most astounding feat ever accomplished; and many other illusory items of novel and original character. Such is the success of the entertainment that it is advisable to book seats in advance, for which there is no charge. Admission 6s., 2s., 1s.

LONDON BALLAD CONCERTS.—ST. JAMES'S HALL.
NOTICE.—An EXTRA MORNING CONCERT will be given on SATURDAY, JAN. 5; and the First EVENING CONCERT on WEDNESDAY, JAN. 16. The usual distinguished Artists will appear on each occasion. Early application for Tickets should be made to Boosey and Co., 25, Regent-street; or Mr. Austin St. James's Hall.

EVANS'S, COVENT - GARDEN. — NOTICE. — These celebrated Supper-Rooms are now open for the reception of Ladies. Evans's Choir Boys, specially trained by and under the direction of Mr. F. J. Jennings; and the best available Comic Talent. Supper after the Theatre.—Proprietor, J. B. Evans.

Now Ready,
PRICE ONE SHILLING (FREE BY POST, 1s. 2½d.).
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INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.
THE TWELFTH WINTER EXHIBITION IS NOW OPEN, from Ten till Six. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.
Gallery, 33, Pall-mall. H. F. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.
THE SIXTEENTH WINTER EXHIBITION OF SKETCHES AND STUDIES IS NOW OPEN, at their Gallery, 6, Pall-mall East. Ten till Five. Admission, One Shilling.
ALFRED D. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS, "THE BRAZEN SERPENT," "CHRIST LEAVING THE PILATEUM," and "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE," each 8ft. by 22ft., with "Dream of Plato's Wife," "Christian Martyr," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street, W. Daily, 10 to 5. 1s.

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE-GALLERY.—Open all the year round for the RECEPTION and SALE of PICTURES by the British and Foreign Schools. For Particulars apply to Mr. G. W. WARR.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT-GARDEN.—On BOXING NIGHT, PUSSE IN BOOTS. Middle, Cavalieri, and Ballet of 300. Prices and Day Performances, as usual. Booking by Mr. E. Hall. No fees.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—BOXING NIGHT, DEC. 29, will be produced the Grand Christmas Pantomime, THE WHITE CAT, by E. L. Blanchard, Scenery by W. Beverly, in which the celebrated Vokes family will make their appearance in London. Performances, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, Dec. 29; and every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday during the month of January. Box-Office open from Ten till Five Daily, until further notice.

TURN OF THE TIDE, by F. C. Burnand, EVERY EVENING, at Eight. Preceded, at Seven, by A ROUGH DIAMOND. The most powerful Comedy in London. Box-Office hours, Eleven to Five. No booking fees. Prices, from 1s. to 25s.—ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate.
GRAND PANTOMIME, THE ENCHANTED PRINCE, or Beauty and the Beast. BOXING NIGHT and Every Evening, at Seven. Morning Performances, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Dec. 27; and Saturday, Dec. 29; and Every Monday, Thursday, and Saturday, at One. Children under Ten, half price.

SANGER'S GRAND NATIONAL AMPHITHEATRE, WESTMINSTER-BRIDGE-ROAD.
This commodious and elegant Theatre, the only establishment of its kind in the United Kingdom where the Circus, Hippodrome, and Hippodramatic Performances are given, since the home and pride of the great Astley and Duncrow, and the ambition of every large Equestrian, daily Licensee, and Amateur, daily Licensee, by the Lord Chamberlain, having been gorgeously re-decorated, and now possessing all the modern improvements of the most recently erected Theatres in England, both as regards the comfort of the audience and stage requirements, will REOPEN on BOXING DAY, DEC. 26, 1877, at Two o'clock with a carefully selected Baroque, Pantomime, and Equestrian Company. Production on scale of splendour of the Grand Christmas Double Pantomime, written by W. M. Akhurst, Esq., entitled WHITTINGTON AND HIS WONDERFUL CAT; or, Harlequin Johnny Gilpin and his Ride to Edmonton. The Pantomime of 1877-8 will (notwithstanding the liberality of the proprietors in their previous productions) by far eclipse any attempt that has been made in this elegant theatre. The twelve magnificent scenes executed by those eminent artists, Messrs. Dayes and Coney. Properties by Mr. John Rogers and assistants; the gorgeous Costumes by Mrs. Coney and assistants; the brilliant High-class Vocalists, Comedian Dancers, Double Harlequinade, and the Triple Circus Company. Two Performances Daily: every Afternoon at Two and Evening at Seven. Box-Office open from Ten till Four. Prices:—Private Boxes, from 21 11s. 6d. to 45s.; Balcony Stalls, 2s.; Orchestra Stalls, 2s. 6d.; Boxes and Pit Stalls, 2s.; Amphitheatre, 1s. 6d.; Pit, 1s.; Gallery, 6d.

MESSRS. JOHN SANGER and SON'S Grand CHRISTMAS and NEW-YEAR'S CARNIVAL, ROYAL AGRICULTURAL GREAT HALL, Islington, commencing BOXING DAY, DEC. 26, at Two o'clock. The most powerful attraction ever submitted to the public. Four complete entertainments in one. Flat-Racing, Hurdle-Racing, Steeplechasing, Pony Racing, Camel, Dromedary, and Elephant Racing; three complete Circus Companies; 3000s. Cannovars's Tea Elephants and the Wonders from the East; Great Display of Fireworks; and the Grand Military Spectacle entitled the Bombardment and Fall of Plevna, in which Two Thousand Men and Horses, Camels, Oxen, Goats, &c., will take part. Seating accommodation for Twenty Thousand People. Two Performances Daily. Every Afternoon at Seven and Evening at Seven. Reserved Seats (select), 3s.; First Class, 2s.; Second Class, 1s.; and the Great Galleries, 6d.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR'S HOLIDAY FESTIVITIES.
ON BOXING DAY, WEDNESDAY NEXT, DEC. 26, THE WORLD-FAMED MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS' THIRTEENTH ANNUAL SERIES OF HOLIDAY PERFORMANCES will commence in the ST. JAMES'S GRAND HALL, Regent-street and Piccadilly, which will be suitably performed by the THE HOLIDAY PROGRAMME will, as usual, BE THE RICHEST AND MOST ATTRACTIVE amid the brilliant and magnificent entertainments. FORTY ARTISTS OF KNOWN EMINENCE will take part in the Holiday Entertainment. FIVE THOUSAND SEATS IN THE MOST MAGNIFICENT AND LUXURIOUS PERFORMANCES WILL BE GIVEN EVERY DAY AT THREE AND EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT.
UNTIL SATURDAY, JAN. 12, 1878.
Prices of admission: Great Area and Gallery (2000 places), 1s.; Balcony, 2s.; 800 Stalls, 3s.; Pateuilis, 5s. Children under Twelve, half-price, to Stalls and Balcony only. No fees, no charge for programmes. Tickets and places for any day or evening up to Jan. 12, may be secured at Austin's Ticket-Office, St. James's Hall, without extra charge.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR'S HOLIDAYS, 1877-8.
THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS' THIRTEENTH ANNUAL CHRISTMAS and NEW-YEAR'S FESTIVAL PERFORMANCES WILL COMMENCE ON BOXING DAY, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 26, WHEN A NEW AND MOST DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT WILL BE PRESENTED, in which the entire strength of this great Company will be engaged. PERFORMANCES WILL BE GIVEN EVERY DAY AT THREE AND EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT.
from Boxing Day, Dec. 26, to Saturday, Jan. 12, inclusive.
Doors open every day at Two every night at Seven.
Places can be booked for any performance of the series without extra charge at Austin's Ticket-Office, St. James's Hall.

ST. JAMES'S GREAT HALL, Regent-street and Piccadilly.
THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS' THIRTEENTH ANNUAL SERIES OF CHRISTMAS and NEW-YEAR'S PERFORMANCES WILL COMMENCE ON BOXING DAY, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 26, WHEN A NEW AND MOST DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT WILL BE PRESENTED, in which the entire strength of this great Company will be engaged. PERFORMANCES WILL BE GIVEN EVERY DAY AT THREE AND EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT.
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THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS' HOLIDAY FESTIVAL PERFORMANCES at ST. JAMES'S GREAT HALL, EVERY DAY AT THREE AND EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT.
Omnibuses run direct to the Doors of St. James's Hall from every Railway Station in London.
EVERY WEST-END OMNIBUS WILL ALSO CONVEY VISITORS FROM ALL PARTS OF LONDON TO THE DOORS OF THE HALL.

OUR CHRISTMAS NUMBER
IS OUT OF PRINT,
AND THERE WILL BE NO FURTHER ISSUE.
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

LONDON: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1877.

Parliament is to meet on Jan. 17 "for the dispatch of business." To that date it had been formally prorogued but a few days before without any intimation, and, presumably, without any intention of engaging it in the actual exercise of its functions. The announcement has excited no little speculation in the mind of the public. Why this sudden change of purpose? What new facts will explain it? Is it the declaration by Servia of war and independence? or is it the hasty invitation of Turkey to the Neutral Powers to mediate between herself and Russia? or is it that the view of the British Cabinet is changing, or may probably change, in regard to that "conditional neutrality" which has been its policy since the commencement of hostilities? Is Parliament to be asked to share, and so to lighten, the responsibility of her Majesty's Government at this crisis of affairs between Russia and Turkey; or have the Government already arrived at some resolution, the carrying out of which will require the sanction of her Majesty's faithful Commons by providing the necessary supplies? Such questions as these—natural, almost inevitable—are not likely, perhaps, to elicit an immediate answer. The actual state of the facts can only be guessed. It is shrouded in a haze of uncertainty; and, unfortunately, there is nothing more undesirable at this period of the year for the revival of business than a general conviction that something serious is at hand, and a general ignorance of what that may chance to be.

It can hardly be pretended, we think, that the relation of this country to the belligerents in South-Eastern Europe furnishes adequate grounds for an alteration of its policy. "British interests," as specifically described by Mr. Cross, Lord Derby, and Sir Stafford Northcote, are not more threatened at the present moment than they have been since the crossing of the Danube by the Russians. The fall of Plevna has merely removed an accidental obstacle to the invasion of Roumelia. The Servian declaration of war, upon whatever ground it may be condemned, or justified, does nothing to modify the conditions upon which we have publicly professed our neutrality. The Circular Note to the Neutral Powers in which they are somewhat coyly asked to shield Turkey from the effects of her own obstinacy, offers no concession but such as might have been made during the Session of the Constantinople Conference nearly twelve months ago. The tone of it is still the same. The justification of Turkish misrule is put upon the same grounds of untruthfulness. The promises of amendment are without any guarantee that they will be performed. The "integrity and independence of the Ottoman Empire," so far as they were secured by the Treaty of Paris, are assumed as bases which upwards of twenty years of misrule in Turkey have done nothing to modify. Of course such a diplomatic document was little likely to win favour with the Neutral Powers, nor, if reports current can be relied upon, has it done so. Germany has not stirred. Austria sees nothing in it to affect the line of policy she has adopted. France is probably too absorbed in the happy settlement of her internal affairs to give any serious attention, just at present, to the Eastern Question. Italy alone has intimated a disposition to join with other Powers in consideration of the diplomatic movement appealing to their judgment. What Great Britain has done in the matter remains to be seen. It is not probable that Lord Derby looks upon the Circular Note of the Turkish Government as presenting an adequate basis for European action; but he may regard it as an indication on the part of Turkey that she feels herself to be unequal to the defensive task which she may have to perform. And he may regard, and perhaps rightly regard, such an indication as a good reason for conference among the Powers as to what they may unitedly recognise as reasonable and practicable terms of peace.

It would seem to be far from improbable that before the date appointed for the meeting of Parliament Russia may be in a position to prescribe conditions of peace to Turkey, or that Turkey, anxious to stave off impending ruin, may incline to negotiate with Russia alone. There are many reasons which might induce the Turk rather to submit to the dictation of her foe than to put herself under the protection of Europe, and thereby to surrender her political independence. It may be with a view to such a possibility that Parliament has been summoned for "the dispatch of business." It is much to be desired in any case, and more especially in the case supposed, that the utterance of the British people in the pending crisis should be clear and determinate. A thorough debate in both Houses of Parliament on the present position of the Eastern Question and on the relation in which the country chooses to stand towards it, might go far to strengthen the Ministry in case their policy is unchanged, or to guide them in the event of their wishing to

substitute for it one of enterprise. At any rate, we are inclined to think that it is a hopeful sign of Ministerial sense of responsibility that the early assembling of Parliament has been resolved upon. If there had been any intention on the part of the Cabinet to commit the country to a policy which it would be likely to resent—a policy of war instead of one of neutrality—one can hardly surmise that it would be in haste to meet the representatives of the people. It seems somewhat more probable that, in this instance, it is really anxious to ascertain, upon the best authority, what line of action England should take in circumstances of no little difficulty and of paramount importance. It is hardly credible that her Majesty's advisers should deem themselves authorised to strike out a new direction of policy without giving free play to the opinion and will of the legislative bodies. The public, we think, are not entitled to presume that the intention of the Cabinet is, or will be, to forestall the National judgment. There are members of it who, if they are not in a majority as to numbers, being a minority of great moral weight, would refuse, we think, to take the country by surprise, and would rather retire from office than be parties to any arrangement by which the Foreign Policy of England should be materially shifted from one foundation to another before consulting the great Council of the Kingdom.

Nothing, however, it is to be feared, can be hoped for from the discretion of the Turkish Government. It is their interest—at least, so they believe—to identify England as much as possible with what they still describe as the integrity and independence of the Ottoman Empire. There can be no doubt that they have powerful supporters in these dominions; and it will be well for the public to ascertain, through Parliament, how far the anticipations and wishes of the Sublime Porte are to be justified by the determination of the English people.

THE COURT.

The Queen was joined at Windsor Castle on Thursday week by the Prince and Princess of Wales. The Royal dinner party included also the Dean of Windsor and General Sir T. M. Biddulph. On the previous day Princess Christian and Princesses Victoria and Louise of Schleswig-Holstein visited her Majesty; and Lady Frances Baillie, the Very Rev. the Dean of Westminster, and the Rev. Canon Pearson dined with the Queen.

Yesterday week was the anniversary of the death of the Prince Consort. Princess Louise of Lorne and the Marquis of Lorne arrived at the castle. The Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Louise, Princess Beatrice, and the Marquis of Lorne went to the Mausoleum at Frogmore at half-past eleven o'clock, when a short service was performed by the Dean of Windsor, and the choir of St. George's Chapel sang, under the direction of Sir George Elvey, Mus. Doc. By her Majesty's commands, the Mausoleum was opened from half-past twelve to half-past three p.m. for the ladies and gentlemen and servants of the household and their families to visit it. Several residents in Windsor and the neighbourhood were also admitted, by special permission. The Princess and Princess of Wales left the castle in the afternoon for town. Princess Christian dined with the Queen.

Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, went to Hughenden Manor on Saturday last, on a visit to the Earl of Beaconsfield. Princess Louisa of Lorne and the Marquis of Lorne left the castle for London. Prince and Princess Christian dined with the Queen.

Princess Beatrice attended Divine service on Sunday in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev. James Fleming, B.D., Residentiary Canon of York, Vicar of St. Michael's, Chester-square, officiated. Princess Christian visited her Majesty.

The Judge-Advocate-General had an audience of the Queen on Monday.

The Earl of Beaconsfield arrived at the castle on Tuesday, and had an audience of her Majesty. He, with the Right Hon. W. H. Smith, who had also arrived, dined with the Queen. The Hon. Lady Biddulph and Lieutenant-General H. Ponsonby were also included in her Majesty's dinner party.

The Court will pass the Christmas at Windsor.

Lady Abercromby has succeeded the Duchess Dowager of Athole as Lady in Waiting, and Viscount Hawarden and Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Charles Lindsay have succeeded Lord Bagot and Mr. John F. Campbell of Islay as Lord and Groom in Waiting to her Majesty.

The Prince and Princess of Wales returned to Clarence House, St. James's, after visiting the Queen at Windsor Castle. Their Royal Highnesses went to the Gaiety Theatre on Tuesday evening. The Prince left London on Wednesday on a visit to Mr. W. A. Tyssen-Amherst, at Diddington Hall, near Brandon. The Princess remains a few days longer at Clarence House.

Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein left Cumberland Lodge on Monday on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Normanton, at Somerley, Ringwood.

Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne dined with Lord and Lady Howard of Glossop last week at Rutland-gate.

The Duke of Cambridge has been on a visit during the week to Lord and Lady Aveland at Normanton Park.

The Duchess of Teck has recovered from her recent indisposition.

The Crown Prince of Hanover dined with the Prince of Wales at Clarence House on Saturday last. His Royal Highness left the Alexandra Hotel on Sunday for Paris; he drove in one of the Prince of Wales's carriages, and on his way to the station called at Clarence House, whence the Prince of Wales accompanied him to Charing-cross, and there took leave of him.

The Prince Imperial went on Monday to Wimpole, on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Hardwicke.

Her Majesty's new powerful armour-plated ship Northampton concluded on Saturday last a series of steam trials in the Channel, under the inspection of Vice-Admiral Sir Houston Stewart. They proved entirely satisfactory, a speed of over fourteen knots per hour being attained.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO HUGHENDEN.

On Saturday her Majesty the Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, and attended by General Ponsonby, Colonel Du Plat, and the Marchioness of Ely, left Windsor Castle for Hughenden, on a visit to Lord Beaconsfield. At the Windsor station of the Great Western Railway a special train of saloon carriages had been prepared for the journey to High Wycombe. This train left Windsor at 12.40 p.m., and passed through the "west curve" at Slough on to the main down line, and thence by the village of Cookham, crossing the Thames at Bourne End, to Woburn-green. Here the first signs of loyal welcome were seen, a flag hanging above the ancient church tower, while a crowd of residents clustered near the station. A run of a few minutes more brought the train into High Wycombe station, where her Majesty arrived at 1.15 p.m., and was received with a hearty burst of cheering. The Great Western station was prettily decorated, and some of the inhabitants of High Wycombe, including Lord Carington and other gentlemen, had succeeded in turning the waiting-room of a very ordinary building into a charming boudoir, with palms and ferns on all sides. The platform was carpeted and the walls draped with crimson cloth, a reserved space being railed off for privileged spectators and the Mayor and Corporation of the place. A lofty triumphal arch of evergreens, surmounted by the words "God Save the Queen," spanned the entrance to the station-yard, along one side of which were Venetian masts carrying festoons of flags. Drawn up in a line facing the booking-offices was a guard of honour composed of the permanent staff and band of the Royal Bucks Militia, under Captain F. Powell, with Lieutenant Rose bearing the Queen's colours, and the Bucks Volunteers, commanded by Colonel Wethered, the school children occupying the west end of the yard. Crendon-street, a narrow, steep thoroughfare leading into the town, presented a vista of arches and flags, while High-street was a blaze of colour. The Mayor's invitation to the townspeople to show their loyalty in a becoming manner had been interpreted in this way. Wherever a balcony could be draped, wherever a motto could be attached or a flag could be hung, the enthusiasm of High Wycombe had seized the opportunity of showing itself. Along the line of route it seemed hardly possible to hang another flag. High Wycombe has for its staple manufacture the making of chairs from the beech woods so abundant hereabouts. An archway of these materials was improvised along the Queen's route. It was made up of chairs of all kinds, and bore the words, "Long Live the Queen." Her Majesty's attention was specially attracted by this curious structure, and the Royal carriage was stopped that its occupants might have a better view. Most of the shops were closed, the little town kept holiday, and was thronged with visitors, while the bells rang merrily from the church steeple.

Lord Beaconsfield, attended by Mr. Montagu Corrie, his private secretary, reached the station at about one o'clock to await the arrival of her Majesty. Among those present on the platform were Lord Carington, Colonel Carington (M.P. for High Wycombe), Sir C. L. Young, Mr. A. Gilby, J.P., Mr. A. Vernon, M.P., Mr. R. H. Crewe, M.P., and Mr. C. W. Phillips (Mayor of Wycombe), with several Aldermen and Councillors, and the Town Clerk. Her Majesty, upon alighting from the Royal saloon, was received by Lord Beaconsfield, who introduced the Mayor. The latter presented an address, which was beautifully illuminated on vellum and bore the seal of the Corporation of Wycombe. The Queen, having accepted the address, handed it to the Prime Minister, who thanked the Mayor. The Queen and Princess Beatrice accepted beautiful bouquets of flowers presented to them by Miss Emily Phillips, the daughter of the Mayor. They walked through the waiting-room to an open carriage, drawn by four horses, the Guard of Honour saluting and the bands playing the National Anthem. As the Royal carriage passed out of the station-yard, amid the cheers of the spectators, the children sang "God Save the Queen." The journey through High-street to the Hughenden road was one long-continued scene of loyal enthusiasm. Never has the Queen received a heartier welcome. A drive of about a couple of miles brought the Queen to Hughenden. The Premier had preceded the Royal party in his own carriage, and was at his door to receive her Majesty. At Hughenden the Queen and Princess Beatrice lunched with Lord Beaconsfield and remained about two hours. Before leaving, the Queen planted a tree on the lawn in front of the house to serve as memorial of her visit, and Princess Beatrice planted another tree close by. Lord Beaconsfield attended the Queen on her return to High Wycombe station. Her Majesty was received with renewed demonstrations of loyalty. The station and line of route were kept by the borough police and a detachment of the metropolitan force. At the departure of the Queen the Guard of Honour was again in attendance. At 3.45 p.m. the Royal train left High Wycombe, and after a rapid journey arrived at Windsor shortly after half-past four o'clock. The Queen and Princess Beatrice drove to the Castle.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.

The great variety of beautiful designs, pictorial, decorative, and poetical or literary, presented by such eminent manufacturers of artistic fancy-ware as Messrs. De la Rue, Marcus Ward, and others lately named with approval, should be enough to please every taste in the choice of Christmas cards. Our page Engraving, from drawings by Mr. George Cruikshank, junior, exhibits a collection of grotesque and humorous devices, bearing reference to the customs of this festive season, and suitable by the form and size of the drawings, if not by their spirit and character, to appear on these missives of personal greeting which people send by post to their acquaintance in the last week of the year. It is true that some of them are rather too satirical for human self-esteem to accept without displeasure; and we should not recommend their adoption for cards to be addressed to friends who are of a sensitive disposition. It would be a sad mistake to convert any form of social compliment, especially upon this occasion of the sacred festival of "peace and good will," into what might be likely to give offence; but we are perfectly sure that this is far from being the intention of the clever artist, who has merely indulged a vein of comic invention and a genuine love of fun in such harmless gambols of capricious imagination. The reader is therefore invited, with a safe conscience, to enjoy the general drollery of these caricatures, and to take notice that they are not to be copied or extracted for the purpose of hitting any particular foibles in the circle of his real acquaintance.

"NEVER MIND! CHRISTMAS IS COMING!"

The two little girls overtaken in the street by a disagreeable fit of bad weather, any time in December or November of this or any other year, may well console themselves for the absence of summer sunshine by remembering that the genial glow of Christmas festivity, with all its innocent frolics and almost consecrated dainties of the feast, is drawing nearer to them day by day. It is certainly a happy compensation for the bodily

discomforts and the gloom and chill of on-coming winter, that we are invited by social custom, at the instance of an immemorial appointment of the Church, to make merry and rejoice with our friends, both great and small, in the last week of the departing year, when the outward aspect of nature does not usually seem very cheerful. "Christmas is coming!" has often proved a watchword of wholesome efficacy and potency to dispel the vapours of ill-humour in a simple or juvenile mind; and we should be loth to see the progress of the age, in whatever direction, at all diminish the esteem that is commonly cherished for a festival with so many pleasant associations, not to speak of its religious character.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Addison, William Fountaine; Vicar of Osmett-cum-Gawthorpe.
Bagot, Edmund B.; Chaplain to the Salford Royal Hospital.
Beal, Samuel; Vicar of Falskone.
Bennett, Peter; Vicar of Forcett.
Bousser, James Armitage; Vicar of Shillington with Gravenhurst.
Bowly, Charles Henry; Vicar of Mooring, Essex.
Brook, Arthur; Rector of St. John's, Hackney.
Capel, Alfred John; Vicar of St. John Baptist, Hereford, with Chapelry of St. Mary Magdalene annexed.
Crofton; Henry Woodward; Rector of St. Mary March, Cambridge.
Fenn, J. F.; Chaplain to the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol.
Freer, T. Henry; Rector of Sudbury, Derby.
Gilder, W.; Vicar of Mackworth, Derbyshire; Rural Dean of Radburne.
Gordon, William; Vicar of All Saints, Paddock.
Gray, Thomas Sill; Rector of Garsdon with the Vicarage of Lea and Claverton annexed, Wilts.
Gwyn, James Bevan; Rector of Rockingham.
Jones, Hugh Beaumont; Vicar of Frisby on the Wreak.
Jones, Maurice Weldon; Vicar of Trefeglwys, Montgomery.
Lambard, Charles James; Vicar of Southill.
Layton, Thomas Charles Litchfield; Vicar of Sempringham.
Leeson, Wilfrid Nevill; Vicar of Witham on the Hill.
Morgan, John; Rector of Edern with Carnigwen and Pistyll, Carnarvonshire.
Nunn, H. D. Cust, Minor Canon and Vicar of Ripon Cathedral; Rural Dean.
Oliver, Thomas; Perpetual Curate of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, Liverpool.
Pattinson, William John; Rector of Maidwell, Northamptonshire.
Poole, Henry J.; Incumbent of the Parochial District of Wangaratta, Victoria, Australia.
Price, William Salter; Vicar of Wingfield, Suffolk.
Prince, William; Vicar of Burgh-on-Bain.
Ransome, J. H.; Vicar of Kirkewald.
Simson, A. G. K.; Perpetual Curate of St. Mark's, Kemp Town, Brighton.
Smith, Percival; Vicar of St. John the Baptist's, Harborne.
Taylor, Charles Samuel; Vicar of St. Thomas's, Bristol.
Torr, Thomas Joseph; Vicar of Northundham and Hunston.
Williams, Eleazar; Rector of Llanegwyl and Tregalan, Anglesey.
Willoughby, Hugh St. Maur; Rector of Trowell.—*Guardian*.

The Bishop of St. Albans reopened the parish church of Witham on Tuesday, after restoration.

The church of Holcombe Rogus, Devon, has been restored at the expense of Mr. W. C. Rayer, of Holcombe Court.

The Duke of Rutland has given the site for the intended new church at Ilkeston, Derbyshire, and has promised £500 in aid of the building fund.

An iron church was on Tuesday opened at Stechford by the Bishop of Worcester. Stechford has largely increased in population, and the parish church of Yardley is a mile distant.

The Bishop of St. Albans has reopened Christ's Church, Warley, which had been enlarged by the addition of a north aisle containing 100 sittings.

It is announced in the *Gazette* that the Venerable Edward Trollope, M.A., Archdeacon of Stow, has been nominated to be Bishop-Suffragan of the see of Nottingham, in the room of Dr. Henry Mackenzie, resigned.

St. Matthias's, West Brompton, has been much improved by two beautiful Munich windows, one representing the Nativity and the other the Flight into Egypt. They come from the studio of Mayer and Co.

At the meeting of the Royal Institute of British Architects on Monday Mr. James Neale read a paper on St. Albans Cathedral. He stated that practically the whole of the Norman building of the abbey was constructed from Roman tiles from the ruins of Verulam.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, in distributing the prizes to the students of the Ripon Diocesan Female Training College, expressed the opinion that a thoroughly perfect education cannot be attained without reference to religion, and urged that it is our bounden duty to foster all institutions which conduce to the spread of a real religious education.

At a Cabinet Council held on Tuesday it was decided that Parliament shall be summoned to meet on Jan. 17, instead of the usual time in February. Several Speeches out of Parliament have been given during the past week, but we have not room for even a brief summary of them—a circumstance which our readers, perhaps, will not deeply regret at this season.

The Duke of Cambridge inspected the cadets at the Military College, Sandhurst, last Saturday, and at the conclusion of the ceremony briefly addressed the young officers, expressing his great satisfaction at the result of their training.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says that Major-General Sir Archibald Alison, Bart., K.C.B., Deputy Adjutant General in Ireland, succeeds Major-General E. B. Hamley, C.B., on Jan. 1 as Commandant of the Staff College.

In reference to the Engravings of prize dogs at the Birmingham Dog Show, given in our last issue, Mr. W. Thomson, of Morden, Surrey, writes stating the dog Hero, lately belonging to him, won the first prize and cup for sheep-dogs.

The Corporation of Exeter has decided to buy the water-works of that city, on the basis of payment of 8 per cent on the capital of the water company. The terms involve an immediate expenditure by the Corporation of £94,000 in buying up the old company, and a further sum of £50,000 to £100,000 to be laid out in procuring a fresh supply of water for drinking purposes.

The Syndicate appointed to consider the requirements of the University of Cambridge in various departments of study have made a report to the Senate, wherein they recommend many additions to the present course.—The "Little-Go" list was issued on Monday morning. In Part I., the classical part of the examination, 139 have passed in the first class and 175 in the second class, while 149 have failed. In Part II., 172 have gained a first class and 159 a second class, while 147 have failed. In the additional subjects, out of 419 candidates, 332 have satisfied the examiners.—Several items of intelligence relating to the Universities and Public Schools are unavoidably omitted.

At an early hour on Thursday morning part of the upper flooring of Mr. Milne's hotel, Edinburgh, at which there was a fire on the previous evening, gave way, and carried with it seven other floors. Three of these, being in the hotel, were unoccupied, the fourth was used as shops, but the three flats below were occupied as dwelling-houses. The alarm of fire being past, most of the inhabitants returned to their dwellings, and several of them were buried in the debris, while others made narrow escapes. Three persons were taken out dead.



CHRISTMAS CARDS.



"NEVER MIND! CHRISTMAS IS COMING!"

THE WAR.

Since the surrender of Plevna and Osman Pasha's army on Monday week, the Russians in Bulgaria have been strengthening their advanced positions towards the Balkans and preparing for a conflict with the Turkish army in the Kamarli Pass, near Orkhanieh, on the road to Sofia. They will have to overcome an obstinate resistance in those localities before they can reach Adrianople. The disposal of their many thousand prisoners of war has occupied them several days. A rumour of the suicide of Osman Pasha by poison has been contradicted. The illustrious captive is treated with great respect by the Russians; while, at Constantinople, the Sultan has conferred an honorary appointment on the son of Osman Pasha, though a mere boy. The Emperor of Russia left Bucharest on Monday night, on his return to St. Petersburg.

There is little actual news of the progress of the campaign since our last. The Turks have abandoned Elena, a town south-east of Tirnova, and near the Hainkioi Pass of the Balkans, which they had lately recaptured from the Russians. This place has now been reoccupied by General Deltinghausen, whose advance guard also holds Bebrova. Nothing has been done as yet by the army of the Czarévitch between the Jantra and the Lom; and it is supposed that Suleiman Pasha will fall back on the Quadrilateral of fortresses in Eastern Bulgaria. The immediate contest is between General Gourko's force and that of Chakir Pasha, who has succeeded Mahomet Ali Pasha, in the fortified positions south of the Etropol Balkans, on the road to Sofia.

Prince Milan of Serbia has finally issued his declaration of renewed war against the Sultan. The Servian troops have crossed the frontier between Alexinatz and Nish, and captured the fortress of Prokolopje and the position of Mramor. They are preparing also to besiege Widdin on the Danube. General Leschjanin commands their forces against Nish, and General Horvatovich against Widdin.

In Asia, so far as we can learn the position of affairs, the Russians have suspended for the present any direct attack on Erzeroum. They have retired from the Deve Boyoun Pass, which could scarcely be occupied during the wintry weather that has now set in, and their head-quarters are being formed at the village of Zoumahmad, seven miles to the north-east. They are making a road to get round to the western side of Erzeroum.

The Turkish Imperial Parliament was reopened last week by the Sultan, with a speech from the Throne in which he made no allusion to the fall of Plevna, but announced a fresh conscription for the army, which is to include the non-Mussulman population. These have lately been amenable to serve in the Civic Guard, but not among the regular troops.

A diplomatic Circular Note has been addressed to all the European Powers by the Turkish Government, expressing a general readiness to negotiate for terms of peace, but declining to admit the establishment for Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Bulgaria of any exceptional form of government, and still insisting that the common franchises and liberties granted by the present Sultan to all his subjects are quite sufficient for the protection of the Christians. It is understood that the German and Austrian Governments have refused to join in a mediation upon this basis.

We give some Illustrations of the War, from sketches by our Special Artists.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The crisis is at an end. Marshal MacMahon has submitted on every point, and signed decrees naming a Ministry of the Left. The new Cabinet is composed as follows:—Minister of Justice and President of the Council, M. Dufaure; Interior, M. de Marcère; Foreign Affairs, M. Waddington; Finances, M. Léon Say; Public Education, M. Bardoux; War, General Borel; Marine, Admiral Pothuau; Public Works, M. de Freycinet; Commerce, M. Teisserenc de Bort. The names of the new Ministry were officially published yesterday week, and in the afternoon, at the meeting of the Chambers, a message was read from Marshal MacMahon on the subject. It is of a conciliatory character, and intimates that he intends to conform to the will of the country, as the interest of the nation demands that the crisis through which it was passing should be appeased. He promises that there shall not be another dissolution, and expresses a hope that the end of the present state of things will be the beginning of the new era of prosperity. M. Dufaure, who read this message to the Senate, was warmly greeted, and for once the scene there was more animated than in the Chamber of Deputies. After the reading of the address in the Lower Chamber, the verification of the elections was resumed. A warm discussion arose upon that of M. Kerjegu, a Legitimist. The election was ultimately declared valid, as was that of M. Villiers (Right).

In the Chamber on Saturday last M. Léon Say, the Minister of Finance, stated that, as it was impossible now to vote the Budget in its entirety, the Government thought that the clauses relative to the direct taxes should be detached. He hoped the House would authorise the collection of the other items of revenue in accordance with the existing laws. A credit sufficient to last for two months would be asked for. Two bills were then presented by the Minister in accordance with the statement he had made, and these were at once adopted, after protest had been read in the name of the Legitimists and Bonapartists declaring that their votes were not to be regarded as expressing confidence in the Ministry.

M. Bardoux, the Minister of Public Instruction, introduced two bills in the Chamber on Monday—one for affording gratuitous instruction in elementary schools and another for the building of school-houses. In the Senate the death of General Aurelles de Paladines was announced by the President, who spoke in high terms of the deceased. The Budget Bills were then declared urgent.

On Tuesday M. Dufaure presented in the Lower Chamber a bill for the repeal of the law upon press offences, and for granting an amnesty to persons convicted of such offences since May 16. Almost without an expression of opposition the Senate gave its assent to the Budget scheme proposed by the Government and approved by the Lower House on Saturday. Both Chambers were then prorogued till Jan. 8 ne

An election was held on Sunday in the ninth arrondissement of Paris for a deputy in the room of M. Jules Grévy, who had elected to sit for the Jura, and M. Girardin was returned by a large majority.

An official decree was published on Wednesday appointing the opening of the Councils-General for the 21st inst.

The appointments of eighty-five Prefects were gazetted on Wednesday morning. The resignations of a certain number of the Prefects appointed by M. de Fourtou are accepted, while in other cases these functionaries have been dismissed from their posts.

The death of M. de Royer, First President of the Court of Accounts, aged seventy, is announced.

SPAIN.

The members of the Diplomatic Body presented congratula-

tions to King Alfonso on his approaching marriage last Monday. The marriage is to be celebrated in the Basilica of Atocha at Madrid. The Princess Mercedes and her family will sojourn at Aranjuez till Jan. 22. She will arrive at Madrid only one hour before the ceremony. The fêtes are to last five days, during which time theatrical representations, horse-races, and bull-fights are to be provided for the people free. A banquet is to be given to a thousand of the poor of Madrid in the Prado, and there are to be historical processions in the Plaza de Toros; the nobles of Spain being invited to take part in the cavalcades. All children born on the 23rd are to be dowered, and 50,000 pesetas are to be distributed among the poor.

At Seville the mules of a carriage containing the Duc de Montpensier, his son, and Princess Mercedes, ran away, and the coachman was thrown from the box, but nobody was hurt.

ITALY.

In the Chamber of Deputies yesterday week a debate took place on the liberty and secrecy of private telegrams, which led to a vote of confidence in the Government being proposed by Signor Salaras. The motion was carried by 184 to 162 votes. In Sunday's sitting Signor Depretis announced that, in consequence of the present position of parties, the Ministers had tendered their resignations to the King, who had accepted them, and that Signor Depretis had been charged with the formation of a new Cabinet. The House was prorogued on Wednesday.

The *Official Gazette* announces the prolongation, until March 31 next, of the treaties of commerce and navigation between Italy, on the one hand, and Great Britain, Austria, Belgium, and Switzerland on the other.

SWITZERLAND.

The State Council has rejected the convention concluded with Great Britain for the mutual protection of trade-marks.

BELGIUM.

An interesting ceremony took place at Brussels last Saturday. The Palais Ducal, near the Royal Palace, which was originally built to serve as a residence for the Princes of Orange, and was used at last as the Museum of Modern Art, which is now joined to the great Museum, has been handed over to the Royal Academy and the Academy of Medicine of Belgium, and will henceforth bear the name of Palais des Academies. The inaugural sitting of the Academies took place in the great hall. The King and Queen and the Count and Countess of Flanders were present. After the termination of the sitting the King and Queen visited the collections of the two Academies.

GERMANY.

The *Standard's* correspondent at Berlin states that the Emperor William has agreed to accept Dr. Hermann's proffered resignation, but he will probably replace him by Dr. Sydow, the Under-Secretary in the Ministry of Religion and Education, who candidly supports the ecclesiastical policy of Prince Bismarck and Dr. Falk.

The German Government has presented the Estimates for the next year to the Federal Council for approval. There is a deficit of 35,000,000 marks, which will have to be made good by matriculatory contributions from the several States.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

Pesth was the scene of a violent popular manifestation in favour of the Turks on Sunday night. In the afternoon some seven thousand persons assembled, and speeches of a highly inflammatory nature were delivered, in which the policy of Count Andrássy was condemned in unmeasured terms. A deputation was sent to Herr Tisza, and, upon his refusing to receive more than ten or twelve persons, the mob broke into his private house, while the crowd outside smashed the windows and raised shouts of "Down with Andrássy!" "Down with Tisza!" and it was not until the troops had been called out and threatened to charge the assemblage that it could be dispersed. In Monday's sitting of the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet, Herr Sontag asked that an inquiry should be instituted into the circumstances attending this demonstration. Herr Tisza, the Minister-President, in reply, stated that the Government could not suffer either the foreign or home policy of Hungary to be determined by street demonstrations. It was the duty of the Government to maintain confidence in Hungary, and he (the Minister) counted upon the patriotism of every citizen to aid them in their task. In conclusion, Herr Tisza declared that proceedings would be taken with all due severity against the authors of the manifestation. Herr Sontag's motion, calling upon the Minister of Justice to institute an inquiry, was adopted. The Indemnity Bill proposed by the Common Ministry for detraying the common expenditure of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy during the first quarter 1878 was then agreed to, and the bill prolonging the treaty with England on the basis of the most-favoured-nation clause also passed.

By a vote of 125 against 63, the Austrian Chamber of Deputies on Monday rejected a motion for the appointment of a committee of twelve to inquire into the manner in which the press law and the law on associations have been administered by the Government.

Count Andrássy is reported to have made a long speech on Tuesday on foreign affairs before the Budget Committee of the Austrian Delegation. The committee determined to observe the most rigorous secrecy as to the communications of the Government, but they elected two delegates to draw up in concert with the Government a report, which is to be published.

After an exhaustive debate, the Compromise Committee of the Austrian Lower House adopted yesterday week, by 29 against 8 votes, the Government bill for the prolongation of the Commercial Treaty with Great Britain.

GREECE.

A popular demonstration in favour of war with Turkey occurred at Athens on Sunday evening. A Cabinet Council was held the same evening, at which it was determined that the Government, in concert with the Chamber, should adhere to the policy of maintaining peace.

AMERICA.

Congress has adjourned for the holidays without taking action on the silver question. The House of Representatives has finally passed the Paris Exhibition Bill by 124 against 89 votes. Ex-Governor M'Cormick, late Assistant-Secretary to the Treasury, has been appointed Chief Commissioner at the Exhibition.

There have been troubles at El Paso, in Texas, growing out of the disputed possession of certain salt ponds.

Mr. Farley, Democrat, has been elected senator for California, succeeding Mr. Sargent, a Republican.

The Hon. J. V. L. Pruyn, of Albany, Chancellor of the University of the State of New York, died on Nov. 21 at Clifton Springs, where he had gone for the benefit of his health, in his sixty-seventh year.

INDIA.

A telegram, dated the 15th inst., from the Viceroy of India respecting the famine, states that in Madras the number of persons receiving relief on the works was 208,507, and

receiving gratuitous relief 317,001. In Bombay there were none on the works, but 13,750 were receiving gratuitous relief. In Mysore the numbers were 66,277 and 19,480 respectively.

We continue to receive good accounts of the success of both the Jowaki expeditions. The *Times* Calcutta correspondent, writing on the 16th, says that tribes have been unable to make any stand against artillery, and the complete destruction of Jammu and Bori, and of the other fortified hamlets in their territory, has apparently entirely cowed them. The last report states, however, that a large Jowaki council was held at Jammu on the 12th, the result of which was a determination not to treat as long as English troops remain in Jowaki territory. The Government, on the other hand, have resolved not to withdraw the troops until the tribes send in their unconditional and unqualified submission.

Another item of news sent by the *Times'* correspondent is that the Advocate-General, Mr. G. Paul, has been appointed an official member of the Legislative Council.

AUSTRALIA.

A Reuter's telegram from Sydney states that shortly after the New South Wales Parliament was opened the Ministry resigned in consequence of a defeat in the Legislative Assembly upon the address in reply to the Governor's opening speech. Mr. Parkes, leader of the Opposition, was then (Dec. 8) engaged in forming a new Ministry.

The Agent-General for South Australia (Sir Arthur Blyth, K.C.M.G.) has received the following telegram from the Government at Adelaide, dated the 16th inst.:—"Total amount remitted by the colonists of South Australia in aid of the Madras Relief Fund, £10,000. The emigrant vessels Queen of Nations and Rodney had arrived safely at Port Adelaide, all well. The harvest prospects were fair, and there would be about 240,000 tons of breadstuffs for exportation."

From a report presented to the "Parliament of Queensland and issued under authority," it appears that the "birth-rate for the year 1876 was 3.74," "marriage-rate persons, 1.51," and the "mortality 1.88 per cent of the population."

A revolutionary plot has been discovered at Guatemala, and seventeen of the conspirators have been executed.

A riot arising out of a strike has taken place in Montreal, one man being killed and three wounded.

Mdlle. Victorine Benoit, already Bachelor of Sciences and Letters, has passed with success her examination for the end of the first year at the School of Medicine at Nantes.

The ex-Queen Isabella of Spain has ordered from one of the principal jewellers of Paris a splendid diadem of brilliants for the Infanta Mercedes.

An elephant, five tigers, and as many apes have arrived at Marseilles from India. They are intended for the Jardin des Plantes. The only giraffe at the Marseilles Zoological Gardens died recently.

The ship Robert Lees, 1200 tons, Captain Rose, sailed from Gravesend on the 14th inst., bound for Brisbane, Queensland, and had on board sixty-six married people, 143 single men, seventy-two single women, thirty-one children between the ages of twelve and one, and five infants.

The *Gazette* announces that the Queen has appointed Mr. Ralph Milbanke to be a Second Secretary in her Majesty's Diplomatic Service; and Mr. Henry Stewart Cunningham to be a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in the room of Mr. A. G. Macpherson, resigned.

The diamonds shipped by the European have been recovered. They were contained in registered letters, which have been received at the Post Office. There were 104 letters in a bag for London; sixty have been identified and forwarded to their destinations, but fourteen were found beaten into a pulp, and the diamonds from them loose in the bag.

The Egyptian Minister of Finance has issued a notice that it has been thought advisable to postpone the payment of the intercalary coupon for a fortnight, in order to complete the £250,000 still wanting for that purpose without touching next year's revenues. The Minister says that all obligations created by existing decrees are thus respected.

Don Carlos, who is travelling incognito in Italy, has been robbed of his Collar of the Golden Fleece, which is not only of great pecuniary value, but is believed to be the ornament made for Philip, Duke of Burgundy, in 1430, on his rounding the order in celebration of his third marriage. It is uncertain whether the theft was committed at Venice or at Milan, but it was discovered at the latter place.

At a meeting of the Birmingham and Midland Institute the council has been empowered to apply to the Charity Commissioners for permission to raise £25,000 on mortgage for the extension of the institute, for which a site, at a cost of £15,000, has already been obtained, or to obtain a special Act of Parliament for that purpose.

At a Town Council meeting at Gravesend, on Wednesday morning, the Mayor (Mr. Troughton) presented four prizes for saving life at sea. The prizes were a pair of silver-mounted glasses and three first-class silver medals, presented to Captain W. Freshwater and the crew, named Peters, Bottle, and Pottan, of the steam-tug Reliance, of that town. They were forwarded to the Mayor by the French Government, through the Board of Trade, with the request that they should be suitably presented for saving the crew from the French ship Jean Baptiste, which became a wreck at the Nore on Nov. 14, 1876.

The National Reform Union held its annual meeting in Manchester on Wednesday. In the evening Mr. Cowen, M.P., presided over a public meeting in the Free Trade Hall. He hoped that improved organisation of the Liberal party would not be allowed to supersede free thought and free action. The objects which the party would seek in the future were an equalisation of the borough and county franchise, the enlargement of municipal institutions, control by the ratepayers of the liquor traffic, and disestablishment of established churches. A resolution was passed in favour of extending the county franchise in connection with a redistribution of seats; and, in regard to the Eastern Question, a resolution was adopted urging the Government to observe strict neutrality.

A revised scale of charges for inland money orders will come into operation on Jan. 1 next, and will be as follows:—For sums under 10s. twopence; 10s. and under £2, threepence; £2 and under £3, fourpence; £3 and under £4, fivepence; £4 and under £5, sixpence; £5 and under £6, sevenpence; £6 and under £7, eightpence; £7 and under £8, ninepence; £8 and under £9, tenpence; £9 and under £10, elevenpence; £10, one shilling. Also on Jan. 1 next the charge for registering letters will be reduced from fourpence to twopence. It will be important to note that the new envelopes, bearing twopenny stamps for the payment of the registration fee only, must be affixed to them the necessary stamp or stamps for postage, and must not be dropped into a letter-box, but must be given to an agent of the post-office.

MUSIC.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

As mentioned last week, the performances at this establishment were prolonged until Tuesday, instead of terminating, as previously announced, on Saturday last. The only specialty during the past week was the debut of Signor Celada, who was favourably received as Manrico in "Il Trovatore," the cast of the opera having been, in other respects, the same as before. On Monday "Martha" was given, with Mlle. Marimon's refined performance as the Lady Enrichetta (Martha), and the first and only appearance here this season of Madame Trebelli, who repeated her well-known representation of Nancy. The cast was also efficient in other respects, having included Signor Del Puente as Plunketto, Signor Urio as Lionello, and Signor Zololi as Lord Tristano.

On Tuesday, the closing night, selections were given from "Un Ballo in Maschera," "Dinorah," and "Rigoletto"—sustained by most of the principal artists of the company—the occasion having been for the benefit of Mr. Mapleson.

The experiment of a series of performances of Italian opera at largely reduced prices is understood to have been, as it certainly deserved to be, thoroughly successful. Sixteen operas have been performed, with a general efficiency of cast that was highly satisfactory.

The production of Verdi's "La Forza del Destino," with alterations of the libretto and the composer's recent modifications of the score, has been postponed to the early part of the regular season of next year, in consequence of the attraction exercised by the past series of performances. Her Majesty's Theatre will be reopened by Mr. Mapleson on Boxing Night with "The Swiss Cottage," a version of Adolphe Adam's operetta "Le Châlet," followed by a new grand ballet, "Rose and Marie; or, the Reward of Filial Love," in which 300 children will appear, including the students of the National Training School for Dancing. Mr. H. Weist Hill will be the musical director and conductor during the forthcoming series of performances.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

With the concert of Saturday last, the series of those performances terminated for the year, to be resumed on Feb. 9. Saturday's programme was appropriated to Mr. Hatton's new sacred drama, "Hezekiah," which was heard for the first time in public on this occasion. The text—based on the well-known incidents in the career of the King of Judah—has been written by Miss Beatrice Abercrombie. The principal characters in the supposed action are—Hezekiah, a messenger from Isaiah, Hephzibah (wife of Hezekiah), and Abi (mother of Hezekiah). Their vocal representatives on Saturday were—Mr. Santley, Mr. Lloyd, Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, and Madame Patey, some incidental passages for a Jewish woman having been sung by Miss Emma Reimar.

The work is divided into two parts, each of which is preceded by an orchestral introduction. The music is throughout written with that knowledge of vocal requirements which might be expected from one who has produced so many successful songs, ballads, and part-songs. There is, however, a want of distinct character and a lack of sustained power that induce an effect of monotony, which is felt at the end of the first part, and still more at the close of the whole. The most effective portions are those in which passages from Handel and Mendelssohn are reflected. Among the numbers that were best received were the airs "O, let thy heart, and "O, day of trouble," finely sung by Madame Patey; the cup-bearer's air, "Come ye out to me," admirably given by Mr. Lloyd, and "Say ye, O Israel," excellently declaimed, as were other portions of Hezekiah's music, by Mr. Santley. Of the several choral movements, by far the best are the chorus of the people, "Judah rejoice," the chorus of Assyrians, "Assyria, shake thy proud banners out," "O God! keep not Thou silence," and the chorus of Assyrian warriors, "This people trusteth in their God." The performance—ably conducted by Mr. Manns—was, on the whole, an efficient one, including the co-operation of the Crystal Palace choir.

The Saturday afternoon concerts will be resumed on Feb. 9.

At the second concert of the new season of the Sacred Harmonic Society, yesterday (Friday) week, Handel's "Judas Maccabæus" was very effectively performed, the orchestral score enhanced by the copious additions made some years ago by Sir Michael Costa expressly for the society. The solos were efficiently rendered by Madame L. Sherrington, Misses Julia Wigan and Elton, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. M. Smith, and Mr. Lewis Thomas. Many of the pieces, choral and solo, were much applauded—Mr. Lloyd having been encored in the declamatory air, "Call forth thy powers."

"The Messiah" was given by the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society on Thursday evening, and by the Sacred Harmonic Society yesterday (Friday) evening.

"The Messiah" is to be given at the Alexandra Palace this (Saturday) evening, being the last of the present series of Handel concerts.

The Popular Concerts close for the year with the afternoon performance of to-day (Saturday). At last Saturday's concert Miss Dora Schirmacher was again the solo pianist; Miss Zimmermann having reappeared in that capacity on Monday evening. Madame Norman-Néruda was the leading violinist on both occasions.

Professor G. A. Macfarren's oratorio "Joseph" was performed by the Brixton Choral Society—conducted by Mr. Lemare—on Monday evening, when the choruses were well sung by the choir, and the solos efficiently rendered by Misses Ellen Horne and Coyte Turner, and Messrs. J. T. Hutchinson, C. Tovey, and Welby Wallace.

A performance of Bach's "Christmas Oratorio" (parts one and two) was given by the Royal Academy of Music last week.

The competition for the Thalberg Scholarship at the Royal Academy of Music was held on Monday. There were twenty-three candidates, and the scholarship was awarded to Alice Heathcote. The competition for the Novello Scholarship was also held on Monday. There were seven candidates, and the scholarship was awarded to William Sewell.

The competition for the Novello Scholarship at the National Training School for Music was held on Wednesday; and it was awarded to James Farquharson Walens. At the same time Miss Charlotte E. Cobb was elected to the vacant scholarship of the Clothworkers' Company.

The Gloucester Chronicle states that the accounts of the Three Choirs Festival have been made up. The total expenses were £4263 10s. 9d. The sale of tickets realised £4094 17s., thus leaving a deficiency of £169 2s. 9d. A call of £1 has therefore been made on each of the 171 stewards, and this, with a balance of £32 7s. 4d. from the festival of 1874, leaves £34 4s. 7d. to be carried forward to the next Gloucester Festival. The Chronicle is unable to state the exact sum to be paid to the Clergy Charity, but it will amount to between £1800 and £1850.

The postmastership at Plymouth has been conferred on Mr. J. B. Ellen, at present postmaster at York.

THEATRES.

Mr. J. L. Toole, having returned from the provinces, appeared at the Globe on Monday as Spicer Komford, in "Artful Cards." He had a most cordial reception, and was throughout enthusiastically applauded. In "Trying a Magistrate," he next illustrated his ability to adapt himself to a variety of humours, as also the extent of his mimetic powers. The fun of a police court, incarnated in his single person, caused boundless amusement. Mr. Hollingshead's "Birthplace of Podgers" concluded the entertainment, and exhibited the comic actor in some of his most genial characteristics.

There was a special festival last Saturday at the Royal Aquarium for the benefit of the Royal General Theatrical Fund. The entertainments were of a highly diversified character, comprising, besides the usual attractions of the establishment, two vocal and instrumental concerts—the one in the morning, the other in the evening—and a dramatic performance in the theatre. The programmes included, among other favourite pieces, the overtures "Gazza Ladra" and "Masaniello;" a pastoral fantasia on "A Summer Day in Norway;" selections from Gounod's opera "Faust," and Rivièr's grand march, "The Queen's." The dramatic performances were varied and attractive, consisting for the most part of selections from some of the most popular plays now in course of representation at the West-End theatres. Many distinguished actors gave their services.

CHRISTMAS PANTOMIMES.

We give in due course such particulars as have reached us concerning the forthcoming Pantomimes. Beginning with our national theatre.

The pantomime at Drury Lane Theatre will be distinguished by illustrations of remarkable variety and beauty. The elaborate production entitled "Harlequin and the White Cat" is founded on the celebrated fairy tale by the Countess d'Aulnoy, and is written, as usual, by Mr. E. L. Blanchard. The story opens at the hunting château and country palace of Myrtama, Queen of Neveroverre, in Burgundy, who is celebrating the coming-of-age of her daughter, the Princess Blanchette. The Queen, personated by Miss Harriet Coveney, has, it seems, promised the fairy Violante that when her daughter (Mrs. F. Vokes) was born and had attained her eighteenth year she should be given in marriage to Psycho, the Goblin Dwarf, who is the fairy's son. In the midst of the festivities—which are graced by the presence of King Colorado (Mr. F. Moreland) and his three sons, Prince Natty the Neat (Miss Victoria Vokes), Prince Nectar the Nimble (Miss Jessie Vokes), and Prince Tremor the Nervous (Mr. Fred. Vokes)—the old fairy appears, and, indignant at the promise not being fulfilled, causes Psycho (Mr. Walter Vokes) to bear off the Princess, in the form of a white cat. The friendly fairies of the Wild Flowers, who meet by moonlight at the Lake of Water-Lilies, unite in a grand ballet, in which Mlle. Pitteri is the principal danseuse. The three Princes, travelling through the Forest of Enchantment, encounter the Cats' School of Cookery in the wood. Finally, after the White Cat's head has been cut off and her proper form restored, the Princess Blanchette marries Prince Natty, and the good fairies celebrate the nuptials by giving them in the transformation scene magnificent bridal gifts. Mr. William Beverly has excelled his past pictorial triumphs in the production of beautiful scenery and most magical effects, and the costumes, from the designs of a clever young artist who is to be known by the name of Wilhelm, are singularly tasteful and brilliant. Herr Karl Meyder has arranged the music, Mr. Bradwell has taken care of the tricks, changes, and appointments, and Mr. John Cormack, the experienced ballet-master, has arranged the action and trained the very numerous corps of juvenile auxiliaries. In the harlequinade, Messrs. Edward Dean and F. Sims are harlequins, Miss Fanny Lauri and Miss Kate Hamilton columbines, Miss A. Rosalind is Harlequina à la Watteau, Messrs. H. Lauri and Turtle Jones are pantaloon, and Messrs. Charles Lauri and F. Evans clowns.

No particulars of the Covent Garden pantomime have reached us, but we see that "Puss in Boots" is announced, and that the Raynors, Romaines, Furneaux Cook, Levite, Mlles. Alice Cook, Champneys, Lee, M'Alpine, Pasco, Nina, Gunniss, and Signora Cavalazzi will figure in it, with ballet of 300.

The Christmas novelty at the Alhambra will be a spectacular and musical version of "Le Diable à quatre," written by H. B. Farnie and K. Reece, entitled "Wildfire; or, the Village Bewitched."

The subject of the pantomime at the National Standard Theatre is founded on a popular Persian story, to the main incidents of which the writer has generally adhered, only occasionally departing from them for the purpose of spectacular display. The title is "The Enchanted Prince; or, Harlequin Beauty and the Bears." It is written, invented, and produced by Mr. John Douglass, author of the Standard pantomimes for the past thirteen years.

Still further east the Albion Theatre, Poplar, claims due registry for "Little Tom Tucker, who Sang for his Supper," a pantomime provided by Frank W. Green and Oswald Allan, which is subtitled "Harlequin Lord Mayor's Show, and the Fairy Bells of Limehouse, Poplar, and Bow."

The Surrey Theatre makes a direct appeal, through Mr. W. Holland, for support. We are told that Frank W. Green, Esq., has been very successful with his pantomimes, and that the present is by this gentleman. The subject is Dick Whittington and his Cat. Among the artists engaged "the inimitable Tom Lovell" is named as Clown.

The Christmas arrangements at the Alexandra Palace are unusually extensive. The *pièce de résistance* of the programme will be a very elaborate pantomime, written by the Brothers Grimm, upon the favourite story of St. George and the Dragon. The scenery and the general arrangements of the pantomime have been confided to Mr. Henry Emden. The composition and arrangement of the music has been placed in the hands of Mr. Frank Musgrave. The subject chosen for the transformation scene is "Vertumna and the Swallows," in which some novel effects will be developed. The ballet corps has been formed and superintended by Mr. John Lauri. The chief ballet is entitled "a Fête Champêtre à la Watteau." The comic scenes have been arranged and will be played by the Payne Family. Besides the pantomime, the hippodrome will be rendered especially attractive by a spectacular representation of an Eastern character, introducing processions of elephants, dromedaries, zebras, buffaloes, horses, ponies, &c. The pantomime will be played daily at three performances in the hippodrome (located for the holidays in the central hall) preceding and following it. On Boxing Day the pantomime will be played at three o'clock, performances in the hippodrome taking place at alternate hours from morning till night.

At the Crystal Palace the subject of the pantomime is "The Sleeping Beauty," written by Augustus Harris and W. R. Ouman, and announced for performance this day.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"Concert-Stück for the Organ," by William Spark, Mus. Doc. (Metzler and Co.). This is an effective piece, in three movements, which was composed expressly for the recent Leeds Festival, and performed by Dr. Spark, who is organist of the Townhall there. As mention was made of this piece in the notices of the festival, we need now only record its publication.

King Henry's song, "Youth will needs have dalliance," by Arthur Sullivan (Messrs. Metzler and Co.). This is a portion of the incidental music composed for the performance of the play of "Henry VIII." at the Manchester Theatre, under the spirited management of Mr. Calvert. We have already spoken of this music on the occasion of its performance at a Crystal Palace Concert in October last, when the song produced a great impression, and had to be repeated. The words are said to have been written by the bluff King himself. Mr. Sullivan's music is full of character, with a very effective reflection of the old English style. It is printed with the choral refrain, which is, however, *ad libitum*.

"Across the Far Blue Hills, Marie," song, by Jacques Blumenthal (Metzler and Co.), has an effective melody, which is well contrasted by a characteristic accompaniment.

Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co. have added to their valuable series of "Octavo Editions of Operas" Richard Wagner's "Der Fliegende Holländer" ("The Flying Dutchman"). The work is given with the original German text, and an English version by the Rev. J. Troutbeck; and the musical portion has been carefully edited by Mr. Berthold Tours.

Music Primers (Novello, Ewer, and Co.). Under this general title the eminent firm of music publishers named above are bringing out a cheap series of instruction-books on the theory and art of music in their various applications—some at the price of one shilling, others at two shillings. The earlier numbers promise well for the whole undertaking, these including a succinct yet comprehensive "Treatise on the Art of Pianoforte-Playing," by Ernst Pauer; a similar work on the organ, by Dr. Stainer; and an essay, by Herr Pauer, on "The Elements of the Beautiful in Music," dealing with the aesthetics of the art rather than its practice.

Another series of books of musical education is the series of works, written by Louisa Gibson, especially for the use of the high schools for girls, and published by Messrs. Weekes and Co. The first of these little books has met with much commendation; and the second and third (recently issued) are worthy continuations thereof.

"Jack's Bequest," "Oh! chide me not for loving," and "Sweet Rosabelle" are three songs composed by C. H. R. Marriott, each with a distinct character; the first in the nautical style, the second in the Scotch manner, the other of the sentimental order. The melodies are pleasing, and devoid of difficulties. They are published by Messrs. J. B. Cramer and Co., as are "Roses of the Stream" and "Fare thee well," two effective songs by A. D. Duviol, the first to some pleasant verses by H. Hersee, the other a setting of Byron's lines.

"Mazurka à l'Espagnole," and "Sunset, a Rhapsody," by Paul Vivian (Messrs. J. B. Cramer and Co.), are showy, although not difficult, pianoforte pieces; the first in a somewhat brilliant style, the other of a more sentimental kind.

"Graziella," by J. Cheshire (the same publishers), is a pianoforte adaptation of a spirited "Entrée Dansante," which has been performed at Her Majesty's Opera.

"Biddy Malone" is a very characteristic Irish song written and composed by W. Clark Russell, and published by Messrs. R. Cocks and Co.

"The Old Parish Clerk," song; poetry by E. Capern, music by A. C. Bartrum (Shepherd and Co.). The words of this song, by the Devonshire postman, are very characteristic, and they are set to a bold melody well suited to them.

"Il mio Beppin," by F. Schira (C. Jefferys) is a setting of words from "Tuscan Popular Songs." The music has much characteristic grace and piquancy, and will suit a voice of any calibre.

A series of "Operatic Arrangements for Four Hands," by Adrian de L'Orne (Messrs. Duff and Stewart), will be widely welcomed by pianists who desire to make an effective display without the necessity of any great strain on their executive powers. The six numbers now referred to are based on themes from Weber's "Oberon," Donizetti's "La Favorita," Auber's "Fra Diavolo," Bellini's "I Puritani," Verdi's "Il Trovatore," and Rossini's "Il Barbiere di Siviglia," the prominent subjects from which are effectively strung together.

"Maritana, Grande Fantasia de Concert, pour le Piano, par Carlo Tieset" (Hutchings and Romer), is an elaborate piece, containing much brilliant passage writing, the practice of which will largely conduce to facility of execution.

Lecocq's opéra-bouffe, "La Marjolaine," has furnished the materials for some pretty quadrilles and waltzes, and the Coucou Polka, adapted, the first two by M. Arban, the others by Georges Lamothe; published by Messrs. Enoch and Sons.

"Hammond's Music Portfolio" (Messrs. A. Hammond and Co.) is a series of shilling numbers containing some of the most popular dance music by many of the most prominent composers in that style. The selection is of a varied nature.

Six pieces for the pianoforte by James Lea Summers (Goodwin and Tabb). These pieces consist of "Andante Grazioso," "Allegretto Scherzando," "Minuetto espressivo," "Cantabile e Legato," "Mazurka," and "Allegro Brillante," in each of which there is much distinctive character. The movements not only contain passages that are highly pleasing in themselves, but also many that are well calculated to improve the student's executive powers; particularly the closing piece, which is a well sustained study for arpeggios in the right hand and cantabile phrases in the left.

The first election of Verderers under the New Forest Act of 1877 was held on Monday within the forest boundary. The three vacancies were filled by the election of Mr. Eyre, 717 votes; Mr. Shirub, 649 votes; and Mr. Esdaile, 593 votes. The successful candidates are gentlemen resident in the forest who had promoted the interests of the commoners and the public.

The London Stereoscopic and Photographic Company, in their optical and scientific department, 54, Cheapside, and Bow-churchyard, have made up a guinea box of wondrous and ingenious apparatus for the entertainment of Christmas parties. It comprises a "Houdin Cabinet," with instructions for the performance of half-a-dozen good conjuring tricks; an "iridescent mammoth top," with twelve prismatic disks, capable of a variety of beautiful combinations; also glass tubes containing "fluorescent liquids," which appear of totally different colours when viewed alternately by reflected and by transmitted light. It further contains several interesting mechanical puzzles, a toy telephone of simple action without electricity, a distorting pocket-mirror for the face, and a tube of Æolian melody, through which you simply breathe to produce the tuneful whistle. Here is science in sport with many amusing tricks, and each of the special apparatus can be separately purchased.



THE CHRISTMAS CONJUROR.



A CRITICAL MOMENT.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

According to the last advice received by his innumerable friends, Mr. W. J. Thoms was as well as could be expected. Not that (happily) there was or is anything the matter with the genial scholar and antiquary, who bears his seventy-four years as lightly as though they were so many feathers; only in some quarters it was feared that Mr. Thoms might (morally) "feel bad" at the announcement that an indubitable case of centenarianism had just been verified. Her Majesty the Queen has caused a communication to be addressed to the Rev. Frederick Beadon, a Canon of Wells Cathedral, on his having completed his hundredth year; and the Royal felicitations have been followed by a complimentary address from the Board of Management of the Southampton Savings Bank, of which the venerable gentleman is president. He is the sole survivor of the original thirty-five founders of the establishment, with which he has been connected for upwards of sixty years.

There is not, however, any reason that Mr. Thoms should distress himself in any way about the matter; for it is quite erroneous to suppose that the whilom conductor of "Notes and Queries" is an utter sceptic—an uncompromising disbeliever in centenarianism. He is quite ready and willing to pin his faith to Old Parr, if the Old Man will produce his proofs. But he refuses to accept mere assertion for evidence or loose tradition for fact. In the case of the Rev. Canon Beadon the proofs are plain. Apart from the valuable testimony of the registers of his birth and baptism comes the conclusive circumstance that he was ordained seventy-seven years ago, and that he must have been twenty-three years of age before he was admitted to the rite of ordination.

At a meeting of the Southampton bank managers held to draw up the address of which I spoke anon it was incidentally stated that Canon Beadon's "recipe" for the preservation of health and the prolongation of life was comprised in the four following maxims:—Never to be out of bed after ten at night; never to be in bed after seven in the morning; never to do any "brain work" after dinner (I am writing this at three a.m.; but then dinner was such a long time ago); and never to wear a great coat. These recipes are obviously all arbitrary; but their value must depend on the temperament and the avocations of the individual. Statesmen and actors, for example, are systematically compelled to keep the very latest of hours; yet actors and statesmen live, on the average, much later than authors or doctors do. As for wearing a great coat, I never remember to have seen the great Duke of Wellington (who lived till eighty-four) wear one; but, on the other hand, it is certain that Duke Arthur, when the weather was cold, wore a cloak. For the rest, the victor of Waterloo followed Canon Beadon's rules. He went early to bed; he rose early; and he never worked (when he could help it) after dinner. For instance, he won Waterloo before he dined.

Mem.: A famous Comedian, now deceased, but who lived to a very advanced age, once told me in perfect seriousness that he ascribed the longevity so frequent among the members of his own profession to the simple fact that actors and actresses are compelled to wash their faces and hands and to change their clothes thoroughly at least three, and often half a dozen, times in the course of every evening. "It keeps the pores open, Sir," quoth the famous comedian. And yet a theatre, behind the scenes, is full of draughts, which might be supposed to breed bronchitis and consumption.

What is Truth in Art? The Duke of Somerset in distributing the prizes at the Torquay Science and Art School last Saturday dissents from the proposition that Truth in Art is "everything." *Per contra*, the Right Hon. R. A. Cross, M.P., has just delivered at a prize meeting of the students of the metropolitan drawing-schools an address on artistic truth, which oration, with the honestest possible intention on the part of the speaker to be logical, is, in reality, full of the most amazing paradoxes, and which, unless distinctly controverted by those who are practically as well as theoretically familiar with art, would be calculated to do great mischief to the cause of technical education: the fostering and advancement of which are among the main objects of the Art-Schools in connection with South Kensington.

Mr. Cross indignantly protests against the employment of any imitative process in art when the result of that process is to convert one material into the semblance of another. He holds that it is in the highest degree reprehensible in a workman to paint and grain a piece of deal so as to make it look like oak; and, *ceteris paribus*, this would apply to the simulation of other kinds of costly woods, to the ingenious art of veneering, and to the delicate craft of veining wood in imitation of marble. There are three essentially "technical" callings which would be at once swept away if the Right Hon. Home Secretary's whim were gratified. I will tell him of another industry which would be utterly destroyed if his doctrine prevailed. Iron is now enamelled with so much dexterity, with such beauty of design, and with such brilliance of hue as to resemble the best painted pottery. It has come to be an article of almost universal use, as, although its colours are as imperishable as those of porcelain, it is not fragile. But it is iron and not earthenware, and must consequently come under Mr. Cross's ban. Again (among a hundred instances of which had I space I could speak) our manufacturers at Birmingham and elsewhere do business to the amount of some millions sterling every year in an article called electro-plate for home and foreign consumption. If Mr. Cross's *dicta* are to be accepted, electro-plating must become a reprobated and prohibited art; since an electro spoon or fork is not True—it is not silver—but a mere piece of nickel or Chinese copper plated with the precious metal. It is (on the deal-oak principle) a Sham, and should, according to Mr. Cross, be put down. Call you this backing of your friends? Is this helping the cause of technical education?

A little controversy has cropped up concerning the "Fighting Téméraire" the famous war-ship which Turner made the subject of an equally famous picture. One correspondent of the *Times* denies that the *Téméraire* ever did much in the way of fighting, and another controverts the propriety of the title of the picture which describes the *Téméraire* as being "towed to her last moorings" up the river Thames, the fact being that, wherever the old man o' war's moorings may have been, she was not towed up the Thames until some four or five years back when she was brought to a shipbuilder's yard not far from Deptford, and there finally demolished. Another authority declares that she was broken up at Rotherhithe five-and-twenty years since. Our ancestors had more reverence for ships that had done good service; and, unless I am much mistaken, the vessel in which Sir Francis Drake accomplished his great voyage was extant at Deptford, and the delight of cockneys and country cousins so late as the reign of Queen Anne. Touching Turner's splendid picture, I don't think it matters much if the artist, when he placed the stern of the *Téméraire* to the westward, departing into the sunset soon to be followed (as one of the *Times*' correspondents prettily puts

it) "into the shades of night," had in his eye Deptford or Devonport, Portsmouth or Sheerness. Joseph Mallord William Turner was a poetical painter, and the Liberty of Westminster is not so vast as the license which the painter-poet may claim, and which should cheerfully be conceded to him. If Turner, in painting a picture of St. Paul's from the river had thrown the Rialto over the Thames instead of London Bridge, who would have had a right to grumble? And what a glorious Rialto it would have been.

An old lady of eighty-four, examined the other day at a trial before Mr. Baron Huddleston, deposed that in her youth she had been lady's maid to Lady Lowe, the wife of General Sir Hudson Lowe, Governor of St. Helena during the captivity of Napoleon, and that the Exile of Longwood used playfully to call her the "Painted Lady" in consequence of her juvenile rubicundity of countenance. I have studied the history of "Prometheus Bound" long and earnestly; but I confess that this anecdote of the Painted Lady is quite new to me. Can any correspondent deeply read in the Napoleonic Legend tell me anything about it? I can find no mention of Lady Lowe's maid in Mr. Forsyth's three volumes; and I have unhappily mislaid my copy of the charming Napoleonic Reminiscences of Mrs. Abell (*née* Miss Elizabeth Balcombe), the daughter of Napoleon's purveyor on the Rock, and with whom (when she was a little girl) during his temporary sojourn at the Briers, the captive used to romp.

At the same time, I cannot forget that Napoleon never saw Lady Lowe; that he had, altogether, only five personal interviews with Sir Hudson; and that for the last four and a half years of the ex-Emperor's life the prisoner and his guardian never met. Is it probable that Napoleon, in his sulky seclusion at Longwood, should have come in contact with or have grown familiar with the personal appearance of one of the domestics at Plantation House? It is, by-the-way, a curious fact, of which sufficient note has not hitherto been taken, that about the only officer in the British service who ever succeeded in giving a few hours' real pleasure to the Samson Agonistes of St. Helena was the late Admiral Rous. About 1819 the Hon. Mr. Rous, then a young Lieutenant in the Navy, was serving on board one of the vessels forming the squadron of observation stationed in the harbour of James Town. Lieutenant Rous was, even in 1819, a passionate devotee of the turf; and, to the intense delight of the inhabitants of the Rock, he got up some horse-races at Deadwood, the camp of the regiment specially appointed to guard Longwood House. Deadwood Races were a brilliant success, and were witnessed from a neighbouring coign of vantage with great satisfaction by Napoleon. I wonder whether there were suggested to his mind any associations between the high-mettled racers (probably Arabs from India or ponies from the Cape) on the St. Helena race-course and "*les terribles chevaux gris*" that he had seen six years before trampling the tall corn down on the field of Waterloo?

A correspondent writing from Petersfield draws attention to a grievance which, to my thinking, calls earnestly for the notice of the authorities of the General Post Office. My correspondent tells me that he frequently posts the *Illustrated London News* and other pictorial publications to his sons in New Zealand, but that they never by any chance come to hand; whereas copies of the *Times* and other newspapers never fail to reach their destination. It must surely be held incredible that the mails should be tampered with on board ship; therefore the fault must lie (I suppose) with the Post Office clerks in New Zealand. In any case, the circumstance noted demands inquiry at head-quarters.

G. A. S.

It is officially intimated that the public would render great assistance to the Post Office by posting letters, Christmas cards, &c., on the 24th and 31st instant early in the day.

The "Year-Book of Facts," and the "Annual Summary," or chronicle of events, both edited by Mr. James Mason, are published in due course by Messrs. Ward, Lock, and Co., and will be useful to those who wish for a record of notable public affairs during the past twelvemonth.

As we have noticed the publication of several other pocket-books and almanacs for the ensuing year, it is well to observe that "Punch's Pocket-book," issued by Messrs. Bradbury, Agnew, and Co., at the office of that famous comic journal, keeps up its character for literary drolleries, with illustrations of ludicrous kind, in the second part of its contents. The first part consists of the ordinary calendar, the diary, and the official and statistical information, usually to be found in yearly pocket-books. "Mr. Punch's Reading Party" is the coloured frontispiece; our old friend sits amidst a fair bevy of bright young ladies, and is only too happy.

Christmas parties, with all the children of larger and smaller growth, must have their own proper playthings for the supple and other harmless fun of a social evening, where rank and age forget their gravity, and the best wisdom perhaps takes refuge in a merry frolic of active practical nonsense. We have received from Messrs. W. S. Cadman and Co., of Hatton-garden, a number of pasteboard boxes containing many varieties of pretty and ingenious trifles, to be distributed for the amusement of the company upon these pleasant occasions. It is expected that we should say what we think of them; and we can, without pretending to criticism in such matters, honestly express our admiration of their beauty, in some instances, and of the skill and taste, and fertility of invention, shown in preparing them. The staple article, or the principal object designed and provided in most of these fancy commodities, is the supply of "crackers," to be pulled asunder by young ladies and gentlemen, with a detonating report, and to display, when the paper covering is unrolled, either some kind of sweetmeat, or a scrap of verse, comic or sentimental, or a shrewd proverb or phrase of compliment, or a fantastic head-gear for the lucky winner to put on. But Messrs. W. S. Cadman and Co. have improved upon these customary devices by ornamenting the crackers externally with mounted figures of really elegant design; some of moulded white cardboard, in the round or in relief, having the appearance of plaster; others painted on a flat surface. There are some of floral pattern, in which tufts of grass and artificial blossoms are introduced; in others we have feathers or shells. The articles are discharged on opening the little packages. These articles are not unrequently inscribed with the French name "*Cosques*," and one case may hold a dozen or half a dozen, according to size. The most available, however, for prolonged entertainment will be those of which the contents—that is to say, the mottoes or readable sentences inside the wrappings—are arranged for playing a round game of questions and answers, or to form, when pieced together, an intelligible history. Among the subjects thus dealt with are the stories of Robinson Crusoe, Little Red Ridinghood, William Tell, and others familiar to youthful minds; the strategy of the Russian and Turkish war, the geography of the Suez Canal route to India, and an imaginary lawsuit in some modern Court of Love.

FINE ARTS

We are compelled to defer till next week the insertion of an article on Beham's Engravings, at the Burlington Club, and another on the Guardi Gallery, Haymarket.

Messrs. Pilgeram and Lefèvre have issued as their latest publication for Christmas an excellent print entitled "My Neighbour." "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, my brethren, ye have done it unto me."—Matt. xxv. It is admirably engraved by J. B. Pratt, from the picture by Mrs. M. E. Staples (*née* Edwards), which, as many will recollect, was exhibited at the Royal Academy Exhibition of 1876. The picture exhibits a matron, a charming personification of Charity, attended by her sympathising little daughter, standing at the threshold of her cottage, administering to the wants of a half-frozen boy who has been buffeted by a snow-storm, and seemingly well snowballed by some malicious urchins. The lad is eagerly drinking a bowl of hot milk or soup, and the lady is cutting a huge slice of bread-and-butter for him. It might have heightened our notion of the lady's kindness if the artist had not left the boy out in the snow to take his mess of pottage; but then the lady, who is now gracefully framed by the doorway, would not pose so well, perhaps, in any other position, and the requirements of art must be considered.

The Right Hon. R. A. Cross, M.P., took the chair at a large meeting held on the 13th inst. at the Cannon-street Hotel, and distributed the Queen's prizes and the certificates to the successful students in the metropolitan drawing classes in connection with the South Kensington Museum. He made a vigorous attack upon false art in building, in furniture, and in dress—contending that brick and plaster should not be made to look like stone, that iron should appear for what it was, and not be disguised as wood, and that in every way society should get rid of shams.

On Saturday last was concluded a three-days' sale by Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods, of the collection of Mr. C. G. Lewis, the well-known engraver, who is giving up the profession. There were 620 lots, which realised a sum of £1576.

At the College for Men and Women, Mr. Newton, C.B., delivered, on Saturday last, his fourth lecture on Greek art, taking as his subject the period from a.c. 460 to a.c. 400, when art flourished at Athens under the auspices of the great Athenian statesman, Pericles, and when Phidias, the pupil of Ageladas, and other distinguished sculptors flourished.

The prospectus for the next annual drawing of the Printer's National Art-Union has been published. The prizes have been increased both in number and value. What has hitherto been the first prize, consisting of books and a work of art value £50, has become the second prize on this occasion, the place of honour being occupied by an oil painting (painted expressly for this art union) entitled "Signing the Marriage Contract," a scene from Longfellow's "Evangeline." The total number of prizes is 700.

A committee of the city companies has been for some time at work elaborating a scheme for founding a Technical University in London. The last step taken by the committee was to procure reports and suggestions from six specially nominated referees—viz., Professor Huxley, Colonel Donnelly (of the Science and Art Department), Captain Douglas Galton, Mr. H. T. Wood (Assistant Secretary of the Society of Arts), and Mr. Bartley (of the Science and Art Department). After having decided on these names, the committee adjourned to allow time for the preparation of the reports. On Thursday last they met again, and the reports were laid before them. After some discussion, the further consideration of the subject was adjourned till Jan. 17.

The Duke of Somerset distributed the prizes last Saturday to the students of the Torquay Science and Art Schools. In the course of his address he criticised the recent speech on art delivered by the Home Secretary. His Grace dissented from the proposition therein laid down, that truth in art was everything. As art was intended to raise and elevate the mind, it was essential in its cultivation to employ the imagination. There was something more in science than the mere gratification of the mind, for the very progress of the country depended on the advancement of science. Scientific men he regarded as the real benefactors of their country. His Grace dwelt briefly on the labour question.

In distributing the science and art prizes, at the Hartley Institution, Southampton, on the 14th inst., the Hon. Evelyn Ashley, M.P., contended that, without the cultivation of science and art among the masses, we should be left behind by nations on the Continent that were in competition with us.

A meeting of the general committee of the Rowland Hill Memorial Fund was held at Kidderminster on the 13th inst. It was reported that since the movement was started, twelve months ago, £1560 had been subscribed and promised, of which £461 was collected by postmasters and £339 by Mr. Albert Grant. The balance in hand was £1179, and there was £150 promised yet to be collected. The report was adopted; and it was resolved to invite subscribers of £5 and upwards to join the executive committee in considering the question of a sculptor and a site.

The Cardiff Corporation has authorised a local architect to prepare plans for a new free library and science-and-art schools. The cost of the building is estimated at £13,000.

The *Glasgow Herald* reports a meeting of the committee entrusted with the work of obtaining subscriptions for the erection of a bronze statue to the memory of the late Dr. Norman Macleod, at which it was stated that £800 had been received, and that £600 more was required.

The National Museum of the Society of Antiquaries in Scotland has been recently enriched by the addition of a collection of rare relics of the bronze age, discovered in a cairn in Fifehire, and a collection of the most remarkable series of relics ever formed in Scotland belonging to the Viking period of Norse heathendom.

The annual exhibition of works of art by the students of the Queen's Institute in Molesworth-street, Dublin, was opened on Tuesday by the Duchess of Marlborough.—Next day the statue of Dr. Robert Graves, lately erected in the hall of the College of Physicians, Dublin, of which he was the President in 1843, was unveiled by the Duke of Marlborough, in presence of a large and distinguished assemblage. The statue is by Mr. Bruce Joy, a pupil of Foley. Among the speakers were Dr. Duncan, Sir Robert Kane, the Provost of Trinity College, and the Bishop of Limerick.

Mr. F. G. P. Nelson and Mr. R. Denny Umlin have been elected by the council honorary general secretaries to the Social Science Association and Law Amendment Society.

Last Saturday evening the ceremony of presenting a second-service clasp of the Life-Boat Institution to the coxswain at Margate of the Quiver life-boat (Mr. W. Grant) was performed by Mr. Egerton Isaacson, the honorary secretary of the Margate branch. Grant has long had one of the society's medals, and this clasp was presented in recognition of services he rendered during the recent gale.

NEW BOOKS.

In the Russo-Turkish War the *Daily News* has won a high reputation for the graphic power of its special telegraphic correspondence from the Seat of War, and for the promptitude with which its voluminous telegrams have been published, from the time the Russians and Roumanians crossed the Danube up to the recent surrender of Osman Pasha after his heroic and prolonged defence of Plevna. The vigorous narrative of Osman Pasha's final sortie (telegraphed to the *Daily News* last week by Mr. J. A. MacGahan, of Khiva celebrity), is not included in the seasonably-issued volume (Macmillan and Co.) containing the bulk of "The War Correspondence" of our daily contemporary for the present year; but the book brings the campaign down to the fall of Kars, leaving, probably, to a future volume the record of the continuation or conclusion of the war. The diplomacy, which signally failed in solving the Eastern Question, is dispassionately disposed of in the opening chapter, and therein the casual reader will find the meaning of the "Andrassy Note" and the "Berlin Memorandum" made clear in a few words. There is also a useful chronology of the war; and the many letters of Mr. Archibald Forbes, Mr. MacGahan, and their colleagues, are connected by an impartial statement of the salient events in order to form a continuous history of the campaign. Preserved in the handy form of the volume before us, these war letters (the majority of them written amid the confounding bustle of the camp, or on the battle-fields themselves, and most of them transmitted to the *Daily News* by telegraph) cannot fail to be referred to with interest. Reading again the strong nervous prose in which Mr. Forbes described the crossing of the Danube at Sistova, the luckless assaults of the Muscovites on Plevna in July and September, and the critical duel between Suleiman Pasha and General Radetzky in the Shipka Pass, one cannot help comparing many of the passages, especially the Shipka narrative, to some of the most stirring chapters in Napier. And it is fair to acknowledge that Mr. MacGahan fully equals Mr. Forbes in power of vivid description, particularly in his spirited biography of General Skobelev, and in his animated account of that daring young Commander's intrepid assaults on the southern redoubts defending Plevna. Though less known to fame than Mr. Forbes and Mr. MacGahan, the *Daily News* Specials in other parts of Bulgaria and in Armenia have contributed praiseworthy work to this valuable chronicle of the war, which could not have been republished at a more timely period than the present.

A very pleasant book, and a book of an uncommon sort, is *North Italian Folk*, by Mrs. Comyns Carr, illustrated by Randolph Caldecott (Chatto and Windus), however derisively anybody may be inclined to smile at the assertion, after looking at the title, and to ask whether anything new for a writer to say can come out of that Northern Italy with which the pen of the scribbler has made us familiar even to the verge of contempt. It may be answered decisively that something, if not quite new, at any rate sufficiently fresh to be interesting and exhilarating, may come out of even those well-worn regions. For, though in the present instance Italy, the people of the Riviera and the Apennines, are the writer's theme, it is "not the Italy of Popes and priests and controversies, of civic struggles and new kingdoms, nor the Italy of tourists or guide-books, of fame and fashion, nor even the Italy of art and artists." It is the Italy of the flower-girl, of the shopman, of the servant-wench, of the fisher-folk, of the husbandman, of the villager, of those who make up what is properly termed the people, and whom, though the tourist and the ordinary writer know but little of them, our author has had good opportunities of studying in their very midst. The author's style may be in parts a little more high-flown than the subject or the occasion seems to have required; but, on the whole, the simple scenes are described with a simplicity as attractive as it is appropriate. Let it be remarked, also, by-the-way, that the illustrations, which are numerous, are many of them charming, although some of them appear to verge, without any necessity, upon caricature. The contents are divided into two "parts," and a "conclusion." The first part deals with the Riviera, and the second with the Apennines; and the concluding chapter is occupied with an account of matters appertaining to "the feast of the Corpus Domini." We commence, naturally enough, with a glance at Genoa "the proud," and we are soon among the merry-makers at the Carnival. We have a little sketch of a flower-girl and her method of trading, and then we are in the thick of the "festival of palms." And so we go on, with here a picture of customs and there a group of persons, until we arrive at fashionable Pegli, where sea-nymphs in "broad-brimmed Leghorn hats" take their pastime of flirtation in the blue waters. Hence we move up to the mountains, and look down upon the "loveliest of North Apennine valleys, which is between Giove's mountain and the more cloven peaks of Antola hills." Before long we are watching the peasants engaged in the chestnut harvest, and anon we are spectators of a rustic wedding. The parish priest and his serving-maid are in turn introduced to us; we are witnesses of the manner in which the under priest, or "cappellano," who is "just nothing more than a peasant," is treated by his fellow-peasants; we go in and out among the various "characters" of a village, we investigate their proceedings, and we listen to their conversation. Then we follow Virginia on her way to confirmation; and, before we join in the "feast of the Corpus Domini," we stroll about among the "town folk in the country," and mark the roses coming back to the cheeks of city-bred children "in the wild, free life and the good air of this Apennine *villeggiatura*." Of such material is the book made up; and the effect of the composition is extremely agreeable.

It is somewhat difficult to know how to deal with such a book as *In the Levant*, by Charles Dudley Warner (Sampson Low, and Co.), for it has no date on the title-page, and, although it strikes one as a new acquaintance, it appears to have reached a "fifth edition." But as it is clearly an American work written by an American author, the fifth American edition may, of course, be the first English. At any rate, it may be worth while just to mention that the notes which formed the groundwork of the volume were taken during "the winter and spring of 1875" (presumably the winter of 1875 and the spring of 1876), when "the writer made the tour of Egypt and the Levant." Memory seems to call dimly, but with a certain sensation of pleasure, the volume in which the author recorded his adventures "among Mummies and Moslems;" and he has narrated his impressions of the Levant in the same bright and lively, thoroughly American, style. From Jaffa he commences, and then he gossips, in entertaining and by no means uninteresting fashion, about Jerusalem, Jericho, Bethlehem, Beyrout, Damascus, Cyprus, Rhodes, Smyrna, Ephesus, Mitylene, the Dardanelles, Constantinople, Athens, Eleusis, and the Gulf of Corinth. Of course, as the author himself remarks, his notes were taken "before there were any signs of the present Oriental disturbances, and the observations made are therefore uncoloured by any expectation of the existing state of affairs." It redounds to his honour that there is a copious index.

CHRISTMAS BOOKS.

The fairy romances and other literary and artistic creations of pure fancy designed for the entertainment of the juvenile mind at this season have had a share of our notice. We have yet to speak of *Prince Ritto; or, The Four-Leaved Shamrock*, by Fanny W. Currey (Sampson Low and Co.), which is an elegant small volume, printed on fine and thick paper, with ten autotype reproductions of original drawings by Helen O'Hara. Both those ladies, whose names we are not enabled to announce with their due conventional titles, have thrown a dash of what may almost be called genius into their frolicsome work. It is the tale of a little brother and sister, the children of good King Hermin—somewhere in Ireland ages before the Curse of Cromwell—who were left under the guardianship of a treacherous and cruel Lord Deputy and his wife, during their father's absence at the wars. The persecutions and ill-treatment of poor Ritto and Lina engage our full sympathy, till the young Prince fortunately gets a specimen of that rare botanical variety which commands for him the aid of powerful elfin allies, and admits him to the enchanted realm of fairyland. The final discomfiture of the wicked old pair, and the happy return of King Hermin to his dear little son and daughter, are related with equal spirit. It is all very droll and very pretty, but the drawings are exceedingly clever, humorous and lively in conception, and most effectively rendered by the Woodburytype process, as by the fair artist's pencil.

We do not suppose anybody who made his acquaintance two or three years ago, thanks to Ennis Graham, will have forgotten dear little "Carrots—Just a Little Boy." It will therefore be good news to many readers that there is a new book of that class, by the same pleasing writer, which is called *The Cuckoo Clock* (Macmillan and Co.). It is a little girl named Griselda who has the privilege of holding converse with the wonderful cuckoo in the curious old clock, and she is enabled to travel into far-away regions, and to learn a great many remarkable things, by the assistance of this wise companion. "Children, try to be good!" is the end and aim of this agreeable piece of fiction. The illustrations, drawn by Walter Crane, are graceful and quite in character. Miss Clara Matéaux, in her *Woodland Romances* (Cassell, Petter, and Galpin), has versified a long series of "Fables and Fancies," with no slight degree of humour and vivacity; one of the first she takes in hand is that ancient Homeric parody, "The Battle of the Frogs and Mice." Almost every page is adorned with spirited illustrations engraved on wood; this book is one of the best for little boys and girls. In a small volume entitled *Topo* (Marcus Ward and Co., publishers), which is a tale about some English children in Italy, by G. E. Brunellie, we find many charming illustrations, engraved from Miss Kate Greenaway's pen-and-ink drawings; the narrative also of these children's adventures is worth reading. "Topo" is the Italian for "Mouse," and is the nickname given to a certain little girl, who is always in small mischief, but is not so very naughty after all. The *Tales, Poetry, and Fairy Tales* of Walter Brown (published by the author, 220, Great Portland-street) are illustrated by a large number of Bewick's designs, printed from the original blocks of his engravings, which will doubtless recommend the little book to many persons of taste.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

We regret that we have not space for numerous appeals received on behalf of charitable institutions.

After an interval of five years, the "Adelphi" of Terence has been this year placed upon the stage by the Queen's scholars at Westminster.

Professor Huxley gave a lecture at the London Institution last Monday on "The Extinct Animals termed Belemnites, and their Ancient and Modern Allies."

The banquet to inaugurate the year of office of the new Sheriffs, Messrs. Nottage and Staples, was given on Tuesday evening at Stationers' Hall.

The annual dinner of the Society of Engineers took place on Tuesday evening at the Guildhall Tavern, under the presidency of Mr. Thomas Cargill, C.E.

The annual distribution of prizes to the 48th Middlesex Volunteers took place on Wednesday at St. James's Hall; and the prizes of the 4th Middlesex (West London) will be presented this evening, at St. George's Hall.

Sir Andrew Lusk, M.P., presided on the 14th inst. at a public meeting in Myddelton Hall, Islington, for the purpose of giving information on the scope and operation of the Public Libraries Acts, and on their proposed adoption in Islington.

The Rev. Stopford Brooke gave, in connection with the Working Men's Club and Institute Union, a lecture on "Wordsworth and Shelley as Influenced by the French Revolution," last Saturday, in the Theatre of the Society of Arts.

The annual meeting of the committee of the Metropolitan Hospital Sunday Fund was held on Tuesday. The fund had realised £26,082, a slight decrease upon last year, and this circumstance was attributed to the depression in trade. June 30 was fixed as the date of the collection next year.

The metropolitan annual market, which is to furnish the supplies of meat for Christmas, was held on Monday. The number of beasts exhibited was 7510, the number last year being 7020. There was a thin representation of foreign stock; and as regards sheep the supply fell considerably short of that of twelve months ago.

Speech-day at Merchant Taylors' School was celebrated on Monday, and in the evening the master and wardens of the company entertained a distinguished circle of guests at dinner. On the same day the Lord Mayor presided at the distribution of exhibitions and prizes to the pupils of the Haberdashers' Hoxton School.

Sir John Bennett, in acknowledging receipt of a cheque for £800, the first instalment of subscriptions received towards defraying the expenses he has incurred in the recent contest in the ward of Cheap, proposes to apply that and any further sum he may receive to the founding of a scholarship to be contended for by the children in the board schools of the City.

At Wednesday's weekly meeting of the School Board for London—Sir Charles Reed in the chair—the annual reports of the board inspectors were presented, and their consideration was postponed till after the Christmas recess. Various recommendations made by the by-laws committee as to the duties and the salaries of visitors were agreed to; and the board adjourned over Christmas, till Jan. 9.

Mr. John Holms, M.P., presided at the twenty-third anniversary festival of the Warehousemen and Clerks Schools, which was held on the 13th inst. at the Freemasons' Tavern. He explained that, as the new wing would accommodate one hundred additional children, the annual income would require to be raised to £9000 or £10,000. He therefore made a special appeal, and about £800 was contributed.

A court of the Worshipful Company of Turners was held on Thursday in the Egyptian Hall, Mansion House, when the freedom and livery of the Company were presented to the Rev. Robert Moffatt, D.D., F.R.G.S., the African Missionary, in consideration of his services to civilisation and geographical discoveries in Southern Africa. The Lord Mayor presided.

The Court of Common Council has adopted a scheme for placing hydrants in the streets of the City, with a view of throwing jets of water upon fires without the intervention of fire-engines. Some new streets have been already supplied with hydrants, although the requisite pressure has not yet been provided by the New River Company, and what remains to be done will cost upwards of £14,000.

The Mansion House Indian Famine Fund has reached £490,400, and at a meeting of the committee on Monday a further remittance of £5000 was ordered, making £495,000 which has been sent to India. Attention was called to the work being done at Colar, Mysore, by Miss Anstey, an English lady, who has undertaken the care of 500 caste children, rendered orphans by the famine. The committee adjourned for a month.

At a recent meeting of the Royal Society the following were elected foreign members:—Marcellin Berthelot, of Paris; Joseph Decaisne, of Paris; Emil Dubois Reymond, of Berlin; Adolph Wilhelm Hermann Kolbe, of Leipsic; Rudolph Leuckart, of Leipsic; Simon Newcomb, of Washington; and Pafnutij Tschebyschew, of St. Petersburg. By this election the foreign list of the society is made up to its full complement of fifty members.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers at the end of the second week of December was 82,550, of whom 39,978 were in workhouses, and 42,572 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding week in the years 1876, 1875, and 1874, these figures show a decrease of 784, 5194, and 13,329 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 764, of whom 544 were men, 177 women, and 43 children.

Among the most recent additions to the "special shows" of the Aquarium, is the exhibition, by M. Farini, of a collection of monkeys, including a chimpanzee. The exhibition is completed by the performances of Louala, an Abyssinian female snake tamer or charmer, who coils a boa constrictor, about ten feet in length, round her waist, and plays with three anacondas, holding them out at arm's length, allowing them to wind round her arms and swing themselves about.

A meeting of the Stafford House Committee was held on the 14th inst., at which Mr. Barrington Kennett was present, and gave a full and most satisfactory account of the work of the committee in Central and Asiatic Turkey. Upwards of 30,000 sick and wounded soldiers have been attended by the surgeons of the committee, and have received food on their way from the front; and at the present moment upwards of 1000 men are under treatment in the permanent hospitals, independently of the field ambulances.

Lord Sandon received on Monday a deputation representing provincial school boards on the subject of the certificate of birth. It was stated that there were twenty large provincial boards which agreed in asking for delay in the enforcement of the certificate of birth in the child's school-book. The requirement would tend to keep children away from school and cast an additional burden upon the ratepayers. Lord Sandon thought that sufficient time had been given for the consideration of the question. The department would determine what should be done in regard to children who had not been registered.

The Metropolitan Board of Works received on the 14th inst., from its general purposes committee, a report in reply to the recommendations of the Select Committee of the House of Commons upon the Metropolitan Fire Brigade. The board adopted the report, which urges that no sufficient reason has been alleged for withdrawing the duty of extinguishing fires from the board; and that what is wanted for the greater efficiency of the brigade is that both it and the water supply shall be under one management. Sir William Codrington, K.C.B., having tendered his resignation as member, a resolution expressing regret at the loss of his services was passed.

The Westminster Hospital, closed last May for the thorough repair of the building and for some structural adaptations to the advanced sanitary requirements of the present day, is reopened, and its ordinary work resumed in all the various departments. Thus renovated, it has recommenced a career of public usefulness, begun in 1719, as the pioneer of the voluntary principle of support of medical charitable institutions now universal throughout the kingdom; and the committee venture to anticipate during the approaching Christmas season, some additional help towards this work of undoubted and enduring public utility.

There were 2542 births and 1613 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 110, and the deaths were 184 below, the average. The deaths included 31 from smallpox, 92 from measles, 54 from scarlet fever, 10 from diphtheria, 25 from whooping-cough, 26 from different forms of fever, and 10 from diarrhoea. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had been 417 and 397 in the two previous weeks, rose again to 415 last week, but were 81 below the corrected average: 265 resulted from bronchitis and 104 from pneumonia. In Greater London 3018 births and 1890 deaths were registered. The mean temperature was 39.0 deg.

A long room in one of the western galleries of the Kensington Museum was on Friday and Saturday last filled with specimens of needlework done in London elementary schools, and exhibited for the prizes of the "London School Association for the Improvement of Elementary Needlework." The first exhibition of the association was held last year, and opened by Princess Louise. Mrs. Dudley Rider opened the exhibition, and Lady Reed distributed the prizes. The examination of the large collection of objects exhibited had previously occupied the judges two entire days. They have adjudged the prize for the greatest number of successful pieces of work to Mrs. Harvey, of St. Mary's School, Putney, who won the same distinction last year. The mistress of an infant school who earns a similar honour in her class is Mrs. Brasseur, of St. John's School, Chance-square, Stratford.—A different kind of needlework exhibition is announced for this week. Those who are curious in such matters had an opportunity of seeing a bazaar which was held on Tuesday and the two next days at the Royal Normal College for the Blind, at Sydenham—a portion of the late Miss Linwood's celebrated art-needlework picturer.

At a meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce on Wednesday, the following resolution was passed:—"That, in view of the present deplorable state of trade in the country, and as the commerce of this district is in great measure suspended, owing to the threatening aspect of affairs, a special meeting of the directors be summoned for Friday next to consider if a memorial shall be sent to Government in favour of continued neutrality in the war between Russia and Turkey."



TEMPLE BAR AND THE NEW LAW COURTS A MONTH AGO.

TEMPLE BAR.

The contractors, Messrs. Mowlem, Burt, and Co., who have commenced the removal of Temple Bar, agreeably to the resolution of the Common Council of London, will not be long in doing their work. We present illustrations of the appearance of the infirm old structure, with the adjacent New Law Courts building, as they were about a month since, and a view of Temple Bar, looking west, in the condition in which it was before the propping, which alone has enabled it to stand during the last year or two. Everybody knows that Temple Bar, now being demolished, is the last of the old postern gates of the city of London. It marks the boundary of the Liberty of the City westward. This was formerly marked by posts, rails, and a chain, as was the case at Holborn, Smithfield, and Whitechapel, where the old Bars have long ceased to exist. The antiquary Strype records that, after the posts and rails were removed, a house of timber was erected across the street, with a narrow gateway and an entry on the south side of it, under the house. It is supposed that, so early as the first few years of the sixteenth century, a custodian or governor was appointed to reside at Temple Bar. For full particulars of the history of this archway and of Fleet-street, our readers cannot do better than peruse Mr. Noble's "Memorials of Temple Bar," which is full of interesting anecdotes concerning it. The old wooden structure of Temple

Bar stood until after the Great Fire, in 1666, when it was taken down, being considered dangerous, partly on account of its age and partly by reason of its being constructed of wood. Even at that time, we read, there was considerable delay and opposition to the removal. This was effected, however, about 1670; and in 1672 the present archway, of Portland stone, which was designed by Sir Christopher Wren, was completed. An illustration of the original wooden bar was given in the *Illustrated London News* on March 28, 1863. The building of 1672 is familiar to every Englishman or foreigner who has visited London. On the east side, in niches, are the statues of King James I. and his Queen, Anne of Denmark; on the west side, those of King Charles I. and Charles II.—all sculptured by John Bushnell, for which the Corporation paid him £480. There are some points of historical interest. One of the old and curious customs of the City is, that whenever the Sovereign paid a visit to the citizens the gates were to be closed. A herald must then sound a trumpet before the gate, and another must knock. A parley would ensue; the gates would then be thrown open, and the Lord Mayor would hand the sword of the City to the Sovereign, who would graciously return it. This ceremony has been repeatedly observed down to our own time. Temple Bar used formerly to be disfigured with the heads and quarters of traitors. Those of Sir Thomas Armstrong, Sir William Perkins, and Sir John Freind were exhibited upon Temple Bar. The two latter suffered

death upon a charge of having plotted to assassinate King William III. But the last heads which were spitted upon Temple Bar were those of Townley and Fletcher, after the Jacobite rebellion of 1745. The room over the Bar has been rented on lease by Messrs. Child and Co., from the Corporation, ever since it was built. It was used by them, up to the time that the keystone slipped, and the Bar began to crack, in July, 1874, as a receptacle for their old ledgers and other books—a vast number of interesting and valuable papers, including old cheques, bank-notes, and letters, many of them bearing the autographs of persons of historical interest, such as those of Nell Gwyn, Titus Oates, the Duchess of Cleveland, &c. There was only one entrance to the room over the archway, and that was approached through the first floor front room of the adjacent house.

THE POOR SEAMSTRESS.

Lonely poverty, when the common observance of a sacred festival has for one day brought a pause to its ill-rewarded toil, presents a condition of human life to our view that claims the respectful sympathy of those in happier or easier circumstances. This is the sentiment which our Artist has designed to express by representing the attitude of a young person who has risen on the morning of Christmas Day to a solitary and retired acceptance of its simple boon of rest, accompanied by



THE POOR SEAMSTRESS ON CHRISTMAS MORNING.

the recollection of its "hallowed and gracious" associations with the only true source of religious consolation. Her modest preparations for the adornment of her little chamber upon this occasion with a few sprigs of holly, and, we would fain hope, also for some little addition to her scanty repast at noon or eve, will not be contemplated without an emotion of tenderness, amidst the jovial bustle and lavish display of Christmas cheer in more comfortable households. It is touching, indeed, to reflect that she may have left or lost a home of her childhood, in which this glad season was formerly wont to be kept by her parents, brothers and sisters, and many kind friends, in a free and hearty outburst of social glee, softened by family affection. Her lot in life, whether by unavoidable misfortune, by the cruelty and injustice of others, or by such an error of conduct on her own part as is seldom forgiven to a woman, has become a hard and sad lot indeed, and it is as much as we can hope for her now that she should be able merely to earn her bread. There are too many "poor seamstresses" who cannot even do that.

JUNKS IN NAGASAKI HARBOUR.

We published last week an Engraving of the picture representing Junk in Nagasaki Harbour, Japan, painted by Lieutenant-Colonel Walter Fane, C.B., commandant of H.M.'s 18th Bengal Lancers, an officer who is as celebrated for gallant conduct on the field of battle as for his talent with the pencil. Lieutenant-Colonel Fane began his military career as a cadet in the Queen's Indian Army, in 1845. He soon showed

himself to be an officer of great promise. Shortly after his arrival in India he was appointed Adjutant of the 3rd Punjab Irregular Cavalry, and was afterwards second in command of the 1st Punjab Irregular Cavalry. With these two regiments he was present at several affairs against the Hill Tribes on the North-West Frontier. He received the Frontier medal for those services. On his return to India, in 1858, from sick leave in England, he was immediately nominated to the Acting-Commandantship of the 4th Sikh Irregular Cavalry. At the head of that corps he formed a part of the column, under General Showers, which successfully followed up, and eventually captured, the renowned rebel leader Tantia Topee. For his services during this period Colonel Fane was specially mentioned in despatches. At the outbreak of hostilities with China, in 1860, this officer was selected by Lord Clyde, then Commander-in-Chief in India, to raise a regiment of Irregular Horse for service in China. This corps, recruited from the soldier-like classes of the Punjab, and from the wild and warlike tribes of Afghanistan, was raised, armed, equipped, and ready for service in three months, and within that time performed a march of many hundred miles from Delhi to Calcutta, the port of embarkation. During the campaign in China, in 1860-61, this regiment, thenceforward known by the soubriquet of "Fane's Horse," was ever to the front. It was present at the taking of the Taku Forts, the action of Chan-Ki-a-Wan, and the final capture of Peking. For his services there Colonel Fane was rewarded with a Brevet-Majority, also with medal and clasps. In 1868, he was again employed on active service in the Huzara campaign, on the North-West Frontier, under General Sir A. Wilde. In 1871, for his long and gallant

services, he was rewarded with the Companionship of the Order of the Bath. During his career in India, and whilst on service in China, Colonel Fane occupied his spare moments in transferring to canvas his recollections of many of the stirring scenes which he had witnessed. We believe his lifelike and faithful sketches cannot fail to prove as interesting to all lovers of art as they have hitherto been to those who were present with him during those exciting periods of his life.

We hear it announced that Colonel Fane may possibly, ere long, be induced to quit the country in which he has hitherto gained such renown, and devote himself more exclusively to his pencil in quieter scenes at home. If this should prove the case, we offer him our best wishes, and trust that the success may hereafter attend him which his undoubted talent deserves. Colonel Fane won the highest prizes at a competitive exhibition of the works of amateur artists in the Indian services. The picture from which our Engraving was taken was purchased by the Earl of Northbrook, late Viceroy of India.

A Grand Provincial Lodge of Freemasons of North Wales and Shropshire was held at Shrewsbury on the 14th inst., when a presentation was made to Sir William Watkin Wynn, M.P., who has held the office of Provincial Grand Master for twenty-five years. The presentation consists of an address, an album, and the sum of £500, with which a vice-patronship will be obtained for Sir Watkin in the Royal Masonic Institution, enabling him to obtain the admission of a boy without the usual votes. A banquet, numerously attended, subsequently took place.

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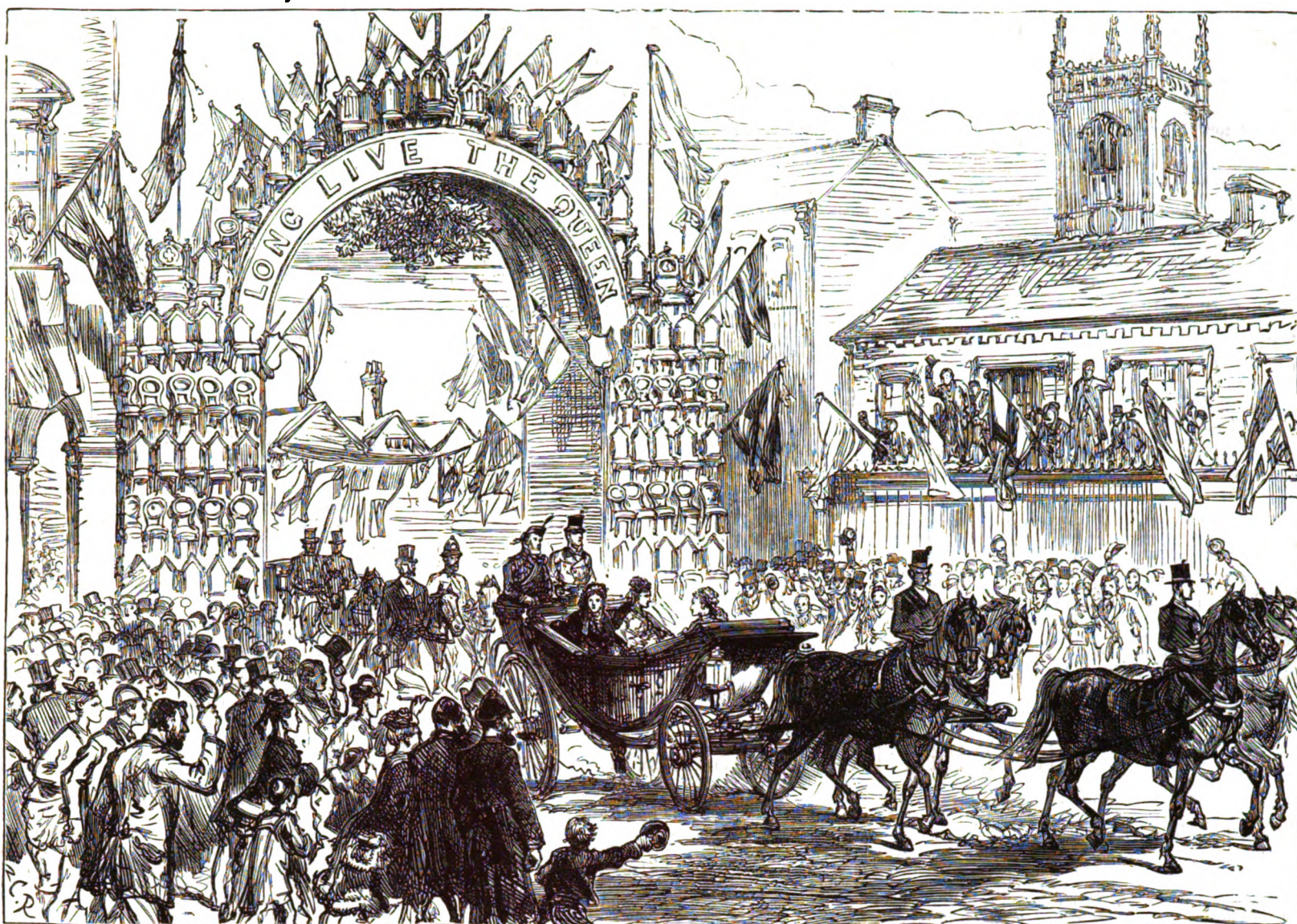
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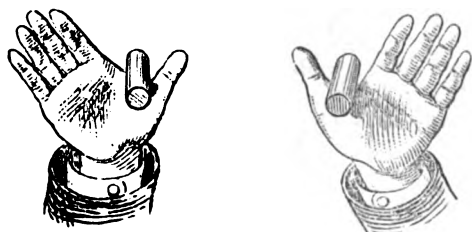
OUR CHRISTMAS CONJUROR.

BY PROFESSOR HOFFMANN.

AUTHOR OF "MODERN MAGIC," &c.

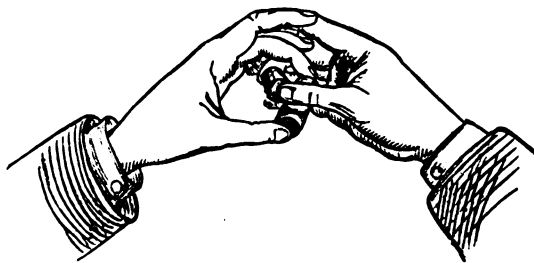
Among the many family circles assembled to do honour to Christmas in English homes, I doubt if a merrier could well have been found than was gathered under my grandfather's roof in the year 187—. The house, a large and roomy one, just on the outskirts of London, afforded ample accommodation for a numerous party, and its resources were employed to the fullest extent. It was a time-honoured custom that all the children and grandchildren of our host, not to mention sundry more distant relatives, should assemble for a week at Christmas under the paternal roof-tree. Many of the party only met at this annual gathering, which was always looked forward to with joyful anticipation by young and old. On the present occasion we were, if possible, even merrier than usual, for we numbered among our party an indefatigable promoter of fun and frolic in the person of Mr. Richard Leslie, more familiarly known as "Uncle Dick." He had but just returned from China, where he had been sojourning for several years, and so was a comparative stranger to the younger members of the family; but his inexhaustible spirits and unflinching fun had won all hearts, and even little three-year-old Maggie developed distinctly flirtatious propensities whenever she could get hold of Uncle Dick. Christmas Eve was always kept with special honour, and on the present occasion it promised to have even more than usual attractions, for not only was Uncle Dick (who had been kept away by business for two days) coming himself, but he was to bring with him a wonderful German conjuror whom he had met with in his travels, and the report of whose marvellous doings had formed the stock topic of conversation among the young ones for several evenings past, and had gradually acquired almost a ghost-story flavour.

Tea was over, and we had already arranged rows of chairs in the front drawing-room to seat the expectant audience, with a line of hassocks in front for the smallest spectators, when a thundering rat-a-tat was heard at the door. "There he is! There's Uncle Dick!" said a small cousin, clapping his hands. "No, he isn't," said another, with the calmer judgment of one size larger. "That isn't Uncle Dick's knock." Further speculation was suspended by the entrance of Mary, the parlour-maid, bearing a card with the inscription, "Herr Schwindel," and a letter in the well-known handwriting of Uncle Dick. A painful foreboding fell upon the whole party, and there was quite a shout of relief when my grandfather, having glanced at the note, said, "It's all right, boys and girls. Uncle Dick is detained in the City, but not for long. He says he will be sure to be with us in the course of the evening, and meanwhile his friend, Herr Schwindel, will amuse us till he comes. Show the gentleman in, Mary." All eyes were turned towards the door. The wonderful magician proved to be a man of about fifty years of age, with an enormous white-brown moustache, and eyebrows to match. He wore blue spectacles, and a coat with fur collar and cuffs, and carried a little black bag, on which the younger members of the company gazed with awe, as the probable receptacle of death's-heads and cross-bones, and other articles of a ghostly description. He entered with his hat, a high-crowned felt, in one hand, and the mysterious bag in the other, bowing on all sides with Continental profuseness. There was no need to proclaim his nationality; he was German from the crown of his head to the soles of his boots. On his entrance our little Skye terrier, Smut, the pet and plaything of the party, set up a frantic barking. "Ah! ze leetel vee tog!" said the Professor. "Vat for you make row-row-row? Come here, and I will conjure you!" and forthwith he began to make mesmeric passes at the dog, which, strange to say, after a few moments ceased to bark, and wagged her tail with every appearance of satisfaction. There was a distinct sensation, even among the elders. Ordinary conjuring they were prepared for, but there was something "no canny," as the Scotch say, about this sudden taming of a dumb animal, particularly one who, like Smut, was noted for her inveterate hostility to strangers. "Von, two, tree!" said the Herr, with a final sweep. "He will not bark at me not never no more. Ich bin traurig!" he continued, "I am sorry zat mine so good frent Herr Leslie vas not come mit me, but he tell me he come so soon as no time at all. He ask me to show (this word he pronounced as if it rhymed to 'cow') ze younk ladies and gentlemen von, two, tree leetel trick of die taschenspieler—vat you call jump-a-bank. No; zat is not right. Vot you call him? Mountabank—zat is it. I speak ze English ver pretty vell, but von time I forget von leetel vorte. You vas all sit down, and I begin." So saying, he took off his heavy fur coat, and appeared in evening dress, with an extensive embroidered shirt-front, in the centre of which blazed an enormous diamond breast-pin. "Won't you take a glass of wine before you begin?" said my grandfather. After a little pressing, the Professor accepted a glass of claret, which he sipped with great gusto. The cork was lying on the table, and caught the conjuror's eye. "Ach! here is von cork," he exclaimed, picking it up. "I show you mit him von leetel pizzle. Bot ze von cork is not enof. No matterre; I make anoder." And, rolling the cork between his hands, forthwith it became two. "Das ist sehr gut—dat is nice! Now I take de von cork between my finger and thumb, like so, and de oder mit de oder finger and thumb (see Fig. 1); den, mit dis finger and thumb I take dat cork, and mit dat finger and thumb I take dis cork, and it is finish. De corks is change."

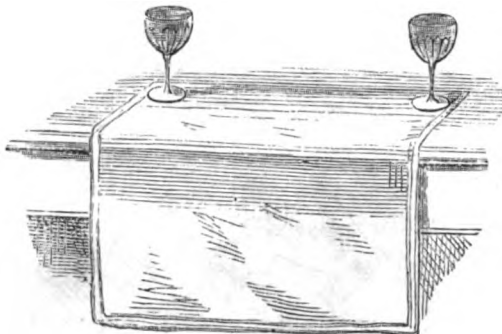


The corks had certainly changed hands, but there did not seem to be any difficulty about the matter. "Not much puzzle in that," remarked cousin Augustus—a haughty young man, fresh from the grandeur of his first term at Oxford, and who had acquired a weird and awful reputation among the young ones by remarking that he knew how all the tricks were done, and he should like to see the conjuror who could take him in. "Ha! vat you say? Not moch pizzle!" exclaimed the conjuror. "Not moch pizzle! Den you do him yourself!" Nothing loth, the haughty Augustus took the corks, as Herr Schwindel had done, nipped each between the opposite finger and thumb, and endeavoured to draw his hands apart. But, to his shame and confusion, they declined to come apart. Each thumb and finger, with the cork they bore, formed one link of a chain (see

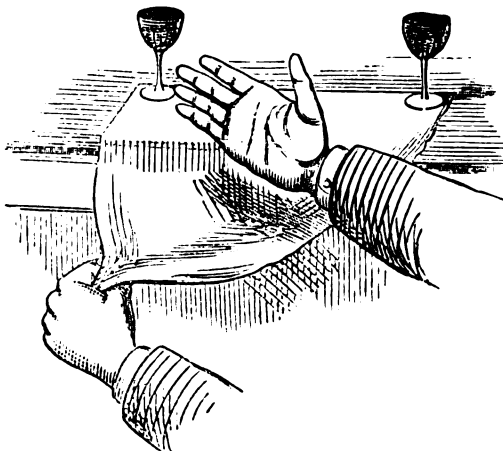
Fig. 2), and there was no breaking the chain save by letting go one or other of the corks.



After Cousin Augustus, others of the party, procuring a further supply of corks, commenced experiments on their own account, with no better success. "Not moch pizzle! I tink he is too moch pizzle for you. I show you vonce again;" and, taking the corks, the Professor again waved them apart with airy grace. There was no show of sleight-of-hand, but each to all appearance passed completely through the other. "You haf not find him out! Den I show you anozzer. Vill von of the so kind younk ladies lent me von taschentuch—vat you call hankerfish?—Ich danke—I tank you!" He spread the borrowed handkerchief so that about one fourth of its width lay along the edge of the polished oak dining-table, the remainder hanging down, and secured it in that position by placing a wine-glass on each of the two upper corners (see Fig. 4). He then filled each glass to the very brim with claret. "Dere is anozzer leetel pizzle," he said, addressing himself particularly to the haughty Augustus.



"You take away de hankerfish vidout to spill de goot Rheinwein, and you sall drink him, efery drop." Augustus put forth a hesitating hand and tried to coax the handkerchief away; but the only result was to spill a portion of the wine. Nobody else would venture to attempt the seeming impossibility. "Ha! you gif him up?" said the Professor. "Es ist sehr leicht—it is ver easy!" So saying, he gathered up with his left hand the hanging portion of the handkerchief, and, making a sort of downward "chop" with the right (see Fig. 5),



the handkerchief was thereby jerked away, without disturbing the glasses in the least. "I haf take away de hankerfish, and now I tink de vine"—which he did accordingly. "But dis is nothing—noting at all. You sit yourselves down, and I show you de vonderful vonders of die taschenspieler-kunst—de art magique; how you call him?—conjuror-trick." The audience were quickly marshalled to their seats, and the Professor began, turning back his sleeves in the approved professional manner.

"Mein Herren und Damen!—Ladies und Jentlemens,—I come before you to show you conjuration-trick ohne apparat—mitout apparatus. No prepare—no mechanik, no nothing. I haf only one two tree leetel ting in mine leetel bag." Here he rummaged in the bag, and produced an ebony wand covered with cabalistic characters. "Here is mine leetel stick, mine magic wand. If you take hold dis leetel stick, and I say 'Go away!' you go, go, go, and never stop no more, away to de ewigkeit. Aha! you lauf? Mine vort, it is true, so true as nothing. Nevare mind; I will not mine so great power abuse. Who is dere vill lend me von schelling and von leetel hankerfish? Dat is goot." He spread the handkerchief on a small round table which stood ready to hand, and laid the shilling, carefully marked by the great Augustus, in its centre; then folded over the four corners in succession upon it, making us feel at each stage that the coin was still there. Then, inserting two of the fingers of each hand within the nearest fold of the handkerchief (see Fig. 6) he said, "Von, two, tree—pass!" and, drawing them rapidly apart, lifted the handkerchief from the table, and gave it a smart shake. The coin had utterly disappeared. "Aha! you no see him go. I see him. He go to de shoe of dis young lady;" and, kneeling down before our little Maggie, who occupied a reserved hassock in the front row, whipped off one of her shoes, and, shaking it, out dropped the shilling, the mark upon it attesting its identity. "Ah! it is ver fly-away money. I gif you von leetel box to keep him safe." He dived into the black bag, and produced therefrom an ordinary pill-box, which was freely passed from hand to hand. It was a good honest common card pill-box. "You keep your monies in dis leetel box," continued the Professor, when it was returned to him; "and no tief he steal dem nevere no more. I pray you, look mit all your eyes. I put de leetel shilling in dis leetel box" (which he did accordingly in the most unmistakable manner). "I shut him up. I haf no lock, no key, no nothing; but I take mine leetel stick and I say, 'Money, mine nice bright schelling, go hide yourself! Do tief he come; and

when de tief he come, de money he hide away, and de tief no find him." So saying, he shook the box. There was no sound. He opened it, and showed it empty. Again he shut it, and a score of eager eyes could testify that he introduced nothing; but he resumed, "De tief he find nothing; he gone away. I say, mine leetel shilling, come back!" He shook the box once more, and the coin rattled within it. He opened it, and turning it over, the shilling fell out into his hand. He passed it to the owner, and with it the marvellous pill-box. A sceptic whispered "false bottom," and forthwith both top and bottom of the box were poked completely out by eager fingers. But all in vain—each was but a single thickness of card, and the marvel remained wholly unaccounted for.

The handkerchief borrowed for the purpose of the former trick still remained on the table. Herr Schwindel took it up by its middle, letting the four corners hang down. "Aha! ze leetel hankerfish, ze nice leetel hankerfish, I mesmerise him, and you sall see vat you sall see. I take him, so! I kiss him for his moder, I stroke him for his fader!" (suiting the action to the word), "and he give me nice leetel sweetmeat for de younk ladies and jentlemens." So saying, he passed backwards and forwards in front of the spectators, at every step shaking from the handkerchief, into the outstretched hands and laps of the youngsters, bonbons of various descriptions.

Ere the applause called forth by this last feat had fully subsided, the Professor dived into the mysterious bag, and produced therefrom a little black bottle, of champagne shape, and about four inches in height. He said, "Here is de vonderful Bottle Imp, vat never lie down for nobody, till I conjure him, and den he lie down as quiet as de littel vee dog." Smut, who was watching the proceedings with great interest, conceiving herself appealed to, responded with a short, quick bark of approbation. Herr Schwindel laid the bottle on its side, but it instantly rose again to an erect position, and we then perceived that it was rounded at the bottom, as the manner of the dancing dolls of the toy-shops, and so weighted as always to keep upright. The bottle was handed round for inspection, and we all did our utmost to make it lie down, but without success. "You no make him lie down?" said the Herr. "I show you; look!" So saying, he took out the cork, blew into the bottle, and again corked it; when, behold, it lay down in the most obliging manner.

"I know how that's done," exclaimed the lofty Augustus, who had not forgiven the Professor his former discomfiture, and now proceeded, as he thought, to pour confusion on his head. "What about the little piece of wire inside?" "Vire," responded the Professor, "vat you call vire? It is not soda-wasser bottle. I haf not got no vire." "No," said Augustus, "what do you call this, then?" and taking out the cork he inverted the bottle, but nothing fell out. He shook it, but it was obviously empty. The haughty Augustus was completely dumfounded. "I thought—" he stammered. "I mean, I didn't think—" and there he stopped. The Professor beamed at him benevolently through his blue spectacles. "Mine younk frent, it is not goot to know too moch. It is as say your own the never-enof-to-be-praised, ze immortal Williams, 'Zere are more tings in de heafen and de earth dan you vas dream of in your philosophic.' Once more he blew in the bottle, which again obstinately refused to be laid down. Again he blew, and the bottle assumed the horizontal position without a murmur. We, too, blew and blew in every possible manner, but without the slightest result. The bottle would obey no one but its owner.

The Professor's next feat was an illustration of his powers of divination. Taking a handful of counters, he arranged them in the form of the letter Q on the table. He then requested that one of the company would, in his absence, count from the tip of the tail to any counter he pleased, and then back again from such counter round the circle in the opposite direction, when he would tell us by some magic process the last counter touched. The process was gone through accordingly, the Professor meanwhile retiring to the hall, where, as we afterwards learned, he kissed Mary, the parlour-maid, and added insult to injury by telling her that he could not help it, she was so like his poor dear mother. When recalled, he advanced to the table, and touched sundry of the counters with his magic wand. There was no result until he reached the counter which we had last touched, when his whole frame was convulsed by (apparently) a violent electric shock, and he announced that we had terminated with that particular counter. The experiment was twice repeated, the Q being made to consist each time of a different number of counters; but Herr Schwindel was infallible, and pointed out the terminating counter on each occasion with unerring accuracy.

This feat produced a decided sensation. We had felt that the preceding tricks were probably dependent on some clever sleight-of-hand, but this bordered on the supernatural. We were quite sure that the Professor had no confederate among ourselves; and the drawing-room doors were of the most substantial make; and yet by some mysterious faculty he appeared to know what was done in his absence, just as well as if he had remained in the room the whole time. Dear old grandmamma was heard to murmur that she "hoped it was all right;" and Aunt Letty, an elderly spinster of a romantic turn, and suspected of spiritualistic tendencies, whispered to her next neighbour that the Professor was evidently a powerful clairvoyant. "You tink dat is vonderful?" said the Herr; "Mein Gott! dat is noding at all. I show you de genuine spiritism. Ach so! Dat is vonderful. Yes; who is dere will lent me schelling—goot silber schelling?" Shillings were offered in various quarters, but Aunt Letty's was accepted, to her evident gratification. She was requested to mark it, which she did with great minuteness. Taking a champagne glass of the tall, old-fashioned kind in his right hand, the Herr dropped the shilling into it, and then, holding it high in sight of all, made mesmeric passes towards it. We waited in breathless expectation, none the less exciting that none of us knew what was likely to happen. Nothing did happen, and, at Herr Schwindel's request, the gas was turned down to a "dim, religious light." After a few more minutes of expectation and renewed passes on the part of the performer, the coin began to "clink" in the glass. "Aha!" said the Professor, "he wake up at last. Now you vill all please ver moch silence." There was a general hush. "Is dere any spirits in de glass?" The coin clinked violently. "How vas you say 'Yes'?" The coin clinked three times. "How vas you say 'Nein'—what you call 'No'?" The coin clinked twice. "How vas you count de numbers?" The coin rang out several strokes in regular succession. "Now ve see vedder you tell true," said the Professor. "Vich younk lady vill be marry first? Is it dis lady? Is it dis lady?" indicating one after another with his wand. At each question the coin rang out twice, till he reached cousin Amy, a fair damsel who had just achieved the dignity of being "engaged," when it struck "three" with great distinctness. "Ah! mine pretty fraulein, de spirits haf find you out. Now ve vill demand if dey vill know de moch fortunate younk jentleman. Ist er hier? Is he of de now present company?" The coin responded in the affirmative. Several candidates were suggested and rejected, the real Simon Pure doing his best to look

as unconscious as possible, but being picked out by the coin in the most unhesitating manner. Matters now began to be serious. Grandmamma again expressed her hope that it was all right, in a tone which conveyed that she decidedly feared that it was not; and sundry others of the elders began to question in whispers whether this kind of thing was "quite proper for the children." The Professor, apparently quite unconscious of the sensation he was creating, proceeded with his queries. "Haben sie—is dere any spirit dat haf for dis company any message?" There was a prompt reply in the affirmative. A question was next asked as to the person for whom the communication was intended, and the coin ultimately designated Aunt Letty, who was thereby thrown into a flutter of pleased excitement, not unmixed with nervousness. "Would you mind asking the spirit what his name is?" she simpered. There was a general smile at Aunt Letty's decided assumption that the spirit was a "he;" but the magician proceeded with the utmost gravity to put the question as desired. He then requested Aunt Letty to repeat the alphabet slowly, telling her the spirits would make the coin sound when she reached the right letter. There was a breathless silence. Aunt Letty repeated her alphabet as far as the letter P, when the coin sounded. With increasing emotion she began again, until the spirits had spelt out the word "Podger." Now there was a family tradition that Aunt Letty had been in earlier life beloved by a Captain Podger, a naval gentleman of surpassing bravery. He had never actually proposed, but it was understood in the family that he would have done so had time permitted, but he unfortunately came to an untimely end, having died of gout in the stomach at the age of sixty-five. Aunt Letty was known to cherish his memory accordingly, and always intimated that she remained a spinster for his sake.

The excitement was tremendous. Aunt Letty nerved herself to proceed. "Can you give me any proof of your identity?" she asked. The coin struck thrice, in the affirmative. The spelling process was repeated, and the coin, to the astonishment of all present, spelt out "Wooden Leg." Now, it was a curious fact that the departed Podger had lost a leg, and the proof of his identity was therefore of the completest character. Notwithstanding the somewhat peculiar character of the token given, nobody felt inclined to smile, till Aunt Letty exclaimed, with intense feeling, "Poor dear George! Then he wears it still!"

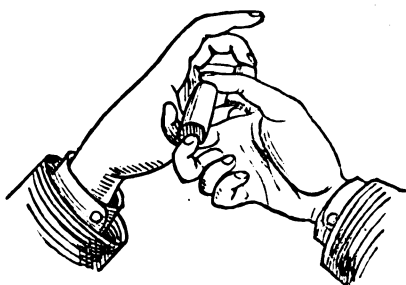
The idea of a spirit with a wooden leg was too much for the most determined gravity. There was a general shout of laughter, Aunt Letty looking very indignant, and finally bursting into tears. But the most startling effect was that produced on the Professor himself. For a moment or two he looked profoundly unconscious, but it was evident that even he was not proof against the infection of the general merriment. The muscles of his face worked convulsively, in the vain effort to control his features; but it was of no avail. After a few ineffectual struggles he exclaimed, in the well-known accents of Uncle Dick, "Oh, Letty, Letty! you'll be the death of me!" and sunk into an arm-chair, where he absolutely rolled with laughter, while the charmed shilling, which we now saw to be attached to a thread, escaped from the glass and dangled ignominiously against his waistcoat. In an instant all was confusion. Uncle Dick was abused on all sides for having taken us in so scandalously. Cousin Amy said he ought to be ashamed of himself; and Aunt Letty left the room, mortally offended. Grandmamma declared she could forgive him anything except cutting off his whiskers, which he had been obliged to sacrifice to the exigencies of his part. At last, it was proposed by Master Reginald (a youngster fresh from school), and carried unanimously, that Uncle Dick should then and there tell us how all his tricks were done, and that on that condition alone should he receive general forgiveness. The culprit demurred for some time, under all sorts of pretexts, among others that he had acquired the knowledge of these mysteries as a Rosicrucian, and would be liable to unheard-of horrors if he revealed them. But his excuses were over-ruled, and he finally capitulated. He pulled off the long-haired German wig and the enormous moustache (which were forthwith confiscated by the junior members of the party), and, leaning back in his chair, said, "Do your worst, ladies and gentlemen. To part with any one of these cherished secrets is like having out one's best double-tooth; but I am at your mercy. Proceed!"

Half a dozen questions were instantly asked. Uncle Dick gave Amy's the preference. "How did I conjure the shilling out of the pill-box? Well, in the first place, I changed the shilling. 'This is the one I really put in the box.' He took from his waistcoat-pocket a shilling, one side of which was completely covered with white paper pasted against it. 'When I put it in the box, this papered side was uppermost, so when you looked in you saw, apparently, only the bottom of the box. The shilling, you see, exactly fits the box, so when I did not want it to rattle I shook the box sideways. When I did want it to sound, I shook it up and down. The genuine shilling remained in my hand all the time.' 'But how did you make the shilling disappear from the handkerchief?' said a voice. 'You certainly put it fairly in the middle.'

"Quite so, and on the top of it I put a little piece of bees-wax. When I folded the corner of the handkerchief over the shilling, I took care to press a little, so that the shilling should stick to the handkerchief, and when I drew apart the two corners the shilling came of its own accord into my right hand, from whence I dropped it when I shook Maggie's shoe." "But where did the sweets come from, Uncle Dick?" said a little niece of five. "Out of the handkerchief, to be sure," said Uncle Dick. "Oh, yes, of course; but how did they get into the handkerchief? That's what we want to know." "Oh, dear—oh, dear! Here are all my pet secrets flying away, one after the other. Won't you let me keep just this little one?" We sternly answered, "No!" "Well, if you must know, they were kept in this little bag." Uncle Dick pulled out of his pocket a little bag of sugar-loaf shape, with a hook formed of a bent pin at its smaller end. We examined it minutely, but were none the wiser. "This bag is filled with sugar-plums, and then a piece of very thin tissue paper is pasted over the mouth. The bag is then hung mouth downwards behind the table, this bent pin being hooked into the table-cover." "But I don't see now how the sweets are brought into the handkerchief," said Cousin Augustus. "Probably not, most noble Augustus; but calm your emotion, and all shall be made clear. You may remember that I threw the handkerchief flat on the table. When I picked it up again I took hold, through the stuff, of the bent pin; so that when I lifted it, the bag was in the middle, though concealed by the folds which hung down around it. When I professed to mesmerise the handkerchief, I gave it a sly squeeze, which burst the tissue-paper, and caused the bag to shed its sweets. When they were all out, and you were all occupied in trying their flavour, I had plenty of opportunity to take the bag out of the handkerchief and pocket it."

"Dear me! how simple all these things are, when you know them," said Grandmamma. "But Dick, however could

you tell which counters we touched?" "I did not know what counters you touched, my dear mother; but I knew what counter you must necessarily leave off at. However far you may count up the left-hand side of the circle, when you count the same number back again you must necessarily reach the same number beyond the tail on the other side as there are counters in the tail itself. That is the reason I changed the arrangement of the counters each time, or you would very soon have noticed that the process always terminated with the same counter." "I don't quite see why that should be," said Grandpapa. "I dare say not," replied Uncle Dick. "It is not quite obvious at first, but if you try it half a dozen times with the counters, you can't fail to see the principle. It's as plain as A B C." "But what about the two corks, and that remarkable little bottle?" asked another voice. "The bottle is simplicity itself. Our friend Augustus here was quite right as to the principle, but he was a little behind the age. These bottles were at first sold with a little piece of stout wire, which, being secretly introduced, served as a counterweight, and kept the bottle lying down. But that was a clumsy expedient, and constantly liable to discovery. In this improved bottle, which I got from Mr. Bland, of Oxford-street, the same effect is produced by having two corks to the bottle, one of which is loaded with a little pellet of lead; and, in the act of blowing into the bottle, the one is exchanged for the other, according as we desire to make the bottle obedient or disobedient. The puzzle of passing the two corks from hand to hand is about the only thing I have shown you in which there is really 'no deception.' Observe, I will take the corks again, as at first (Fig. 1). Now, I have to take hold of each with the thumb and middle finger of the opposite hand. If I do so in the most natural and obvious way—namely, with the palms of both hands turned inwards, towards the body, the corks become crossed (Fig. 2), and cannot be got apart without losing the hold of the fingers. But, if I turn the left palm outward, and the right inward, holding the former uppermost (Fig. 3),



the corks are clear of each other, and the hands come apart without the least difficulty, so. See; I'll do it again, very slowly. Try again, Augustus, my boy! That's better; but there is no need to go into those violent contortions. The movement is the simplest thing in the world; but you'll have to practice a good bit before you'll be able to execute it with that delicacy of touch for which my friend Herr Schwindel is so justly celebrated."

"But, how ever did you manage to turn the one cork into two?"

"By the simple expedient of having taken a second cork from my own pocket, and holding it concealed in my hand, when I picked up the other from the table. And now, I think I've told you everything. If anybody wants to know anything else, let him speak now, or for ever hold his peace." "How about the talking shilling?" said Augustus. "Oh! I thought that was only too painfully obvious. All would have gone capitolly if it hadn't been for the unfortunate introduction of that 'wooden leg.' Poor dear Aunt Letty! I could have stood anything but that touching exclamation. A ghost with a wooden leg! Oh, my poor sides! It was '2 mutch,' as poor Artemus Ward says. It was a great shame, though; and I'm afraid it will take a long while to before I am quite forgiven. As to the working of the trick, it's absurdly simple, like most of the spiritualistic swindles. The whole thing, literally, hangs by a thread. You have a piece of black silk thread fastened to the front of your waistcoat. (Here it is, you see.) At the free end there is a small pellet of bees' wax. I squeeze this against the coin, which naturally adheres to it, and so becomes attached to the thread. In this condition it is dropped into the glass, which I hold so as to have the thread barely taut, when the slightest extension of the arm or withdrawal of the body suffices to raise the coin half an inch or so, and the reverse movement lets it fall again, with an audible chink. How on earth the shilling got to know that Amy was engaged to Charley

Radcliffe, or that the deceased Captain Podger had a leg, I really can't pretend to explain." "You good-for-nothing tease," said Amy; "and if Aunt would forgive you, I won't. The only consolation you have had to sacrifice your whiskers, that you were sc of." "Whiskers! my dear child," said Uncle Dick, shaking his head; "I can assure you that the loss of whiskers is the very smallest of my sacrifices. If you knew the agony of having to smile and talk broken I with a folded table-cover inside the tightest part of one's suit, not to mention the loss of self-respect involved in wearing a sixpenny diamond brooch in a hitherto respectable front, I believe you would shed a tear of sympathy even the memory of Herr Schwindel."

THE KAFFIR WAR.

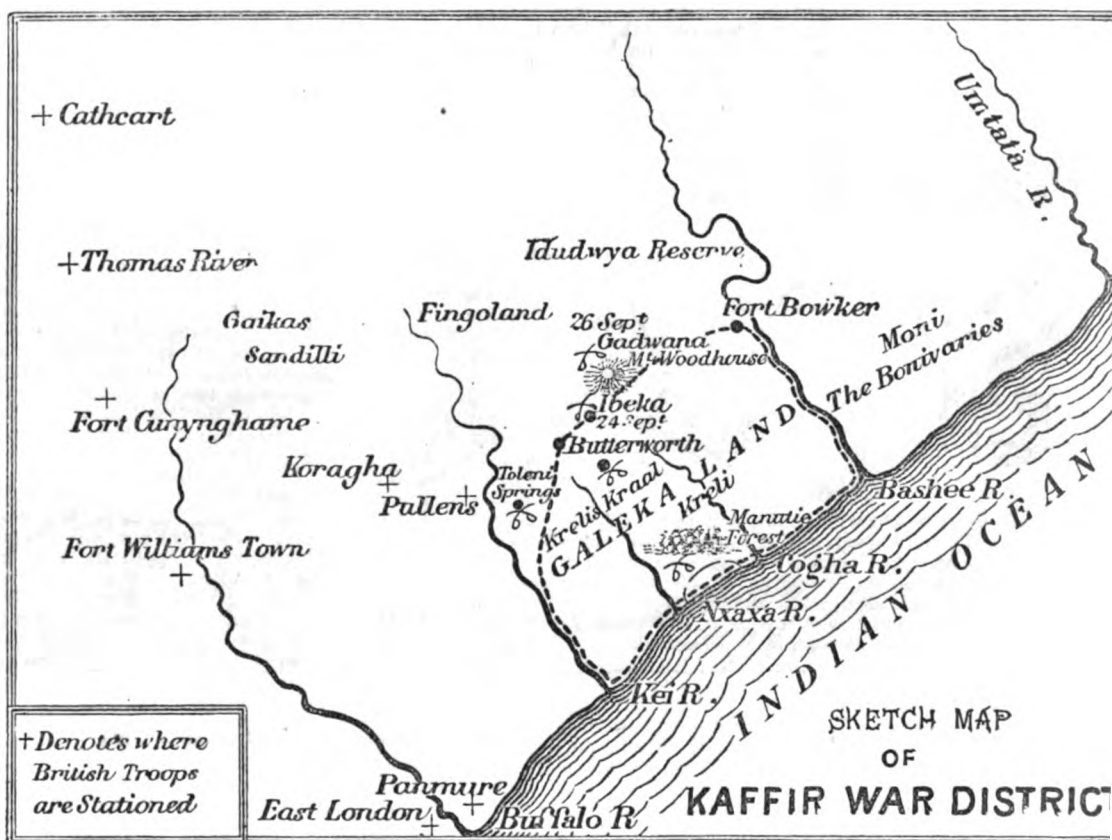
The recent campaign in the Trans-Kei territory, on the frontier of the British South African Dominion, is the subject of a few more illustrations. That territory is peopled by several independent Kaffir tribes, among which the Amaxosa Kaffirs or Galekas number about 60,000, occupying the district near the seacoast from the Great Kei to the Bashee river, a space of fifty miles long by thirty. The colonial militia forces, supported by regular troops under the direction of General Sir A. Cunynghame, K.C.B., went into the Galeka country, which they entered from Fingo-land by three routes—the Springs, Butterworth, and Ibeka, on Oct. 18 or 19. These places had been the scene of hostilities in the latter weeks of September, when parties of the armed Frontier Police, and of the loyal Kaffir auxiliaries, were engaged with the enemy, and Europeans were unfortunately killed. Amongst them, an officer of the Armed and Mounted Frontier Police, a Captain named Von Hohenen, an excellent soldier, who was at Gadwana Hill, or Mount Wodehouse, on Sept. 26, his allies having fled before an overwhelming host of the Kaffirs, who cut off his feet, and likewise his scalp, with the skin of his face, leaving the body in that state. The two brothers Goss, who were shot down, with eight of their Fingo followers, by a party of nine Galekas at a kloof or ravine, is another memorable incident of this warfare. Our sketches are by Lieutenant Nevill J. A. C. of the 24th Regiment, aide-de-camp to Sir Cunynghame. They include, besides the places which the scenes of the recent affairs we have mentioned, of "Mordners' Kop," on the Kei river, where five officers were killed in a former Kaffir war. The commandant Griffith at Luisizie, between the Mxogha rivers, where he halted after clearing the Mxogha bush of the enemy, is also shown in one of these sketches. Krelli has now been driven across the Bashee, into the territory of the Bomvana tribe. The British military headquarters are fixed at Fort Bowker, preparing a fresh attack upon the north.

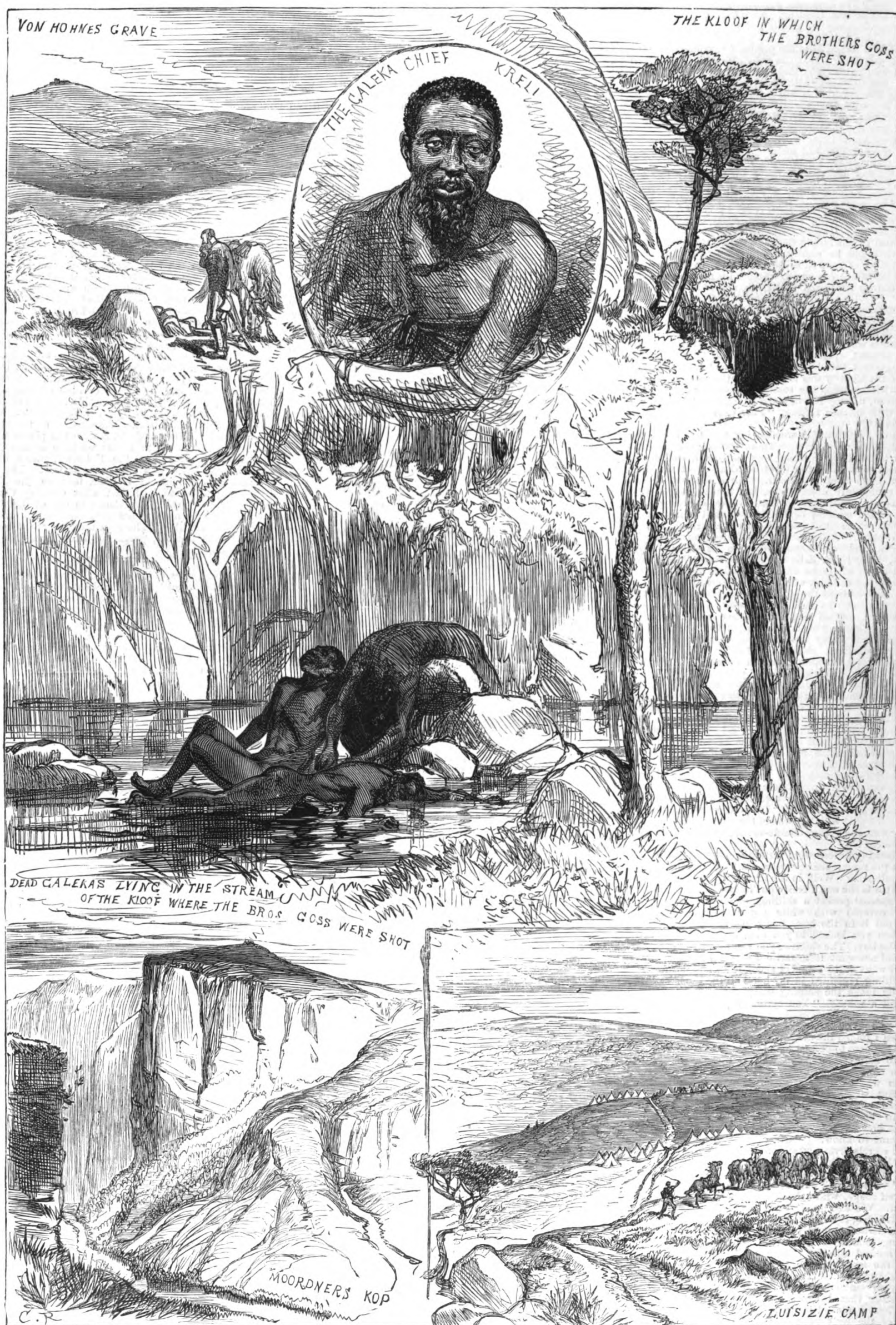
The prizes were distributed on Tuesday to the general cadets of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, by Sir C. Ellice, who represented the Duke of Cambridge report of the examiners was satisfactory in every respect.

The final trial of the Northampton, one of the most powerful war-ships afloat, was made on Tuesday, and proved satisfactory that the ship has been formally taken over by the Admiralty.

The last of a series of four lectures upon "War and Peace," in connection with the Trades Guild of Learning given on Monday night by Mr. R. Stewart Lane, the secretary to the Japanese Legation, at the Vestry-Hall, 1, road, Chelsea, the subject being "Our Relations with Japan."

Prizes were presented last Saturday evening to the Middlesex Rifles (who have increased their number of effectives to 885, the result of augmenting the establishment to 1,000), at their headquarters, the Freemasons' Hall, by Colonel Freemantle, of the 512nd being efficient), at their headquarters, Kensington, by Colonel Ransome, their commanding officer; a the 3rd London Rifles (having a total strength of 816 being efficient), at Guildhall, by the Lord Mayor. The prizes of the 23rd Surrey were distributed by (Payne, at the headquarters, Rotherhithe, on the 13th when it was stated that there were thirty-four proficient efficient, and fifty-two non-efficient. The 5th Essex received their prizes the same night at Plaistow, from the ha Colonel Birt, who stated that the shooting, drill, efficiency numbers of the corps all show an improvement on the last year.

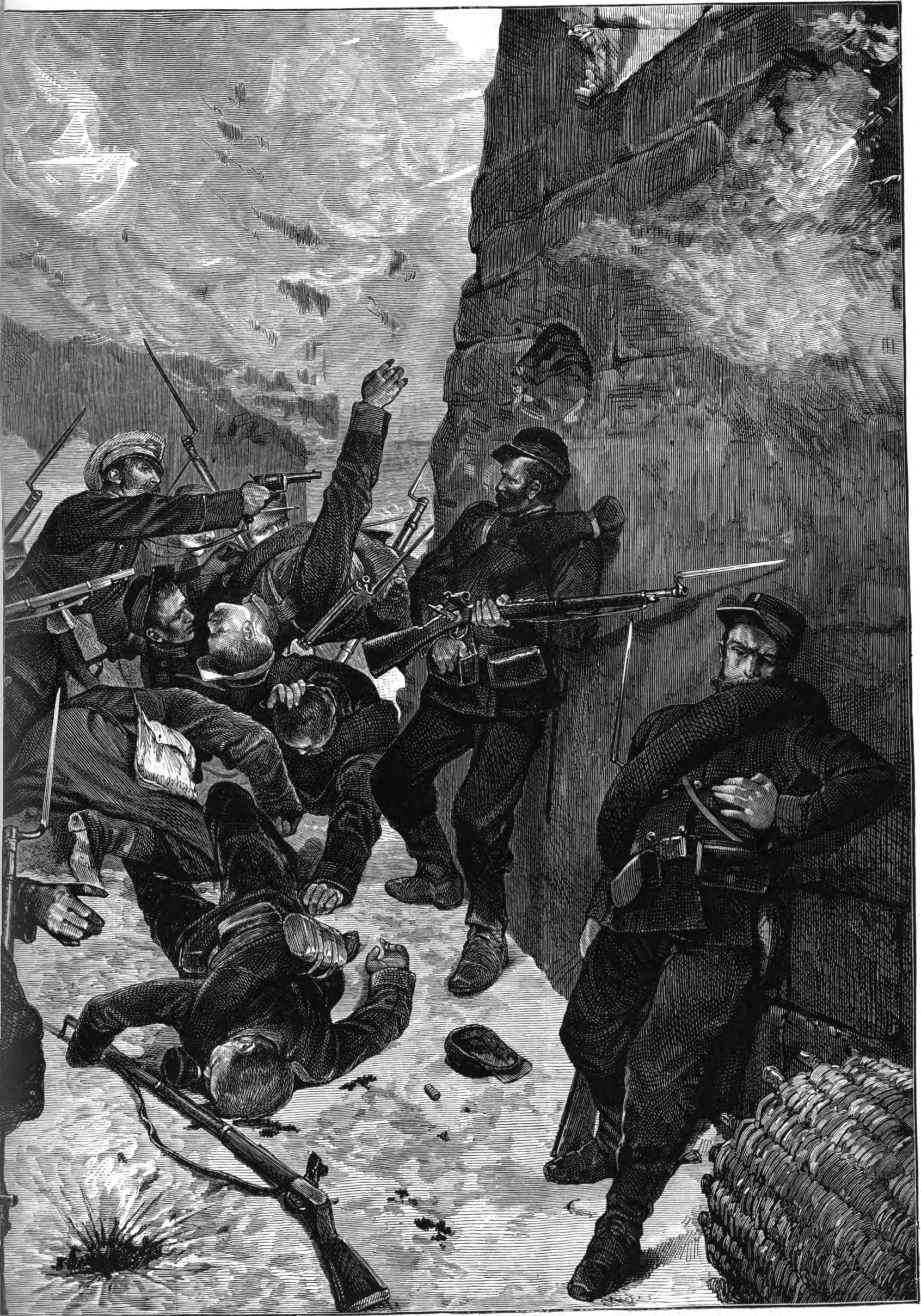




SKETCHES OF THE KAFFIR WAR.



THE STORMING OF KAI



STATUES FOR GLASGOW.

The bronze statue of Thomas Campbell, the poet, which has been erected in George-square, Glasgow, is to be unveiled on Friday next. We give an illustration of this statue of the author of "The Pleasures of Hope," "Gertrude of Wyoming,"



STATUE OF THOMAS CAMPBELL, AT GLASGOW.

interest in the fame of both these eminent men as natives of the adjoining districts. The statues, cast by Messrs. Cox and Sons, founders, are highly to be commended as works of art. The Livingstone statue, pronounced the best likeness yet produced, is now on its way to Glasgow. But as the committee have not yet decided on the design for the pedestal, the date of its erection has not been fixed;—it will be probably about March, 1878. This commission was, like the one for Campbell, gained by Mr Mossman in open competition. It may interest readers to know that Mr. Mossman is a trained artist. His father worked in Chantrey's studio with Allan Cunningham. He was himself assistant in London to Baron Marochetti



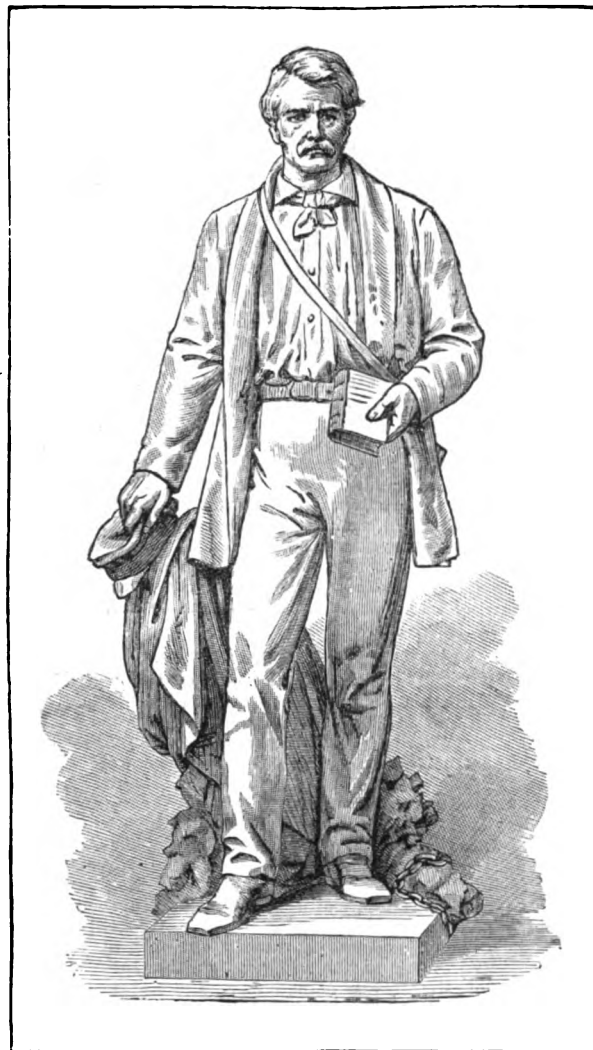
THE LATE MR. SYDNEY SMIRKE, R.A.

before commencing business with a younger brother of great promise (a student of the Royal Academy in London), who died some years ago. Mr. Mossman adds greatly by these two works to his local reputation.

THE LATE MR. SYDNEY SMIRKE, R.A.

We announced last week the death of this well-known architect, in the seventy-eighth year of his age. He was a brother of the late Sir Robert Smirke, R.A. He won the gold medal of the Royal Academy in 1810, and subsequently gained a distinguished position in his profession, from which he retired on the completion of the new Royal Academy buildings, Burlington House. Among the other works identified with his name are the Carlton and Conservative Club houses; the restoration of portions of Lichfield Cathedral and York

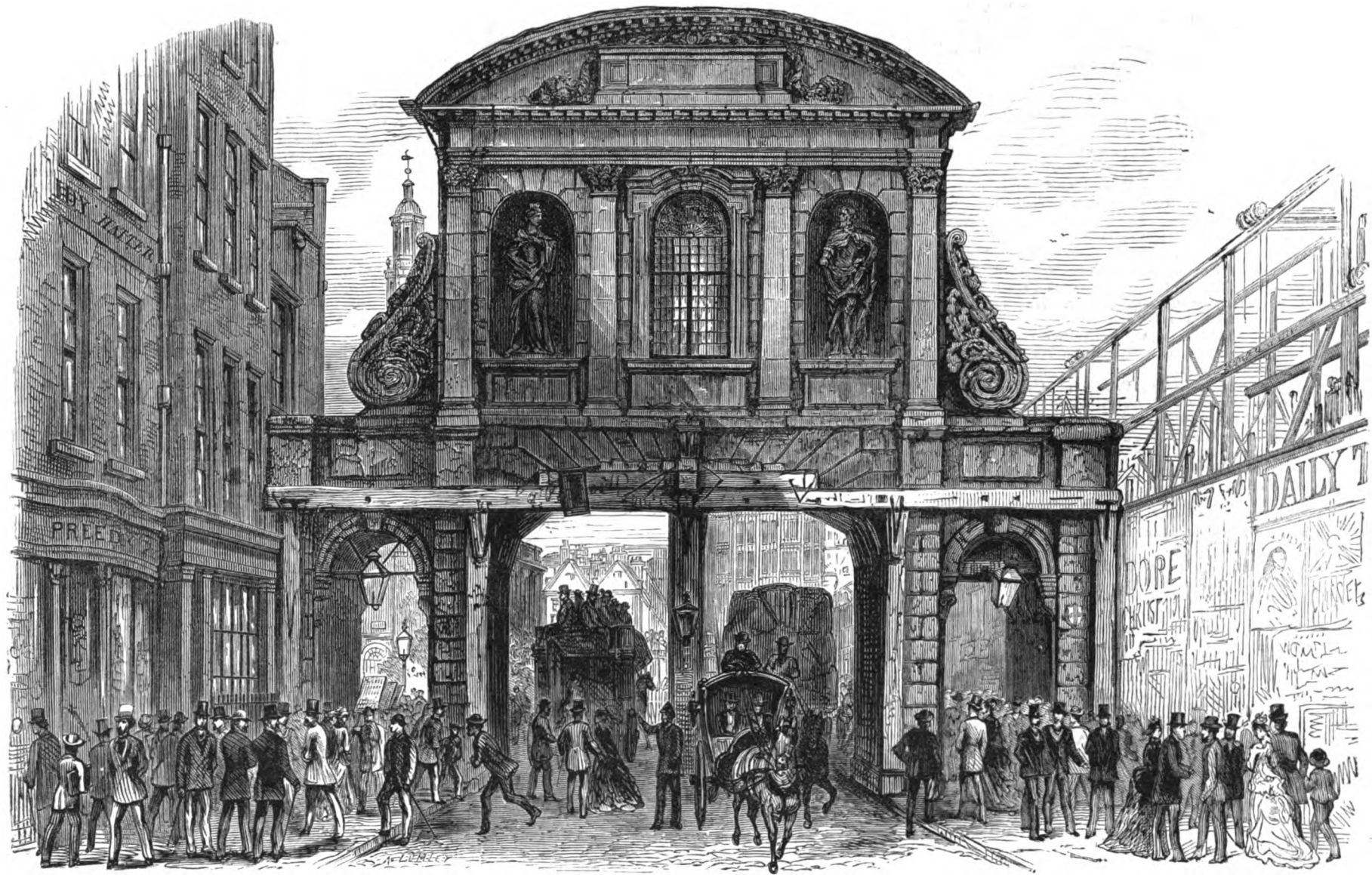
Minster; the restoration of the Savoy Chapel, and (in conjunction with Mr. C. Burton) of the Temple Church; the Reading-Room, Roman and Assyrian Galleries, and other works at the British Museum; and the dining-hall at the Inner Temple. Mr. Smirke was architect to Bridewell and Bethlehem Hospital and to the Inner Temple, and Surveyor-



STATUE OF DAVID LIVINGSTONE, AT GLASGOW.

"The Last Man," "Hohenlinden," and "The Battle of the Baltic." The sculptor is Mr. John Mossman, of Glasgow, who has also been employed on the statue of David Livingstone, the great missionary traveller and geographical explorer of Africa. The city of Glasgow is entitled to claim a peculiar

General to the Duchy of Lancaster. He was elected Associate of the Royal Academy in 1848, Royal Artist in 1860, Professor of Architecture in the Academy in 1861, and Treasurer in 1862. He was a Fellow of several societies, and gold medallist of the Royal Institute of British Architects.



TEMPLE BAR, CITY FRONT (SKETCHED WHEN THE SUPPORTING BEAMS WERE FIRST PUT UP).

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL A. C. BENTINCK.

Lieutenant-General Arthur Cavendish Bentinck died on the 11th inst., at Thomas's Hotel, Berkeley-square. He was born May 10, 1819, the second son of Lord William Bentinck, and grandson of William Henry, third Duke of Portland, K.G., and became, at the death of his cousin, Lord Henry William Bentinck, in 1870, heir-presumptive to the dukedom of Portland. He entered the Army in November, 1838, and for some years commanded the 7th (Princess Royal's) Dragoon Guards, and was subsequently Inspecting Field Officer in Dublin. He served with his regiment in the Kaffir war of 1847. His promotion to be Lieutenant-General dates only from Oct. 1 last. General Bentinck married, first, Feb. 18, 1857, Elizabeth Sophia, eldest daughter of Sir St. Vincent Hawkins-Whitshed, Bart., and by her, who died Jan. 4, 1858, leaves an only child, William John Arthur Charles James Cavendish Bentinck, born Dec. 28, 1857, now heir-presumptive to the dukedom of Portland. General Bentinck married, secondly, June 10, 1862, Augusta Mary Elizabeth, younger daughter of the Hon. and Very Rev. H. M. Browne, Dean of Lismore, by whom he leaves three sons and a daughter.

MR. WELD OF LULWORTH.

Edward Joseph Weld, Esq., of Lulworth Castle, in the county of Dorset, J.P. and D.L., died on the 8th inst. He was born June 8, 1806, the eldest son of Joseph Weld, Esq., of Lulworth Castle, by the Hon. Elizabeth Charlotte Stourton, his wife, daughter of Charles Philip, sixteenth Lord Stourton, and was nephew of his Eminence Cardinal Weld, the first Englishman who had a seat in the Conclave since the pontificate of Clement IX. The Welds of Lulworth, originally of Eaton, in Cheshire, have long held a leading position among the Catholic aristocracy of England, and still possess very extensive estates and influence. The gentleman whose death we record served as High Sheriff of Dorsetshire in 1872. He married, Aug. 9, 1838, Ellen Caroline, eldest daughter of Sir Bouchier Palk Wrey, Bart., of Tawstock Court, Devon, and by her, who died Oct. 13, 1866, leaves issue.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL TEDLIE.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Tedlie, late of the 60th Royal Rifles, whose death at Boulogne-sur-Mer on the 6th inst. was announced in our last issue, entered the service as Second Lieutenant first battalion 60th Royal Rifles, May, 1848, and retired in 1873. The services of this officer were chiefly in India. He was attached to the 53rd Regiment, and took part with it in the operations against the mutineers in December, 1857, including the actions of Khodagunge and the entry into Futtyghur. He served as Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General to the Roorkee field force under Brigadier-General Jones in the campaign of Rohilund in 1858, including the actions of Bugawalla and Nugeena, relief of Mooradabad, action in the Dojura capture of Bareilly, bombardment of Shahjehanpore, capture of the fort of Bunnai, pursuit of the enemy to the left bank of the Goomtee, and destruction of the fort of Mahomdee. Colonel Tedlie was Brigade-Major to the Shahjehan brigade in 1858 and 1859, including the action of Bunkagong, under Sir Thomas Seaton, and important operations in Oude. He married, in 1870, Emily Mary, only daughter of the late distinguished author and antiquary, Sir Frederic Madden, K.H.

MR. R. N. WORNUM.

Mr. Ralph Nicholson Wornum, the Keeper and Secretary of the National Gallery, died on the 15th inst., at his house in Belsize-square, in his sixty-fifth year. Having been educated at the University College, London, he went abroad in 1834 to study painting in the Continental galleries, returning in 1839, when he became a frequent contributor on art-subjects to periodical and cyclopaedic literature. He prepared the official catalogue of the National Gallery, and was subsequently lecturer on Art to the Government Schools of Design; librarian and keeper of the casts to the Schools of Design; and (from 1855) secretary and keeper of the National Gallery. Wornum was the author of numerous works on "Painting and Painters," and also of an essay on "The Exhibition of 1851," and various catalogues and reports on art-collections.

The deaths have also been announced of—

Dr. Francis Hawkins, physician to her Majesty's household, in his eighty-fourth year.

Herbert Norman Evans, M.D., late of Hampstead, on the 10th inst., at St. Leonards, aged seventy-five.

Arthur Robert Adams, Q.C., Recorder of Birmingham, suddenly, on the 13th inst., in his sixty-sixth year.

Henry Thomas Curtis, Esq., on the 10th inst., at Burfield Lodge, Old Windsor, Berks, aged seventy-eight.

The Rev. George Fereman, M.A., Vicar of Brize Norton, Oxfordshire, on the 8th inst., at St. Leonard's-on-Sea.

Major-General Edward Mortlock Studd, on the 6th inst., at Oxted, Devon, in his seventy-eighth year. He attained the rank of Major-General in 1854.

The Rev. Joseph Gattley, M.A., twenty-five years Vicar of Harford, and Rector of Ven Ottery, on the 7th inst., at the Vicarage, aged seventy-four.

Mr. Sergeant Tozer, LL.D., Fellow of Caius College, Cambridge, Recorder of Bury St. Edmunds, on the 8th inst., at James-street, Buckingham-gate, in his seventy-second year.

Robert Alexander Gray, Esq., J.P., Deputy-Lieutenant of the county of Surrey, on the 10th inst., at his residence, The Terrace, Camberwell, in his ninetieth year.

The Rev. William Laurence Eliot, M.A., Fellow of Eton College, Rector of Creting, Suffolk, and Rural Dean, on the 7th inst., at Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square, aged sixty-five. He was a direct descendant of the ancient and knightly family of Eliot of Busbridge.

Mr. James Ballantine, Grand Bard to the Scottish Grand Lodge of Freemasons, in Edinburgh, on the 18th inst., at the age of sixty-nine. Mr. Ballantine was the author of "Ilka blade o' grass kops its ain drap o'dew," and other Scottish melodies, and he wrote tales illustrative of Scottish life.

D. Alfred Ker, Esq., of Montalto, late Captain 12th Lancers, on the 8th inst., at Brighton, aged thirty-four. He was the only son of David Stewart Ker, Esq., of Montalto, J.P. and D.L., formerly M.P. for the county of Down, by Anna Dorothea, his wife, daughter of Hans, third Lord Dufferin, and was grandson of David Ker, Esq., of Portavo and Montalto, M.P., by Lady Selina Sarah, his wife, daughter of the first Marquis of Londonderry.

Colonel C. Wood, formerly of the 10th (Prince of Wales's Own) Hussars, one of the few remaining Waterloo officers, at his residence, Carleton Lodge, near Pontefract, on the 12th inst., after a few days' illness, in his eighty-eighth year. Colonel Wood was engaged in the principal battles of the Peninsular War, and was severely wounded in the shoulder at the battle of Busaco, when carrying the King's colours of the 52nd Regiment. He was present at Waterloo with the 10th Hussars, and was badly wounded.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

DELTA.—We are glad to hear from such an old and esteemed contributor to this column. The bright little game which you inclose will receive an early insertion, most probably next week.

T A H.—The problem referred to was duly received. It is marked for insertion, and shall appear in due course.

W ATKINS.—We are afraid it is in too many moves. You will easily understand that we have to consult the tastes of our solvers in these matters.

W LAW.—No. 1 is impossible, according to the solution sent; while No. 2 is much too obvious.

J B R.—Somewhat too simple for our column.

W Mc A (Chichester).—There is unfortunately another solution, commencing with 1. Q takes Kt; otherwise we had liked the composition, and it would have appeared.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1702 received from F M and M B W. H. Beumann, Lulu, T Head, N B (Freckenham), P Le Page, Copiapino, D H, and R Franks.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1703 received from P Le Page, Lulu, H Stebbing, Polmont, Hargent, Jane N (Utrecht), M O Heywood, T Ingold, S G Stripe, P H Warner, J H Skelton, E Clarkson, South Bank, Tyro, W F Payne, H A N. Rugby, N B (Freckenham), J Harnden, D H, and Trial.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1704 received from Paul's Root, Long Stop, Lulu, J Wontone, H A N, N B (Freckenham), G Wright, N Powell, Don, W F Payne, Woe Lawn, M McIntyre, M A W, H M Frédeux, P H Warner, W T Aman, W S B, W J Sedgfield, G H J, H W T Miller, Gant, S G Stripe, Emile Fran, M C Herwood, H F J Longfield, Shobrooke, Dr F St, A F Scott, B D Skuse, W H Ward, W Leeson, J Marsden, Hereward, E L G, H Ree, E Clarkson, J H Skelton, G H V, E H H V, A F Turner, Bosworth, J Sowden, Woolwich Chess Club, W O D Smith, R H Brooks, Carl Imandi, J Eldpath, Marietta de Seijas, D H, J de Honstern, H G Frowe, A N Cherrill, Cathcart, R M B, Hector, W C Dutton, T Burrell, Wilkie, and T Agnew.

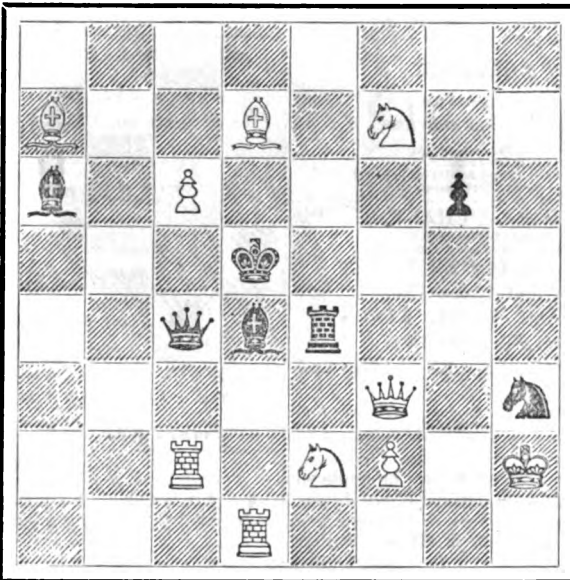
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1703.

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.
1. Q to Kt sq. Any move. 2. Mates accordingly.

PROBLEM No. 1766.

By J. PIERCE, M.A.

BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in two moves.

CHESS IN MANCHESTER.

The following two very fine Games were, with five others, conducted simultaneously by Mr. J. H. BLACKBURN, without seeing the boards or men, against seven members of the Chess Club, Manchester, on the 3rd inst. All the seven games were over in about three hours. Mr. Blackburne having then won five and drawn the remaining two. The sparkling gambit which we first give hereunder was contested against Mr. E. H. Wood, one of the strongest players in Manchester.

(Evans's Gambit declined.)

WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. W.)	WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. W.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	plays P to B 4th, and then, upon the	retreat of the Queen to B 3rd, takes Kt
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	with B, checking afterwards at B 4th if	the Bishop be taken.
3. B to B 4th	B to B 4th	10. R takes B	Kt takes Q P
4. P to Q Kt 4th	P to Q 4th	11. P to Q 4th	Q to K 3rd
5. P takes P	Kt takes P	12. Kt to Q 2nd	K Kt to B 3rd
6. B to R 3rd	P to K 5th	13. Q to Kt 3rd	P to B 3rd
7. Kt to K 5th	Q to B 3rd	14. R to K sq	
8. Castles		The initial move of an extremely happy	and, indeed, very fine conception.
Characteristically brilliant, and evi-		15. R takes Kt	Q takes R
dently intended on the previous move. It		16. Kt takes P	Q to B 5th
is a special feature of Mr. Blackburne's		17. B takes Kt	P takes B
blindfold play that he rejoices in com-		18. Q takes Kt (ch)	K to Q sq
plications.		19. Q to B 5th (ch)	Resigns.
9. P to Q B 3rd	Q takes Kt		
	B takes P (ch)		
If Kt to R 3rd, White replies with B			
takes B, followed (if Kt retakes) by P to			
Q 4th; while, if B to Q 3rd, White first			

Played on the same occasion between Mr. BLACKBURN and the Rev. Mr. JEFFRIES, another strong Manchester amateur.

(Allgaier-Kieseritzki Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Rev. Mr. J.)	WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Rev. Mr. J.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	plausible, and probably expected, move	of Kt to Q 2nd would have lost the game
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	on account of B takes R, followed, if Kt	takes Kt, by R to B 5th, a move equally
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Kt 4th	strong whether Black check first at B 4th	or not.
4. P to K R 4th	P to Kt 5th	17. P to B 3rd	Q R to Q sq
5. Kt to K 5th	B to Kt 2nd	18. Q to K 3rd	Kt to K 2nd
6. P to Q 4th	Kt to K B 3rd	19. R to B 5th	B takes R
7. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to Q 4th	20. Q to Kt 5th (ch)	Kt to Kt 3rd
P to Q 3rd is better.		21. Kt takes P (ch)	K to R 2nd
8. B takes P	P to K R 4th	22. P takes B	Q to B 4th (ch)
9. B to K Kt 5th	Castles	23. K to R 2nd	Q takes B
10. Kt takes Q P	Q to Q 3rd	24. R to K sq	P to Kt 6th (ch)
11. B takes Kt	B takes B	25. K to Kt sq	Q to B 4th (ch)
12. B to B 4th	B takes Kt	26. K to R sq	Q to B 7th
13. P takes B	Q takes P		
14. Castles	B to K 3rd		
15. Kt to B 6th (ch)	K to Kt 2nd		
16. Q to Q 2nd	Kt to B 3rd		

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CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

The following particulars have been furnished to us by Mr. J. H. Blackburne, who has just returned to London from a visit to the North of England. On the 28th ult. he conducted a simultaneous blindfold match against eight strong players at the Bradford Chess Club, and he won five games as against one lost, the other two being drawn. On the 1st inst. he played under similar conditions against eight members of the Manchester Chess Club, winning five of the games and drawing the other three. On the 3rd inst. he contested as above mentioned at the Chess Club, Manchester, defeating five of the players and drawing with the other two. These figures show a total of fifteen blindfold games won by Mr. Blackburne, seven others being drawn, and only one lost—a highly successful result, and the more creditable because all the three performances took place within the short period of six days.

A contest, consisting of two games to be conducted through the post, has been commenced between the Bermondsey Club and the recently established Chess Club at Dawson-street, Dublin.

On the 8th inst. a match took place between the Liverpool and Manchester Chess Clubs, at the rooms of the former. There were ten players on each side—viz., Messrs. Burn, Schull, J. Soul, Wellington, C. Soul, Dufresne, Ferguson, Allaire, Wood, and "Nemo"—on the part of Liverpool; Messrs. E. H. Wood, H. Jones, Fish, Von Zubern, W. Jones, Giltay, Boyer, Wilson, and Major-General Vials on behalf of Manchester. The score at the finish showed that each club had won seven games, with two draws; and, consequently, the honours were divided. The return contest is to be fought at Manchester at the end of the season; and we learn that there will be for the future two such "home and home" matches between these clubs every year.

In Division A of the City of London Handicap Tournament, Messrs. Huckle and Lord have each defeated their opponents, so that they will form two of the surviving eight combatants who in the next round will compete for first and second prizes. The contest between Messrs. MacDonnell in the same division still remains undecided. One game has been played between them, which was won by the last-named player.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will and seven codicils (dated respectively Aug. 4, 1875, Aug. 4 and Dec. 13, 1876; and Feb. 13, May 25, and Aug. 29, 1877, of the Hon. Mrs. Mary Howard, late of Ashstead Park, Surrey, who died on Oct. 19 last, were proved on the 6th inst. by General the Hon. Arthur Upton, the nephew, and Augustus Frederick Coe, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £250,000. The testatrix bequeaths to the Orphan Girls' Home, Kendal, Westmoreland, £2000; to the Westmoreland Diocesan Church and Parsonage Building Society, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and the Royal Hospital for Incurables, Putney, £1000 each; to the Lynn and West Norfolk Hospital, King's Lynn, Norfolk, and the Curates' Augmentation Fund, £500 each; to the Incorporated Clergy Orphan Society, £200; to the Surrey County Hospital, St. John's Foundation School, Leatherhead, the Society for the Relief of Distressed Widows, Sackville-street, and the Asylum for the Indigent Blind, Red Lion-square, £100 each; and £50 each to the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, Old Kent-road, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the Charing-cross Hospital, the Governors' Benevolent Institution, the Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Society, and the Asylum for Idiots, Earlswood; and she directs that her god-daughter, Miss Harriet Mary Paget, is to have for life all votes arising out of these charitable bequests. There are a large number of legacies, both pecuniary and specific, and many annuities to her relatives and friends; and her old and present servants are handsomely remembered. There are also a number of bequests for the benefit of the poor and to the local charities of the parishes in which she was interested; and a sum not exceeding £2000 is to be expended by her executors in the purchase of an organ for, and in the building of a porch, and in other restorations of the church at Castle Rising, Norfolk. The Fisherwick farm property, Staffordshire, is devised by the testatrix to Walter Alfred Bagot for life, with remainder to Admiral Henry Bagot for life, with remainder to his second son; the rest of her Staffordshire estates, including the mansion-house at Elford, she settles on Mr. Howard Paget; and her Norfolk estates, including the mansion and property at Castle Rising, have been settled on the Hon. Greville Theophilus Howard. There are also some other devises and bequests; and the residue of her property, real as well as personal, she leaves to General the Hon. Arthur Upton, George Frederick Viscount Templeton, the Hon. Greville Theophilus Howard, and Colonel Charles Bagot.

The will and codicil (dated July 22, 1872, and Oct. 9, 1877) of Mr. William Beardmore, late of Parkhead, Glasgow, who died at Brighton in October last, were proved and recorded in the books of Council and Session, &c., Edinburgh, on the 17th ult. by his brother-in-law, the Rev. William George Martin, Mrs. Sophia Beardmore, the widow, and Mr. William Beardmore, the son of the deceased, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £140,000. The testator, amongst other provisions, bequeaths to his widow all his household furniture, plate, pictures, &c., absolutely, together with an annuity of £1000, and a sum of £300 for mourning expenses, and a further sum of £500 for interim aliment. The residue of his estate he leaves to his children in equal portions; the shares of each, after deducting a liberal allowance for maintenance and education, he directs to be set aside and invested until they shall respectively attain majority.

The will, with two codicils thereto, of the late Rev. Robert Tritton, M.A., Rector of Morden, Surrey, has been proved in the principal registry, by his nephew, Mr. Joseph Tritton, his great nephew, Mr. Joseph Herbert Tritton, and his sons, the Rev. Robert Biscoe Tritton, and the Rev. William Biscoe Tritton, the personal estate being sworn under £120,000. Specific bequests are made of plate; the estate in Kent is devised to his eldest son, the Rev. Robert Biscoe Tritton, to whom are also given all books, manuscripts, letters, and pictures in testator's residence. Pecuniary legacies are given to two relatives, to the executors, and to servants. The residuary real and personal estate is vested in the trustees of the will upon trusts for sale and conversion, and, after payment of legacies to testator's four sons, and to the trustees of his three daughters' marriage settlements, for division between all his sons and daughters in equal shares.

The will and codicil (dated Aug. 29, 1874, and June 27, 1877) of Mr. William Ashmore, late of No. 11, Green Park, Bath, formerly Major of H.M. 16th Regiment, who died on Sept. 22 last, were proved on the 23rd ult. by Mrs. Harriet Ashmore, the widow, the sole executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. The provisions of the will are in favour of testator's wife and children.

The will and two codicils (dated March 27 and Oct. 3, 1867, and July 27, 1872) of Mr. James Henry, late of Blackdown House, and of Upperford House, Sussex, who died on Oct. 14 last, were proved on the 11th inst. by Mrs. Mary Frances Henry, the widow, and Simon Adam Beck, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. The only persons interested in the testator's testamentary dispositions are his wife and children.

The will (dated April 30, 1873) of Mr. Edmund Boyle Church, late of The Bank, Highgate, who died on the 24th ult., was proved on the 5th inst. by Edmund Francis Blake Church, William Edward Church, and Charles Grant Church, the sons, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £18,000. The testator gives legacies to his daughters, and the rest of his property between all his children.

The executors of the late Mr. George Moore, of Bow-churchyard, Kensington Palace-gardens, and Whitehall, in the county of Cumberland, have completed their trust by paying the bequests left under that gentleman's will, dated May 21, 1874, amounting in the aggregate to £216,500, the particulars of which were given in this Paper at the time. Of this large sum £94,500 has been left by the testator amongst the various charitable institutions and missionary societies of the metropolis, his native county of Cumberland sharing liberally in the distribution. The private legacies vary in amount from £1000 to £20,000 each. These payments are in excess of a large number of other bequests, varying from £5 5s. to £500, and amounting altogether to £33,000, which were paid over nearly twelve months since to the employés of the firm of Copestake, Moore, Crampton, Hughes, and Co., in rateable proportions according to seniority, and some friends.

The late Mr. James Wood, glassmaker, of Dudley, has made the following bequests:—£1395 5s. 7d. to each of the Home Missionary, Colonial Missionary, and London Missionary Societies, and £697 to each of the following—the British and Foreign Bible Society and the Religious Tract Society. He was a Congregationalist.

Upon the recommendation of Lord Beaconsfield, the Queen has conferred upon the widow of the late Rev. Richard Shilleto, of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, a pension of £150 a year from her Majesty's Civil List, in recognition of his eminent attainments as a Greek scholar.

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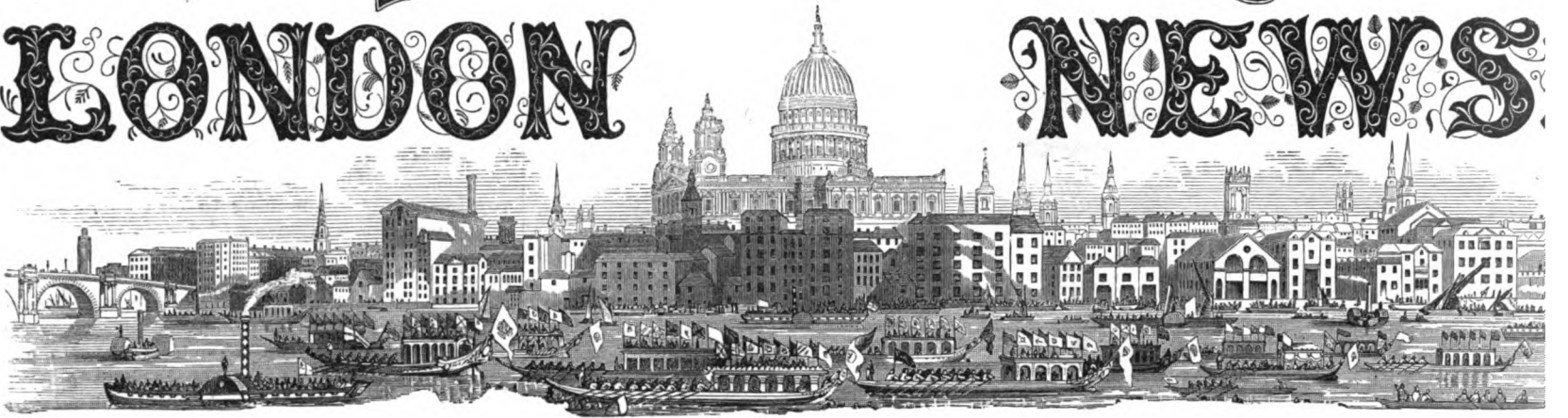
calls attention to these admirable SERGES. He has repeatedly

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FAMILY, and orders are daily arriving from all parts of the

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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No. 2009.—VOL. LXXI.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1877.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6d.



"THE ANGELS' PRAYER." BY H. MERLE.
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH PUBLISHED BY MESSRS. GOUPIL AND CO.

BIRTHS.

On the 15th inst., at Messina, Sicily, the wife of W. J. A. Sarauw, of a daughter.
On the 26th inst., at Eastbourne, the wife of Joseph E. L. Thackwell, Esq., Major Royal Cork Artillery Militia, of a daughter.
On the 8th inst., at Vaux, Seine-et-Oise, Baroness Maurice Marochetti, of a son.
On the 23rd inst., at Binfield Park, Bracknell, the wife of Lord Arthur Hill, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 21st inst., at Binsted, I.W., L. E. K. Shuttleworth, of N. 25, Harrow-place, S.W., third son of the late Sir J. P. K. Shuttleworth, Bart., to Charlotte Mary, fifth surviving daughter of the late Captain C. Walcott, R.N., of Portloe House, Cornwall.
On the 24th inst., at St. James's, Paddington, Edward Stanley, son of Sir G. J. Elvey, of Windsor, to Emily Elizabeth, daughter of the late A. Bridge, M.D., M.R.C.P., London.

DEATHS.

On Christmas Eve, at Hazelwood, Upper Norwood, Surrey, Donald Butler, M.D., F.R.M.S., F.R.G.S., Inspector-General of Hospitals, Bengal Medical List, aged 78. Friends will kindly accept this, the only intimation. Scotch and Indian papers, please copy.
On the 19th inst., at Dresden, Lady Enid Vaughan.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each insertion.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 5, 1878.

SUNDAY, DEC. 30.

First Sunday after Christmas. St. James's, noon, Rev. Francis Gordon, Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal. Whitehall, 11 a.m., Rev. T. L. Papillon; 3 p.m., Rev. Francis Gordon, Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal. Temple Church, 11 a.m., probably Rev. Dr. Vaughan, the Master; 3 p.m., Rev. Alfred Ainger, the Reader.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m.

MONDAY, DEC. 31.

London Institution, 5 p.m. (Mr. W. R. S. Ralston, a Story-telling).

TUESDAY, JAN. 1, 1878.

Circumcision. Bank Holiday in Scotland. Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Tyndall on Heat).

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 2.

British Archaeological Association, 8 p.m. (Mr. T. W. Grover on a Roman Fort recently discovered at Huddersfield; Mr. W. G. Black on Ancient Herbal Folk-lore; Mr. A. Wallis on Ancient Sculpture in Brinsford Church). Society of Arts, juvenile lecture, 7 p.m. (Professor Barff on Coal and its Components). Obstetrical Society, 8 p.m. Microscopical Society, 8 p.m. Preston Annual Show of Poultry, Pigeons, Cats, Dogs, &c. (two days).

THURSDAY, JAN. 3.

New Moon, 2.3 p.m. Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Tyndall on Heat). London Institution, 7 p.m. (Professor W. E. Barrett, New Views on the Spheroidal State). South Kensington Museum, 8 p.m. (Mr. E. Bellamy on the Anatomy of the Human Form). University College, London, beginning of Courses (Professor T. G. Barry on the History of Physical Geography and Meteorology; Professor Graham Robertson on Logic). University College Hospital, meeting at Grafton Hall to form a People's Contribution Fund, 8 p.m. (Sir T. Chambers, M.P., in the chair).

FRIDAY, JAN. 4.

Sacred Harmonic Society, 7.30 p.m. (Mendelssohn's "Elijah"). Geologists' Association, 9 p.m.

SATURDAY, JAN. 5.

Mohammedan Year 1296 begins. Extra London Ballad Concert, St. James's Hall, 3 p.m. (Professor Tyndall on Heat).

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 5, 1878.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
9 43	10 27	11 11	12 38	1 13	2 02	2 54
3 13	4 02	4 49	5 31	6 10	6 45	7 17

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL.
Conductor, Sir Michael Costa.—FRIDAY NEXT, JAN. 4, at 7.30, Mendelssohn's "Elijah"—Miss Anna Williams, Miss Ellen Horne, Madame Patey, Madame Poole, Mr. Edward Lloyd, Mr. C. Henry, and Mr. Santley. Organist, Mr. Willing. Tickets, 3s., 6s., 7s., and 10s. 6d., at Exeter Hall.

LONDON BALLAD CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL.
Director, Mr. John Boosey.—NOTICE.—AN EXTRA MORNING CONCERT will be given on SATURDAY, JAN. 5, at Three. Artists: Madame Sherrington, Miss Mary Davies, and Miss Anna Williams, Miss Otridge, and Madame Antoinette Sterling; Mr. John Reeves, and Mr. Edward Lloyd, Mr. Santley and Mr. Maybrick. Pianoforte, Madame Arabella Goddard. The London Vocal Union, under the direction of Mr. Fred Walker. Conductor, Mr. Sidney Taylor. Tickets, 7s. 6d., 4s., 3s., 2s., and 1s., at Austin, St. James's Hall; the usual Agents; and of Boosey and Co., 235, Regent-street. Early application is necessary in order to secure good places.

NEW-YEAR'S EVE.—MONDAY, DEC. 31.
THE MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS

TWO EXTRA GRAND PERFORMANCES IN THE ST. JAMES'S GREAT HALL, when the new and immensely popular songs will be given in the AFTERNOON AT THREE, IN THE EVENING AT EIGHT.
FIVE THOUSAND SEATS.
Doors open at Two for the Day Performance and at Seven for the Evening Performance.
Great Area and Gallery, 1s.; Balcony, 2s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Fautouls, 5s.
No Fees. No Charge for Programmes.

ON TUESDAY, JAN. 1, NEW-YEAR'S DAY.
THE MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS
will RESUME their PERFORMANCES in their OWN ELEGANT HALL, which has been splendidly redecorated during the interval in which the Company have been performing in the Grand Hall.
The STAGE FITTED WITH NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY, painted by that eminent Artist, Richard Douglass, Esq.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.
NEWLY AND BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED.
THE MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS
New and Immensely Successful.
HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENT.
EVERY DAY AT THREE O'CLOCK, EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT.
FORTY ARTISTS OF KNOWN EMINENCE.
Fautouls, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, Balcony and Cushioned Seats, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.
Doors open at 2.30 on and after Tuesday, and at 7.0. No fees. No charge for Programmes. Ladies can retain their bonnets in all parts of the Hall.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.
NEWLY AND BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED.
THE MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS
HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENT
WILL BE GIVEN EVERY AFTERNOON AT THREE, EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT.
until SATURDAY, JAN. 12, inclusive; after which date Performances will be given in the usual order.
Places can be booked for any Day or Evening throughout the Holidays at Austin's Ticket-Office, St. James's Hall.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.
ONCE IN A CENTURY, A MUSICAL ALMANAC, by Mr. Corney Grain; and OUR NEW DOLES HOUSE. Every Evening, except Thursday and Saturday, at Eight; and every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Morning, at Three.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place.

MANKELYNE and COOKE. Daily at Three and Eight o'clock. EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly. Fifth year in London. The present programme embraces Psycho and Zoo, the brain and the senses; the sensational dance, in a series of so-called spiritualism, in which Mr. Cooke floats about the room taking the cabinet with him—the most astounding feat ever accomplished; and many other literary items of novel and original character. Such is the success of the entertainment that it is advisable to book seats in advance, for which there is no charge. Admission, 5s., 2s., 2s., 1s. W. MORROW, Manager.

EVANS'S, COVENT-GARDEN.—NOTICE.—These celebrated Supper-Rooms are now open for the reception of Ladies. Evans's Choir Boys, specially trained by and under the direction of Mr. F. J. Longmans; and the best available Comic Talent. Supper after the Theatre.—Proprietor, J. B. ANON.

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PRICE ONE SHILLING (FREE BY POST, 1s. 2½d.),
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WITH EXPLANATORY NOTES, ETC.

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INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.
The TWELFTH WINTER EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, from Ten till Six. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.
Gallery, 63, Pall-mall. H. F. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.
The SIXTEENTH WINTER EXHIBITION OF SKETCHES AND STUDIES is NOW OPEN.—5, Pall-mall East. Ten till Five. Admission, One Shilling.
ALFRED D. FRIPP, Secretary.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS, "THE BRAZEN SERPENT,"
"CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM," and "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE," each 31 ft. by 22 ft., with "Dream of Pilate's Wife." Christian Martyr, &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street, W. Daily, 10 to 4. 1s.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—BOXING NIGHT,
DEC. 26, will be produced the Grand Christmas Pantomime, THE WHITE CAT—by E. L. Blanchard. Scenery by W. Beveridge—in which the celebrated Voca Family will make their reappearance in London. Prologue by Messrs. J. C. Dumble Harlequinade. Morning Performances, Thursday, Dec. 27; Saturday, Dec. 29; and every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday during the month of January. Box Office open from Ten till Five daily, until further notice.

TURN OF THE TIDE, by F. C. Burnand, EVERY
EVENING at Eight. Preceded at Seven by A ROUGH DIAMOND. The most powerful Company in London. Box Office hours, Eleven to Five. No booking fees. Prices, from 1s. to 4s. 3s.—ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT-GARDEN.—Every Evening
until further notice, PUSHS IN BOOTS. Middle, Cavalry, and Ballet of 300. Prices and Day Performances, as usual. Booking by Mr. E. Hall. No fees.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate.
GRAND PANTOMIME, THE ENCHANTED PRINCE, or Beauty and the Bears. Every Evening, at Seven. Morning Performances, Every Monday, Thursday, and Saturday, at One. Children under Ten, half price.

CHRISTMAS LECTURES.—ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, W.—Professor TYNDALL, D.C.L., F.R.S., will deliver a Course of Six Lectures (adapted to a Juvenile Audience) "On Heat, Visible and Invisible," commencing on THURSDAY, Dec. 27, at Three o'clock; to be continued on Dec. 29, 1877; and Jan. 1, 3, 5, 8, 1878. Subscriptions to this course, One Guinea (Children under sixteen, Half-a-Guinea); to all the Courses in the Season, Two Guineas. Tickets may be obtained at the Institution daily.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1877.

Before the present year of Grace disappears behind the last ridge of Time that separates it from 1878, we naturally look back to take note of the main characteristics of its course. It has been a memorable year—memorable, however, for the gloomy shadow cast over the greater part of it by the Russo-Turkish War. It entered upon its career amid mingled hopes and fears. Its dawn was flecked with lights and shadows, in which the former were generally considered prevalent. The least sanguine of men looking thereupon began to anticipate a more hopeful state of things. The Christian Powers of Europe had not only moderated their demands upon Turkey, but, outwardly and visibly at least, had become thoroughly united. The hopes thereby excited were speedily overcast. The ruling caste at Constantinople, stimulated by illusions, the real source of which remains yet unaccounted for, rejected the mild recommendations urged upon them, and the work of the Conference issued in an unexpected conclusion. Thereupon, after a brief interval, Russia declared war. She took upon her to enforce by arms the decision of the Conference—such, at least, was her profession. She mobilised a large portion of her army. She made a convention with Roumania. She assembled her soldiers upon the banks of the Danube. She waited some weeks for the subsidence of the waters with which it was flooded. At length she effected the passage of that river with much less loss of life than even she had anticipated, and obtained a foothold in the Turkish province of Bulgaria. Almost simultaneously, she invaded Armenia, and for a month or two appeared to carry everything her own way. The first wave of victory, both in Asia and in Europe, which threatened to overwhelm the powers of Turkey for resistance, unexpectedly spent its force. In Armenia Mouktar Pasha, in Bulgaria Osman Pasha, obstructed, and, to a certain extent, rolled back the tide of invasion. The Turks, previously negligent, indolent, and incautious, borrowed courage from despair. At one time it seemed that the warlike purpose of Russia would be defeated. We all know the sequel. Kars and Plevna are the names which the present year have imprinted upon our memory in characters not soon to be effaced. We have come to the close of the year before we have any certain prospect of a close of the war. Winter intervenes to diminish, if not to

paralyse, military activity on both sides; and whether we are to have another twelvemonth of devastating hostilities in the south-east of Europe, is known only to Him who presides over the movements and destinies of nations.

This war has flung an ever-deepening shadow over the face of Western Europe. Happily, as yet it has not involved the Neutral Powers, but it has occasioned more than one crisis, which threatened a large extension of its area. The uncertainty thus created has, of course, greatly affected the ordinary transactions of the neutral nations. Commerce cannot thrive save in an atmosphere of general confidence. Enterprise declines to embark for a distant voyage when it has nothing to look forward to but an angry sea and a continuance of storms. What the present year might have been but for the Russo-Turkish War it is impossible to say. What it has been none are at a loss to determine. We know not yet what is the full amount of the injury inflicted upon us by the collision in the East. If our trade and commerce have hitherto exhibited appearances better than we might have expected, we know not yet how far the strain which it has had to bear may have tried the substance upon which it pressed. An immediate peace, perhaps, might renew the springs of commercial vitality. As it is, we live from hand to mouth, rather dreading than relying upon the future. We have no certain data upon which to base our expectations of the time that is to come. This, however, is not the only ground upon which we have reason to desire peace. The War which has occupied public attention during so large a proportion of the year makes a very pathetic appeal to the sympathies of our common humanity. It has been savage beyond ordinary precedent. It has been attended by immense loss of life. Want of system on both sides has subjected both armies to sufferings not easily paralleled. Antagonism of faith, of race, and of purpose has done its worst, and has outraged the feelings of observant mankind. We see little, on looking back, but a vast and needless sacrifice both of treasure and of life. The glamour of victory more than ordinarily overhangs masses of pain, brutality, and misery beyond the power of imagination to conceive. What good may come of it time alone will show. But, be it what it may, the price at which it has been purchased must evermore be regarded as exorbitant beyond count.

The Famine in India adds another shade of darkness to the gloomy career of 1877. This has been, no doubt, a dispensation of Divine Providence which England has witnessed chiefly to deplore. The heavens have been as brass in some of the most teeming Provinces of India, and the fruits of the earth have been denied even to the hand of honest industry. There may have been faults in the antecedent Governments of that dependency, which have partly invited, partly aggravated, the dire calamity. There has been, perhaps, a loss of life and an accumulation of misery far greater than that which the War between Russia and Turkey has occasioned. But the unavoidable suffering has called forth both the energy of the Government and the beneficence of the people, in India and in England, which has done much to alleviate this terrible judgment of Heaven. The worst may be now considered as past. It has its lessons, which it may be hoped will be attended to. The event, however, whatever may be its ultimate issue, will serve to darken among future generations the memory of 1877.

Then there has been the Constitutional struggle in France; the policy initiated by M. de Broglie and his colleague, M. de Fourtoul, on May 16; the semi-legal but wholly unconstitutional assault made upon the framework of Government, under President MacMahon, by the men who derived from it their sole political authority; the outrages perpetrated with a view to influence the Elections; the issue of those Elections, notwithstanding, in favour of the Republic; the puerile resistance made by the President to the popular will; the gloomy forebodings which, as a matter of course, it occasioned; the firmness and forbearance of the Republican Party; and, finally, the almost unexpected collapse of this intrigue of a Monarchical coalition against the legitimately expressed determination of the French people. Happily, the present year has witnessed the utter failure of that miserable political plot. Marshal MacMahon has at length submitted to the views of the country. He has chosen a Government responsible to Parliament, and the chief actors of the political conspiracy which had dared to confront the fiat of the Nation have been relegated to private life. France is again light-hearted, has resumed her ordinary peaceful pursuits, and is making active preparation for the Industrial Exhibition of May, 1878.

Such are the main characteristic events of the year now drawing to its close. They have tended to throw a shadow over all its minor features. These have been much as usual. Under common circumstances they would have attracted some notice, though perhaps they would not have signalled in any conspicuous manner the now expiring year. We refrain from summarising the succession of domestic incidents—the accidents, offences, deaths, storms, and other changes—of the twelvemonth past. Less than another week will see it gone. We bid it a solemn farewell. Let us turn once again to the approaching heir of its fortunes; and, in doing so, our first duty and our genuine pleasure is to wish all our readers A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

THE COURT.

The Queen received the United States Minister, Mr. Pierrepont, at an audience on Saturday last at Windsor Castle to deliver his letter of recall; Mr. Welsh also had an audience to present his credentials as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary for the United States of America. Both Ministers were introduced by the Earl of Derby. Her Majesty held a Council, at which were present the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, the Earl of Beaconsfield, the Earl of Derby, and Lord John Manners. General Sir Thomas Myddelton Biddulph was sworn in a member of the Privy Council. The Duke of Richmond and Gordon, the Earl of Beaconsfield, and the Earl of Derby had audiences of the Queen. Princess Louise of Lorne and the Marquis of Lorne arrived at the castle. Lord John Manners dined with her Majesty.

The Queen, Princess Louise, Princess Beatrice, and the Marquis of Lorne attended Divine service on Sunday in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev. C. J. Vaughan, D.D., Master of the Temple, officiated. Princess Christian visited her Majesty. Mr. Theodore Martin and Mrs. Martin arrived at the castle and left the next day.

Prince and Princess Christian, with their children, visited the Queen on Christmas Eve. General the Right Hon. Sir T. M. Biddulph dined with her Majesty.

On Christmas Day, the Queen, Princess Louise of Lorne, Princess Beatrice, and the Marquis of Lorne attended Divine service in the private chapel. The holy communion was administered by the Dean of Windsor, assisted by the Rev. W. G. Edwards, Minor Canon of St. George's chapel. Prince and Princess Christian dined with her Majesty.

The Earl of Beaconsfield, accompanied by Mr. Montagu Corry, his private secretary, arrived at Windsor Castle on Wednesday evening, and had an audience with her Majesty. The Premier dined and slept at the palace, and left Windsor on the following morning.

The Queen, with the members of the Royal family, has walked and driven out daily. The Hon. Mrs. Wellesley and Madame and Miss Van de Weyer have dined with her Majesty.

The Queen has signified her intention of conferring on Lord Lytton, her Majesty's Viceroy and Governor-General of India, the honour of the Grand Cross of the Civil Division of the Order of the Bath.

The Hon. Mary Pitt has succeeded the Hon. Harriet Phipps as Maid of Honour in Waiting to the Queen. The Hon. Horatia Stopford has left the castle.

THE QUEEN'S BOUNTY.

Her Majesty's Royal bounty to the poor of the metropolis and its environs, and also to others in certain county districts who had been recommended by the resident clergy, was distributed at the Almonry Office, Whitehall, on Friday week and Saturday last, and continued on Christmas Eve. The number of individuals relieved in the sums of 5s. and 13s. each exceeded in the aggregate 1250. The ages of the recipients varied for the most part from sixty to ninety-five years. The candidates were selected by the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor, Lord High Almoner, and the Rev. Ernest R. Wilberforce, Sub-Almoner, assisted by Mr. John Hanby, Secretary and Yeoman of the Royal Almonry in Ordinary.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Princess of Wales, accompanied by her sons, Princes Albert Victor and George, arrived at Sandringham House on Saturday last from London. The Prince of Wales arrived from Dordlington. On Christmas Eve supplies of beef were distributed to the people engaged on the Sandringham estate. The recipients numbered 190. The Prince and his sons were present at the distribution.

Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein visited Bournemouth last week, and dined at Frontinell Lodge with Lord and Lady Henry Scott. They returned to Cumberland Lodge last Saturday from Somerley, Ringwood.

The Duke of Cambridge caused to be distributed on Christmas Eve winter clothing, blankets, &c., to the deserving labourers and poor on his estate at Combe.

The Duke of Teck dined with Mr. and Miss Lever at their residence, St. George's-square, on Saturday last.

The marriage of the Hon. Richard Anthony Nugent, youngest son of the Earl of Westmeath, to Theresa Henrietta, elder daughter of Mr. Richard Gradwell, of Dowth Hall, in the county of Meath, and Carlanstown, in the county of Westmeath, was celebrated on the 20th inst., at St. Mary's Church, Haddington-road, Dublin, by the Rev. D. Mulcahy. The déjeuner was given at Tullamaine, the residence of Sir Bernard and Lady Burke, the latter being the aunt of the bride. The bride wore a white satin dress trimmed with Carrickmacross point. The bridesmaids, six in number, wore white cashmere, trimmed with sky blue and white, and Gainsborough hats. Sir John Burke, Bart., of Marble Hill, was best man. After breakfast the newly-married couple left for Rome. The presents were handsome and numerous.

THE MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

A supplement to the *London Gazette*, published last Saturday, contains the following notice:—

"By the Queen.—A Proclamation.—Victoria, R.—Whereas our Parliament stands prorogued to Thursday, the 17th day of January next, we, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, hereby issue our Royal Proclamation, and publish and declare our Royal will and pleasure that the said Parliament shall, on the said Thursday, the 17th day of January, 1878, assemble and be held for the dispatch of divers urgent and important affairs: and the lords spiritual and temporal, and the knights, citizens, and burgesses, and the commissioners for shires and boroughs of the House of Commons are hereby required and commanded to give their attendance accordingly at Westminster on the said Thursday, the 17th day of January, 1878.—Given at our Court at Windsor this 22nd day of December, in the year of our Lord 1877, and in the forty-first year of our reign.—God save the Queen."

We understand that the Address in answer to the Speech from the Throne will be moved in the House of Commons by the Hon. Wilbraham Egerton, member for Mid-Cheshire, and seconded by Mr. Robert Tennant, member for Leeds.

The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce has received an official notification from the Foreign Office that, under an arrangement come to between the German and the Austro-Hungarian Governments, the treaty of commerce concluded between the Zollverein and Austria on March 9, 1868, remains in force till the end of June next year.

A gift with a curious condition attached to it has been at last applied to its purpose by the Archbishop of Dublin. "An English Curate" had deposited with Dr. French a sum of £1000, to be paid over to the Irish Church Sustentation Fund whenever certain dangers which he saw threatening were fairly surmounted. This is understood to have referred to the question of revision, and the Archbishop considers this so far at least that he was warranted in handing over the amount.

The Extra Supplement.

"LE COUCHER."

"Yes, Baby, it is time for bed!"
So, having been well washed and fed,
Then kissed and dandled and caressed,
And with fond baby-talk addressed,
The mother chants a simple rhyme,
To which her babe awhile keeps time,
Each moment fainter his refrain,
Till sleep's sweet opiate lulls his brain.

1.
O rest thee, Baby, rest!
Rocked on thy mother's breast
No harm shall thee bested;
Enwrapped in slumber deep,
Good angels then will keep
Their vigil round thy bed.

2.
O rest thee, Baby, rest!
No wee bird in its nest
Is half so safe as thou.
Then why that start of fear?
And why that sudden tear?—
Thine eyes wide-open now.

3.
O rest thee, Baby, rest!
But hush! a gentler ditty, lest
I wake thee, darling boy;
Thine eyelids droop, they close—
Thou sinkest in repose—
My pride, my life, my joy!

Thus crooning many a low sweet song
The mother holds her baby long;
Then, moving with a noiseless tread,
She takes him to his little bed,
And hangs o'er him with tender pride;
Anon, sort-gliding from his side,
She goes about her household ways
With heart brimful of prayer and praise.—L.

"THE ANGELS' PRAYER."

On first thought it might seem that the artist has in this picture been injudicious in his choice of subject, seeing that the use of prayer is nowadays pooh-poohed by some of our scientific men—happily, only by a few, however—and also because praise, rather than prayer, is generally supposed to be the chief employment of angels. It is beyond the scope of these columns to treat of the former theme—how "prayer moves the hand that moves the world;" but it may be said, in passing, that there are marvels in the natural world which tend to make the misnamed supernatural seemingly less marvellous. Take, for examples, the fact of a message flashed with the speed of light across the Atlantic, being instantly answered by a kindred flash; and the perhaps still greater suggestiveness of the telephone, lisping only in baby stammerings as yet. Confining oneself, however, to the matter of the angels, it will be found that the artist is not in fault; or, if he be, that at least he errs in goodly company. "Are they not all ministering angels?" How universal this belief is need hardly be insisted on. There is abundant proof of it, from the line in the nursery hymn—"Four angels guard our bed," to the sublime passage of Milton beginning

A thousand liveried angels lackey her,
Driving far off each taint of sin and guilt.

Where is the difficulty, then, of supposing that these angels are the appointed guardians of two mortals going through a great tribulation? At any rate, poets having conceived of guardian angels, and popular opinion having fully endorsed their view, the painter may surely follow suit; and, granting the probability of their being engaged in this duty, there is surely obvious need for the most earnest beseechings on their part as they keep watch and ward over us. Without pursuing the matter further, we conclude with a stanza from Spenser:—

How oft do they their silver bowers leave,
To come to succour us that succour want.
How oft do they with golden pinions cleave
The fitting skies like flying pursuivants,
Against foul fiends to aid us militant.
They for us fight, they watch, and duly ward,
And their bright squadrons round about us plant;
And all for love, and nothing for reward:
O why should heavenly God to man have such regard!

RETURNING FROM CHRISTMAS FAIR, SAXONY.

It is well known that Germany is ahead of other countries in its celebration of Christmas, whether under the name of Weihnachten or Christfest or any other; and it is also well known that Saxony excels in the manufacture of toys. And both these facts are called forcibly to mind in our Illustration. There is authority, moreover, for stating that Christmas, though everywhere in Germany it is kept with zeal, is kept differently in different districts. The Illustration shows one aspect of the festival as it is celebrated in Saxony, where, no less than in other parts of Germany, it is evidently, as the birth-day of the Holy Child should be, the feast of the children *par excellence*. Nobody can look at the Illustration and fail to see that the small child considers, and is expected to consider, that the whole load of "fairings," except, perhaps, the boots, was collected with a special eye to her approval and gratification. Some persons may think that the dog believes the whole proceedings to have been arranged on his account, and a lively imagination may even claim to detect dog's-meat upon the string in the left hand of the "hausvater;" but it cannot be confidently asserted here that dogs in Saxony, any more than elsewhere, play so very prominent a part in the festivities of Christmas; and it may be more confidently predicted that, should that dog take any liberties with what hangs by that string, he would taste the flavour of the stick which depends from the wrist of the "hausvater."

Owing, probably, to the fact that the two sons of the Prince of Wales are amongst the cadets on board her Majesty's training-ship for naval officers—the *Britannia*, stationed at Dartmouth—special interest was manifested in the half-yearly distribution of prizes, which took place on the 20th inst., when the awards of the final examination were presented to the successful cadets by Sir Massey Lopes, Bart., M.P., Civil Lord of the Admiralty. In the course of his address the hon. gentleman remarked upon the necessity of naval officers receiving a higher scientific knowledge, and said the nation's prosperity and security were solely dependent upon our naval supremacy. Unless England maintained her supremacy on the seas her position as an European Power became a precarious one.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Appleford, William, to be Chaplain, Convict Prison, Portland.
Austin-Gourlay, W. E. Craufurd; Rector of Stanton St. John, Oxon.
Bailey, J. G., Chaplain of St. Bartholomew's; Vicar of St. Peter's, Rochester.
Bardale, S., Rector of Spitalfields; Rector of Finchley.
Blincee, R.; Rector of All Saints, Little Bolton, Lancashire.
Bull, H.; Honorary Canon of Christ Church Cathedral, Oxford.
Burra, T. F.; Rector of Kidlington, Oxon.
Carbould, E. J.; Curate of Harbledon; Rector of Teynham.
Cartmell, J.; Honorary Canon in Peterborough Cathedral.
Cazenove, A.; Honorary Canon of Rochester Cathedral.
FitzHerbert, Reginald Henry Castle; Curate of Huch Beauchamp.
Gwynings, George James; Assistant-Inspector of Schools.
Humphreys, Henry James; Vicar of Radey, Glamorganshire.
Jackson, Nathan, Vicar of Over, Cheshire; Vicar of Easingwold, Yorkshire.
Murray, Richard Paget; Curate of Baltonsborough.
Owen, Edward; Vicar of Farnham.
Phillips, H. F.; Vicar of St. Margaret's, Rochester.
Prescott de Coetlogon, C.; Rector of Stoke-Talmage, Oxon.
Russell, Richard N.; Honorary Canon of Christ Church Cathedral, Oxford.
Webb, R. B.; Incumbent of Clare, &c., South Australia.
Webber, William Alexander; Rector of Runnington.
Wheeler, Joseph Bishop; Assistant Chaplain, Convict Prison, Portland.
Whitmarsh, Edgar Dyke; Vicar of Sandford-on-Thames, Oxon.
William, R. Edgar; Curate of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.

A school chapel, dedicated to St. Agatha, in the parish of St. Peter, St. George-in-the-East, was opened on St. Thomas's Day, by license from the Bishop of London.

The Bishop of St. Albans has reopened the parish church of St. Nicholas, Witham, after an efficient restoration, not merely of the interior, but of the tower and bells.

On the 21st inst., being St. Thomas's Day, Dr. French and Dr. Titcomb were consecrated at Westminster Abbey Bishops of the new dioceses of Lahore and Rangoon, which have been formed out of the diocese of Calcutta. At the same time and place, Archdeacon Trollope was consecrated to succeed Bishop Mackenzie as Suffragan-Bishop of Nottingham.

A large number of clergymen and county gentry assembled at Nottingham on the 21st inst. for the purpose of presenting a testimonial, in the shape of an illuminated address, a gold signet ring, and £1500 (which has been invested), to Dr. Mackenzie, who has just resigned the office of Suffragan-Bishop of Nottingham. Mr. Foljambe, M.P., made the presentation.

Lord Shaftesbury has announced to the Archbishop of Canterbury his withdrawal from the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, on account of a publication entitled a "Manual of Geology," which, in his Lordship's opinion, is in conflict with the Mosaic narrative. His Lordship expresses "active distrust" of the society's operations, "which at one time lead the people to Romanism and at another to infidelity."

The window erected by the Dean of Westminster in memory of Lady Augusta Stanley, over her grave in Henry VII.'s Chapel, has been unveiled. In the upper compartment the subjects are taken from events in the history of the Bruce family; and in the lower compartment the subjects represent Lady Augusta in the six acts of mercy. The window was executed by Messrs. Clayton and Bell.

On the 20th inst. the Bishop of Manchester consecrated a new church at Banktop, Blackburn, which has been built by subscription, and is capable of accommodating 702 persons, 436 sittings being free. It has been endowed by the Vicar of Blackburn out of the revenues of the vicarage with the annual sum of £25, and the patronage will be in five trustees. The cost of the structure is £6700. A magnificent and costly reredos has been put up in the chancel, at the expense of Mr. Joseph Harrison, Galligraives Hall.

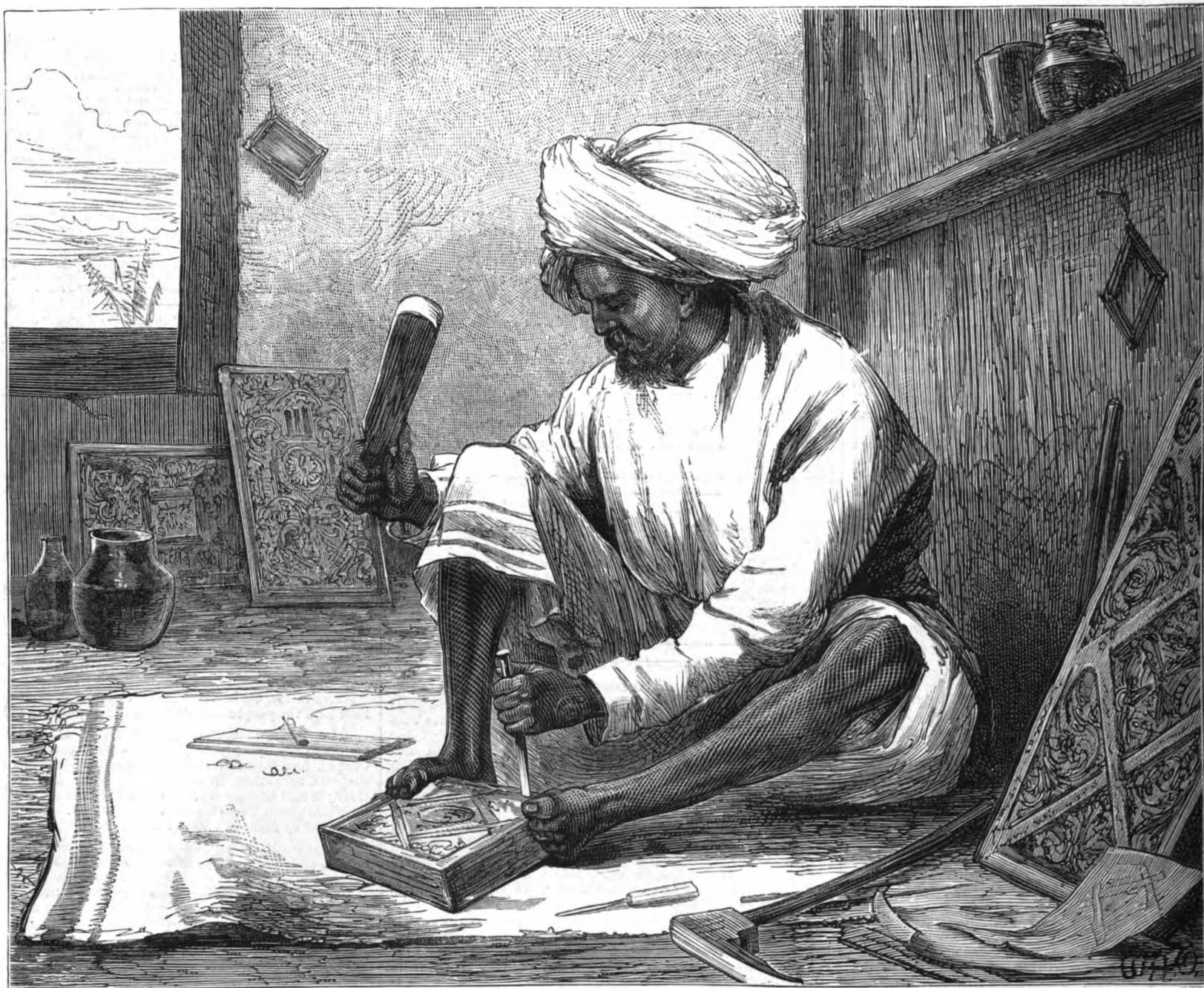
A testimonial was presented on the 20th to Canon Garbett, on his retirement from the incumbency of Christ Church, Surbiton-hill. In the course of the proceedings Mr. Hancock, the parishioners' churchwarden, stated that during the fourteen years Mr. Garbett had been with them the church had been thrice enlarged and improved, and accommodation had thus been raised from 800 to 1400 sittings. Handsome schools for 400 children had also been built. The testimonial consisted of a silver vase, a pair of candlesticks, a purse containing £510, and an illuminated address with the names of the subscribers, numbering 208. The sums subscribed varied from £30 to 3d. At the same time, a gold watch and chain and an address were also presented to Mrs. Garbett by the teachers in the Sunday-schools.

The new church dedicated to Saint Mary, erected on a pleasant slope in the rapidly rising district of Burry Port, in Carmarthenshire, was opened for Divine service on Sunday, the 9th inst. It consists of a chancel, nave, and two aisles, with tower and spire; is of the Early English style, from plans by Messrs. Wilson, Wilcox, and Wilson, of Bath; and will accommodate about 600 persons. This handsome building, which has cost between £6000 and £7000, is the free gift of the Messrs. Elkington (five brothers), of Burry Port and Birmingham; and of so munificent a character is the gift that even the organ, coloured east window, with the whole of the fittings, furniture, and books, have been provided by the same family. It has been erected in memory of Mr. George Richard Elkington, and Sarah Auster, his wife, the parents of the donors. This respected gentleman was founder of the famous firm of electro-plate makers of that name at Birmingham, and was also possessed of extensive copper and coal works at Burry Port, which are now owned by his sons.

WOOD-CARVER OF SIMLA.

Simla is best known to most Europeans as a place of refuge from the intolerable heat of the Indian plains, and as a resort where the surroundings have been Anglicised to the greatest possible extent. It is not thither, one would say, that an Englishman would go in search of wood-carving; but he might, nevertheless, as the Illustration suggests, go farther and fare worse. Indeed, our fellow-subjects in Hindustan are by no means deficient in artistic design and execution. It is in their tools, principally, that they are at a disadvantage; and the wonder is that they can do so well with such sorry appliances. There are few of us who have not had opportunities of examining and admiring Indian workmanship, whether in the case of the celebrated chains from Trichinopoly, or of chessmen, or of curious boxes made of various woods; and some of us may possess specimens of the skill with which the wood-carver of Simla plies his vocation. He has, at any rate, wood enough and to spare in his neighbourhood; he has the magnificent *deodar* or Himalayan cedar, the pine, the oak, and the rhododendron. He may seem, in the picture, to set about his work in a style which would not recommend itself to the European wood-carver; and he may appear to be handling an implement such as is used in this country for the game of trap, bat, and ball; but he contrives nevertheless to turn out some good work.

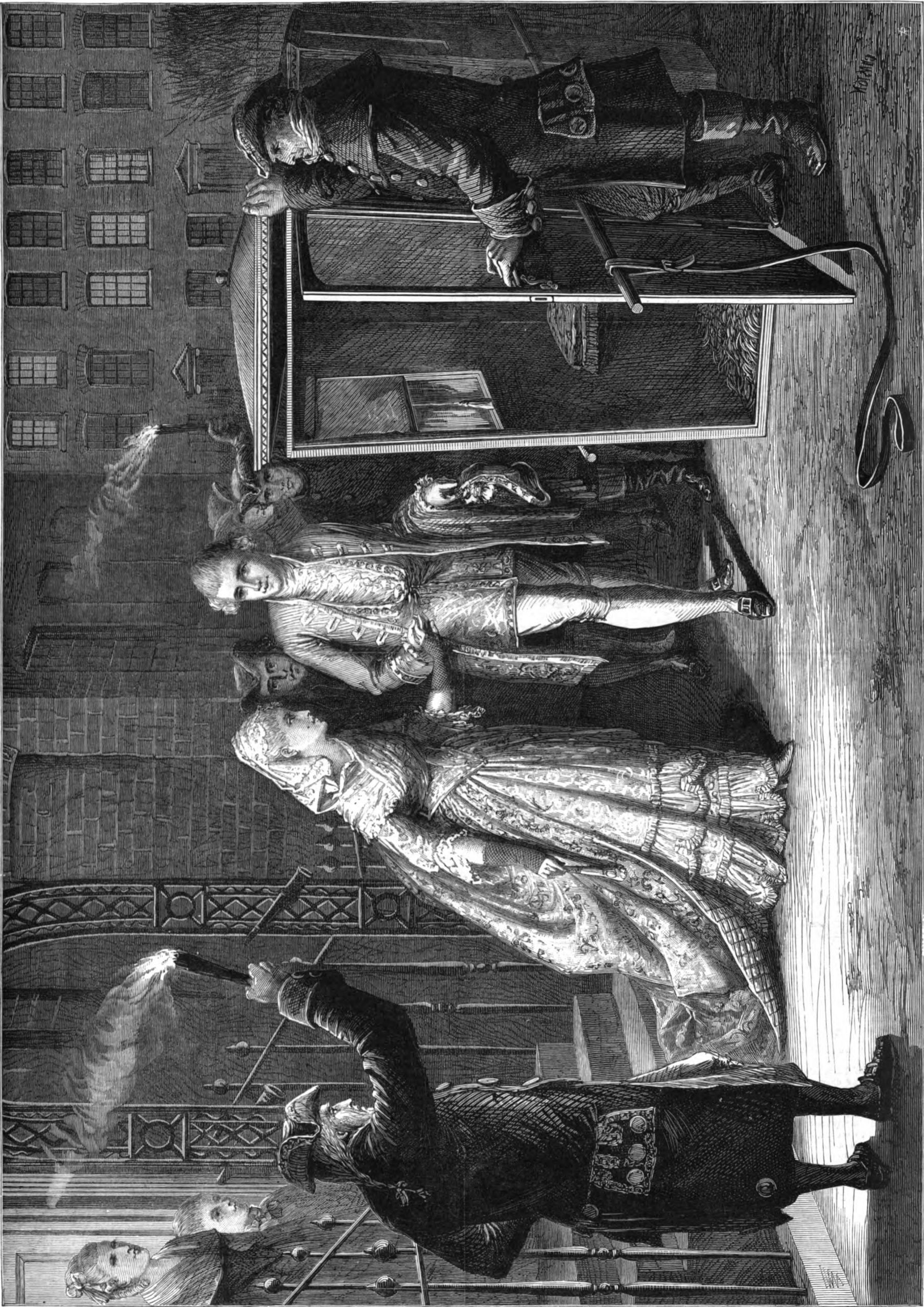
An Order in Council has been published in which the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, Huntingdon, Cambridge, a part of Essex, and the city of Norwich are united for the purposes of a winter assize, which is to be held at Chesterton, in Cambridgeshire.



A WOOD CARVER OF SIMLA.



RETURNING FROM THE CHRISTMAS FAIR, SAXONY.



GOING TO A CHRISTMAS PARTY A LONG TIME AGO.

THE WAR.

There has been a comparative lull in the Russo-Turkish War. In European Turkey, since the fall of Plevna (described as a chanel-house by Mr. MacGahan in the *Daily News*), the bear has been gathering himself up for a fresh spring, whilst Suleiman Pasha has made a prompt strategic movement to Constantinople, via Varna and the Black Sea, taking with him 10,000 men, in order to make preparations at Adrianople and south of the Balkans for the reception of the Russians. On this point the well-informed Vienna Correspondent of the *Times* telegraphed the following information on Christmas Day:—

It seems that the troops who came with Suleiman Pasha from Varna to Constantinople are but the first detachment from the Quadrilateral, and that most, if not all the forces to be sent thence into Roumelia are to follow by the same route, which is thought quicker and easier than that across the Balkans. The total number of men expected from north the hills is reckoned at between 60,000 and 70,000 men, destined to arrive at Adrianople in the first week of January.

In Bucharest it is believed that the head-quarters of the Grand Duke Nicholas will be transferred from Bogot to Selvi. This place is much nearer Timova and Gabrova, on the road to the Shipka, than Etropol and Orhanié; and it would therefore seem as if the main operations are to be carried out in the former direction. The troops under Skobelev seem destined to maintain the connection between the Shipka forces and those operating on the Etropol Balkans. This leader, it may be remembered, was supposed to have gone to Lovatz with one division, and to-day the news comes that he has already passed thence, and, with the Sixteenth Division, two regiments of cavalry, and half a brigade of artillery, occupied Trojan, near the pass of the same name leading down to the valley of the Giopsa, and along it to Philippopolis. Like the Tundja Valley, that of the Giopsa is one of those long, open depressions running parallel to the main chain of the Balkans. All these distributions of troops would seem to show that the Russians may be expected to advance in three columns, ultimately uniting at some point in the Maritza Valley. The Roumanian head-quarters are to return to Bucharest, and Prince Charles will only from time to time go to inspect the army in Bulgaria.

The Czarewitch's army has crossed the Lom, and the left wing is reported to have arrived in front of Rustchuk, which is to be invested by General Todleben. General Zimmermann meantime is to proceed with the siege of Silistria; but he must have been inconvenienced somewhat by the drifting ice on the Danube breaking the bridge at Braila, and so interrupting his communications. In the Balkans there has been desultory firing, shots having been exchanged between the Turkish and Russian redoubts in the Shipka Pass, and Baker Pasha having pushed forward his left flank and occupied more advantageous ground at Kamarli, where there has been a considerable arrival of Turkish reinforcements.

The Servians have opened their campaign with some slight success. On the 19th inst. they captured the Turkish works which protected the Stretchnia bridge, and destroyed the bridge, thus cutting off the Turkish communications between Nisch and the town of Leskovatz, on the road to Prischina. Babina-Glava, north of Nisch, has also been taken by a turning movement, and occupied by the Servians. According to official intelligence received at Belgrade, the Servians have carried the St. Nicholas Pass by assault. The losses on each side were probably considerable. The Serbian Javor detachment has captured Kladnitsa, which the Turks had intrenched. The troops under the command of Generals Lestijanin and Benitzki have occupied Leskovatz and Kurshumlia, where they found a great number of cattle and an abundance of provisions; it is thus unnecessary to send similar supplies from Servia Proper.

On Monday last the Servians captured Ak Palanka, with the surrounding fortifications, after eight hours' fighting. Three Krupp guns and a large quantity of ammunition and provisions were also captured. The Serbian losses are said to have been insignificant. On the same day Prince Milan inspected the Serbian army which is besieging Nisch, and the bombardment of that place was commenced in his presence. Horvatovich has effected a junction with the Russians near St. Nicholas. Fighting is reported to have begun near Pirot. The Porte, on its side, is said to be seriously thinking of proclaiming the deposition of Prince Milan and of the Obrenovich family, having only delayed doing so hitherto on friendly advice from various quarters, which pointed out that the probable consequences of such a step would be but a fresh complication, as Servia was likely to reply by a declaration of her independence.

The siege of Erzeroum may be begun by the time these lines are read. Baron Reuter's agent telegraphed therefrom on Christmas Day:—"The Russian lines have been pushed forward, and Erzeroum is almost invested by a force of cavalry 1000 strong. Russian infantry is massed in the north of the plain, and the bombardment of the town and interruption of telegraphic communication are imminent. The hospitals can hold only 350 wounded, and 950 of the wounded have been sent to their own houses. An English ambulance has arrived, and is working with great activity. The snow is very deep, and the cold is intense. Moukhtar Pasha is making every preparation to defend the town with energy, and both the garrison and inhabitants are resolute." Towards Batoum a Russian division sent northwards from Olti has captured Ardanch, and has thus severed the communication by land on the north-east between Derrish Pasha, who commands at Batoum, and the garrison of Erzeroum.

A telegram has been dispatched by the Porte to its representatives abroad complaining that 2000 of the Turkish wounded at Kars have been sent from that place to Erzeroum, and that out of this number one half succumbed to cold and fatigue, and the other half is in the most lamentable condition. This fact, the Porte says, is a violation of the laws of humanity and an infringement of the Geneva Convention. A Russian despatch from Bogot acknowledges that the Turkish prisoners taken at Plevna are dying with cold, and that it is impossible to afford them any aid. The total number taken at Plevna was 44,000, exclusive of the wounded; 3600 prisoners remained in the town.

The Sultan held a review of fifty-one battalions of infantry, with two batteries of artillery and two cavalry squadrons, together with a number of firemen, at Constantinople, last Saturday. Great enthusiasm was displayed by the soldiers; and the Sultan saluted them, told them that a portion of their number would shortly leave for the seat of war, and concluded by asking God to second his efforts and grant victory to the Turkish arms. Mehmet Ali, who has justified himself before a court-martial, is to have the command of an army especially formed to defend the immediate approaches to the capital of the Sultan.

On Saturday morning last the Czar returned to St. Petersburg. The *Daily News* Special Correspondent in that city sends by telegraph full details of the reception, and says that his Majesty was welcomed back by the people with great enthusiasm. At the terminus an address was presented to him by the Mayor, in the name of the Town Council. He then proceeded in a sledge, accompanied by his son, the Grand Duke Sergius, to the Kasan Cathedral. At the door of that edifice he was received by the clergy, headed by the Metropolitan, and conducted to the altar. A short religious service was then celebrated, and his Majesty passed out into the street again, the crowd almost blocking up the path in their eagerness to get near him. From the Kasan Cathedral he proceeded to the Winter Palace. There the cheering was continued so long and so persistently that he had to appear again and again at the window in order to

gratify the people. On Monday (the occasion being the commemorative fête of Alexander I.) there was a parade of the troops in the grounds of the Winter Palace of St. Petersburg. In addressing the men the Czar said that if it became necessary for them to take part in the war, he was sure they would do their duty honourably and gloriously. In receiving afterwards the delegates of the commercial community, his Majesty expressed a hope that the war would happily terminate. On Wednesday the Czar held another review of the troops of the district of St. Petersburg, consisting of twenty-six battalions of infantry, twenty-five squadrons of cavalry, and forty-two pieces of artillery.

RAILWAY TRAVELLING IN RUSSIA.

There might be, perhaps, some slight exaggeration in maintaining that the wanderer abroad does not know what real comfort is until he travels by railway in Russia; since, throughout Germany and Austria railway passengers are amply provided with comforts, and, on many of the lines, with luxuries. It is, nevertheless, undeniable that a first-class Russian railway carriage is about fifty per cent more habitable than an English railway compartment; at least thirty per cent better than a French, and twenty per cent better than a Belgian one. American railway cars it would be unjust to take as a standard of comparison. They are either gorgeously decorated, and abundantly provided with every needful requisite, as in the "Palace Cars" of the Pacific Line; or they are, vchicularly considered, the vilest of the vile—dirty, ill appointed, "ramshackle," and barely weather tight. Externally, a Russian car is certainly not handsome to look at; indeed, the cars on the Warsaw and Wilna line bear an ominously close resemblance to the "Black Maria," or police van, supposing that a criminal caravan to be multiplied by twenty, to be drawn by a locomotive instead of a pair of horses, and to stand desperately in need of repainting. Inside, however, everything wears a very different aspect. The external embellishments may not be so brilliant nor so tasteful as those of the Pullman cars on our English lines; still the first-class railway carriage in Russia is sure to be roomy, handsomely furnished, and, in winter, thoroughly warmed. There is, indeed, a stove at each end of the car, and the long-bearded satellites of the conductor seem to be perpetually stoking these furnaces with fresh logs of wood. The doors and windows being all double and all hermetically sealed, and the means of ventilation non-apparent—if they be not wholly absent—novices in Russian travelling are apt to experience, especially during the night time, a sensation akin to that of being stifled; and the impression of imminent suffocation is materially enhanced when the traveller is imprudent enough to lie down to rest, wrapped in his fur *schoub*, and retaining his *kalpak* or cap of sable marten, or astrakhan, or beaver, and his lamb's-wool-lined boots. He should undress almost entirely; and then there will be no risk of having the nightmare and dreaming that he is Othello, and that Desdemona, taking time by the forelock, is smothering him with one of the carriage cushions to obviate the occurrence of any little accident of an analogous nature to herself. Some of the Russian railway cars are arranged on the old-fashioned American system (prevalent, too, in Switzerland) of parallel rows of reversible seats, with an aisle or gangway running between, and a door at each end; otherwise (as on the St. Petersburg and Moscow line) they are fitted up on the "drawing-room car" principle, with velvet covered couches, "contrived a double debt to pay:"—a lounge by day, but susceptible of being prolonged to a very comfortable couch bed at night. On other lines the compartments are divided into so many private cabins or state rooms, each holding four persons, and containing seats that can be turned into beds, with a public parlour fitted for eight or ten travellers, and equally comfortable at each extremity. Refreshment cars have not yet been introduced on the Russian railways; but the *buffets* throughout the empire, and in Poland especially, are (in times of peace, at least) abundantly supplied with edibles and potables, at very moderate prices. The service is *à la carte*, and the traveller ignorant of the language is assisted in his study of the bill of fare by little flags stuck in each joint or entrée, and bearing in plain figures the price of each particular dish:—say fifty copecks—one shilling and threepence—thirty-five, twenty copecks, and so on. Plenty of time is given for refreshment; and a traveller may dine plentifully and succulently, with a glass of Moscow beer or a cup of coffee, and a cigarette afterwards, for a rouble—say two and sixpence. Smoking is universal in the compartments and in the buffets; but, as the Russian ladies are as fond of the Indian weed as the Turkish ladies themselves are, smoking on Russian railways gives rise to no indignant protests from Paterfamilias in the columns of the *Golose* or the *Nori Vremya*. The examination of baggage at the frontier custom-houses is about as rigorous as it is in Spain; but just as it is the case in the Peninsula, the traveller may save himself from annoyance at the *douane* by judiciously and undemonstratively feeling the Custom House officers. Finally, if he will only take the trouble to have his passport properly viséd before he enters Russia and before he quits St. Petersburg or Moscow for the remote interior, the gendarmes will not in any way molest the foreigner. This observation applies obviously to Russian travelling prior to the war. The case by this time may have been altered, and things in general, from railway travelling downwards, may not be at present half so comfortable as they were before. War has a tendency to disorganise and to upset everything. Sir John Chester, in "Barnaby Rudge," characteristically remarked that a murder in a house always led to a distressing amount of running up and down stairs. War is only murder writ "large;" and one of the first subsidiary results of war is to smash all the crockery, put the fires out, bring about there being "something the matter with the gas," delay the delivery of letters and newspapers, and stop our supplies of milk and eggs. It is a domestic nuisance as well as a public shame and curse.

At the annual meeting on Wednesday of the Glasgow National Security Savings Bank, the largest in Great Britain, it was reported that the total funds amounted to £2,954,000, belonging to 103,000 depositors, more than half of whom have deposits under £10. The transactions last year were nearly half a million. Many penny banks connected with board schools do business with the bank.

According to the returns obtained by the Royal Irish Constabulary and the Dublin Metropolitan Police, who acted as enumerators at the several Irish seaports, the number of emigrants who left the ports of Ireland during the quarter ended Sept. 30 last amounted to 11,659—6235 males and 5424 females—being 1158 more than during the corresponding quarter of 1876, but 4379 under the average in the third quarter of the last ten years. The total of emigrants from Ireland during the first nine months of this year was 30,604, being little more than one half of the average for the corresponding period of the last ten years, which was 58,641, the numbers varying from 79,572 in the first nine months of 1873, to 31,105 in the corresponding portion of last year.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Marshal MacMahon went on Saturday last to see how the works for the Exhibition of next year were progressing. He was much pleased with what he saw, and, on being introduced to the foreign commissioners, he thanked them for their zeal and perseverance, especially complimenting Mr. Cunliffe Owen on the advanced state of the English section.

The sessions of the Councils-General were opened yesterday week throughout France. M. Bardoux, Minister of Public Instruction, who is the President of the Council-General of Puy-de-Dôme, in his speech said that the crisis had been solved by the patriotism of the President of the Republic. He added that the aim of the Parliamentary Republic which had been established was to pacify, to appease, and to illustrate the principles of legality and mutual respect. Its chief care was to afford education to all, so that they might become hard-working, courageous men, with a full understanding of their duties.

M. Dufaure has issued two circulars to the procurators-general explanatory of his telegraphic instructions to discontinue the prosecutions for press and political offences. These documents show the intention of the new Government to adopt a thoroughly Liberal and at the same time conciliatory policy.

The *Journal Officiel* publishes a decree fixing the elections for the renewal of the municipal councils for Jan. 6. M. de Marcère, Minister of the Interior, has addressed a circular to the Prefects in which he gives them instructions with regard to the line of conduct they are to pursue with reference to the municipal elections, and ordering them to reinstate the municipalities which have been dismissed since May 16.

M. Bardoux, Minister of Public Instruction, has addressed to the Prefects a note, which has been approved by the Council of Ministers, recommending that all schoolmasters who have been dismissed since May 16 for political causes should be reinstated in their posts.

All prosecutions of booksellers, newsvenders, and hawkers of printed matter, instituted since May 16, have been adjourned sine die.

M. Lepère, Vice-President of the Chamber, who has long been a leading member of the Republican party, has accepted the post of Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Don Carlos has been requested by the Government to leave France. He started for the frontier on Thursday morning.

ITALY.

The following Cabinet has been proposed to the King:—Depretis, for Foreign Affairs and President; Crispi, Minister of the Interior; Magliano, Finance; Villa, Public Instruction; Perez, Public Works; Brin, Marine; Mancini, Grace and Justice; Mezzacapo, War. The Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce has been suppressed, and a new office of Treasury created, but not yet filled.

The Pope yesterday week received several Cardinals in his bed-room and conversed cheerfully with them for about half an hour. Cardinal Manning arrived at Rome on Monday.

HOLLAND.

The Budget for 1878, as voted by both Chambers, shows a deficit of 15,000,000 fl. The Government proposes, for covering this deficit and those of the preceding years, to contract a loan of from forty to fifty millions of florins. The cause of these deficits is that the Government derives no longer any revenue from India.

The Second Chamber, by 45 to 31, has adopted the bill revising the electoral list and creating six additional seats.

GERMANY.

The Emperor William and the Princes of the Royal family attended Divine service on Sunday in the Russian Embassy Chapel at Berlin, where a Te Deum was sung to celebrate the one-hundredth anniversary of the birth of the Czar Alexander I.

At the closing meeting of the Provincial Committee of Alsace-Lorraine last Saturday a resolution was passed expressing a wish that the country should receive its own constitution as a Federal State, with Strasburg as the seat of Government.

GREECE.

M. Coumoundouros has submitted bills to the Chamber of Deputies for the nomination of officer for the National Guard Mobile and for immediately calling out the reserve of the regular army.

THE CAPE COLONIES.

There has been more fighting in South Africa. A Reuter's telegram from Plymouth summarising the news from Cape Town to the 4th inst., says:—"On the 2nd inst. 800 Galekas attacked a night patrol of 125 volunteers and twenty-two police near Theka. The Galekas were defeated with a loss of eighty men. Mr. Barron, of the Algoa Bay Volunteers, was killed, and seven men were wounded. McKinnon, the petty chief under Krelli, who had taken refuge in the Gaika country, has paid a small portion of the fine imposed upon him. Uneasiness exists respecting the Galekas. Sandilli professes complete loyalty, but it is rumoured that he is raising a war-cry in Sambuland. It is officially denied that the Zulu boundary question is causing anxiety in Natal.

A special telegram to the *Times* says that the Galekas, who began the fight on the 2nd, were 1000 in number, and that the battle lasted two hours. The same despatch says:—"A mass meeting has been held at King William's Town, declaring life and property insecure, and calling upon the Government to summon a special Session of Parliament for the proper organisation of defence. All the leading men of the town, including Messrs. Dyer, Davis, Byrne, Irvine, Baker, Dick, Fuller, and Gould, were present."

AMERICA.

On the 21st inst. the Union League Club at New York gave General Hayes a brilliant reception. Next day the President opened a Museum of Natural History in the same city, and attended the New England banquet in the evening. Mr. Evarts was present and made a speech, in which he strongly advocated the maintenance of public peace and public faith.

The leading merchants and bankers of Chicago have addressed a petition to the President against the remonetisation of silver and the repeal of the Resumption Act.

A fire broke out on the 20th inst. at Greenfield's Confectionery Works, situated at the corner of Barclay-street and College-place, New York. It was caused by the explosion of a boiler, which blew out the front of the building. Flames instantly broke out and spread rapidly. Two hundred people, mostly boys and girls, were working in the upper floors of the building, and many of them jumped from the windows or escaped by gaining the adjoining roof. Thirty injured persons were taken to the hospital. Twelve persons are supposed to have perished.

It is officially announced at New York that the Mexican troops have amicably joined the United States soldiers in the pursuit of the marauding Indians into Mexico.

CANADA.

The Dominion Parliament has been summoned to meet for the dispatch of business on Jan. 15.

INDIA.

The Legislative Council had under its consideration at its last meeting an important measure called the Indian Arms Bill. Its object (as stated by the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* in his weekly telegram) is to extend to all districts, without exception, a provision for making the possession of arms illegal without a license, and to make the sale of arms to persons not holding such license a criminal offence. It was stated in the course of the discussion of the bill that the import trade in cheap arms and ammunition had grown to an unwholesome extent, and that far larger quantities were imported than were required for legitimate purposes. Cheap arms were bought and sold to an extent quite incompatible with the maintenance of peace and good government. In four years 100,000,000 percussion caps had been imported into Calcutta, of which not more than 14,000,000 were legally re-exported. An application had lately been made by a single firm for permission to import seven lakhs of caps and 14,000 lbs. of powder monthly, an amount which could not possibly represent any legitimate demand. The Military Member called the attention of the Government to the fact that an admirable percussion-cap manufactory existed in a city near one of our military stations, which turned out caps almost equal to those supplied to our own troops, and he suggested that the Council should at the same time deal with the Indian manufacture of arms and ammunition.

A telegram from the same correspondent states that active hostilities against the Jawahies have for the present been suspended. They are stated still to maintain an attitude of defiance. The general impression prevails that they will not accept the terms imposed by Government, except under extreme pressure. It is believed, therefore, that it will be necessary to adopt further active military measures in order to compel an unqualified submission. The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab was to have visited the Shergasha ridge and General Ross's positions, and finally to march through the Kohat Pass with the whole camp. Both expeditions have been managed with the greatest possible care and prudence, and, save in one particular, not a single hitch has occurred. This exception, however, is one of very grave importance. The commissariat arrangements are said to have been found defective.

In the Legislative Council on Thursday Sir James Strachey made a statement of the financial measures proposed by Government to meet the famine charges. We have by telegram an outline of the financial statement, as follows:—

He showed that famines not being exceptional calamities, provision must be made for prevention and relief out of ordinary revenues, not by borrowing. The famine expenditure during the last five years amounted to £16,000,000. The cost of the recent famine was £9,250,000. Such a period of extreme calamity Sir James Strachey believed to be exceptional, but he estimated the average annual amount to be provided on account of famine relief as not less than £1,500,000, omitting famine and reproductive works. Before the recent famine the revenue and expenditure were in equilibrium, with no margin for contingencies. This margin must be at least £500,000, and therefore the total annual improvement required became £2,000,000. The total annual civil expenditure during the last seven years had been reduced by £1,500,000, and further large reductions were impossible. The annual military charges, chiefly in home accounts, have increased by £1,000,000 during the last three years. This matter, Sir James Strachey points out, is beyond the power of the Government of India to deal with, but earnest hopes are expressed that further additions to home charges will not be imposed on India.

Recent measures of decentralisation, continues the statement, relieve the Imperial Treasury without fresh taxation by an amount of £400,000 yearly. There remains to be provided for famine charges £1,100,000, of which £800,000 was provided in March last by fresh taxation, chiefly in Lower Bengal. An additional sum of £300,000 is now required, and this will be obtained partly from a license tax on trades throughout India, the maximum fee not exceeding £1 on any individual or company, and partly by a corresponding addition to the local rates on land in Northern India, not exceeding one per cent on the rental. Thus the new taxation in Northern India will, as nearly as possible, fall equally both on the agricultural and commercial classes. The new taxes will be imposed and collected provincially. Each province, while primarily responsible for meeting its own wants, will contribute towards the relief of other provinces actually attacked by famine, and the system of mutual assistance will thus be established. No fresh taxation on land will be imposed in Madras or Bombay. Sir James Strachey proceeds to state that it is the intention of the Government to equalise and generally reduce the salt duties throughout India and abolish the inland customs lines at an early date. The full reduction of the present Bengal rates to those of Madras and Bombay being financially impossible, an increase in the latter provinces is unavoidable. An ultimate uniform rate is proposed throughout India of 2r. 8s. per maund, and the Madras and Bombay duty is now increased to this amount. The duty in Northern India is decreased by 4 annas per maund, leaving it 2r. 12s. per maund, and in Lower Bengal by 2 annas per maund, leaving it 2r. 12s. per maund.

While the duty is thus increased for 47 millions of people, it will be reduced for 180 millions. The Governments of Madras and Bombay, Sir James Strachey announces, have decided that no advantage would be gained by postponing the measure for a few months, and the bill amending the Salt Law has been passed. The necessity for fresh famine taxation on the agricultural classes in Madras and Bombay is thus obviated. The net temporary increased revenue from salt is £3,000,000, which, with the expected improvement in the revenue, will provide the necessary maximum surplus of £500,000. The sum of £1,500,000, provided for the famine, will be applied, as proposed by Lord Northbrook, to the reduction of the debt or in preventing its increase, and in aiding the construction of railways and canals for the prevention and relief of famine. Sir James Strachey declares that the Government will devote this money solely to the purposes for which it is raised, and apply no part of it to any other objects.

The Viceroy supplemented Sir John Strachey's statement on the financial policy of the Government, with special reference to the famine, by explaining the practical steps contemplated for providing a permanent national insurance against famine. This object, his Excellency said, is only attainable without risk to financial stability or a heavy increase of taxation by an uninterrupted development of the principle affirmed in the last financial statement—namely, the cautious enlargement of the financial and administrative responsibilities of the local Governments. The revenue raised in accordance with this principle will, continued the Viceroy, be applied to the construction of cheap local railways, forming an internal network for goods-traffic in all parts of the empire, and in extensive irrigation works.

AUSTRALIA.

A telegram from Sydney of the 19th inst. reports that, Mr. Parkes having relinquished the task of forming a new Cabinet, a Ministry has been formed which is thus composed:—Mr. Farnell, Secretary for Lands; Mr. Cohen, Colonial Treasurer; Mr. Fitzpatrick, Colonial Secretary; Mr. Burns, Attorney-General.

The annual report of the Board for the Protection of the Aborigines, presented to the Legislative Assembly of the colony of Victoria, states that the number of natives usually frequenting and residing on the different stations during 1876-7 was 527, as against 500 for the preceding year. A census taken on March 15 last showed that the total number of aborigines in the colony was 636 adults and 138 children; and of mixed blood, 134 adults and 159 children.

NEW ZEALAND.

We have news from Wellington, by way of San Francisco, to Nov. 15. In consequence of the Governor's refusal to accept nominations by the Ministry for appointments to the Legislative Council on the ground that a motion expressing want of confidence in the Cabinet was still pending, the House adopted by a large majority the report of the Privilege Committee, to which the matter was referred, declaring the Governor's action to be an infringement of the privileges of

the House. The Governor has referred the matter to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, whom the Premier, however, has declared to be officially unknown to the House and the Ministry. The Ministry was saved from defeat on the want of confidence motion by the casting vote of the Speaker. Another similar motion was tabled, but subsequently shelved.

Last year 21,391 persons were killed in British India by wild beasts and venomous snakes, and the number of cattle killed was 48,234. The amount paid to exterminate wild beasts and snakes was £12,001 11s.

At a recent sale of old wine in Bordeaux two bottles of Château-Lafite were sold to the proprietor of one of the Paris restaurants for 310f. (£12 8s.) each. The wine was of the comet year (1811), and had been purchased by the seller a few years ago at the rate of £4 16s. per bottle.

The new Amsterdam University opens with 395 alumni, divided as follows among the five faculties:—Medicine and Surgery, 316; Jurisprudence, 28; Mathematics and Physics, 23; Theology, 22; Literature and Philosophy, 6. The faculty of Medicine comprises 249 military students.

A statistical abstract relating to British India presented to Parliament shows that the area under British administration is 909,834 miles, with a population of 191,065,445. The Native States comprise 573,052 miles and a population of 48,233,978. Including the French and Portuguese possessions, the total area of all India is 1,484,150 square miles, with a population of 239,978,595. Of the 191,000,000 inhabitants of British India, the religious denominations are given as follows:—Hindoo, 139,343,820; Sikhs, 1,174,436; Mohammedans, 40,867,125; Buddhists and Jains, 2,832,851; Christians, 897,682; others, 5,417,304; and "religion not known," 532,227.

The ship *Scottish Knight*, 875 tons, sailed from Gravesend on the 22nd inst., bound for Rockhampton, and had on board 258½ adults, consisting of 41 married people, 126 single men, 73 single women, 31 children between the ages of twelve and one, and 6 infants. The single women are under the care of Miss Robertson, Dr. W. Gregory acting as surgeon-superintendent. The following vessels dispatched by Sir Julius Vogel, the Agent-General for New Zealand, are reported to have arrived safely at their destinations:—*Waitara*, which sailed from Plymouth for Nelson on Aug. 24, arrived at Nelson on Nov. 21; *Waipa*, which sailed from Plymouth on Aug. 26, arrived at Port Chalmers on Nov. 21; *Hurumui*, which sailed from Plymouth on Sept. 16, arrived at Wellington on Dec. 8; *Rakara*, which sailed from Glasgow on Sept. 7, arrived at Canterbury on Dec. 10.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Mansion House Indian Famine Fund has reached £193,000, of which £475,000 has been sent to India.

The trustees of the British Museum have appointed Professor Alleyne Nicholson, of St. Andrews, to deliver the Swinley Lectures on Geology.

The Drapers' Company of London have offered £100 for two years to the Yorkshire College, at Leeds, towards the cost of instruction in practical coal mining; and the Company of Fanmakers have given a donation of five guineas in aid of the funds of the Royal Albert Orphan Asylum.

At the last meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works the financial statement for the year was made. The gross total of the expenditure was reported to be £939,294. The amount to be raised in the rates is £483,435. The debt of the board now amounts to £9,139,000.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers at the end of the third week of December was 83,098, of whom 40,160 were in workhouses and 42,938 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in 1876, 1875, and 1874, these figures show a decrease of 596, 5071, and 13,531, respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 777, of whom 571 were men, 171 women, and 35 children.

An exhibition of pictures has been opened at St. Stephen's School-Room, Hampstead, in aid of the school building and repairing funds. Through the exertions of an influential committee, aided by the good will of several private collectors, quite an important gallery has been got together, comprising valuable works by Turner, Copley Fielding, Alma Tadema, Carl Haag, Marks, Duncan, Dobbs, and other leading artists. The exhibition can only be on view for a few days longer, as the room will shortly be required for its ordinary purposes.

The Saddlers' Company have given the following donations: The Great Northern Hospital, £20; City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, £20; the Cancer Hospital, £20; St. Mark's Hospital, £20; Asylum for Deaf and Dumb Females, £20; National Hospital for Paralysis and Epilepsy, £20; Convalescent Hospital, Seaford, £20; Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Margate, £20; Destitute Children's Dinner Society, £10 10s.; poor box, Mansion House, £10 10s.; ditto, Guildhall, £10 10s.; ditto, Thames Police Court, £10 10s.; ditto, Worship-street Police Court, £10 10s.; Sea-Bathing Infirmary, Margate, £10; Ragged School Union, £10; Field-lane Ragged School, £5 5s.; Christian Blind Relief Society, £2 2s.; Home for Destitute Boys, £10 10s.

The special committee for the laying-out of the Old St. Pancras and St. Giles-in-the-Fields burying-grounds as gardens have reported to the vestry that the Baroness Burdett-Coutts has evinced her great interest by erecting a marble monument to preserve the headstone originally standing over the grave of John Walker, author of "Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary;" also, that they have approved of a very handsome design for a memorial sun-dial to be erected by her Ladyship to the memory of the illustrious dead lying in the grounds, at a cost probably exceeding £3000. The committee report further that the sum of £1000, presented by the Baroness, has been expended in the erection of a greenhouse, in accordance with the suggestion of her Ladyship.

The weather in London on Christmas Day was bright, dry, and cold, and the morning services at most churches were well attended. At Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's there were very large congregations. At the Abbey the Dean preached on the necessity of cultivating the home affections; at St. Paul's the Dean preached on the lessons taught by the festival of Christmas. There were services in several of the larger Nonconformist churches, including Christ Church, where the Rev. Newman Hall preached; the City Temple, where Dr. Parker preached a sermon in which he described the moral condition of England at the present day as worse than at any former period; and at Union Chapel, Islington, where there was a "service of praise," consisting of selections from "Elijah" and "The Messiah." At the Roman Catholic Cathedral, at Kensington, the sermon was preached by Dr. Withers, Bishop of Amycla, in the absence of Cardinal Manning. Although the weather was fine in London, it was very inclement in other parts of the country.

MUSIC.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

The close of the season of Italian opera performances on Dec. 18 has been speedily followed by the reopening of the theatre on Wednesday last, again under the management of Mr. Mapleson, who has prepared a combination of entertainments that will doubtless prove highly attractive to holiday audiences. The special novelty of the season is a grand fairy ballet-pantomime, entitled "Rose and Marie; or, The Reward of Filial Love," which is preceded by "The Swiss Cottage," an English version of Adolphe Adam's pretty operetta, "Le Chalet." In the performance of the latter at Her Majesty's Theatre, the three characters by which the action is sustained are thus cast—Bettly, Mdlle. Helene Crosmund; Daniel, Mr. George Power; and Max, Mr. G. Fox. The lady and Mr. Power made their first appearances on this occasion, and were favourably received, the cast having been efficiently completed by the other gentlemen named. Mr. Weist Hill conducted. The ballet is an elaborate piece of spectacular display, its performance being sustained by about three hundred children, among whom are the students of the National Training School for Dancing. The piece opens with a prologue in Fairyland, introducing us to Rose, who is in great grief because her mother, the Queen of the Flowers, insists on her marrying the King of the Gnomes, a hideous dwarf, instead of the handsome Prince Azur, the favoured lover of Rose, who is banished to earth by the Queen of the Fairies in consequence of her disobedience, her return being dependent on her finding among mortals a child entirely obedient to the will of its parents. The adventures of Rose and the machinations of the Gnome are carried through several scenes, the required model of obedience being found in Marie, the daughter of a poor old blind man, who is restored to sight by fairy influence, Marie being made wealthy, the Gnome defeated, and the crisis leading to the restoration of Rose to her Fairy home. The plot is given in fuller detail under the heading "Christmas Entertainments."

The dancing and pantomimic action of Mdlle. Marie Müller as Rose were of a high order of excellence; especially good also having been the performances of Master G. Craig as Prince Azur, Master G. Wymark as Harlequin, and Master Sextilian as Clown.

The groupings generally were very skilfully arranged, and the training of the children bore testimony to the experience and care of Madame Katie Lanner, by whom the ballet was invented and constructed. Some characteristic music has been supplied by M. Strebing, and the ballet was conducted by Signor G. Francesco. The applause was loud and frequent throughout; and there is no doubt that the piece will prove largely attractive, not only to juveniles, but also to adults.

Two concerts of vocal and instrumental music were given at the Royal Albert Hall on Boxing Day—one in the afternoon, the other in the evening. On each occasion several eminent artists contributed to the programme, the evening concert having included performances by Mr. Sims Reeves.

The last of this year's Popular Concerts at St. James's Hall took place last Saturday afternoon, when Rubinstein's pianoforte quintet in G minor, op. 99, was given for the first time at these concerts. This elaborate work was finely performed, with Mdlle. Anna Mehlig as pianist, the accompanying stringed instruments having been sustained by Madame Norman-Néruda, Messrs. L. Ries and Zerbini, and Signor Piatti. Mdlle. Mehlig's solo piece was Beethoven's great "Waldstein" sonata, which the pianist rendered with much success. Haydn's quartet in C major (No. 3 of op. 76, containing variations on "God preserve the Emperor") and vocal performances by Mr. Santley completed the programme. Sir J. Benedict conducted. The Popular Concerts will be resumed on Monday evening, Jan. 7.

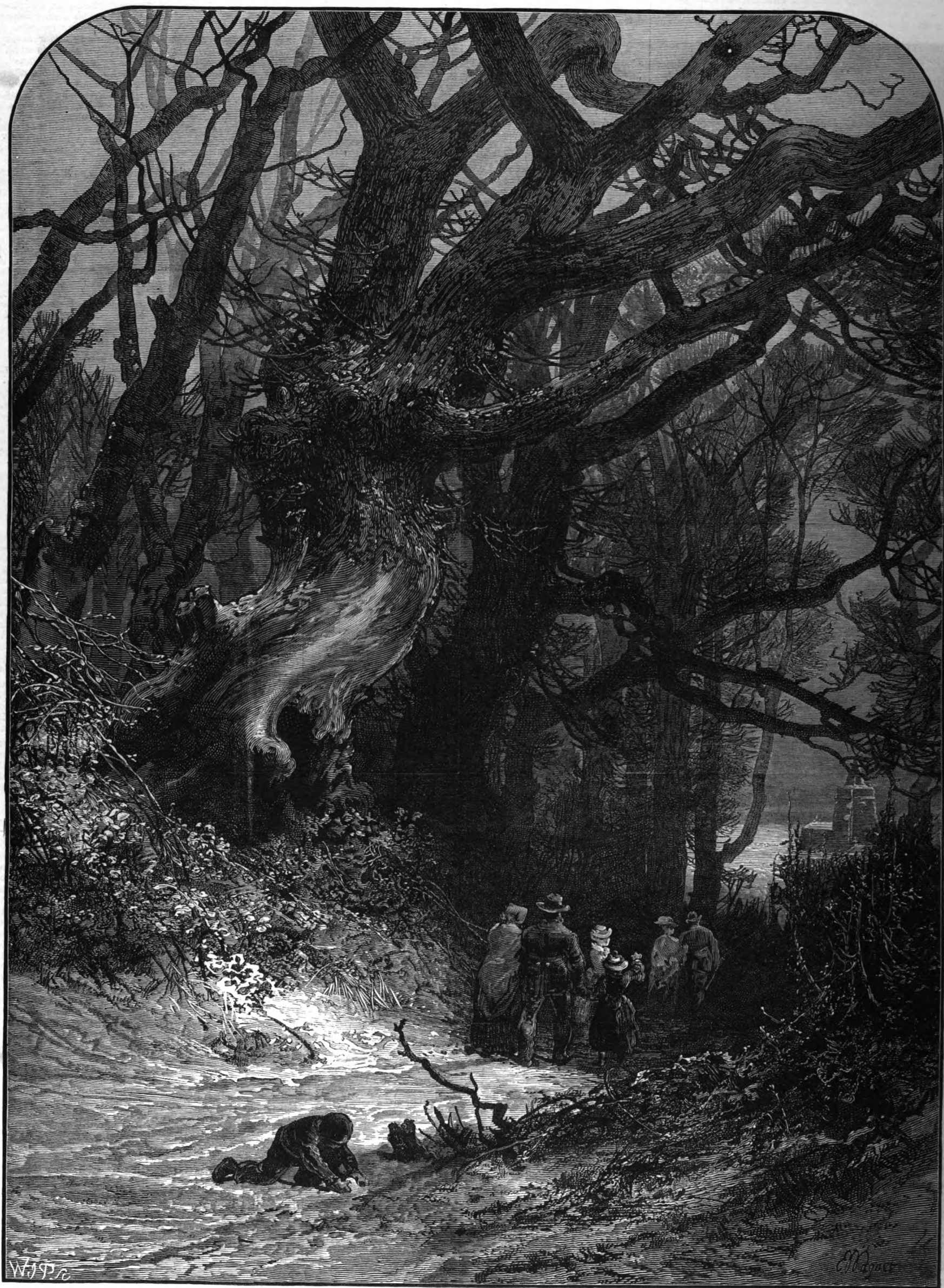
We have already referred to the Christmas performances of "The Messiah" given by the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society and the Sacred Harmonic Society at the Alexandra Palace last week. The oratorio will also be performed, under Mr. W. Carter's direction, on Thursday next, at the Royal Albert Hall.

Mendelssohn's "Elijah" will be performed at Exeter Hall by the Sacred Harmonic Society on Friday next. Mr. Santley will sing the music of the Prophet; Miss Anna Williams, Madame Patey, Miss Ellen Horne, and Mr. Edward Lloyd are the other principal vocalists; and Sir Michael Costa will conduct the performance.

THE NEAREST WAY TO CHURCH.

Sunday is to country people a time for the meeting of those who live miles apart, for renewing expressions of regard and affection, and for clearing off a week's arrears of news, as well as a time for rest and worship, and it is eagerly looked forward to by young and old. So with their best clothes on, cottagers proceed on Sunday mornings, by short cuts known only to themselves, to their village church. On their way thither families bent on the same errand are overtaken or met. If these should chance to be of the well-to-do classes there is a bobbing of heads and much curtseying; if of their own rank in life some hearty recognition, cordial greeting, perhaps a little chat, takes place. For the latter, however, there is not much opportunity; the church bells, importunately clamouring, tell them as plainly as bells can speak, that time is short, while tongues and the way are long. So, shouting hurried messages over their shoulders to one another, they hasten on, following the pathway, frequently no more than a sheep-track, over bits of common, across meadows, up and down steep hills, and through woods, always cutting off the corners. Very pleasant these walks to church are during three seasons of the year at least; and even in winter they are not without their charm; for it is who, rather than what, is to be seen which gives them their zest. Besides, there is pretty sure to be some incident of interest on the way. As shown in our illustration, one young urchin takes advantage of snow still lying in spots where the sun has little influence to make snowballs, which will be popped, be sure, into the neck of the first boy he may chance to meet, even though it be in the churchyard itself. Now that the church comes suddenly in sight to the persons depicted in the engraving, they quicken their pace, for they see some chums ahead with whom they would fain gossip awhile. Their talk must, however, be deferred until after church time; for as they reach the churchyard, crowded with knots of eager talkers, the bell ceases, and all enter the church pell-mell. There is a great clatter of hobnailed boots on the pavement as they hurry to their seats; then a hush, and the sweetly solemn service begins. That over (not, it is to be hoped, without having produced its due effect), there are sundry confabs and handshakings by the churchgoers outside before proceeding homeward by the nearest routes; some of the lads and lasses making still nearer cuts—on the principle, that is, of the farthest way round being the nearest way home.

Princess Louise has sent presents of holly for the decorations and toys for the Christmas-tree to be held at the Victoria Hospital for Children on Jan. 7.



THE NEAREST WAY TO CHURCH.



MY GREAT-GRANDMOTHER'S FIRST DANCING LESSON.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

I rejoice to perceive that at Queen's College, Oxford, on Christmas Day, the immemorial custom of Bringing in the Boar's Head—which was provided by the college "Manciple," and the orthodox medieval term for which is a "browner"—was duly observed. The porcine trophy was borne on the shoulders of two serving-men, and preceded by a procession of choristers headed by the collegiate chaplain; and Dr. Hague's variation on the carol proper to the occasion was chanted—

The Boar's Head in hand bring I,
With garlands gay and rosemary.
I pray you all sing merrily,
Qui estis in convivio,
Caput aprî defero,
Reddens laudes Domino.

Now, I am Conservative enough to prefer the arrangement of the much older carol, the first verse of which runs thus:—

Caput aprî defero,
Reddens laudes Domino.

(This forms really a hearty grace before meat.)

The Boar's Head in hand bring I,
With garlands gay and rosemary.
I pray you all sing merrily
Qui estis in convivio.

The third and last stanza in Dr. Hague runs—

Our Steward hath provided this
In honour of the King of Bliss;
Which on this day to be served is
In Regimen atri.

But the ancient chant hath—

Be glad both more and less,
For this hath ordained our Steward
To cheer you all this Christmas.
The Boar's Head and Mustard.
Caput aprî defero
Reddens laudes Domino.

There is much virtue in mustard. An old cookery-book, giving instructions for the service of the Royal table, says emphatically:—"First set forth mustard with brawn; take your knife in your hand, and cut brawn in the dish where it lieth; and lay on your Sovereign's trencher, and let there be mustard." I like the repetition of the admonition as to mustard and the authoritative style in which it is couched. Do you remember the story of the eminent man of letters lately taken from us—the ripe scholar, the thoughtful essayist, the writer of two of the noblest biographies in the English language, who, from an amusing "*sic volo, sic jubeo*" way he had used to be called by his more intimate friends "Arbitrary Jack?" Entering the dining-room of an hotel one Ash Wednesday, he demanded in a voice of thunder (but it was the most harmless of thunder), salt fish and parsnips. "Very sorry, Mr. F.," quoth the waiter, with a low bow, "but there are no parsnips left." "Let there be parsnips!" vociferated "Arbitrary Jack." The story is not a bad pendant to that of the French marquis of the old régime who asked for stale bread instead of now at dinner, and who, on being told that there was no *pain rassis*, tranquilly replied, "*Qu'on m'en fasse.*" Let some be made.

Mem: The sobriquet given to the Autocrat of Parsnips rose from an amusingly curious circumstance. Charles Dickens and Daniel Maclise, both intimate friends of the Autocrat, had been one night, with the aid of a four-wheeled cab, on a long tour of exploration in low-life London. On dismissing the cabman they paid him very generously; whereat remarked Jarvey, chinking the shillings in his palm, "Ah! I know your lay. I've 'ad a deal to do with you literary gen'l'm. I've druv one as lives in Lincoln's-inn-fields many a time, all about London." "What kind of a gentleman is he," asked Dickens. "Well," replied the cabman, "E's a Harbiterary Cove." "It must be F.," cried simultaneously the novelist and the painter. And so from subsequent inquiries it proved to be.

There came across me a delightful memory of Charles Dickens, as, late on Christmas Eve, I sat in a corner of the stage of the Theatre Royal, Drury-Lane (at the imminent risk of tumbling into the big drum), watching the night rehearsal of the "Grand Christmas Annual" of "The White Cat." I was among the oldest of old friends. I think that I have known the author of the "Annual" (he is very angry if the entertainment be called a pantomime, just as the late Mr. Robson used publicly to protest against "Vilkins and his Dinah" being called a comic song) full thirty years. This is Mr. E. L. Blanchard's twenty-eighth "Annual" at the "Lane." The chief scene-painter I have known and admired since 1846; I can say the same of the accomplished ballet-master, Mr. Cormack; and last, but not least, the lessee, Mr. F. B. Chatterton, and I are veteran cronies. So for the nonce I was Jack Horner enjoying my Christmas pie to the utmost, and finding that the "talented Vokes family" had stuffed it full of the richest plums. Going afterwards into the stalls and chatting with some friends, one asked how long Mr. Beverly had been a scene-painter. "As to that," replied another, "I can tell you thus much. More than fifty years ago Master William Beverly was a small boy at a select academy somewhere in Camden Town. There was another pupil there, of about the same age, who had a passionate fondness (a fondness which abided by him his whole life through) for theatricals. This young gentleman was the happy possessor of a toy theatre, and had got up, 'regardless of expense,' the melodrama of the "Miller and his Men;" but he was in desperate straits with regard to the "setting" of the last scene, especially as regarded the blowing up of the Mill. In the nick of time Master William Beverly, who had an intuitive genius for painting and mechanics, stepped in. The famous last scene was elaborately constructed and dexterously painted by the future artist of Drury Lane; and poetical justice was vindicated, and the pupils of the Select Academy thrown into ecstasies of delight by the final blowing up of the Mill, with Grindoff and his depraved accomplices. The name of the young gentleman to whose assistance William Beverly had come was Charles Dickens.

I don't object to a little "bunkum" occasionally in journalism. It is the cayenne pepper of prose. In fact, I have sometimes been accused (although I repudiate the imputation as utterly libellous) of indulging in a little "bunkum" myself. But in the following extract, which I cut from the Vienna correspondence of a daily paper, I cannot help thinking that the "Fine Art of High Falutin'" has been rather overdone:—

VIENNA, Tuesday, Dec. 25.
"There yet remains much to be done; may the Almighty aid us in the final accomplishment of our holy undertaking!" Such is the Christmas message of the Emperor Alexander of Russia.

It quite escaped the memory of the ingenious gentleman who wrote from Vienna that the Emperor Alexander and his many millions of Russo-Greek subjects do not keep their Christmas Day until the twelfth day after ours. Until the Sixth of next January orthodox Russo-Greeks will be, not feasting, but fasting.

Still, Christmas, whether we keep it in New or Old Style, is undeniably a season for the manifestation of peace and goodwill to all men. What do you think of the following

"manifestation" of pacific and benevolent aspirations which I quote from another correspondent of the journal to which I have alluded. The gentleman is settling the question of European politics generally:—

As for Italy, if she should prove intractable, we need only do again what was done with success in the last century. We could send an Admiral with a fleet and a watch to Naples, with orders to count two hours with the latter, and, in the event of a treaty of neutrality not being signed in the interim, lay the city in ashes with the former. Liassa showed what the Italian fleet is worth.

There's a Christmas Carol for you! Bless the gentleman's tender and merciful heart. *Poverissima Napoli!* I should like to see the "Admiral," say of the "Gallant Thunderbomb," standing on a hundred-ton gun and, a Benson's chronograph in his hand, looking petroleum shells and red-hot shot at the Chiaja Santa Lucia. But why should Naples be especially doomed? Venice could be knocked to pieces very easily; and there is a good deal in the way of bombardment to be done at Genoa.

It is pleasanter to read that one hundred and two plum-puddings, weighing from four to eight pounds apiece, were made at Chelsea Hospital on Christmas Day for the refectory of the aged pensioners; that the allowance of roast beef was ample, and that the old gentlemen enjoyed themselves, on the whole, immensely. Christmas cheer was provided for nearly five hundred veterans; but I don't know what Sir Wilfrid Lawson and his party will think of the fact that the Christmas Day allowance of beer to each pensioner was two and a half pints. There seems to be a good deal of steady drinking in a quart and a quarter of sound porter. Yet no cases of inebriety were reported from Chelsea on the Twenty-Fifth; and one of the pensioners who had reached the mature age of ninety-four was heard to express the opinion after dinner that "he could have done a little more pudden, and another small half-pint."

The case of the patriarch of ninety-four should be dealt with by the *Lancet*, in which I read lately an excellent and most seasonable homily on "Temperance." According to the *Lancet*, if you do indulge in any fermented beverages, you should take your alcohol, in the form of beer or wine, only at dinner. As respects wine, the consumption per person should be limited to a single half-pint. In the matter of wine, you should stop short of "the third glass." Readers of George Herbert will remember the eloquent diatribe of the poet against the "third glass" and the terrible passage beginning "He that is drunken may his mother slay—." It is not consoling to reflect that "Holy Mr. Herbert" penned this poem more than two hundred years ago; and that Dr. Parker, preaching on Christmas Day at the City Temple, told his congregation that, in the way of drinking, our morals had become worse than they had ever been.

G. A. S.

CHRISTMAS ENTERTAINMENTS.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

The series of pantomimes this season are led off by one at this distinguished house which has been conceived and executed on a scale of expense which must command attention. It is a ballet-pantomime in two acts, five tableaux, and prologue, invented and composed by Madame Katti Launer, with music by Martin Strebing, and scenery by Messrs. Fox and Messrs. Emden and Telbin. The title is simply "Rose and Marie; or, The Reward of Filial Love." It is a fairy tale—one of singular brilliancy and beauty, opening with the Lake of Sunshine in the Valley of Flowers. The mother of Rose is the Queen of the Flowers, who wishes her daughter (Marie Müller) to wed the King of the Gnomes, a mischievous dwarf who threatens to destroy her kingdom unless Rose be sacrificed to his wishes. Prince Azur, her lover, persuades poor Rose to resist the intended tyranny. The Gnome arrives with an army to claim his betrothed; she is protected by Azur, but his sword of flowers is broken against the iron arm of the Gnome. Whereupon Rose invokes the aid of the Fairy Queen, who promptly appears; but for her disobedience to her mother Rose is banished for awhile from the Kingdom of Flowers. She arrives on earth as an old woman, bearing on her back a heavy bundle of sticks, and is relieved in her destitution by Marie, the daughter of a poor blind old man. The scene then changes to a "grand animated imperial magic Toy-shop," located in an English town. It is Christmas-time, and the shop is thronged with customers. Rose appears as the Toy-dealer. As the evening advances Marie is seen looking in at the window. Rose patronises her, and, plucking a rose from her bouquet, scatters the leaves, which at once quickens the toys with life, and a grand divertissement follows. The next is a scene of contrasts—on one side a richly appointed apartment, on the other a poorly furnished room. In the former a large Christmas party is assembled; in the latter there is a fireless grate, with an old man sleeping in his chair. Marie works quietly, in order not to disturb him, and subsequently goes out to dispose of her work to her wealthy neighbours. The Gnome, however, does her an evil turn, by removing rich jewels from the chamber of the latter into that of Marie; and Madame Pompous, her revelling neighbour, refuses to purchase her articles, and, indeed, accuses her of robbery. She and her father are anon like to perish in the streets. Passengers refuse to purchase her wares, and the snow is falling. The Gnome rejoices when he observes them to be sleeping, thinking them to be at the point of death. A religious song suitable to the season compels him to flee, when the snow disappears, and Rose, surrounded by her fairies, approaches Marie and her father. The clothes of the poor girl fall away, and are replaced by fairy attire. All this proves to be a dream. The afflicted couple are yet plagued by the machinations of the Gnome; but at last, her father being in peril, Marie exclaims to his assailants, "Kill me, but spare my father!" Rose has now found a child who will devote herself entirely to her parents, and therefore her banishment ceases. She returns, attended to the Kingdom of Flowers. The transformation scene includes the apotheosis of Rose. The harlequinade introduces to the audience Master Sextillian as Clown, Master Elliot as Pantaloon, Master George Wymark as Harlequin, and Miss Gertrude Wakefield as Columbine. The novelty and elegance of this story will probably please the fashionable audience for which it was designed.

COVENT GARDEN.

Mr. Rice places before us the pantomime of our old familiar "Puss in Boots." Fondalin, the genteel and youngest son of the recently deceased Miller, returns from school to learn that he has not been named in his father's will. Mealy-mouth and Branbruiser express doubts of his being their brother at all, and he is expelled, taking with him the Cat, who steals the miller's boots. Outside the mill villagers are making holiday. Flora, Daisy, and other young females, seeing Fondalin about to quit the village, declare their willingness to accompany him, but he leaves them behind, taking with him his friend the Cat only. The new mill-stone arrives, and while the wicked Branbruiser is assisting to move it the Cat flies at him. His helpmates, alarmed, leave go their hold, and

the huge stone falls, flattening him: ill luck attends their wicked brother also, who, chasing the Cat, tumbles into the mill-dam, and is rescued in a most unpleasant plight. Baron Burleyboy next appears on the scene. A letter arrives from the giant Fee-Fi-Fum demanding the hand of the Baron's daughter for his nephew; but the Baron resolves to substitute his maiden sister, who willingly agrees to take the place of her niece. Mignonnetta, being tired of her home, resolves to outwit her, and to that end induces the page to lock her aunt in the chamber while she takes her place in the coach. Now, Fondalin is really the Marquis of Carabas, whom the giant years since slew in battle. Scene 4 shows the pool where fairies disport themselves, who, overhearing the approach of Fondalin, withdraw. Fondalin, delighted at so cool a spot, undresses and bathes, while the Cat amuses itself by tearing its friend's clothes to tatters. The Baron arrives, and the Cat informs him how robbers have waylaid his master, who, rather than show himself in the old rags they have exchanged for his handsome clothes, is now hiding in the bullrushes. The Baron generously resolves to lend his court-suit, and, going to the carriage to obtain it, discovers his daughter instead of his sister. Fondalin, availing himself of the fine clothes, assumes the title of "Marquis," and so imposes on the Baron, who gladly consents that his daughter shall become "Marchioness Carabas." But they are on an enchanted ground, where every stick and stone answers directly as a telephone; so the Ogre's elves arrive to conduct Mignonnetta to Castle Carabas. At their appearance servants and horses flee in alarm. The Elves duly arrive at the castle with their prize, who, although annoyed at her detention, becomes rather enamoured of her captor. She is taken in charge until Rover can procure the village parson to marry them. Spiderlimbs the lawyer and other villagers endeavour to find her and serenade her, to the amazement of the Ogre's Elves, with whom a battle takes place. The villagers ultimately retreat, and Mignonnetta is discovered suspended in a cage near the Giant, who quarrels with her. The Cat arrives with a hare as a present to the Giant, and is permitted to remain. The Giant states that he is not only a giant but a necromancer, and can change himself into anything; and, as a proof of his art, he becomes a lion. Fondalin, who has been admitted, is alarmed, and begs him to become something smaller; this he agrees to, and changes to a mouse, when the Cat instantly pounces on and kills him. Fondalin rescues the lady, and, finding the Ogre's mystic scroll, pronounces the cabalistic word; the castle dissolves, reveals the Giant's salt-cellar and glacierium, where he has for years kept those human beings in store that he did not immediately wish to eat. These forms, all blanched, revive and dissolve their icy coating under the influence of the sun's rays, and rejoice accordingly. We now return to the Baron's home, where Fondalin brings Mignonnetta; but Rover, having fallen in love with her, demands her. She is nothing loth, and, to save a fight, Fondalin's rustic sweetheart reminds him that she was willing to have him before he acquired his estate. He relents, but Spiderlimbs is already engaged to her. Another quarrel arises, which is terminated by the arrival of the Fairy Queen, and the usual transformation. This pantomime will no doubt prove successful.

DRURY LANE.

We are spared the necessity of furnishing the plot of the pantomime at this house, having given it fully in our last Number. We have now only to state that "Harlequin and the White Cat" attracted an overflowing audience. Mr. E. L. Blanchard has developed his subject with his usual skill, and judiciously provided the auxiliaries best adapted to its ornamentation. Mr. William Beverly may score an extraordinary triumph in his transformation scene, which all good judges agree exceeds even his previous efforts for its gorgeous and dazzling effects. The harlequinade, also, was a great success, and provocative of infinite mirth.

STRAND.

A new burlesque, entitled "The Red Rover," by Mr. Burnand, is designed for the Christmas attraction, and, on account of its originality, certainly merits success. The scene of the opening is Newport Harbour, while speedily we make the acquaintance of Madame de Lacy and her niece Gertrude, as also of the Red Rover himself (M. Marius), and Lieut. Wilder (Miss Rachel Sanger), who are both in love with the young and charming lady. The Red Rover disguises himself as a lawyer, and induces Madame to seek her long-lost son in Carolina, and with her niece takes her passage on board a pirate craft. The wicked designs of the Rover are partly counteracted by a negro named Guinea, well played by Mr. Henry Cox. By his means, Wilder is discovered to be Madame de Lacy's son. The pirate, too, meets his deserved doom. There are many other characters who contribute to the humour and interest of the piece, which is placed on the stage with great care, and furnished abundantly with all needful accessories. The performance was well received, and will doubtless become a popular favourite.

ADELPHI.

The pantomime of this year, like that of the last, is performed by children. It is founded on the story of "Robin Hood," and begins, as it ought, with the Forest of Sherwood and the Greenwood Tree. The Fairies are indignant that the Sheriff of Nottingham has threatened to inclose the forest, and resolve to oppose the design. Robin Hood, under fairy protection, commences his career, and we soon find him at Nottingham Fair, disguised in a butcher's blue smock, selling American beef. The market prices are fabulously low, and excite discussion. Robin Hood sells mutton at twopence a pound. Detected by the Sheriff of Nottingham, he winds his horn, and is rescued by four-and-twenty merry men, and so escapes. The Sheriff follows to the forest, and, finding Friar Tuck in a drunken condition, fines him five shillings. Moreover, he nearly succeeds in arresting Robin himself; but the fairy Sylvia intervenes. All the characters meet in her enchanted grot. This is altogether a brilliant scene. The performance was completely successful.

GAIETY.

The pantomime, which is designed for the afternoon audiences, revels in the old story of "Valentine and Orson," with Princess Eglantine, the prize of the combat between the handsome knight and the rude savage. Mr. J. d'Auban will in this scene become immensely popular. He has gone in for ravelling Mr. George Conquest in those astonishing trapdoor feats which render the fights at the Grecian so marvellous. Mr. J. G. Taylor is droll as the conventional monarch of burlesque; and the Masters Linton shine as acrobats, as does also Mr. W. Warde as Harlequin, in the comic business. The evening performances consist of the "Faust" and "Cigale" adaptations. The most facile of dramatic penmen is probably Mr. H. J. Byron, who rivals the fertility of the Spanish playwrights in the number and lightness of his pieces. His manner of dealing with the Faust legend, notwithstanding its obvious faults, is as lively as it is frivolous, and suits alike the artistes on the stage and the audience in the pit. The manager has now come to the aid of the prolific dramatist, and furnished an extra part to Miss Farren, who presents to us the comic side

of the character of the Grasshopper, with the approbation of a large public, and, indeed, winning a positive triumph for the house and for herself.

FOLLY.

A new extravaganza was produced on Saturday, entitled "A Night of Terra, a Musical Madness in Three Fyttes." It is by Messrs. Charles Wyndham and Arthur Matthison, and is set forth as a "flat burglary as ever was committed from the French." Nevertheless the scene is laid in London, in connection with the modern plan of house-life, or the lately introduced practice of living-in-flats. This is supposed to give rise to many novel complications, and afford opportunity for flirtation, an art in which Mr. Frank Murray (Mr. Philip Day) is adept. Pretending he is going away to the seat of war, Frank invites all his sweethearts to a fête, with the design of getting back his love-letters; and succeeds with the majority. But Marguerite Vere de Vere (Miss V. Cameron), declines to comply with his request, and, after a series of odd and laughable accidents, gains from him a promise of marriage. The situations and tricks are rather of a pantomimic than a dramatic order, and agree with the season well enough. The fun and rolic are wild and extravagant. Miss Violet Cameron, as the determined widow, acted charmingly. Her fascinations are invincible. The piece achieved a decided success.

ALHAMBRA.

The Christmas novelty here is a spectacular and musical version of "Le Diable à Quatre," written by H. B. Faruie and R. Reece, entitled "Wildfire; or, The Village Bewitched." Wildfire (Miss Emma Chambers) has issued a summons for the appearance of the witches. Their victims are to be Daisy (Miss Lennox Grey), the wife of Kit, the obdurate, a would-be lord of the creation, and the Baroness Miss Patti Laverne), wife of the Baron Hey Derry Downe. The witches unanimously agree that these ladies should change places. The Baroness is a decided home-ruler, and keeps her husband, the Baron (Mr. J. H. Ryley) and his daughter, Azurine (Miss Adelaide Newton), under perfect control. Kit, the cobbler (Mr. H. Paulton) teaches us how the world ought to be governed, and how he would soon put stop to all strong-minded women. The third scene concludes with a danse rustique by Mdlles. Sismondi, Rosa, Richards, Melville, and the corps de ballet. Scene 4 is the haunted fen in which the transmigration of Daisy and the Baroness takes place. In act ii. the first scene is the home of Kit, where we find the Baroness, who has been transformed into the counterpart of Daisy, dwelling with Kit. Scenes 2 and 3 take place in the castle of Derry Downe, where Daisy is residing. Wildfire appears and informs her of the mysterious change that has taken place, and commands her to keep up the persecution of the Baroness, to which she has no objection, and becomes greatly delighted with the attentions of the Baron and his Court. Kit, the cobbler, is brought before her on a charge of poaching, and Daisy reads him a good lesson. The act concludes with the lamp-lit gardens of the castle, in which a grand military ballet takes place in honour of the approaching nuptials of Prince Sigismund with Azurine. Mdlles. Pertoldi and Gillert and Mons. A. Josset appear in the ballet. Act iii. commences at the mill on the borders of the forest. The Baron and Daisy are enjoying the delights of the country, whilst the Baroness is endeavouring to escape from the officers of justice, who hold a warrant for her apprehension for an assault. Kit and the Baroness have a "Trial by Jury" for their different offences. After various speeches from the Prosecution and Defence, and by the assistance of Wildfire, they are allowed to return to their respective partners, being simply bound over to keep the peace. This happy denouement is celebrated by a grand ballet of swells, and then comes the transformation and the Rowella family, who appear as Harlequin, Columbine, Clown and Pantaloon, to pay their respects to Old Father Christmas.

STANDARD.

The action opens in Vulcan's smithy, where Prince Prim (Miss Kate Neville) asks to gain from Vulcan (Mr. Bishop) the magic horseshoe, which gives a knowledge of the future to its possessor. Vulcan shows him his future wife, and then, in revenge for his temerity, transforms the Prince into a ferocious bear. The Fairy Brillante (Miss Alice Tayner), overhearing his doom, interferes, and, although she cannot undo the spell, limits the period of the enchantment until some fair maid shall love him for himself in spite of his ugliness. Scene 2 presents the "Home of Nouredin," a photographic artist, of Teheran (Mr. John Barnum), who is at his wits' end how to obtain money. To add to his misfortune, his own daughter, Snow White (Miss Eugenie Alkenaire), is shamefully treated by her stepsisters. The "Gate of Teheran" succeeds, where Nouredin plies his trade. Snow White being observed by one Prince Ahmed (Miss Milly Iowes), the Prince demands her hand of her father. The sisters are furious, and Nouredin dares not oppose them, but says he will go away. The wild bear is devastating the country, and the Shah offers a large reward for the extermination of the monster, and Nouredin accepts the commission. His servant, Shackabac (Mr. Cyrus Bell), who is continually causing quarrels in the house, goes with him, and also Prince Ahmed. In Scene 4, a lonely spot, they begin to find difficulties, and, wishing for fine weather, the storm abates, and the scene changes to "The Woods, outside the Bear's domain." Here Nouredin remembers he has promised his eldest daughter, Gulnare, an Indian shawl, and Emmarina some money, whilst Snow White only asked for a rose. After having refreshment in a sumptuous manner, Nouredin picks a rose, and a very uninviting guest appears—the Bear (Mr. Valter Laburnham), in disguise as a gardener. He gets all their secrets, and then offers to take them where they can kill the beast while he sleeps, and leads them into his den in "The Python's Haunt," consisting of glens and caves inhabited by serpents, snakes, and noxious reptiles. He next tells them that, unless within a day the fairest of Nouredin's daughters consents to come to his haunt, the merchant will form his next meal. In proof of his power, the dwellers of the Python aunt make their appearance. The stage is covered with fantastic forms, pythons and hissing serpents. A grand ballet takes place, called the "Charming of the Serpent"—principal dancers, Madame Sidonie and Miss St. Pierre. The Beast condemns Shackabac to a surprising metamorphosis, tormenting him with the appearance of a double (Mr. Will Orkins). In the time Snow White arrives at the Bear's palace; the Bear lls in love with her, and exhibits the palace gardens—magnificent arched, poetic bowers, tenanted with Eastern birds—gather with a novel and picturesque ballet. An assembly of birds go through various groupings to the musical songs of feathered tribes; culminating in a picture of "The Glory of Nations." Snow White at length returns home, having obtained leave of absence from the Bear; she avows her love, thus breaking the spell and disenchanting the Prince. The grand transformation scene represents "The Vision of the Lily," in thirteen changes, introducing as Harlequin Mr. Vincent; Columbine, Miss St. Pierre; Clown, Mr. Will Orkins; Pantaloon, Mr. C. Bishop; Policeman, Mr. Perren. The performance was successful.

SURREY.

"Whittington and his Cat" form the subject of the pantomime. The action commences with King Rat's Castle. King Rat receives a visitor in the shape of a beetle from Colorado, and another in that of Beau Bell, an emissary from Fairyland, on his way to London. We are next conducted to the shop of Master Hugh Fitzwarren, to whose door a waggon from Gloucestershire brings some bales of cloth, Dick Whittington (Miss Topsy Venn), and his Cat (Master Forrest). A 'prentice riot takes place in the street, and Alice, Fitzwarren's daughter (Miss Nellie Moon), being in danger, is rescued by Dick, to whom she becomes attached. Scene 3 represents Highgate-hill, with a bird's-eye view of old London, with the historical milestone and the usual business. We soon visit in "Fairyland, the Floral Retreat in the Emyrean Realm of Bliss." The Fairy Queen resolves that the promise to make Dick Lord Mayor shall be carried out. We are then treated to a grand ballet; and in the next scene, at the Port of London, we find the good ship Saucy Polly on the point of sailing. Dick is persuaded to join the crew, followed by Alice in male attire. Scene 6 is the Court of Sago, King of Barbary. The baby has disappeared from the cradle and a large rat is found in its place. News arrives of a shipwreck on the coast, and the crew and passengers of the Saucy Polly, comprising Dick, Alice, &c., are brought in as prisoners by Mazourka, the Captain of the Guard. Dick is selected for death, when Alice, still dressed as a boy, volunteering to take his place, reveals her identity. King Sago is so overcome at this example of love and generosity that he pardons them all, and appoints them to high offices in his household. A grand Barbaric ballet introduces dinner, when the rats overrun the tables. Here Dick's faithful cat, which has accompanied the party, comes to the rescue, kills all the rats, even the King Rat himself, and is loaded by the grateful Sago with enormous wealth, with which Dick and his friends depart for England, the King accompanying them. Scenes of the Guildhall and old London on Lord Mayor's Show Day furnish an interesting panorama of metropolitan antiquities, leading up to the "Fairy Home of Pomona in the Umbrageous Groves of Fruit and Fancy," a transformation scene designed and painted by Charles Brooke.

AQUARIUM.

"A Frog He Would A-Wooing Go; or, Harlequin, the Sleeping Beauty, and the Wicked Demons of the Mystic Pool," is the title of the pantomime, which has been constructed, arranged, and produced by Mr. J. A. Cave, while Mr. Oswald Allen has supplied the words and songs. The story is as follows:—Scene 1 shows us the abode of King Envy (Mr. W. H. Gilbert) in the regions of Hate, and we see that monarch, with his attendant demons, exulting over the possession of a certain magic diadem, by means of which the good Princess Loveliness, a protégée of the fairies, has been sent into a deathlike sleep, from which she can only be awakened by means of the diadem aforesaid. To them appear the Fairy Queen, Kindness (Miss Barrie), and Papillo, her sprite (Miss Amy Hatherley), who express their determination to regain the magic gem and restore the Princess. Scene 2: We see the Court of King Timido (Mr. H. C. Sidney) and his Queen Furiosa (Mr. James Fown), with the courtiers, lamenting the fate that has befallen the poor Princess. Two suitors for Loveliness's hand arrive, in the persons of Radiant (Miss Bessie Bonehill) and Reckless (Miss Jenny Hill), who both resolve to regain the diadem, the King offering to bestow his daughter's hand on the one who is successful in his search. Scene 3 gives us the marshy domains of King Frog (Mr. Simpson), and we see that monarch, who is in love with the Princess, upon a bed of sickness, attended by his Mother (Mr. C. Pascal) and Dr. Dosun, (Mr. Sault). Upon hearing of King Timido's proclamation, he miraculously recovers, and Froggy starts on his wooing. Scene 4: We witness the magic pool into which the demons throw the diadem for safety. Prince Reckless, who has fallen in with King Froggy and established a temporary friendship with him, persuades that monarch to dive into the pool and recover the gem. Froggy no sooner has done so than it is seized upon by Reckless, who summons a lily-white duck, who gobbles Froggy up. Radiant, meeting Reckless with the diadem, fights for and obtains it, and humanely fishes Froggy out of the duck's mouth. Froggy, however, instead of appreciating his kindness, summons his demon friends to persecute Radiant. The Sprite Papillo appearing to the rescue, they are beaten off, and a grand ballet of fairies takes place. Scene 5: We are treated to a mournful procession of little frogs outside their master's castle. Froggy, however, turns up all right again. Here Timido and his considerably better half, Furiosa, call, on their way to meet Radiant with the diadem. Scene 6 shows us the revels in honour of the marriage of Loveliness (Miss Lilian Adair), now restored to wakefulness, and Prince Radiant, which are interrupted by King Froggy, who snatches away the diadem, and bears off the Princess, petrifying the spectators, who on his departure vow vengeance. Scene 7 is the swamp to which Froggy has carried the hapless Princess; and in this and the next scene we witness the vain endeavours of Radiant and the others to recover poor Loveliness—efforts which are in the end, by the assistance of the Fairies, crowned with success.

THE CRYSTAL AND ALEXANDRA PALACES.

The Sydenham Pantomime is by Messrs. Augustus Harris and W. R. Osman, and entitled "The Sleeping Beauty; or, Harlequin and the Fairy Dream of the Magic Mirror." We have here the Demon Arsenal, with the fiends of war, who are making cannon for the campaign of mischief—an evident political allusion, from which, however, we are soon carried away to a christening party, attended by seven fairy godmothers. The stage is filled with a glittering throng, including grotesque as well as stately characters. The babe grows with time into a comely woman, a Princess (impersonated by Miss Isabelle Bryant), with whom all goes well until the time of the fatal curse, when she pricks her finger with the spindle. The rest of the story is well known. The transformation scene is very splendid, depicting the seasons after an Arcadian fashion. The scenery is by Mr. Julian Hicks and Mr. Charles Drew; it is exceedingly artistic.

The pantomime at the Alexandra Palace deals with the story of "St. George and the Dragon, and the Seven Champions of Christendom." Notwithstanding the want of novelty in the subject, it is rendered interesting by skilful treatment. The scenery, by Mr. Henry Emden, is of rare excellence. The piece is by the Brothers Grinn, and in its performance gave great satisfaction to the audience. The music, by Mr. Frank Musgrave, is good; and the harlequinade particularly recommends itself by its briskness and brevity.

We shall resume the subject next week, supplying some omissions in our present notice.

The slight fall of snow on the morning of Boxing Day appears to have had the effect of keeping a large number of persons indoors in the early part of the day, for the number of holiday-makers abroad was rather less than is usually observed on so fine a day. At several of the popular places of resort

there was a falling off in the number of visitors compared with last year. At the Zoological Gardens in Regent's Park the numbers were 7949, which was about 2000 fewer than last year. The National Gallery was visited by 14,870 persons, against 19,173 last year, and the South Kensington Museum by 11,298, against 12,101 last year. The Crystal Palace, the Alexandra Palace, the Westminster Aquarium, the Polytechnic, St. James's Hall, and other popular places of entertainment were thronged, and it is stated that about 20,000 persons went to Messrs. Sangars' circus at the Agricultural Hall. In the evening all the theatres and other places of amusement were crowded.

HAYMARKET.

The cynical muse of Mr. W. S. Gilbert retains its ascendancy at this house, and the farcical comedy of "Engaged" its place on the boards. If we judge of the work as the author desires, we shall not object to its fitness for the season, nor fail to find amusement in its performance. We must credit him with good intentions, and accept the production as a palatable jest, sporting with and not condemning our common humanity. That there is comedy as well as satire in it is made evident by the laughter which it provokes; and it is so well acted, and with such an apparently serious aim, that there is no room for severe criticism. The audience is therefore fain to be content—and, indeed, to acquiesce—for the nonce in the author's interpretation of society and man. It is not that either of the poet or divine, but that of an eccentric individual whose meaning is distorted by an habitual jest, and who is wickedly laughing at you while you are innocently laughing with him. We trust that holiday folk will regard the enigma on its merry side, and prefer to see the ridiculous in its utterances rather than any earnest design to point a disagreeable moral.

PRINCESS'S.

It is satisfactory to find Mr. W. G. Wills's metrical play of "Jane Shore" still on the boards of this theatre, and addressing a Christmas audience; though, probably, its success is owing to the sensational scene of the snowstorm, with the persecuted famishing woman so providentially rescued from impending death. After a few weeks' further run it will be followed by a fairy drama, entitled "Elfinella," in which Miss Heath will enact the heroine.

At other theatres the playbills present little that is original. Mr. Henry Irving reappeared on Wednesday at the Lyceum in "The Lyons Mail;" and at the Globe Mr. J. L. Toole amuses his audience in "Artful Cards" and "Trying a Magistrate."—At the Prince of Wales's it is a treat to witness Mrs. Bancroft as Hester Grazebrook in Mr. Tom Taylor's comedy of "An Unequal Match."—At the Vaudeville "Our Boys" was performed on Boxing Night for the 953rd night; and at the Criterion is, at the end of nine months, still found "Pink Dominoes" high in favour with the audience, having survived adverse criticism. This result is partly due to the excellence of the cast.—"The Turn of the Tide" has been revived at the Olympic.—At the Duke's Lord Byron's tragedy of "Sardanapalus" appeals to a Christmas audience, and will no doubt do so with continued success.—At St. George's Hall, Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's petit dramas attract a fashionable public. "Once in a Century" has proved a favourite; and we have now in addition "A Musical Almanac," by Mr. Conny Grain, which is likely to become exceedingly popular. To conclude the varied entertainment, Mr. W. Wye's "Our New Doll's House" has been revived. It is illustrated with new music by Mr. Cotsford Dick, and new scenery by Messrs. Gordon and Harford. Morning as well as evening performances are given.

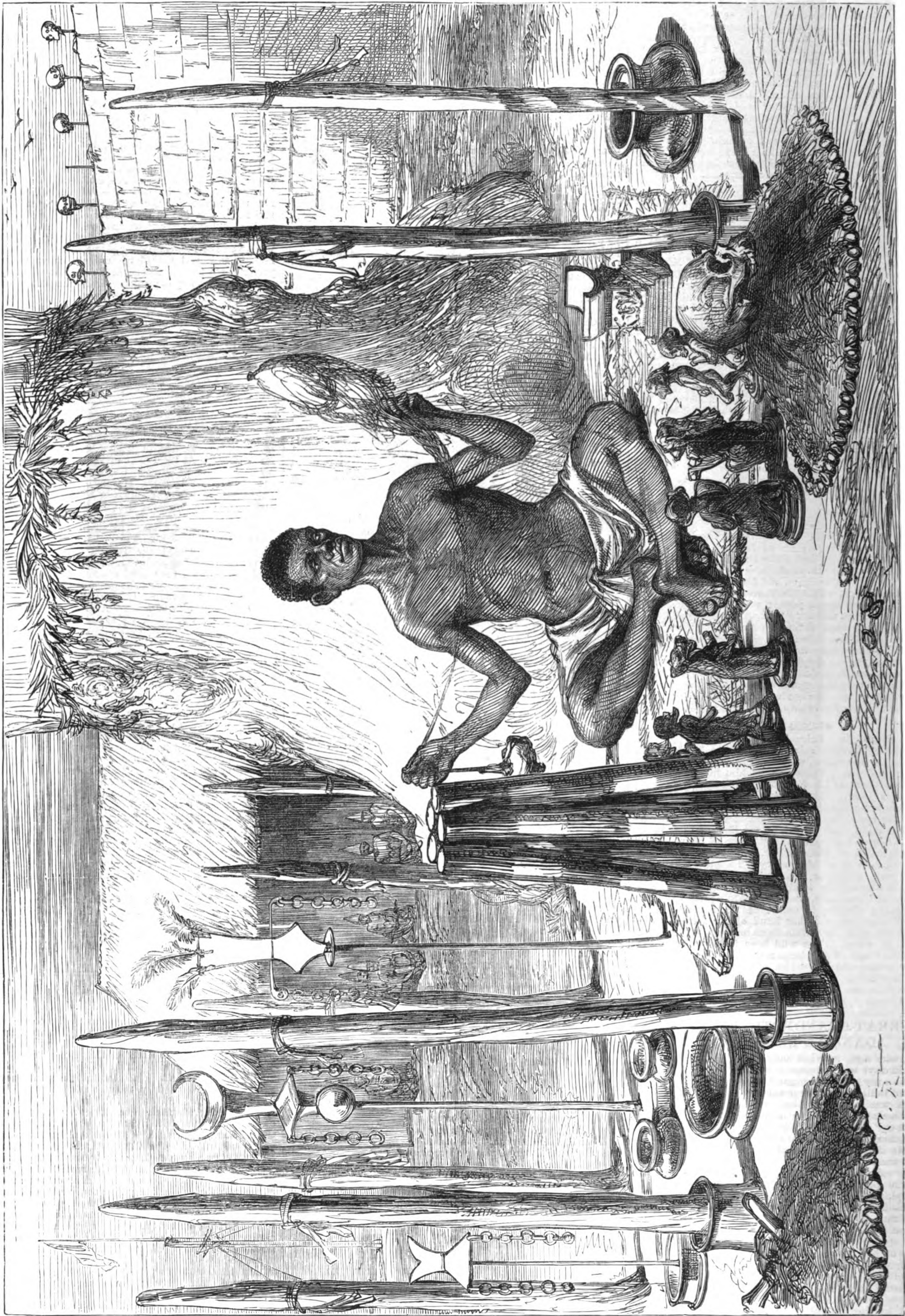
The Polytechnic Institution adds to its usual entertainments a new lecture by Professor Gardner on Chemical Mysteries, in which he displays many philosophical experiments that cannot fail to stimulate profitable inquiry. We have some very curious conjuring marvels exhibited by Dr. Holden, which we could not undertake to describe, but some of which the Doctor pretends to explain. Some dissolving views by W. R. Hill, under the name of "The Rose and the Ring," adapted from Thackeray's Christmas Tales, cannot fail to please the numerous holiday visitors who delight in the acquisition of science on easy terms.

Moore and Burgess have transferred their performances to the St. James's Grand Hall, where some 5000 seats are provided for the audience. An entirely new programme also is supplied, many songs in which are secure of popularity. Mr. G. W. Moore has, in particular, an attractive repertoire, which, with a new burlesque on the Girards, add to the value of the usual entertainments.

Messrs. Maskelyne and Cooke continue to mystify the numerous class of sight-seers who like to be bewildered by the apparently miraculous, and have not yet made up their minds as to the secret implied in the famous automata Psycho and Zoë. Some new feats by Mr. Maskelyne in his Japanese imitations merit attention.

A DAHOMEY PRIEST SPINNING SACRED COTTON.

It may seem strange to those persons who connect priestcraft with idleness and ignorance that a Dahomey priest should know how to spin cotton or to do anything useful; but in that land of the fetish, the skull, and the human sacrifice, "it does not necessarily follow that a priest should not also be a tradesman," says the authority. Indeed, the Dahomey priest in one respect, and one only, may be said to resemble St. Paul: he knows a craft, and can work for his living with his own hands. And so, when his sacred functions require it or permit it, or do not interfere with it, he can spin cotton, squatting amidst the exhilarating accessories, such as fetiches, human skulls, &c., which abound in the illustration. Among the gods of Dahomey, as most people probably are aware, a high place is assigned to "lofty and beautiful trees," among which "the silk-cotton is the most revered." The "cotton is not cultivated at all," say the authorities, "the supply being obtained from the wild growth." And the ordinary way of gathering and spinning it, which appears from the picture to be that adopted by the priest, is thus described:—"It is gathered, and picked, and spread out on nets to dry in the sun. When wanted, it is placed in little heaps, and a small bow is used to separate the fibres and give it a 'fluffy' appearance. It is then fastened to a stick about a foot long, and is ready for spinning. The instrument for this purpose is a thin slip of bamboc about a foot long, stuck through a heavy round piece of clay which acts as a fly; and the whole is then twisted by the fingers, the weight of the fly generating sufficient momentum to keep it in motion for a considerable time. The end of the thread twisted from the bundle of cotton on the distaff is attached to this; and, as it twists round, the cotton is disengaged with the right hand, and, when a thread of sufficient length to allow the spinner to touch the ground has been spun off, it is wound round the spindle-stick, hitched over its top, and the operation continued."



A DAHOMY PRIEST SPINNING SACRED COTTON.



"WILLIAM, PRINCE OF ORANGE, AT THE AGE OF SEVEN."
IN THE NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY.

MY GREAT-GRANDMOTHER'S FIRST DANCING-LESSON.

A hundred years ago, in what have been fallaciously called "the good old days when George the Third was King," when Ranelagh was a nightly promenade of fashionable gaiety, and the beaux and belles of quality drank the waters at Tunbridge Wells, there was a little maiden of eight summers, whose memory I cherish with tender respect. Not that I ever saw her with my own eyes; but she was grandmother to my own dear mother, through whose eyes I have often beheld her as a venerable dame attired in the finest muslin and black silk of aged widowhood, seated at her drawing-room window, on a bright sunny morning, with a task of embroidery in hand, while talking with a visitor—Old Dr. Mapleson—of persons and places now historical, and of manners and customs long since obsolete, which she could well remember. The good old lady was thus led on to tell of her first dancing-lesson, when she had on a pair of gold-coloured satin shoes with rosettes, and a purple sash round her waist, to be presented to the company at her father's house in Leicester-square. How the waiting hour before their arrival was beguiled with a little instruction of this kind by sweet Aunt Dorothy, who had finished dressing much sooner than the other ladies, and who tried to initiate young Missy in the steps of the courtly minuet, accompanied by the tuneful strains of Cousin Peter's ready violin! It pleased my great-grandmother to recall such incidents of her far-off childhood; and the girl who heard her speak of them, being her descendant of a second generation, repeated many of these fond recollections, forty years ago, to some other children in the home of my birth. O. P. Q.

Mr. J. S. Dugdale, of the Midland Circuit, and Recorder of Grantham, has been appointed to the Recordership of Birmingham, in succession to the late Mr. Adams.

GOING TO A CHRISTMAS PARTY A LONG TIME AGO.

When my great-grandmother was that little girl taking her first dancing-lesson, her mother used to be conveyed to the festive assembly at Lady Betty's, in Soho, by the vehicle formerly known as a Sedan chair. Indeed, I have myself seen this genteel convenience in frequent use, under the reign of his late Majesty William IV., in a certain provincial city of the West, where even gentlemen of robust bodily condition, wearing black velvet knee-breeches, and silk stockings with buckled pumps on their feet, would not disdain to be carried by a couple of sturdy porters. The one-horse cab had not then been invented; but there were two-horse hackney-coaches, which were both cumbersome and costly to hire, for the accommodation of a family party. It was the Sedan chair, a modification probably of the ancient litter, that seemed in those days, and in the old time before them, most available for a single street-passenger whose elegant dress must be protected from rain and mud. The name of this French contrivance was probably intended to be a compliment to the Grand Monarque upon one of his triumphs, or intended triumphs, in the wars on the Flemish frontier, at an early period of the last century. How greatly it was desiderated in London, as well as in Paris, with the grievous state of metropolitan thoroughfares at that time, we learn from Gay's amusing poem of "Trivia, or the Art of Walking the Streets;" and from many passing allusions in the writings of Pope, Swift, and Addison, and the practical Defoe. In the later time, of which Fielding, Smollett, and Richardson have left such vivid portraiture, and which is nearer to that of my respected ancestress, the watchmen and scavengers, in their different proper charges of street quiet and street cleanliness, had become more efficient; but the darkness, except in business quarters of the town, was a source of con-

tinual danger. Flambeaux, or torches of pinewood dipped in pitch or grease for better burning, were held by attendant "link-boys." O. P. Q.

"WILLIAM III. AT SEVEN YEARS OF AGE."

We can see by the large eyes, the feminine mouth and chin, the soft hair, and long, taper fingers of this portrait indications of their delicacy from which our King William III. may be said to have suffered through life. The picture was painted, in 1657, by Cornelius Jonson Van Ceulen, when the boy was seven years of age. In the original, which hangs in the National Portrait Gallery, the hair is dark brown and the eyes very dark blue. The ribbon of the order across his breast is of light blue, and the dress he wears is orange in colour, slashed with white satin. The buttons are white, and the lace which edges his collar and forms his cuffs is of the most dainty workmanship. A little above his wrists, his sleeves are loosely confined with a red ribbon, as was the fashion of the time; indeed, the whole costume is authoritative in that respect.

We need scarcely remind our readers that the subject of our remarks was the posthumous son of William, second Prince of Orange, grandson, paternally, of William the Silent, who was assassinated, and, maternally, of Charles I. of England, who died on the scaffold. He married Mary, daughter of James II. and his Queen, Anne Hyde, in 1677; landed at Torbay in November, 1688; and in February following, conjointly with his wife, accepted the sovereignty of these realms. He fought the Battle of the Boyne in the summer of 1690; and, after a dozen years of active life, controlling in a great measure the politics of western Europe, he was thrown from his horse and broke his collar-bone. A fortnight afterwards—viz., on March 8, 1702—he died, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

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RUSSIAN SKETCHES.

FINE ARTS.

BEHAM'S ENGRAVINGS AT THE BURLINGTON CLUB.

Hans Sebald Beham, of Nuremberg, is among the first of those German artists in whose works Gothic strength is tempered by Italian beauty. Sometimes we see in him the individuality, the fearless rendering of fact, the lingering over uncouth and often grotesque models, which characterised the pencil of his illustrious townsman, Albert Dürer; at other times the precise formality of his graver gives place to the flowing line of Italy, to the generous sweep of contour which we associate with classic beauty. Like Holbein, he has mediæval quaintness on the one side, and the suavity of the renaissance on the other; and, like the master he is, the practice of both comes familiarly to his hand.

To have acquired this practical knowledge of the amenities of Southern art it was by no means necessary that he should have followed his elder brother, Bartel Beham, to Italy. The commercial intercourse between the two countries was at this time very great; and, when the return waggons and long line of sumpter horses belonging to the Fuggers and the other merchant princes of Augsburg and Nuremberg zigzagged their way down the northern slopes of the Alps, the fabrics of the south and the spices of the Orient were not the only wares with which they were laden. These great mine-owners, bankers, and merchants had a speculative eye for other things besides the material objects of commerce; and packed away carefully in their homeward-bound caravans often came to them the precious products of Florentine and Venetian art.

It was from the study of such imported works that men like Beham and Holbein became acquainted with Italian practice. During the first half of his life John Sebald Beham, who was born in 1500, lived and laboured in his native city of Nuremberg; but afterwards he carried on his profession at Frankfurt. His woodcuts and copper-plate engravings are numerous. The former are free and bold, and exhibit in the main a Gothic spirit; the latter are much more careful in composition, and the figures, in their arrangement and in the air of their heads, have often a beauty and delicacy quite Titianesque. He deals freely, moreover, with the undraped model; and the correctness of his drawing and the daintiness of his finish—the figures often not exceeding a couple of inches in size—have called forth the unqualified admiration of the many connoisseurs invited to their gallery by the members of the club.

It is but proper that the contributors to a collection so instructive in itself, combining as it does the characteristics of two epochs, should be known to the public, and we rejoice in this opportunity of publishing their names. The Burlington Fine-Arts Club have never put themselves forward in any ostentatious way as great æsthetic reformers, yet they do more good than any other art society that could be named. Their catalogues invariably are authoritative, scholarly even in their very get-up, and they give such an exposition of the works under inspection that it is the visitor's own fault if he leaves the gallery without having fairly mastered the characteristics of the school or period.

A catalogue of the present collection is now, we are happy to say, being compiled; and the men who have so kindly made such a thing necessary are W. Mitchell, Esq., who sends over a dozen prints; W. Bell Scott, Esq., who contributes about thirty; while to R. Fisher, Esq., we are indebted for more than a hundred; and to the Rev. W. J. Loftie, for more than two hundred examples, and many of them in the choicest states.

The subjects chosen by Beham are those belonging to the period in which he lived, and in a general way come under two heads—viz., Scriptural and mythological. In the former, with the exception, perhaps, of his Adam and Eve—compositions which are among the most Italian-looking things in the collection—the quaint mediæval spirit is retained; and in the latter, the artist strives after the sweetness and beauty of the South. Nor is there any lack of allegorical subjects—personifications of the planets, of fortune, misfortune, and the like; and genre episodes, designs for architectural capitals and masques, and the coarse frolics of the village festival come all readily to his hand. Altogether, the exhibition is one of great interest, and the master illustrated is precisely one of those whose acquaintance the ordinary art-lover has little chance of making unless through the friendly medium of such an institution as the Burlington Fine-Arts Club.

In further connection with the "Burlington," we have much pleasure in announcing that the works of that most accomplished landscape-painter, the late J. S. Raven, whose death the art-world has so much reason to deplore, are now being collected, and will be exhibited in the gallery of the club about the middle of next month.

In the meantime the committee are extending their collection of Beham prints, and adding to them others executed in the same school.

THE GUARDI GALLERY, HAYMARKET.

The second winter exhibition of this gallery, which is now open, consists of about one hundred cabinet works, which have been selected by Mr. Martin Colnaghi from the studios of Continental artists of European renown. The famous "Frozen River," by L. Munthe—the only picture of gallery size in the collection—fills the far end of the well-lit saloon. One can easily understand why this picture created such a sensation at the Vienna International Exhibition, when looking at its great level waste of ice and snow trodden on by quaint crows and gambolled over by boisterous boys, while the whole scene becomes weirdlike under the long streak of yellow light that creeps low down on the far horizon and presages the fall of the winter gloaming. It is undoubtedly Munthe's *chef-d'œuvre*. But it is for small cabinet pictures that this gallery is chiefly noted; and the artist, for a knowledge of whom we are entirely indebted to Mr. Colnaghi, is the Spaniard, Domingo. His works are on a similar scale to those of the French Meissonier, and embrace similar subjects. In manipulative dexterity, power of modelling, and knowledge of chiaroscuro the Spaniard stands on the same level with the Frenchman; while in absolute subtlety and delicacy, both as to colour and light and shade, the former, we think, has the advantage. Almost any of the half score examples now in Mr. Colnaghi's gallery will on examination bear out our remarks; but if one picture substantiates them more than another it is the one named "Au Désespoir," showing a cavalier, in pale green attire, reading, with sad countenance, the letter in his hand. His sword and plumed hat are on a chair beside him, while his violin lies foreshortened on the table before us. The strength, and breadth, and daintiness of this work in miniature it is impossible to laud too highly, and the English art-public are certainly obliged to Mr. Colnaghi for introducing to them so consummate a master.

The council of the London Art-Union, encouraged by the great popularity which attended the issue of Stanfield's "Tilbury Fort" and of Cooke's "Dutch Trawlers," have wisely resolved to follow up their success by the production of another marine subject. The artist whom they have selected has gained laurels on these equal to those of almost any painter that could be named, albeit he is no Royal Academician, and works

in water instead of oil. The veteran Edward Duncan is, as our readers are aware, a distinguished member of the Water-Colour Society, and his "Return of the Life-Boat" is one of the most important pictures he ever painted. In the immediate foreground are some seagulls hovering over drifting spars to the left, while on the extreme right stands, on the surf-beaten shore, a group of eager people, whose movements are directed by a man on a grey horse. The centre of the picture, which is also the focus of interest, is filled with great masses of broken waves, on the crest of one of which the life-boat, with its precious freight from the brig which we see foundering in the offing to the left, rides triumphantly towards the land. The fishermen on the shore have already caught the rope thrown to them by the man at the prow of the boat, and we can see that a hundred ready hands will soon haul her high and dry on the beach. Such an episode is common enough on our eastern coast, but it was never so nobly set forth till now. Up against the murky sky flash the white wings of the circling seagulls; the pier and lighthouse gleam grey in the stormy distance, and the ruins of Whitby Abbey look shadowy on the heights above. All this grand massing of light and dark and nice proportioning of quantities have been ably followed in line by the cunning graver of A. Willmore, who in this respect has made "The Return of the Life-Boat" a worthy pendant to his "Dutch Trawlers." The original picture will be one of the chief prizes, and every subscriber of one guinea before the end of March will receive, besides a chance of a prize, an impression of this fine plate.

At the distribution of the prizes to the students of the Manchester School of Art on the 21st inst. Sir Henry Cole, C.B., remarked that one of the chief functions of schools of art was, in his opinion, to train workmen to reproduce works of art for the benefit of the public. The problem was to unite the artist and the workman—to gratify, not one person only, but millions; and this, he maintained, was being successfully done. Fine art as applied to industry had made great, and would make still greater, strides in this country, conducing enormously to the pleasure, the material prosperity, and the elevation of the people. He also strongly urged that the ratepayers of Manchester should get the Corporation to undertake the work of forming and maintaining an art-gallery for the city.

ILLUSTRATED HISTORIES.

Though not specially intended for Christmas or New-Year's gifts, there are some books here claiming notice for their pictorial illustrations and adornment, as well as for their merits as literary works. The bound yearly volumes of several popular histories, which have before appeared in monthly or weekly issues, now demand a just recognition. Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin are the leading publishers of these not less instructive than attractive historical compilations lately made current in a convenient serial form. They are fortunate in having obtained the literary services of such accomplished scholars and writers as Professor Henry Morley, Mr. Edmund Ollier, and others perfectly competent to deal with the subjects intrusted to them. The *History of the United States*, by Mr. Ollier, is completed in three quarto volumes, the first two of which have already been received with due commendations, and we have now to express our unabated satisfaction with the third. It should be remembered that the first volume comprised the whole of the colonial period in North America; the settlements of Virginia, of Massachusetts and New England, of Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, and South Carolina, in the seventeenth century; and their progress to the date of the conquest of Canada, about the end of George II.'s reign. The second volume was fully occupied with the history of the Revolution, in which the disputes between the English colonists and the Government of George III., and the consequent War of Independence, resulting in the establishment of the Federal Republic, were related with laudable candour and impartiality, and in a vigorous narrative style. In the third and last volume, beginning at the deaths of Adams and Jefferson in 1826, which marked the end of the Revolutionary era, Mr. Ollier traverses the half-century of modern American history, including the great question of Slavery, the Abolitionist movement, the conflicts between the North and the South, the Secession and the Civil War. There is certainly no other book written in England which is to be compared with Mr. Ollier's for its value in this respect, as presenting an adequate account of those grand transactions, the American Revolution of 1775, and the War for the Union, with the Abolition of Slavery, from 1861 to 1865. We consider it of the highest social and political importance that Englishmen should learn to think correctly and fairly, as too many of us have not yet been taught to do, of the circumstances and motives which determined the public conduct of English Americans in those momentous struggles of their prosperous commonwealth against its most dangerous foes. Mr. Ollier has performed his task in a manner which proves him to be not only a friend of both nations, or rather both the kindred branches of one nation, but a friend of humanity, of justice and freedom. We trust that Messrs. Cassell and Co. will find a large sale for this work on the other side of the Atlantic, as well as in our own country.

The second volume of Professor Morley's *Library of English Literature*, a work produced by the same enterprising publishers, has remarkable unity and originality of interest, and forms in itself a highly acceptable book. It is entitled, *Illustrations of English Religion*, and consists of brief historical, biographical, and critical notices, with selected prose or verse specimens, of all the notable writers upon devotional or theological subjects in our language. They extend from the Early English, sometimes called Anglo-Saxon, of Caedmon and King Alfred, down through "Piers Plowman" and Wiclif, Fisher, Tyndale, Latimer, and Knox; Hooker, Donne, Andrewes, Giles Fletcher, and others; Fuller, George Herbert, and Jeremy Taylor; Howo, Baxter, Fox, and Bunyan, and so on, with Butler, Paley, and those of the eighteenth century, to the Chalmers, Newman, Keble, Pusey, Arnold, Maurice, and others, of our own day. This noble series, which is, in our judgment, unequalled on the whole by the religious literature of any foreign nation, seems to deserve study for its importance as a monument of literature, as well as a consistent testimony on behalf of essential Christian truth. The editor is careful not to obtrude his own persuasions, but we should say that his choice and arrangement of so many samples of excellent divinity will be gratifying to liberal and enlightened members of the Broad Church. It is worthy of remark that Tennyson's "In Memoriam," not too far removed from the works of Dean Stanley and of Frederick Robertson, is made to close the historical series. This would indicate a change in the temper of the present age, from the period when John Foster wrote his essay "On the Aversion of Men of Taste to Evangelical Religion."

The inexhaustible printing and publishing establishment of Belle Sauvage-yard continues also to bring forth the *History of Protestantism*, by the Rev. Dr. Wylie, copiously illustrated, like those above mentioned, with appropriate

woodcuts. The third volume, which has just appeared, treats of the great struggle for religious liberty in the Netherlands, contemporary with the reign of our Queen Elizabeth, the persecutions in Poland, Bohemia, Hungary, and Transylvania, the Thirty Years' War in Germany, the suppression of the Huguenots in France and the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes by Louis XIV., the Reformation in England, the Papist reaction under Queen Mary, and the Elizabethan policy, secured by the defeat of the Spanish Armada, in defence of our national Church of England; also, the history of the Church of Scotland, from Hamilton and Wishart, precursors of John Knox, through the troublous times of the Covenanters, to the Revolution of 1688, and the final establishment of the Presbyterian system. These are passages in the development of European Christendom, with which every intelligent and serious-minded person ought to be acquainted, and Dr. Wylie's narrative is well adapted to convey that knowledge to the general reader.

The fifth volume of *Old and New London*, which was begun, several years ago, by the late Mr. G. W. Thornbury, and is continued by Mr. E. Walford, has come out, likewise, under the auspices of Messrs. Cassell and Co. The third and fourth volumes were occupied, nominally, with "Westminster and the Western Suburbs," but they found enough to do between Temple Bar and Whitehall and the Abbey, St. James's and Piccadilly, with Covent-garden, Lincoln's-inn-fields, Oxford-street, and Bloomsbury; so that the western suburbs did not then get their share of description. This portion of the programme is now discharged by Mr. Walford in the fifth volume, which comprises "the Western and Northern Suburbs." Belgravia and Pimlico, Knightsbridge, Chelsea, Kensington, and Brompton, Tyburnia and Paddington, Bayswater and Notting-hill, the Underground Railway, which coincides with that part of the circle round London, Kilburn, St. John's-wood, Regent's Park, Chalk Farm, and Camden Town, with Somers Town, Agar Town, and Euston-square; then Holloway, Highgate, and Hampstead, Hornsey and Hackney, Stoke Newington, and Tottenham, are successively dispatched with entertaining chapters of minute topography and literary or personal reminiscences, which will be agreeable to readers of antiquarian taste. The London of a past generation is sure to be interesting, if not to the Londoners of the next age, at least to the fresh new-comers from provincial towns and shires, whose imagination is apt to be strongly impressed with the superior genius, wit, and grace of metropolitan society in the old time before them. The engravings in this volume, which are very abundant, help much to enliven its pages.

The second volume, finishing the work, of *Cassell's History of India*, by Mr. James Grant, must also be acknowledged. Its frontispiece is a portrait of her Majesty Queen Victoria, Empress of India, and the narrative is brought down to her adoption of that title; indeed, a few months later, to the measures recently taken for the relief of the famine in Madras and Bombay. The Burmese War of 1825, the administrations of Lord Amherst and Lord William Bentinck, the mistaken policy in Scinde and Cabul, the Afghan war, Lord Auckland's ill-luck and Lord Ellenborough's triumph, the conquest of Scinde by Sir Charles Napier, Sir Henry Hardinge's Sikh war and conquest of the Punjab, with other transactions which elderly men can still recollect, fill about two hundred pages. Lord Dalhousie's busy Administration, from 1848 to 1856, with the perilous annexation of Oude, and other daring acts of power, is soon after followed by the Sepoy Mutiny and the great revolt of native princes and nobles. The tragedies of Delhi and Cawnpore, the memorable campaigns of Havelock and Outram, the defence of the Residency at Lucknow, the siege of that city and of Delhi, the military exploits of Lord Clyde, Sir Hope Grant, Sir Hugh Rose, and others, are recounted by Mr. James Grant with his usual animation. Lord Canning's government of India, that of Lord Elgin, and that of Sir John Lawrence, but more particularly Lord Mayo's, with his valuable reforms and economic improvements, are in turn described. In the period under the rule of Lord Northbrook there is the famine in Orissa and Lower Bengal, and there is the Prince of Wales's visit to India. The more recent transactions and experiences of British government in that country, since Lord Lytton was set over it, find place towards the end of this record. We cannot say that it is a work of profound and accurate research, or that it gives a full and complete account of India; but it may be read with interest by those who are content with a superficial knowledge of the subject.

BURKE'S PEERAGE AND BARONETAGE.

The appearance of the fortieth edition of Sir Bernard Burke's well-known work presents a favourable opportunity for our usual retrospect of the hereditary ranks of this kingdom, comprising as they do "the most ancient, the most historic, and most patriotic nobility of Europe." From the volume before us we learn that seventeen peers and forty-two Baronets have died in the interval between Dec. 1, 1876, and Dec. 1, 1877. The whole number of peers, it must be remembered, is 574; of Baronets, 861. Thus, there has been one death in every thirty-four peers and one in every twenty Baronets. The peers who have died have been the Marquis of Northampton, the Earls of Bandon, Lindsey, Orkney, Shrewsbury, and St. Germans; Viscounts Gage, Canterbury, and Guilford, and Lords Boston, Ongle, Sudeley, Erskine, Ormathwaite, Grantley, Headley, and De Clifford. One extinction has occurred in the Peerage—viz., the Irish barony of Ongle, and only one in the Baronetage—viz., Tyrell. In point of fact, the remarkable incidents in the Peerage and Baronetage have during the past twelve months been inconsiderable, although we must not forget the marriage of the first Peer of the realm. "This event," says Sir Bernard, "celebrated with befitting ceremonial interested all classes of the community, and elicited a spontaneous and cordial expression of popular feeling, arising not only from the pride every Englishman takes in the prosperity of the most illustrious perhaps of our great historic houses, but also from the high character and personal worth of the Duke of Norfolk." Curiously enough, 1877 has not added a single new title to either Peerage or Baronetage; and the Committee for Privileges has done little or nothing. The only question of importance that has been raised refers to the ancient earldom of Mar, and the report of the special committee seems to suggest that the nephew and heir of the late Earl of Mar, John Francis Erskine Goodeve Erskine, may still urge his right to that ancient earldom.

Having said so much relating to the incidents of the Peerage and Baronetage, it is but fair to add a few words as to its standard authority, *Burke's Peerage and Baronetage*, now in its fortieth edition. It is obvious that on this new edition extraordinary care has been bestowed; completeness and accuracy have been fully attained; the Key has been augmented by the insertion of married daughters of Baronets; the Royal lineage has been thoroughly revised, and a tabular pedigree annexed, which shows at a glance the ancestry of our Royal House; and Precedence, which so often gives rise to perplexing questions and disputes, is ex-

plained and simplified in a special chapter. *Burke's Peerage and Baronetage* contains 1441 closely-printed pages, narrates the genealogical histories of some 1500 families, comprises about 150,000 dates, and includes, it is computed, the names of more than 200,000 persons. Need we say more in its commendation than that this vast mass of details has been brought before the reader in a most attractive and befitting form?

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"Lyrical Illustrations of Modern English Poets," by John Barnett (Hutchings and Romer). This is a welcome reprint of a work by the composer of the operas "The Mountain Sylph," "Farinelli," "Fair Rosamond," &c., which attracted very favourable attention more than forty years ago, and has long been out of print. Some of the pieces are in the style of an elaborate scena, others of a simpler form; all being characterised by expressive power and charm of melody—the vocal writing being that of one who is thoroughly acquainted with the singer's art; while the pianoforte accompaniments are highly picturesque and varied, and frequently suggestive of orchestral effects. Three songs, composed about the same period as the others, have been added to the present collection, which is calculated for soprano, contralto, tenor, and bass voices—the particular voice being specified at the head of each song. The poets illustrated are Byron, Shelley, Wordsworth, T. K. Hervey, Sheridan Knowles, and Leigh Hunt. This volume, containing fifteen charming compositions, published at the price of six shillings, can scarcely fail to meet with a large sale.

"The Old Organist" is an expressive and characteristic song by Ciro Pinsuti, to words by H. B. Farnie—published by Messrs. J. B. Cramer and Co., who have also issued "The Lay of the Chicken" ("The Notaries' Chant"), the popular two-part song from Offenbach's opéra-bouffe, "The Crooks"—and "Gran Pa," ballad from the same piece. "The Fisher's Daughter," song by John Cheehire (Messrs. J. B. Cramer and Co.), has a prominent, tripping melody, which will please, and is easy of execution.

Technical Guide to touch, fingering, and execution, on the Pianoforte, by Lindsay Sloper (Ashdown and Parry). This is a compendious and cheap elementary work on the art of pianoforte playing by an eminent pianist, who has here put forth a large amount of valuable instruction, didactic and practical.

Three musical sketches by Sir W. Sterndale Bennett. These charming pieces, entitled respectively "The Lake," "The Millstream," and "The Fountain," form number 5 of the re-issue of the composer's pianoforte works now in course of publication by Mr. J. Williams, of Berners-street. The form is full music size, and the engraving and printing are worthy of the compositions.

"Mine Own," song by Henry Gadsby, has much melodious expression combined with simplicity of character. Mr. G. B. Allen's song, "Far from home," is also a good specimen of the sentimental style, as is Mr. Walter Austin's song "The past is but a troubled dream." All three are published by Messrs. Metzler and Co.

Messrs. Duff and Stewart publish "Jenny's Wedding," by Louisa Gray, and "Rappelle Toi," by P. de Faye, two characteristic vocal pieces. The same publishers have also issued "Danse Grotesque," "Danse des Bayadères," and "Morcean à la Cracovienne," by Michael Watson, all brilliant and effective, but not difficult, pianoforte pieces.

Six transcriptions for the organ by George Shinn (Novello, Ewer, and Co.) consist of extracts from the works of classical composers, well arranged as short voluntaries for the "king of instruments." "Sweet Sounds" is the title of six short pieces for the pianoforte by Arthur Lester, published by Forsyth Brothers. They consist of a series of bagatelles, each with a distinctive and characteristic title, very easy of execution, and calculated to interest juvenile students. The same publishers have issued "Twelve easy Transcriptions for Violin and Piano," by Siegfried Jacoby. These are adaptations of well-known themes, arranged so as to be suitable to very limited powers of execution.

Of a similar character to the last-named publications are "Morceaux Faciles, pour le Violin, avec accompagnement de Piano, par Otto Booth" (Weekes and Co.). Here the violin has rather the predominance; still, however, with the avoidance of difficulties.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

A large number of prize-distributions took place last week.

The annual distribution of prizes to the members of the London Irish took place on the 21st inst. at St. James's Hall. There was a large number of prizes, of the value of between £500 and £600. Lieutenant-Colonel Ward, in opening the proceedings, said that the London Irish Regiment had done its duty well. Four thousand and eighty members had been enrolled, and of those 896 now constituted the corps, leaving 3184 who had passed through the ranks, very many of them well drilled and available in case of an emergency. This year they had 856 efficient, and 815 were present at the inspection. The Hon. Colonel Fielding, the inspecting officer, had reported most favourably of them. Lady Harriet Ashley, the daughter of the Colonel, the Marquis of Donegall, distributed the prizes. The gold challenge medal and badge, given by the Marquis of Donegall to the best shot in the battalion, was won by Private Rodgers; the Daubney Challenge Cup (an antique silver cup, originally presented by his Royal Highness the late Duke of Cumberland to his Volunteer Regiment of Sharpshooters in 1811), given by Major-General Sir H. C. B. Daubney, K.C.B., was won by Captain Despard, and the Burke Challenge Cup by Colour-Sergeant Watts. At the conclusion of the distribution the room was cleared for dancing, which was vigorously indulged in until a late hour.

Lady Abinger presented the prizes to the members of the Tower Hamlets Brigade in their commodious drill-hall at Hoxton. Lieutenant-Colonel Mapleson said that the brigade had, during the past twelve months, continued to progress in every way: their enrolled efficient strength now reaching 773. In the year 201 recruits had joined, whilst the non-efficients had considerably decreased. The principal prize-winners were Sergeant J. Sage, who, in addition to other trophies, secured the Regimental Cup; Private A. Ridgway, Private E. Tempest, Private J. Shaw, Private Curnow, and Private W. Sage. A ball closed the proceedings.

The prizes of the 4th Middlesex (West London) were distributed last Saturday evening at St. George's Hall by the commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Truro. His Lordship stated that the members on the roll of the regiment had increased from 664 to 676, while the non-efficients had also increased from 47 to 81. The Challenge Vase is held for the year by Private G. Walker, No. 6 company, who also won the 1st battalion prize.

The distribution of prizes to the 29th (North) Middlesex

took place at St. Pancras Vestry-Hall, Colonel Logan, C.B., commanding officer of the 50th Sub-district, presiding and presenting the prizes. Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. Brown opened the proceedings. In 1877 the corps numbered 683 efficient and only seven inefficient. He hoped that next year they would be up to their maximum state of 800 strong, and every one efficient.

The 36th Middlesex had their prizes presented at St. James's Hall by their commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon Ives. The chief winners were Private Campbell, Colour-Sergeant Rowland, Colour-Sergeant B. G. Barter, Corporal Mandy, Sergeant Davis, Private Parey, Private Palmer, Sergeant Heath, and Private Turner (best shot). In a short address, Colonel Ives mentioned that at present the Paddington corps were the strongest in London, they having 1000 men enrolled. After a few words from Colonel Cecil Ives, Royal Horse Guards, Colonel Moncrieff, Scots' Guards, Lieutenant-Colonel Malet, Lieutenant-Colonel Hope, V.C., and Lieutenant-Colonel Du Plat Taylor, the business was brought to an end, and the ball began.

Sir A. Luak, M.P., presided at the distribution of prizes to the 39th Middlesex in their drill-hall at Penton-place. Lieutenant-Colonel Radcliffe, in his opening speech, stated that the total enrolled strength was 800, all of whom are efficient. The total capitation grant earned during the year was £1382, the corps having reached their full establishment. He had applied to the authorities for an increase, which was granted, and they had now nine instead of eight companies. The chairman, after a few remarks upon the greatly increased efficiency of the corps, presented the prizes, the principal winners being Lieutenant-Colonel Radcliffe, Major Young, Corporal Gillham (best shot), Major Morris, and Sergeant Wolfe. After the ceremony a dramatic performance took place.

The shooting prizes of the 46th Middlesex, commanded by Colonel Routledge, were distributed by Mrs. Routledge at St. James's Hall. The commanding officer stated that the corps had increased in efficiency during the past year, the efficient numbering 525 out of 540. The Hawkshaw Challenge Cup was won by Sergeant J. T. Mackay, the Company Challenge Cup by B company, and the Badge by Private W. Edwards, the Regimental Badge by Sub-Lieutenant Raw, and the first grand aggregate by the same officer.

Colonel Gardiner, the commanding officer of the 1st Surrey, presided at the distribution of prizes to the members of that corps at their head-quarters in Camberwell. After touching on some changes in the uniform and minor details with reference to the regiment, the Colonel gave some figures, which showed that since 1874 the enrolled strength of the corps had gradually increased from 360 to 406, the efficient in the same time rising from 282 to 321. The prizes were presented by Mrs. Gardiner, the chief winners being Armoury-Sergeant Watkins (the champion shot of the battalion), who took the Shanghai Challenge Cup, the Ladies' Challenge Cup, and the Irvine Challenge Trophy; Private Hancock, Private Foster, Private Sparks, Corporal White, Lieutenant Nevill, and Private Gunston.

The 19th Surrey had their prizes presented to them at the Horns, Kennington, by Madame Stapylton, wife of Major Stapylton. Colonel Labrow, who presided, in his opening speech said their present strength was 611, of whom 565 were efficient, this being the largest number they had ever returned, the corps by this means earning the greatest amount of capitation grant that it had ever received, a result owing greatly to the staff of the regiment. The principal winners were Private Foster, Colour-Sergeant Sexby, Private Clifford, and Colour-Sergeant Russell.

DR. SCHLIEMANN'S COLLECTION.

The antiquities found at Hisarlik, on the plains of Troy, by Dr. Schliemann during his remarkable excavations, have been arranged for exhibition, and are now on view, in one of the courts of the South Kensington Museum. Into the much-versed question of the antiquity and historical value of these remains we do not enter: it being our desire simply to give some notion of the number and variety of the objects to be seen, filling more than twenty large cases, which form but a part of the whole disinterred by Dr. Schliemann. We give on the next page illustrations of some articles in this exhibition, so deeply interesting to art-students and archaeologists; and append here a few remarks on the articles engraved written by the artist who drew them.

Selected from this remarkable find, we illustrate a globular bottle of hammered gold (Fig. 9) weighing 1 lb. troy, nearly 6 in. in height, and 5½ in. in diameter. Fig. 10 represents a cup of pure gold, weighing 7½ oz., 3½ in. high, and 3 in. broad. Fig. 13 is another cup of pure gold, weighing 1 lb. 6 oz.; it is in the form of a boat, and has two spouts: one of these lips may have been used for drinking, the other for pouring out a libation to the gods: it is constructed of cast gold, with the handles fused on it. Similar vessels are still used in China. Fig. 8 is a small cup of electrum, containing four parts of gold to one of silver. Fig. 15 represents two sizes of six pieces of hammered silver in the form of knife blades, one end rounded, and the other in the form of a crescent. The sizes of the larger are 8½ in. by 2 in., and they weigh a little under 6 oz. The smaller ones weigh a trifle over 3½ oz. They are probably Homeric talents. Fig. 7 is one of two small beautiful silver vases, with protuberances for rings for suspension; it is nearly 8 in. high, with its hat-shaped lid, and 3½ in. in diameter across the bulge. Fig. 11 represents one of three vases, rather above 7 ft. in height and 8 ft. in diameter. In one of these vases were found some ladies' gold ornaments (Figs. 1, 2, and 3) and two gold diadems. Figs. 4, 5, 6 are three of four golden earrings. Fig. 16 is three of fifty-six gold rings, Fig. 17 being a portion of 8750 small gold beads or rings perforated, and buttons obviously belonging to different ornaments. Fig. 14 is the remains of a copper key: it is probable that some members of the family of King Priam hurriedly packed the treasure, and, not having time to take the key out in consequence of conflagration or the enemy, were obliged to abandon the chest, which was soon covered with red ashes and stones from the adjoining palace to the depth of five or six feet.

In our next Number we hope to illustrate some of the Trojan weapons and pottery.

For the following particulars of the collection we are indebted to the *Times*:—

The objects shown from the lowest and most ancient city—one of four settlements or cities—consist first of pottery and fragments of terra-cotta, chiefly of a greyish-black colour, ornamented with graceful patterns in white. They are of a better quality than any found in the higher strata. Some specimens are of a brilliant black, red, or brown colour, and the delicate patterns have been cut out and filled in with some white substance. Only one specimen of painted pottery was found in this stratum, and one in the city above—Troy proper. Vases of various shapes and sizes have also

been found in the lowest stratum, but, as a rule, of far inferior workmanship to the fragments of ornamental terra-cotta, though the forms are in all cases graceful. These rougher specimens may have been for use among the poorer, the more decorated among the richer inhabitants. There are a few fragments from vases of an immense thickness and size, probably wine-coolers. Double vases are not uncommon, and vases with very long, narrow lips, peculiarly convenient for pouring out liquids. One curious vase from this lowest city is in the form of a pig. One skeleton of a woman was found at a depth of 42 ft., with some simple gold ornaments, which are shown in one of the cases—a finger ring, three earrings, a dress pin, and some gold beads. The gold is nearly pure. Both the ornaments and the skull (also shown) bear marks of fire. Another case contains some of the stone implements found in this earliest settlement. Knives of obsidian, arrow-heads, hatchets of stone and flint, and metal implements are also shown from the same stratum; copper nails, knives, and bracelets, silver pins, and a crescent-shaped ornament in silver. In one case are various moulds in mica schist for casting the metal implements.

One object appears to have been found in all the four cities—i.e., the so-called whorls, round pieces, chiefly of terra-cotta, with a hole through the middle. According to Dr. Schliemann, these were not used for spinning, hardly any of them showing traces of friction or usage, but were votive offerings. They are ornamented with suns, stars, altars, animals, and various unknown symbols. Specimens of these whorls almost fill one case; they are arranged according to their patterns.

It was in June, 1873, that Dr. Schliemann found the gold treasure occupying the two central cases of the Court. It was at a depth of 28 ft.—therefore in Troy proper. The eye is at once attracted by the two large head-dresses of fine gold worn so as to fall over the forehead, with the long pendant on each side covering the ears. Close by are numerous chains of gold beads and a large collection of rings and buttons, which were all found together in a silver jug, four earrings, or rather ear-tassels, nearly 4 in. long, a golden fillet and gold bracelets, in some cases welded together by the conflagration which destroyed this city. Above, in the same cases, are a bottle and vases of pure gold, and a remarkable gold cup weighing 1½ lb. troy, in the form of a ship, with a handle at each side, and a mouth for drinking out of at each end. This vessel is of cast gold, and the handles have been fused on to it. The other objects are of wrought gold. Several silver goblets are also shown in these two cases, and six objects like knife-blades of purest silver. These Dr. Schliemann conjectures to have been the Homeric Talents. One cup is in electrum—i.e., four parts gold to one of silver. Battle-axes and lance-heads of copper belong also to this treasure, and a large copper shield and chaldron. Three large silver dishes were too much injured in excavating to be exhibited. One curious bent piece of copper, with a silver vase soldered to one end by the conflagration, and two fixed wheels at the other, Dr. Schliemann thinks may have been a hasp of the chest containing the treasure. The key of the chest, distorted by fire, is shown. The chest had perished, but the objects composing the treasure were all found packed together in a rectangular mass, and the copper key lying close by them.

It is impossible to mention all the smaller objects belonging to this city, such as ivory lyres and flutes, a lion-headed sceptre-handle of fine crystal, combs of stone, terra-cotta brush-handles, copper weapons, and stone and bone implements of all kinds, which will be found in one of the cases; but the terra-cotta vases deserve special notice for their number, size, and beauty of form. The largest have curious wing-shaped handles, with covers like a crown or diadem. The tall, slender, double-handled vases, mostly of a brilliant red colour, collected together in one case, are singularly graceful. They are round below, so that they can only stand on their mouths. A few vases, with the owl's face on the covers, which Dr. Schliemann considers as proving the worship at Troy of Pallas Athene, were found in this city, but they are more abundant in the higher strata. A man's skull is shown, found near the treasure.

The visitor cannot but be struck by the various stages of civilisation shown in the diverse objects apparently belonging to one period—delicate gold ornaments and silver goblets, graceful vases of fine terra-cotta and lyres of ivory, side by side with stone, flint, and bone implements as rough as any found in the Swiss lacustrine dwellings. It is difficult, without very detailed plans of the excavations, to account for these incongruities. In the specimens from the two highest cities we find a few forms of vases not met with in the lower settlements, as, for instance, one in the shape of a bugle, on two feet; a small vase standing on three feet, with one handle and two ears; cup-handles in black terra-cotta in the shape of an ox's head, and the fragment of a vessel shaped like a horse's head. The most curiously marked of the whorls belong to these two upper strata, either flat discs, with two holes and some sort of potter's stamp on them, or globes, divided into eight compartments, each with a separate symbol. These markings are often filled in with white clay, and must have been engraved while the clay was soft. As already stated, most of the vases with the owl-faced covers, which the visitor will find grouped together in one or two cases, belong to these upper cities.

DR. SCHLIEMANN'S EXCAVATIONS IN THE TROAD.

On former occasions, in our notice of Dr. Schliemann's book on "Troy and its Remains," and in other articles, we entered fully into the subject of these excavations, of which we give an Engraving on page 629. As early as 1870 Dr. Schliemann made some preliminary excavations on the Hill of Hisarlik, an elevated plateau of about eighty feet above the plain of Troy, but he was then forced to suspend his operations for more than a year, while waiting for the necessary firman from the Turkish Government authorising him to continue the explorations and forcing the private proprietors to part with the ground at a lawful price. All through the fine weather of 1872 and 1873 Dr. Schliemann persevered in his labour, which was carried on entirely at his own expense, the Turkish Government even obliging him to pay the salary of the official employed by him to watch his proceedings. During these months Dr. Schliemann discovered the remains of four settlements or cities, one below the other, besides the Greek colony of the time of Alexander the Great. Of this colony he shows at South Kensington a very spirited metope of Apollo and four horses, and some small terra-cotta figures. It is, however, with the four ancient cities, and chiefly with the second from the virgin soil, that we are concerned. Roughly speaking, the two most recent settlements (below the Greek colony) extend from just below the surface to a depth of 23 ft. The third city, which Dr. Schliemann calls Troy proper, Ilium, where he found the so-called Priam treasure, reaches to 33 ft. below the surface, and the most ancient to a depth of 50 ft., or in some places to nearly 60 ft. These four cities are separated from each other by layers of ashes and other marks of conflagration.



1, 2, 3. Gold Head-dresses. 4, 5, 6. Gold Earrings. 7. Silver Vase, with Lid. 8. Cup, mixture of Gold and Silver. 9. Gold Bottle. 10. Gold Cup.
11. Silver Vase (much charred). 12. Silver Cup. 13. Gold Drinking-Vessel with Two Handles. 14. Copper Key of Wooden Box containing the Treasure.
15. Pieces of Pure Silver. 16. Various Gold Ornaments. 17. Selection from numerous small gold objects found amongst the Treasure.

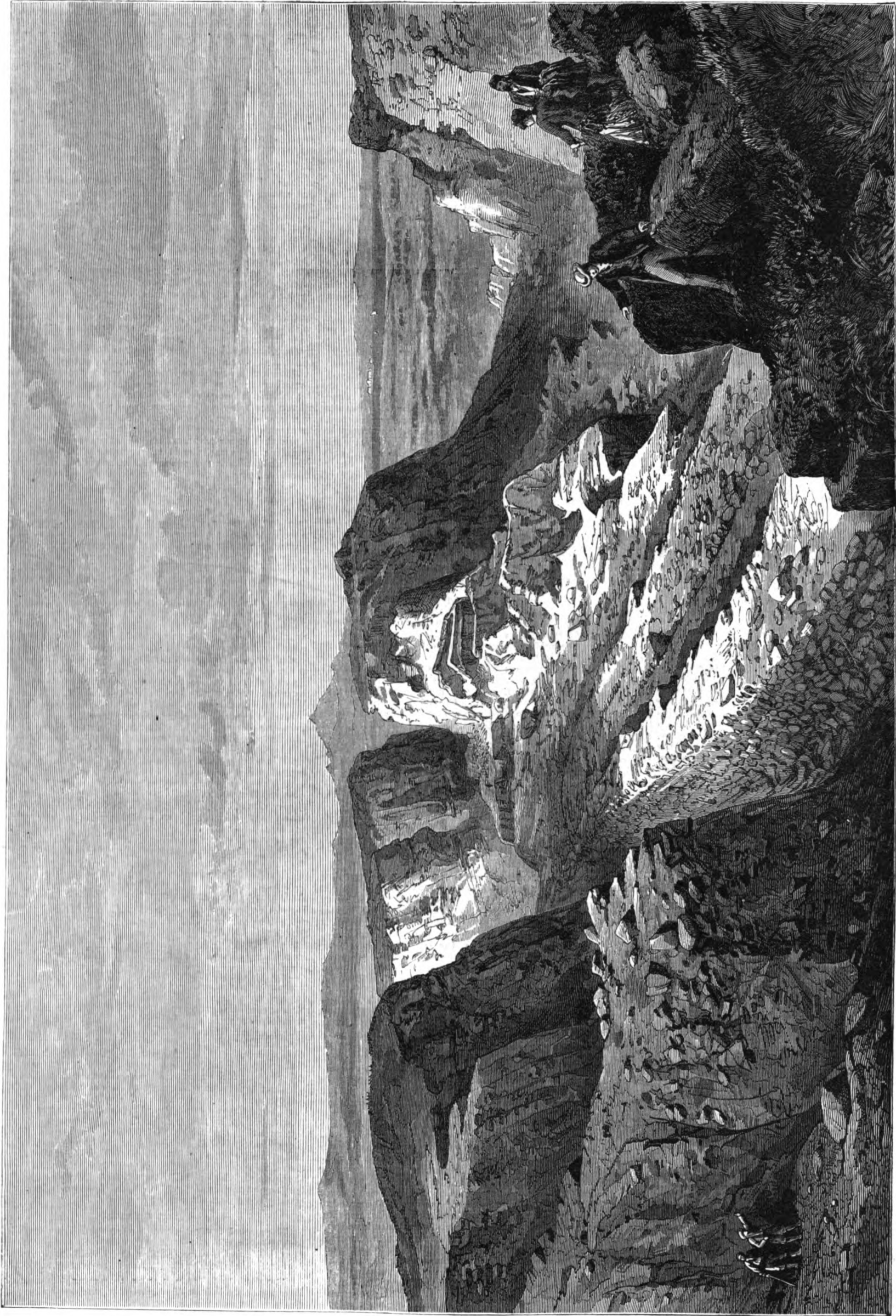
DR. SCHLIEMANN'S TROJAN ANTIQUITIES, ON VIEW AT THE SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.



"LE COUCHER." BY W. BOUGUEREAU.

FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MESSRS. GOUFIL AND CO.





DR. SCHLIEMANN'S EXCAVATIONS AT HISSEARLIK, IN THE TROAD.

NEW BOOKS.

Seldom, indeed, is a book recommended to the world, and recommended apparently upon the best grounds, on such high authority as belongs to Dr. Georg Schweinfurth, who has contributed a prefatory and commendatory notice to the large volume entitled *Upper Egypt: Its People and Its Products*, by C. B. Klunzinger, M.D. (Blackie and Son), a work which is almost, if not quite, unique—not, perhaps, in the whole of its matter, but in its manner. The author's qualifications for his task are of the first order, as will be readily seen from the following statements. From 1863 to 1875 he resided constantly, with but few breaks, "at the little Upper Egyptian seaport of Koseir, on the Red Sea." And in what capacity did he reside? As "sanitary or quarantine doctor, appointed by the Egyptian Government;" and he was not quite buried in the little town, but "was also much occupied, both on private and official business, in the neighbouring portion of the Nile Valley." Moreover, he is not only a physician, but also a naturalist and a student of language, besides being a "friend of humanity;" so that there is variety as well as novelty and copiousness in his narrative of experience acquired "among fishermen and mariners, among pilgrims and camel-drivers, among petty dealers and lowly scribes." This enumeration of the classes among which he, without eschewing what is called superior society when he could get it, was chiefly thrown, will be sufficient to indicate the sort of information which is principally to be looked for in his pages. It is, in fact, the information which is, for the most part, conspicuous by absence in the general run of books about Egypt. We have already been regaled, even to nausea, with entertaining accounts of Egypt, as it appears to the superficial, though acute, observer of the habits and manners prevalent among the upper and highest classes of modern Egyptians, or to the pleasure-seeking or health-seeking voyager by dahabiyeh, or to the curious traveller on the borders of the Suez Canal. But the great Lane himself, as Dr. Schweinfurth observes, though his well-known work may still be, so far as it goes, incomparable, unapproachable, incapable of improvement, un-susceptible of correction, "concerned himself in the main with such conditions of life as exist in a large town only;" and, whilst his "field of observation was the old and splendid city of the Caliphs, with the innumerable festivals and the pleasure-loving populace of an absolute monarch's capital," another "weak point in his work is its insufficient description of the Egyptian Christians." Dr. Klunzinger is more of a Baedeker; and he has undertaken to give "a descriptive account of the manners, customs, superstitions, and occupations of the people of the Nile Valley, the Desert, and the Red Sea Coast, with sketches of the natural history and geology." He has undertaken, in fact, to supply a want. And there was still room for what he has done, though grateful remembrance suggests that late publications, such as those of Mr. McCoan and Mr. De Leon have, to a certain extent, occupied his ground. The author's method of arrangement is peculiar and happy. In his first chapter, we are supposed to spend with him "four days in a country town;" each day is dedicated to a certain series of such spectacles as are considered worthy of contemplation, and each spectacle is presented and commented upon under a separate heading. In the second chapter we are invited to undertake a little "travelling by land and water;" and, in this case again, a certain number of pages is devoted to every subject of discourse under its special title of "preparations," or "embarkation," or "eating and drinking on board," or whatever else it may be considered worth while to descant upon. And the same form of procedure is adopted in the third chapter, wherein "working days and holidays, days of jubilee and days of mourning" are the theme; in the fourth chapter, wherein "the Desert" and all that appertains to it are brought under notice; in the fifth chapter, wherein we find ourselves "on the Red Sea;" in the sixth chapter, wherein we are instructed as to the "natural treasures of the Red Sea;" and in the seventh, which is also the last, chapter, wherein "popular beliefs and superstitions" meet with their proper share of attention. This sort of arrangement, having its divisions and subdivisions duly set forth, with the corresponding numbers of the pages, in the table of contents, renders an index almost unnecessary. At any rate, there is no index. Illustrations, however, there are, to the number of two dozen; and they are both useful and ornamental. The work, in the English form, is, of course, a translation; and the translator, whose name is not given, appears to have accomplished a creditable and satisfactory version. It should be mentioned, in passing, that the author is of the out-spoken sort; he does not beat about the bush, and, although no fault can be found with his tone, he describes what he has seen and experienced with true German plainness of speech and with something of what a Frenchman might call "brutal" frankness. As regards that Koseir which was for many years his home, a few words concerning its history may be welcome. It was originally a fortress, built by Sultan Selim III.; "it first became a permanent settlement of importance under Mohammed Ali, and under the favour of this Pasha soon rose to a flourishing position." At one time, "the overland route for the English to India passed through Koseir." It continued to flourish "under Abbas Pasha, and, up to the beginning of the government of Said;" but it received a severe blow by the construction of the railway between Cairo and Suez, and, being "deserted by the greater number of its inhabitants almost at once, it sunk more quickly than it had risen." The population, which "in the first thirty years of the present century," it is said, consisted of from six thousand to eight thousand souls, "can now scarcely amount to more than eight hundred." In consequence of "injuries formerly received mainly at the hands of the Government, the town is now in the condition of a sick person waving away through some internal complaint; it can neither live nor die, but every year becomes worse and weaker, and will hardly as such last more than half a score years." In the meanwhile it has given a diligent man of science an opportunity of writing a good book.

A generous as well as a sound reason is given for the title of *Sir Robert Walpole: A Political Biography*, by Alex. Charles Ewald, F.S.A. (Chapman and Hall), the author whereof frankly acknowledges that Archdeacon Cox's well-known work, entitled "Memoirs of the Life and Administration of Sir Robert Walpole," is so exhaustive as to preclude anybody else from claiming to be, so far as facts and materials are concerned, the great statesman's biographer in the sense in which the term is generally understood. Still, though the Archdeacon's industry may leave nothing to be desired and his thoroughness may render hopeless the efforts of a would-be gleaner after him, there may be an opening for improvement in his method of arrangement and there may be a chance of refashioning the whole biographical fabric in such wise as to present, especially to the political student, a clearer and a more characteristic portrait of the great statesman than was presented by the Archdeacon. Hence this "political biography," the epithet marking the aspect in which the

subject has been chiefly regarded. The author, in fact, has "endeavoured to write the political life of Sir Robert Walpole as interpreted by his policy and correspondence;" and, in pursuance of that endeavour, he has found that his "views of the character of Walpole, and of the motives which influenced his ambition, differ considerably from those of Archdeacon Cox." This is quite a sufficient apology for a new biography, though constructed from the same data. Sir Robert Walpole, we are bidden at the outset to observe, was the first of the English "prime ministers," as they now exist; for though, in a sense, Buckingham was the prime minister of Charles I., and other men might fairly be termed prime ministers of previous kings, yet Sir Robert Walpole, we are bidden to remark, was the first of that long line of premiers, each of whom "became the recognised leader of the Cabinet, responsible for its actions, the channel of communication between it and the sovereign, and dissolved the entire Ministry at his resignation." There is, probably, no living creature, of English race and of tolerable education, who is not perfectly familiar with the two most prominent points in the political career of Sir Robert Walpole. It was his glory that he was the "minister of peace;" it was his shame that he was the "minister of corruption." But until this "political biography" appeared it is doubtful whether there was any book in which the story of his rise and fall, and of his administration during the intermediate period, could be found so accurately, lucidly, justly, and instructively related. It is impossible to read the narrative without seeing that Walpole was a great minister; and it is equally impossible to read it without seeing that he was not a great man, in the best sense of greatness. It is, after all, the personal character with which a reader of biography is most impressed; and the personal character of Walpole, for all the whitewash applied by the author of the "political biography," comes out a very bad colour. The best defence that can be made for him is that which has been made for the Father of Lies—he was not so black as he has been painted; he "was not the monster he has been represented." Nevertheless he was undoubtedly black, and he was undoubtedly a monster. He is exonerated from the charge which has been made against him of saying that "every man has his price;" but "in his eyes," it is admitted, "the world revolved upon the axis of self-interest, and between the poles of venality and corruption." So that he must, at any rate, have thought something very like what he is falsely reported to have said; and men generally found their actions upon their thoughts rather than upon their words. Moreover, he is allowed to have said, as well as thought, that it was a "schoolboy's dream, the flight of a raw ignorant lad," to suppose that "human nature ever performed anything for nothing, or was actuated in the objects it undertook by lofty and unnecessary motives." He is confessed, in fact, to have been a cynic; and he is confessed, also, to have been a sceptic, though this latter confession is not likely to weigh very heavily against him in these days of wide-spread scepticism. But even his whitewasher can find no better epithet than "disgraceful" to qualify his conduct when he was base enough to advise an injured and insulted Queen that she would do well to pay court, for political motives, to her Royal husband's paramour. Already, it would seem, the age of chivalry had departed. He had the puerile weakness, again, as his whitewasher admits, to affect the reputation of a successful rake, and to value that questionable, and certainly groundless, character above his celebrity as an able minister. He had learned to drink deep, too, without paying a visit to Elsinore; but that was an accomplishment in which thousands of his fellow country squires were equally proficient; and in which, perhaps, many a coal-heaver of to-day would be a match for him. Of course, he had his good points. Though a cynic, "he never affected the spleen of the misanthrope." It is agreed that "in his private life he was a singularly cheerful, and, unless his own interests were at stake, a very kindly man." It would be absurd, now that he is removed from the sphere where the prejudice of party might lead to blindness, to deny him the possession of talent, of eloquence, of intellectual eminence, of huge sagacity; and it would be the wantonness of a contradictory spirit to gainsay the statement that, as a minister, a financier, a dexterous pilot, he deserved well of his country. But, granted all this, and even more, it only shows how sad a moral leper may be a great statesman, and do excellent service in the government of a great nation, even as the physical leper, Naaman the Syrian, wrought wonders for his king and people.

A very creditable work, although it cannot be accepted as a full and exhaustive treatment of the subject manipulated, is concluded in the third volume, lately published, of the *History of French Literature*, by Henri Van Laun (Smith, Elder, and Co.), dealing with the period between the end of the reign of Louis XIV. and the end of the reign of Louis Philippe. And a rare treat it is to accompany the communicative, well-informed, judicious author through his interesting pages, whether the writers of whom he discourses be our old familiar friends, or almost strangers, of whom we have heard, indeed, but to whom we had never before been introduced in such fashion as to make their personal acquaintance. We are very soon engaged in light and pleasant chatter rather than in deep conversation about the elder Rousseau, Fontenelle, Crébillon, and the incomparable Le Sage, whom our author, in a fit of temporary denseness, considers it necessary to seriously defend against the accusation of having been "an author of one book." Surely the "sweeping remark" contained in this epigrammatic saying meant no more than that the masterpiece of "Gil Blas" would have established the fame and popularity of Le Sage for ever, though he had never written anything else, and though, to say nothing of the play of "Turcaret" and the satirical fiction of "Le Diable Boiteux," he had not "produced about sixty farces, parodies, and opéra-comiques for the minor theatres, of which a few may even be read at the present time with pleasure." Some observations are made regarding the "later Port-Royalists," of whom the illustrious Daguesseau certainly deserved, had the restrictions of space permitted, more than the page or page and a half accorded to him. After this, our attention is directed to Montesquieu, his "Persian Letters," his "Spirit of the Laws," and his other works; and from him, with a glance at Turgot, Quesnay, and Bernardin de St. Pierre, whose "Paul and Virginia," ridiculed at first by the "wits," was destined to win the hearts of the people, we arrive by a natural course of progression to the man who wrote: "The human race had lost its titles: Montesquieu has recovered and restored them to it." That man was François Marie Arouet de Voltaire, of whom our author justly says that "it is now close upon a hundred years since his death, and the definite judgment of posterity has scarcely yet been passed upon" him. That is one reason, perhaps, why so many pages, compared with the number allotted to less known writers, whose works and claims, it may be thought, a history of French literature should have vindicated from unmerited neglect and obscurity, are devoted to Voltaire, whose light has by no means been permitted to lie hidden under a bushel, and

who might, therefore, if space were an object, have been fairly passed over, in favour of others among his countrymen, with a comparatively short notice, accompanied with references given to easily accessible authorities. A similar objection may be offered to the comparatively lengthened account of J. J. Rousseau. Monographs concerning both Voltaire and Rousseau, if memory be not at fault, have quite lately been published by Mr. John Morley, among others; and the monographs have been remarkable for great fullness of detail and for elaborate criticism. But this fact seems to have had a different influence from that which might have been expected upon our author, who, in dealing with Voltaire, acknowledges how much he has been indebted to two French gentlemen for the contents of his chapter. However, to proceed. We quit Voltaire for the "Encyclopædists"—of whom, by-the-way, he was one—for Diderot, for d'Alembert, "the man who wrote a preface," and their colleagues; and then we come to Buffon and J. J. Rousseau, both having to some extent co-operated with the "encyclopædists." Beaumarchais next appears upon the scene, in the character of a "literary parvenu." The orators of the Revolution, headed by Mirabeau; Republican and Royalist pamphleteers; the literature of the Reign of Terror, with André Chenier conspicuous in its ranks; the writers of the Empire and the Restoration;—all these are passed in review. Some very interesting pages are devoted to Beranger; and then we come to the reign of Louis Philippe and to the writers of whom some have but just passed away, and some are still living and honoured among us. Of the historians, Guizot and Thiers stand out conspicuously; of the poets "of the romantic school," Victor Hugo, De Lamartine, De Musset, and Gautier; of the critics, Villemain and Sainte Beuve; of the philosophers, Victor Cousin; of the novelists, Victor Hugo again, Balzac, Dumas, Georges Sand, Eugène Sue; of the dramatists, Dumas again and Victor Hugo once more. The volume concludes with some brief but pointed remarks upon the interdependence of literature and history as exemplified in the annals of France, much more strikingly than in the annals of England. However that may be, the author has undoubtedly performed a Herculean task with much credit; and, although we may be sometimes inclined to grumble at the meagreness of the fare set before us, when we sadly want more, and at the superabundance, when we could gladly do with less, we are, on the whole, more disposed to wonder that he should have been able to give us any taste at all of so many various dishes, than to regret that he was not more liberal in the case of the rarer and more sparing in the case of the commoner. And it is due to him, also, to let it be known that he has not omitted the ever desirable index.

Diogenes in search of an honest man, or Cælebs in search of a wife, had scarcely a harder time of it than the students of St. Andrew's University had lately in their search after a Rector; and this fact may tend for the moment to invest with more than ordinary interest whatever has any sort of connection with the relations which have at any time existed between that place of learning and its Rector. And some idea of those relations is to be gathered from *Addresses and Sermons, delivered at St. Andrew's in 1872, 1875, and 1877*, by Arthur Penryhn Stanley, D.D. (Macmillan and Co.), the celebrated Dean of Westminster having served the office of Rector in that Scottish University. As the Dean himself observes, in his short preface, the "addresses and sermons are connected chiefly by the circumstances under which they were delivered;" still, he thinks it "possible that the choice of subjects suggested by the common interests of two institutions at once so similar and so different as the Church of England and the Church of Scotland may give them an interest beyond any local and passing occasion." The natural inquiry, then, is: What are the subjects chosen? Answer: The study of greatness; the hopes of theology; the succession of spiritual life; the principles of Christianity; the two great commandments. The first two were the themes of addresses; the other three of sermons. And on such themes it will be generally allowed that the accomplished Dean is at least as well qualified as anybody else to deliver either an address or a sermon. What sort of greatness he would recommend young men, in accordance with an inscription familiar to the scholars of St. Andrew's, to study, may easily be surmised. Not merely the greatness which may be derived from a Rectorship, or other elevated position, but that which is inherent in the "whatsoever things are honest" of the apostolic precept, and in the habit of mind suggested by Sir Launcelot when he said,

And in me there dwells
No greatness, save it be some far-off touch
Of greatness to know well I am not great.

As for the "hopes of theology," by which, of course, is meant the chance which religion, as it is popularly understood, has of withstanding what it is the fashion to speak of as the assaults of science, the Dean's views may be inferred from a single bold statement uttered by him—"Whatever is bad theology is also bad science; whatever is good science is also good theology." The difficulty for nine persons out of ten is, of course, to decide whether of the two epithets is applicable upon any particular occasion. In his sermon about the "succession of spiritual life," the Dean discusses the question—"How can we carry on to the future the electric spark of moral, intellectual, and spiritual life, which is the essence of true religion? How shall Elisha catch the mantle of Elijah?" The point of the next sermon, touching "the principles of Christianity," lies in the sentence expressing a belief that "the enforcement of these principles does not necessarily supersede or conflict with the various doctrines or institutions which any of us, in our several sects or churches, may have learnt in childhood, manhood, or old age." The last sermon, touching "the two great commandments," receives emphasis from the date of its delivery; for it was preached upon the tercentenary of the never-to-be-forgotten Massacre of St. Bartholomew. It is well, however, that any Englishman who may be inclined to thank God that he is not as other men are, should be reminded that the aforesaid saint's name "recalls the mournful day on which 2000 Nonconformists were, by the hardness of our forefathers, on St. Bartholomew's Day in 1662, estranged from the Church of England."

The annual festival of the Commercial Travellers' School took place on the 21st inst., at the Freemasons' Tavern—Mr. Bass, M.P., in the chair. The subscriptions, headed by a donation of 1000 guineas by the chairman, amounted to £2523.

The Board of Trade inquiry respecting the loss of the European near Ushant on the 5th inst. was concluded on the 21st inst. at the Wreck Commissioner's Court, Westminster, before Mr. Rothery, and Admiral Aplin and Captain Nicolas, nautical assessors. The Commissioner, while admitting that the manner in which the boats were got ready after the vessel had struck reflected the greatest credit on the master, officers, and all concerned, was of opinion that the charge of culpable negligence brought against the captain for his navigation of the vessel at the time of the wreck had been proved. The Court, consequently, was compelled to suspend Captain Ker's certificate for six months.

CLOWN IN THE PANTOMIME.

Is it still the earliest and the strongest ambition of every young male Londoner to become, as soon as manhood has enfranchised him, Clown in the Pantomime at Drury Lane? I hope so; it has been the first wish of many distinguished men, and it is a desire which must tend to make him quicker and readier, both in mind and body. Yet—times change; and, as we unluckily do not change with them, we feel the difference acutely; Clown is no longer what he was, especially in London. Grimaldi is dead, and hath not left his peer; worse, he is forgotten, and it is doubtful whether his peer could pick up an honest living at Christmas-time.

For, look at the harlequinade of a pantomime of the present day. It is very short and insignificant: it is always the same—never contains the least approach to originality; its actors are gymnasts rather than comedians; it is often made what is called an "advertising medium," people, as a rule, do not stop for it, and very seldom see it out; and—what is almost worst of all—it is generally played by a double company of pantomimists, so that the clown can have no individuality, no distinct personality, in the eyes of his little spectators. This is at its worst in the leading London theatres, where mere money swamps everything; elsewhere the gorgeous scenery and the doubled clown cannot be afforded, and the patrons of the house pay less and are better amused. In a small country theatre one can even laugh, moderately; but what is this to the Pantomime of the old days—with Grimaldi in it? Then, it had its regular plot: Harlequin and Columbine were lovers, pursued by Pantaloon (Columbine's guardian) and his comic servant, Clown; and on this framework were embroidered merry scenes of every sort, in which Pantaloon and Clown were constantly discomfited—the latter usually managing to lay all the worst of it upon the former's back. Really, the humour, the art, the technical skill underlying Grimaldi's apparently impromptu buffoonery must have been very great. The world, though I think it does know something of its greatest men, very rarely appreciates the care, the toil, which must accompany greatness—even of the smallest sort. Modern clowns cannot work as Grimaldi did, because they have not the heads. An artist sees the possibility of an amount of work in the slightest thing which an ordinary man would not dream of putting into it. I have no doubt that Mr. Du Maurier gives more thought to one of his *Punch* sketches than your ordinary "clever amateur" could put into a dozen pictures of ten times the importance—in size.

It was in those days that a doctor could advise his patient to go and see some famous pantomimist (Lun, was it not?) as a cure for low spirits. Unfortunately, it turned out that the patient was the pantomimist himself; an interesting story, which perhaps gave rise to the curious theory that—as Thackeray says in *Vanity Fair*—"Mr. Merryman" is generally a very dismal person in private life. This idea is so widely spread that, while one is speaking of clowns, it is worth discussing; especially as it is, I believe, as false as most epigrammatic assertions.

Some noted examples have, of course, been given of it, and not among mere clowns only—as the sad and quiet manner of the great humourist Hood—but I imagine that they are generally examples founded on misconceptions, on imperfect knowledge of the facts. Hood was probably what his writings show him, a naturally humorous and merry man (though he was also much more than this); but, as it happened, he was poor, very delicate, and had a family to bring up and provide for—circumstances which might make any man unhappy. Other "comic men" have had preternaturally solemn faces, but these were very often assumed to give additional point to their fun. Liston, for example (much as he wished to play tragedy), was an inveterate practical joker. The theory has probably arisen in this way: people who really knew comedians in private life found that they were funny off the stage, took it for granted, and said nothing about it; but others who happened now and then to meet such men when—by no unnatural chance—they were suffering from poverty, or the pangs of despised love, or the toothache, and, finding those who were so merry at night so grave by day, were astonished at the contrast, and proclaimed it loudly.

Then, it must be said that the character of what we have called a "funny man" is peculiar. His is a nature easily moved—little makes it laugh, and, as a rule, little makes it weep. It is a nature quick to detect the drollery of things—so it makes others laugh; and it so becomes quick to examine things and find out their characteristics—and thus it sees pathos soon, and is quick to weep. It is a nature that, gaining the applause of others, comes to love that applause, and to be sensitive to opinion; and it is a nature that, habituated to a certain amount of display before others, does not strive to conceal its emotions, as many do, and thus does not obtain the mastery over them possessed by the more reserved.

The truth of this may be found by anyone who will notice the "funny men" he meets in society—I speak of the funny men who are genuinely amusing: not of those whose natures, containing little but conceit and vulgarity, think there is nothing to be lived for but horse-laughter. But, if we take the really famous funny man of the stage, another element comes in—or at all events is present in a far higher degree. To convey fun—or pathos, or passion, or any other feeling—to the public, a man must be an artist: he must have the power of presenting his thought in the most striking, complete, and concise way—nothing necessary omitted, nothing unnecessary kept in. That the artistic nature is sensitive may, I think, be taken for granted; and, more even than the sensitive poet or painter, the sensitive comedian may be expected to be shy and reserved in society. There is always the feeling that he is expected to be funny; there is the fear that he is only invited to amuse; and there is the exquisite pain of imagining that he is looked down upon by graver (often duller) natures—that beautiful and poetic women, earnest men, would not admit him to share their serious thoughts; would only chat with him as a relaxation, only enjoy, or tolerate, him as a droll. They have seen him roll about a stage, in the most undignified attitudes, for the amusement of unwashed street-boys in the sixpenny gallery; at the mercy of costermongers—actually unhappy if they do not laugh, pleased if he can tickle their vulgar fancy. Poor artist! doomed by a turned-up nose, an active frame, a keen sense of the incongruity of things, of the lack of the beautiful in everyday life—in short, by a too searching philosophy—to tumble for a living: how can we wonder at a shy and sad reserve for which there is so evident a cause?

But, in really private life, among his own intimate friends, the comic man of the stage is nearly always (when his health is good and his pocket full) the life, the leading spirit of the room. It is, of course, his nature to be funny; if it were not he could by no effort amuse us; and a man's nature rules him everywhere. Even kings have found it pleasant to hob-and-nob with professed drolls; so, if you want to pass your festive hours merrily, and if your exalted social position do not stand in your way, make of the Clown in the Pantomime your bosom friend.

The National Society's life-boat, aided by the coast-guard, rescued twenty-five men from a wreck, at Hartlepool, on Sunday.

CHESS.

S. PHELPS.—The rule is as follows:—Only Pawns standing on the 4th squares can take en passant, while only Pawns moving for the first time and advancing two squares can be taken en passant. If so taken, they are assumed only to have moved one square, and the capture proceeds upon that basis. Your opponent, therefore, is in error. Your Pawn which you have advanced, and legally advanced, to Kt 5th cannot be captured by his Pawn at B 3rd. His statement that the privilege he claims is in force at the City of London Chess Club is likewise erroneous. No such eccentric rule prevails there.

E. BURKARD.—We have not now your former communication by us, but presume you have overlooked that, in No. 1760, if 1. Kt takes P (ch), the Black King, in moving, discovers ch; and if then 2. Kt takes B (ch), Black replies, P takes Kt, no mate following on next move.

CLIFTON.—1. R to Q 4th will not solve No. 1762, if, instead of the move you give, Black plays 1. B to K 5th.

W. H. MACKETT.—Receipt acknowledged in our issue of the 26th ult. We cannot reply to correspondents through the post.

A. E. (Freckenham).—Your solution of Enigma 14 is perfect.

W. T. AMAN.—The leading variation is sufficient to secure an acknowledgment.

Problems received from O. W. of Sunbury, A. Michaels, Rev J. Wills, J. E. A. F. Scott, and W. H. Mackett.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1763 received from W. P. Wilkinson, B. Lenry, S. D. C. Carlon, S. Phelps, P. S. Shenale, H. Bourman, T. Leathe, and W. McIntyre.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1764 received from P. S. Shenale, S. Phelps, W. H. Mackett, T. Leathe, L. Ingold, H. Bourman, T. E. Hughes, C. B. Carlon, A. Wood, H. Stebbing, W. P. Wilkinson, Jane N. of Utrecht, H. J. Long Stop, and B. Lenry.

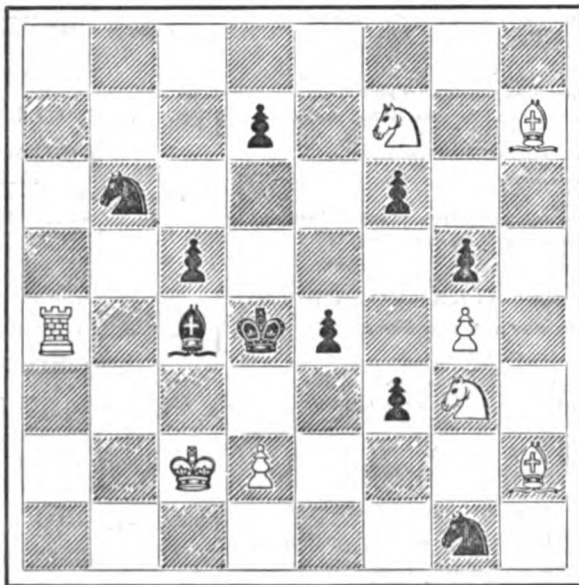
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1765 received from P. Le Page, Ray, C. B. Carlon, B. Lenry, W. McIntyre, T. E. Hughes, E. M. F. F. Shenale, J. Winton, Long Stop, Only Jones, W. C. Dutton, Triton, Cant, N. Powell, G. Wright, G. Postbrooke, W. Hall, A. Goemaere, Wilkie, Woolwich Chess Club, W. J. Sedgfield, W. Ward, G. H. V. E. H. H. V. F. Ashe, E. Burkard, J. Bowden, M. C. Heywood, C. A. Pryor, N. R. (Freckenham), Bowditch, Dr. F. St. M. A. W. H. M. S. Hector, E. L. G. Eycroft, H. Howard, W. Looson, A. Wood, A. J. de Houten, G. C. A. G. R. T. R. V. Black Knight, Mechanic, W. Alston, Osmann, W. Cowell, G. Reeves, Tippet, Tally Ho, and E. Worsley.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1764.
WHITE. BLACK.
1. B to Q 2nd P to K 3rd
2. B to Kt 4th Any move
If 1. P to K 4th, then 2. B takes P, mating next move with Rook or Bishop.

PROBLEM No. 1767.

By J. J. WATTS.

BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in three moves.

SIMULTANEOUS CHESS.
One of twenty-one Games played by Mr. WICKER at the City of London Chess Club in 1875, his opponent being Mr. S. J. STEVENS.
(Two Knights' Defence.)

WHITE (Mr. W.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. W.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	18. P to Q 4th	B to Q 2nd
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	19. P takes P	P takes P
3. B to B 4th	Kt to K B 3rd	20. P takes P	B to Kt 3rd
4. Kt to B 3rd	B to B 4th	21. Q R to Q sq	Kt to K 2nd
5. Castles	P to Q 3rd	22. Kt to B 3rd	P to B 3rd
6. P to K R 3rd	P to K R 3rd	23. P to B 4th	K to B 2nd
7. P to Q 3rd	P to K Kt 4th	24. P to B 5th	R to Kt 5th
8. Kt to R 2nd	Q to Q 2nd	25. P to B 6th	Kt to Kt 3rd
No sound attack can accrue to Black from his previous move; but such as there is will not be made the most of this way. B to K Kt sq is evidently best now.		26. K to Kt sq	P to K R 4th
9. Q to B 3rd	Q to K 2nd	27. P to B 7th	P to B 5th
10. B to K 3rd	R to K Kt sq	28. B to R 6th	Kt to B sq
11. Kt to Kt 5th	K to Q sq	29. K to R 2nd	R to Kt 3rd
12. P to B 3rd	P to Kt 5th	30. B takes Kt	P to Q 4th
13. P takes P	Kt takes P	31. P to K 5th	B to K 3rd
14. Kt takes Kt	B takes Kt	32. Kt to R 4th	P takes Kt
15. Q takes P	Q takes P	33. Kt takes B	R to Kt 2nd
16. B takes Q	R to Kt 2nd	34. B to B 2nd	K to Q 2nd
17. B to Kt 3rd	B to K R 6th	35. R to B 6th	K to K 2nd
18. K to R 2nd		36. Q R to K B sq	P to B 4th
A reply which Black had clearly not foreseen.		37. B to Kt 6th	P to B 4th

DELTA sends us a sparkling little Partie, which he states is the only game played by him this year, he having almost given up playing at Chess. We may venture to hope that our old and esteemed contributor will not entirely forsake the recreation with which he has been identified for so many years past, and that his familiar alias will from time to time recur in this column. Delta, through us, sends his "best respects to the London Chess Players," and we have pleasure in being the medium of this salute from one of Howard Staunton's old friends. The above-mentioned Game is given hereunder. It was played with Mr. JAMES.

WHITE (Delta).	BLACK (Mr. J.)	WHITE (Delta).	BLACK (Mr. J.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	10. Castles.	K to Q sq
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	11. Castles.	Q takes Kt
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Kt 4th	12. R to Q sq (ch)	B to Q 2nd
4. B to B 4th	P to Kt 5th	13. Kt to B 3rd	B to Q 7th
5. P to Q 4th		14. B to K 5th	Q to Kt 3rd (ch)
Koch and Ghulam Kassim's attack. It has generally been held inferior to A. Castles; but the latter continuation, as we had occasion lately to observe, has been much damaged by modern analysis.		15. K to R sq	Kt to K R 3rd
6. Q takes P	P takes Kt	16. B takes B	Kt takes B
7. B takes Q P	P to Q 4th	17. Q takes Kt	Q to B 4th
8. B to Kt 3rd	P to Q B 3rd	18. B to B 6th (ch)	B to K 2nd
9. Q takes P	Q takes P	This is immediately disastrous. However, the game cannot well be saved, for if K to B sq or B 2nd, the King's pawn advances with fatal effect.	
10. B takes P (ch)	Q takes Kt P	19. Q to B 8th (ch)	K to B 2nd
Staunton here gives 14. Q to B 5th, but		20. B takes B, and wins.	

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.
The fourth pairing in the City of London Chess Club Handicap Tournament has taken place, and the combatants were drawn together as follows:—Division A (for the two chief prizes): Huckle v. Lord, Beardsall v. Eschwege, Potter v. Harris or Manning, Busby or Botterill v. Hoon or Long. Division B (for the two lesser prizes): Walthew v. Clarke, Israel v. George, Heywood v. Kindell or Meller, Earle v. Hopkinson or Carter.

The winter session of the chess club established in connection with the Jewish Working Men's Institute was opened on the 15th instant by a match which took place with the Bermondsey Chess Club. The Jewish club was represented by Messrs. Mocatta, Gunsberg, Louis Cohen, Hausmeister, Harris, Poles, Samuels, and Israel. The Bermondsey Club had for its representatives Messrs. Weaver, Beardsall, Philip, J. Holeman, Watts, Cooper, A. Holeman, and Huttly. The Jewish players were victorious by four games to two, with two draws.

Eight more games have been played in the match between Mr. Thorold and Miss Budge, at the odds of a Knight, since we last alluded to that interesting contest, and the score now stands as follows:—Miss R., 8; Mr. T., 6; there being still no draws. The balance has therefore turned in favour of the lady player, for she is now two games ahead, whereas she was before two behind. By the conditions of the match the winner of the first eleven games is to be the victor or victress.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will and codicil (dated May 23, and July 15, 1877), of the Right Hon. Eliza, Countess of Oxford and Mortimer, late of The Cottage, Braywicke, Berks, who died on Sept. 14 last, were proved on the 28th ult. by Captain John Delves Broughton, Edward Howley Palmer, and Arthur Ranken Ford, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £3000.

The will (dated July 3, 1877) of Henrique Jose Da Costa, Visconde de Porto Salvo, late of Brescia, in Italy, who died on Aug. 11, has just been proved in London by Giovanni Sabino Vianna, the personal estate in England being sworn under £80,000. There are several bequests to charities in Italy and Portugal, and considerable legacies to friends and servants; the residuary legatees are his great nephews, Giovanni Sabino Vianna, Giuseppe Sabino Vianna, and Antonio Sabino Vianna.

The will (dated July 23, 1877) of Mrs. Julia Ann Dobie, late of No. 7, Houghton-place, Amphil-square, who died on Sept. 14 last, was proved on the 12th inst. by Hall Plumer and Alexander Gowan, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. Among numerous devises and bequests, the testatrix leaves £1000 to the Royal Naval School, New-cross; £500 to the Royal Naval Female School, Isleworth, and £300 each to the Hospital for the Paralyzed and Epileptic, Queen's-square, Bloomsbury, the National Benevolent Institution, Southampton-row, the Royal Asylum of St. Anne's Society, Streatham, the Victoria Hospital for Children, Gough-square, Chelsea, the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's-inn-lane, the University College Hospital, Gower-street, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, St. Pancras Almshouses, Haverstock-hill, and the Seaside Convalescent Hospital, No. 8, Charing-cross.

The will (dated Aug. 28, 1875) of Mr. William Hubbard, late of Lyndhurst Lodge, White Horse-lane, South Norwood, and of No. 53, Borough High-street, hop merchant, who died on the 24th ult., was proved on the 10th inst. by Mrs. Ellen Hubbard, the widow, the sole executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £50,000. The testator gives to his daughter, Anne Dorcas Welch, £2000; and the rest of everything else he possesses to his wife.

The will (dated July 31, 1877) of Mr. William Charles Caldwell, formerly Captain H.M. 47th Foot, late of Chobham, Surrey, who died on Oct. 29 last, was proved on the 5th inst. by James Butler Fellowes, Robert Hindley Wilkinson, and Charles Underwood, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £40,000. The testator devises all his real estate to his nephew, Charles Henry Bulwer Caldwell; and there are legacies and annuities to friends and servants. The residue of his personal estate he leaves upon trust for his brother and sister, Charles Benjamin Caldwell and Charlotte Louisa Caldwell for their lives. On the death of the survivor of them legacies of £5000 to each of his nieces take effect, and the ultimate residue is given to his said nephew.

ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN JANUARY, 1878.

(From the "Illustrated London Almanack.")

The Moon is near Jupiter on the 3rd; but, it being the day of new Moon, both are near the Sun. She is near Mercury on the 4th, near Venus during the evening hours of the 7th, Saturn during the evening hours of the 8th, Mars during the evening hours of the 11th, and near both Mercury and Jupiter on the last day, but on the 31st the Moon is visible only a short time before sunrise. Her times of change are:—

	3rd	after 2h.	in the afternoon.
First Quarter	11th	47	6
Full Moon	19th	11	0
Last Quarter	25th	49	8

She is nearest the Earth on the afternoon of the 20th, and most distant from it on the afternoon of the 8th.

Mercury sets on the 1st at 5h. 29m. p.m., or 1h. 29m. after the Sun; this interval decreases rapidly till on the 12th, when both the planet and Sun set nearly together, and from this day till March 21 the planet sets in daylight. On the 15th he rises nearly one hour before sunrise, on the 26th he rises at 6h. 22m. a.m., or nearly 1h. 30m. before the Sun, and on the last day at 6h. 20m. a.m., or 1h. 23m. before sunrise. He is near the Moon on the 4th, at his least distance from the Sun on the 5th, in inferior conjunction with the Sun on the 10th, near Jupiter on the 13th, stationary among the stars on the 22nd, and again near the Moon on the last day.

Venus is an evening star, setting on the 1st at 8h. 6m. p.m., or 4h. 6m. after sunset, on the 11th at 8h. 14m. p.m., on the 21st at 8h. 8m. p.m., and on the last day at 7h. 41m. p.m., or 3h. 1m. after sunset. She is due south on the 1st at 3h. 11m. p.m., on the 15th at 2h. 49m. p.m., and on the last day at 1h. 58m. p.m. She is in her ascending node on the 4th, near the Moon on the 7th, at her greatest brilliancy on the 16th, and stationary among the stars on the 29th.

Mars sets on the 1st at 0h. 31m. a.m., on the 12th at 0h. 26m. a.m., on the 22nd at 0h. 21m. a.m., and on the last day at 0h. 18m. a.m. He crosses the meridian or is due south on the 1st at 6h. 1m. p.m., on the 11th at 5h. 43m. p.m., on the 21st at 5h. 26m. p.m., and on the last day at 5h. 10m. p.m. He is in quadrature with the Sun on the 4th, and near the Moon on the 11th.

Jupiter sets on the 5th at about the time of sunset, and from this day till July 26 he sets in daylight. He rises at sunrise on the 6th, at 7h. 50m. a.m. on the 11th; at 7h. 19m. a.m., or 36 minutes before the Sun, on the 21st; and at 6h. 47m. a.m., or 56 minutes before sunrise, on the last day. He is due south on the 1st at 0h. 18m. p.m., on the 15th at 11h. 37m. a.m., and on the last day at 10h. 50m. a.m. He is near the Moon on the 3rd, and again on the last day, and in conjunction with the Sun on the 5th.

Saturn is an evening star, setting on the 1st at 9h. 49m. p.m., on the 11th at 9h. 14m. p.m., on the 21st at 8h. 41m. p.m., and on the last day of the month at 8h. 7m. p.m., or 3h. 21m. after sunset. He is due south on the 1st at 4h. 25m. p.m., on the 11th at 3h. 49m. p.m., on the 21st at 3h. 13m. p.m., and on the last day at 2h. 37m. p.m. He is near the Moon on the 8th.

A report containing the details of an important improvement to be carried out in St. Paul's-churchyard has been adopted by the Common Council. The chief features of the scheme are that the present graveyard is to be laid out and maintained as a public ornamental ground, the roadway is to be widened on the south side, and on the north-east a fence will be removed and a fountain erected.

A few months ago the Zoological Society voted a gold medal to the Prince of Wales for his kindness in allowing his collection of Indian animals to be exhibited in the society's gardens. At a recent meeting of the council of the society the president, the Marquis of Tweeddale, proposed that the silver medal of the society should be awarded to Mr. Robert Hudson, F.R.S., in acknowledgment of the valuable services he has rendered to the society for the fifty years that he has been a Fellow thereof. The motion was carried unanimously.

JOHN MORTLOCK

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They have always a large sale for the following
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The above are from 2s. to 3s. 6d. per yard under last year's
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Perfectly New Styles.
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Costumes in New Black Materials,
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New Styles, well cut, and elegantly trimmed.
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A STOUT WOOLLEN SERGE, made expressly
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For DRESSES and PETTICOATS,
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It can be had in Black or Dark Blue,
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elegant character. A great variety of the above, from 5s. to
ready mounted; the collection of Screens being exceptionally
complete, and at a wide range of prices.

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STREET, LONDON,****AND EAST-STREET, BRIGHTON.****EGERTON BURNETT'S**

ROYAL WELLINGTON SERGES.
"The Court Circular," "The Queen," "Myra's Journal," &c.,
unanimously testify to the superiority of Egerton Burnett's
Serges as the material for ladies' wear.
EGERTON BURNETT, Wellington, Somerset, respectfully
calls attention to these admirable SERGES. He has repeatedly
had the honour of supplying them direct to the ROYAL
FAMILY, and orders are daily arriving from all parts of the
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Prices from 1s. 2d. to the finest, at 4s. 6d. per yard.
E. B.'s New HAND-MADE VIGOON CACHEMIRE and
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A SPECIAL STRONG MAKE IS MADE FOR BOYS' AND
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Pattern-Books of the various makes and shades sent free by
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Goods packed for exportation.

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GREAT DEPRESSION IN FRANCE.

SWAN and EDGAR are now OFFERING a Large Stock of
Splendid GOODS, lately purchased at extraordinary prices, in
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The stock includes an immense variety of choice goods suitable
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SWAN and EDGAR.—Genuine made
BLACK SILKS, 36 in. wide, in seven qualities, at 5s. 11d.,
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Lined Cloaks, Bealatin Paleots, Children's Dresses, Dress
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SWAN and EDGAR.—Also a Shipment
of JAPANESE and CHINESE ORNAMENTS, including
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Inspection invited. Detailed Catalogue of the Stock and
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CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. C. Browne (late
Army Medical Staff) discovered a remedy,
to denote which he coined the word CHLO-
DYNE. Dr. Browne is the Sole Inventor,
and it is therefore evident that, as he has
never published the formula, anything else
sold under the name CHLORODYNE must
be a piracy.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE.—All attempts at analysis
have failed to discover its composition.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W.
Pere Wood stated publicly in Court that Dr. J.
Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor
of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the
defendant was deliberately untrue, and he
regretted to say that it had been sworn to.
See the "Times," July 13, 1866.

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CHLORODYNE is a Liquid Medicine which
assuages pain of every kind, affords a calm and
refreshing sleep, relieves all cases of HEADACHE,
and invigorates the Nervous System when
exhausted.

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COLDS, BRONCHITIS,
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CHLORODYNE.

Extract from the "Medical Times," Jan. 12, 1866.
"Is prescribed by scores of orthodox prac-
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singularly popular did it not supply a want
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From Surgeon Hawthorne, Henry-street, Banbridge.

"I have been in the habit of prescribing
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"Mr. Freeland presents his compliments to
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CHLORODYNE most effectually relieves those
too often fatal diseases
GROUP and DIPHTHERIA.

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is the great specific for
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DYSENTERY,
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was CHLORODYNE.—See "Lancet," Dec. 31,
1866.

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CHLORODYNE.

The General Board of Health, London,
reports that it acts as a charm, one dose
generally sufficient.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE.

Dr. Gibben, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta,
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THE WAR.

The "Times," Aug. 12, 1877.
"From our Correspondent with the Russian
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dreadful. I myself acquired a reputation as a
doctor, owing to being provided with a
small bottle of Chlorodyne, with which I
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THE WAR.

The "Standard," Aug. 12.—The climate in Shumla,
and, in fact, in all towns in this country,
seems fever laden. Quinine and Chlorodyne
are consequently at a premium."

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CHLORODYNE

rapidly cuts short all attacks of
EPILEPSY, PALPITATION,
SPASMS, HYSTERIA,
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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE

is the true palliative in
NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM,
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IMPORTANT CAUTION.

The immense sale of this remedy has given
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M.B.—Every Bottle of GENUINE CHLORODYNE
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GINGER
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An Elegant and Digestive Cordial,
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Nature and Indigestion. In Square
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FINEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS,
MADE DISHES, AND SAUCES.

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CAUTION.—Genuine only with the facsimile of Baron
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AMERICAN CENTENNIAL
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consumers of Cocoa in general, we could not recommend
a more agreeable or valuable beverage."
Sole Proprietors, TAYLOR BROTHERS, London.

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Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.
Guaranteed Pure Soluble Cocoa, with excess of Fat extracted.
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The faculty pronounced it the most nutritious, perfectly digest-
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CELESTINE.—The water of this spring is very agreeable, sparkling,
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HAUTERIVE.—This spring contains a greater quantity of car-
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VICHY WATERS are pleasant to the taste, and may be drunk
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Sold by all Chemists, Wine and Mineral Water Merchants,
Price One Shilling per Bottle.

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